DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

Weather Forecast.

Northern California—Fair; slightly cooler weather; west to north winds.

THE SAN QUENTIN JUTE MILLS.

It costs $4 80 a hundred to produce jute bags at San Quentin. By this we mean that the State pays out in cash $4 80 for every hundred bags produced. This is the very minimum cost. It sometimes costs more. The price of bags in the open market to-day is $4 30.

Recently a Prison Director was interviewed in San Francisco. In all the history of this jute-mill enterprise it has been heralded as a very wise and very beneficent undertaking. So the interviewed Prison Director declared that when the board charged $5 per hundred for the bags it acted wisely; and when it reduced to $4 20 it also had a very deep, very far-reaching and very occult purpose. The simple fact is that it costs the State $4 80 per hundred for bags in cash. This does not include either the labor of the prisoners nor the cost of their keeping. At present, then, the State of California is manufacturing bags at a loss of fifty cents per hundred.

There has been all the time a pretense kept up that the manufacture of jute bags at San Quentin had something to do with controlling the price. This is simply untrue. The demand for jute bags in California produces the price. The wheat crop having fallen short about 60 per cent., the hold-over of bags affects the market. There has never been a time when the manufacture of jute bags at San Quentin influenced the price in this State. When the jute mill was founded, one of the arguments used in its favor was that the manufacture of jute fibre into fabrics would encourage the growing of jute in the State of California. Let some friend of this injudicious enterprise now point out the place in California where jute is grown. The commission appointed by Governor Perkins, and instructed to report on the conditions of the penal systems of California, recommended strongly against the establishment of this jute mill enterprise. The reasons assigned then remain good to-day. In the first place, the prisons of California were at that time and still continue to be schools of crime. The criminal tendencies of a community are energized by injecting into the community life a large number of discharged convicts who have been made worse by having served a penal sentence. A majority of the train-robberies and atrocious murders in the State of California are committed by ex-convicts.

Thoughtful men have declared that in the lower orders of intelligence the absence of self-helpfulness is one of the prolific sources of crime. But the management of the prisons of California has not been under the control of thoughtful men. Prisoners are not prepared by their education and training in penitentiaries to be self-helpful and self-respecting. The idiocy of trades unions forbids the manufacture of articles which would confer upon these people artisan skill, so that when they left the prisons they might pursue an industrious and orderly life. But the members of the trades unions pay the taxes consequent upon the support of the prisons. This is no inadvertent statement. Labor pays all the taxes. When you rise above the realm of physical labor there are methods of charging against the profit of enterprise the taxes paid to the support of government; but labor has no such resource. Railroads may charge the taxes to the rates of transportation; lawyers may charge the estimate of their taxes in the fees of their clients. The merchant estimates his taxes as a part of his yearly expenses, and places a profit on his goods to cover them. But land and labor are helpless before the tax-gatherer, and these pay the taxes. The system energizes the criminal tendencies in California society; adds yearly to the cost of taking care of the criminal population; and the jute mill was the philosophical device to cure this state of things. The convict who learns to make jute bags finds no employment outside of the penitentiary. He is not fitted for any useful occupation. He simply does service for a penal term in a machine-like way, and after the brutalizing effect of monotonous servitude possessing but two elements, restraint and labor, is sent forth a predatory animal with all the criminal aptitudes of his nature energized and reinforced.

In times past the existence of the jute mill has been a convenient device for producing an appearance of profit in prison management. Under one administration the cost of power and labor only was considered, and the jute mills were credited with the value of the output, omitting to debit the account with the jute purchased. But in later times there has been no disguise of the fact that jute bags were being produced at less than they could be sold for. But even if there was a large pecuniary profit arising out of their sale, the manufacture of jute bags as an adjunct of a proper penal system is a gross and indefensible absurdity.

THE assault upon ex-Premier Stambouloff of Bulgaria, which will probably result in his death, was expected. Indeed, it would seem that the entire country looked forward to his assassination, and no one in power cared to prevent it. The ex-Minister himself felt that he was doomed and started with every turn of his door knob, expecting death in some form. The assault finally came in the public street, and when one of the ex-Minister's servants attempted to pursue the assassin the police of Sofia interrupted the effort and smote the servant. Stambouloff had been a harsh executor. He has also been the maker and undoer of kings and princes. The great thing to his credit was his desire to secure the independence of Bulgaria. He has fallen now before the assassin as less than a year ago he fell before the displeasure of the Government which he had so shortly before dominated and ruled with an ir on hand. The murderous attack upon this noted man who, whatever may be said against him, was a patriot, is to be charged directly upon the Government and it cannot escape the stigma, disavow the act as the officials may. Against the administration of Prince Ferdinand will be written the charge of murder, and history will not blot it out. Stambouloff had for the one purpose of his life the freeing of Bulgaria from Russian influence. It was the dominating ambition of his career. That he has failed is largely chargeable to the part the Republic of France has played in connection with Russia in the interest of Ferdinand, who married a granddaughter of Louis Philippe. But for the Russian-Franco alliance Stambouloff might have maintained his position. The fault of this remarkable man has been his method, not his purpose. He had a directness in attaining ends that was nothing short of cruelty, while it lacked the elements of discretion and far-seeing. Behind him a little over a year ago he had the most powerful party in the east, but to-day, under the secret influence of Russia, it is dissipated and not a single officer of the Government dares to even send a servant to inquire after the condition of the wounded man, who lies at death's door. It is not at all improbable that his death may lead to a new turn in Bulgarian politics, and so revive the National party as to involve the whole country in the most serious disturbances.

THE hydraulic mining organs which have so persistently urged and insisted that the damage to the navigable streams is due to agricultural and natural wash more than to debris deposits from hydraulic mines, will not take comfort in the report of the Government authorities just made. These engineers say that the shutting down of hydraulic mines has had a remarkably beneficial effect upon the rivers, clearing their waters and augmenting their navigability. This report comes, be it noted, not from anti-debris men nor valley people, but from Government engineers, who, as a rule, are colder than icicles in their governmental reports and are as immovable in their conclusions as the ribs of the Andes.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"J. D." is informed that the RECORD-UNION is of the opinion that the Sixth and L-street sidewalk would not be an acceptable exhibit at the Atlanta exposition. Our correspondent is entirely correct in saying that the sidewalk in question is the most notable exhibit in the history of successful rebellion. Nevertheless they do not want it at Atlanta. They had enough of rebellion down there once upon a time. We do think, however, that the sidewalk would be a most admirable exhibit in the City Hall. It ought to be in plain view of all our city officials at all times. The RECORD-UNION'S reward to whosoever explains why and how the sidewalk in question has succeeded in "standing off" the city for two years is still offered.

There is a good deal of hauling of stone going on in the city as street improvements progress. Naturally some of this sharp broken stone is dropped on the street surface. But there is ten times the amount dropped that there should be. Not only bicyclists but horses are suffering in consequence. Valuable horses have been badly cut by these jagged bits of sharp road metal, and bicycle tires in large number have been ruined. Horses have been thrown also by stepping on these obstructions. Now the RECORD-UNION suggests that the Capital City Wheelmens Association take the matter in hand and conserve general good by having the stone removed. It will cost little and can all be done in a week's time. Undoubtedly the city authorities will aid so far as the street fund will permit. Then let all the wheelmen, and all drivers of horses, and all property-owners keep a sharp eye to the weather for the teamsters who load so badly that these sharp stones are unnecessarily dropped. The prosecution of one or two would put a stop to the evil, and we would have comparatively safe and smooth streets. It is not at all creditable that things are as now stated, and in the eyes of visitors the matter is a reproach to the city. Loose, jagged, sharp stones on the streets are not only an offense, but justify harsh comment by strangers because the nuisance is wholly unnecessary.

Susan B. is right for once. "Here," she exclaims, "is seen the inconsistency of men. They objected to the long skirts of women dragging in the dust; they objected to the heavy petticoats dragging down on the waist and inflicting injury to vital parts of the internal economy of the body. Now they object to the bloomers, which do neither, and are warm, comfortable, cleanly and healthful. Oh, the inconsistency of men."

The *Examiner* thinks California entitled to the nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket. So? Well, who is there, pray tell, who could fill the bill? For the man strong enough to be Vice-President, must be great enough to be President also.

The Beauty of Health

Features don't matter so much. Most any features will do if the complexion is clear, the eyes bright and the lips rosy. Hearty, healthy wholesomeness is better than mere beauty of features. A face full of the glow of good health—full of the kindliness and good humor that health brings, is bound to be an attractive face—a face that will make friends. The face tells the story of the whole body. "Murder will out"—and so will "female weakness" and nervousness and other disorders peculiar to women.

If there is a drain on the system and strength, the record of it will show in the face. If there is nerve nagging "bearing-down" pains, dragging and pulling at the most sensitive organs in a woman's body, the face will show it. Abused nerves draw lines of care and worry on the face. Nervous prostration writes its warning on the face long before it comes. Sleeplessness, nervousness and debilitating drains make more wrinkles than age.

Nine-tenths of the sickness of women comes from some derangement of organs distinctly feminine. Nine-tenths of this sickness can be cured and avoided by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. There is nothing miraculous about the "Favorite Prescription"—nothing supernatural.

It is the result of rational thought and study applied to medicine.

It has been prescribed by Dr. Pierce for over 30 years. It has made thousands of women healthy and happy, and has brought joy to thousands of homes.

In "female weakness" it acts directly and strongly in healing and strengthening the parts that are most severely tried. It clears out impurities and promotes regularity at all times.

CANNERIES BOOMING.

Employment for Several Hundred Women and Girls.

The local fruit canneries are now employing large numbers of employes. All the work is done by women and girls, who earn from $9 to $12 per week, working by the piece.

The Sacramento Packing and Drying Company, at Sixth and G streets, has now nearly 400 persons at work, and the manager says they can accommodate nearly as many more.

Controller's Clerk.

W. O. Swan of Los Angeles was in the city yesterday, having accepted a clerkship in the Controller's office. He will immediately assume the duties of his position.

TWENTY drops of Angostura Bitters impart a delicious flavor to cold drinks. Dr. Siegert's the only genuine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STUDENTS wanted at Sac'to School Shorthand, 718 J. All graduates in good positions.

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

NEW TO-DAY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF California, County of Sacramento.

In the matter of the estate of SUSAN C. PIKE, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 2d day of August, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and the courtroom of said court, at the Courthouse in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Susan C. Pike, deceased, and for hearing the application of J. E. T. Pike for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 17th day of July, 1895.

(SEAL.) W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
By L. M. LANDSBOROUGH, Deputy Clerk.
Indorsed: Filed July 17, 1895.
W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
By L. M. LANDSBOROUGH, Deputy.
ALBERT M. JOHNSON, Attorney for Petitioner. jy18-10t

PIONEER WOOD AND COAL CO., 1205 Second Street. Telephone 68. Well seasoned willow and pine, white and live oak. Coal of all kinds. Full weight and measure guaranteed. Carpets cleaned.
W. K. COTHRIN.

BIDS FOR ROAD SPRINKLING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento will receive sealed bids for sprinkling the county road from the Brighton Junction to the bridge at Sandy Hall's, sprinkling to commence July 20, 1895, and end October 1st or November 1, 1895, the matter to be optional with the Board. Said road must be sprinkled at least eighteen feet wide once each day every day in the week. The person to whom such contract is awarded must file a bond of $300 with the Clerk of the Board for the faithful performance of work on said contract. A certified check or coin deposit of 10 per cent. of the bid must accompany each bid; work to be done to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors. Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, July 20, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., the board reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

Attest:
[SEAL] WM. B. HAMILTON,
jy18-3t Clerk of said Board.

SACRAMENTO BANK.

THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, $500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, $400,000. Reserve fund, $51,000. Term and ordinary deposits, $3,417,002. Loans on real estate July 1, 1895, $3,056,580. Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. Information furnished upon application to W. P. COLEMAN, President.
ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

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

DEER PARK INN,
LAKE TAHOE.

ELEVATION, 6,500 FEET; ACCOMMODATION, 80 guests. Mineral springs, pine forests, log cottages, trout fishing, hunting, exquisite table, dancing hall, music, tennis. NO RATTLESNAKES; NO POISON OAK. For booklet and terms address J. B. SCOTT, Truckee, Cal. Open till October 15th.

COAL AND WOOD.
DEPOT, 510 AND 518 L STREET.
ALL KINDS OF WOOD, COAL, COKE, Charcoal and Pitch Kindling always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. Orders solicited.
WILLIAM McCAW, Proprietor.

MINT RESTAURANT,
Second St., bet. K and L.
The cheapest and best 25-cent meals in the city served at all hours, day or night. Oysters served in all styles. Private rooms for ladies and families. Parties served on short notice. Service guaranteed.
MARTIN KOVACEVICH, Manager.

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE HOTEL.
I Street, between Front and Second.
NEAREST HOTEL TO RAILROAD DEPOT.
Under New Management.
IS PRONOUNCED SECOND TO NONE IN the city. Meals, 25 cents; Beds, 25 cents and 50 cents. Board and room by the month at reduced rates.
JAMES McCAW, Proprietor.

LEITH'S
Restaurant and Oyster House.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Opposite Golden Eagle Hotel, 016 K Street.
LADIES' DINING-ROOM SEPARATE. Special attention to Banquets and Suppers.
FRANK LEITH, Proprietor.

SIDEWALKS.
FOR FIRST-CLASS CEMENT SIDEwalks, BEST WORK, LOWEST PRICES, call on O. HARDER, corner Ninth and I sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T FORGET
THE FORESTERS' BAND SOCIAL DANCE at Oak Park EVERY THURSDAY EVENING. Fine music, good order, and a pleasant time assured to all who attend. Gents, 25c; ladies, free. jy17-2t

The Clear Water Swimming Baths,
Twenty-first and O Streets,
NOW OPEN. EVERYTHING IN FIRST-class style. Open day and evenings.

HELP WANTED.
Women and Girls Only.
—APPLY AT—
CANNERY, SIXTH AND G STREETS.
Sacramento Packing and Drying Co. jy17-1w

Whole Wheat Bread
—MADE BY THE—
OLD HOMESTEAD BAKERY,
1012 J STREET AND BRANCH BAKERY 619 J STREET.

8-FOOT STEEL WINDMILL, $27 50.
GALVANIZED AFTER completion.
Simple, Strong and Good.
WESLEY ROSE, Agent for California.
STORE, 1031 K STREET.

Ladies Who Value
A refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder. It produces a soft and beautiful skin.

NEW TO-DAY.

ORDINANCE NO. 389.

An Ordinance Regulating and Fixing Water Rates in the City of Sacramento, Prescribing Conditions and Regulations for Use of Water, and Providing a Penalty for the Violation Thereof.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE City of Sacramento ordain as follows:

Section 1. The following rates per month shall be paid for the use of the city water, as in the sections hereinafter following prescribed.

Section 2. A dwelling-house of three rooms or less shall pay a water rate of 50 cents per month; for more than three rooms and not exceeding seven, $1 per month; for more than seven rooms and less than ten rooms, $1 25 per month; for ten rooms and less than fifteen rooms, $1 50 per month; for each additional room, 10 cents per month.

Section 3. A lodging-house shall take dwelling-house rates.

Section 4. Families living on the same floor on which their business is conducted shall only pay half rates when their business is charged as separate fee.

Section 5. Irrigation for vegetables or flower gardens or lawns of not more than thirty square yards, 30 cents per month; for over thirty square yards, one-half cent per square yard.

Section 6. Boarding-schools shall pay a water rate of $2 50 per month and 20 cents additional for each sleeping-room exceeding ten in number, exclusive of those occupied by servants.

Section 7. Hotels containing more than seventy-five and not exceeding one hundred sleeping-rooms, $7 50 per month; and an additional 10 cents for each sleeping-room, exclusive of those occupied by servants; hotels containing more than one hundred and not exceeding two hundred sleeping-rooms, $10 per month, and in addition 10 cents for each sleeping-room, exclusive of those occupied by servants; hotels containing more than two hundred sleeping-rooms, $15 per month, and in addition 10 cents for each sleeping-room, exclusive of those occupied by servants.

Section 8. All saloons, each $2 50 per month. A saloon is a place where liquor or beer is sold by the glass.

Section 9. Hot lunches served in saloons, $1 per month.

Section 10. Wholesale liquor stores shall pay $5 per month.

Section 11. For each office in a building, 50 cents per month.

Section 12. Stores of thirty feet front, or less, $1 per month; for each additional ten feet, 25 cents.

Section 13. Bakers, for those using not more than two barrels of flour per day, $1 50 per month; for those exceeding two and less than four barrels per day, $2 50 per month; for those using four barrels and over, 50 cents per barrel per month.

Section 14. Laundries, where two persons are employed in washing and ironing, $4 per month; three persons, $6 per month; four or five persons, $7 per month; six persons, $8 per month.

Section 15. Barber shops, first chair, $1 per month; each additional chair, 25 cents per month.

Section 16. Bath houses for public use, first tub, $1 50 per month; each additional tub, 50 cents per month.

Section 17. Printing offices, not including supply for steam engine, from $1 to $10 per month, as may be fixed by the Water Assessor, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Section 18. Livery stables, for each horse kept therein, 30 cents per month.

Section 19. Private stables, for each horse or cow, 30 cents per month. The proprietor or keeper of each stable shall furnish the Water Assessor monthly (under oath if required) with a correct list of the number of horses kept in his stable or yard.

Section 20. Confectioners, manufacturers of syrup, extracts, etc., $2 and upwards per month.

Section 21. For eating-houses, markets, refreshment and oyster-houses, from $2 upwards per month.

Section 22. For drug stores, $1 50 per month.

Section 23. For soda fountains in stores and stands, $1 per month.

Section 24. For each locomotive in daily use in making up trains, $40 per month.

Section 25. No person shall use any water for wetting brick, mixing mortar or plaster, for laying cement walks, or other contract work, until application has been made to the City Collector and a permit obtained. To obtain such permit the contractor must file a bond for the sum of $100 with the City Collector, as a guarantee of payment for water used.

Section 26. Contractors and builders when using water for building purposes, 10 cents per each thousand of brick, 10 cents per each barrel of lime and 5 cents for each barrel of cement used.

Section 27. Water carts from $5 to $20 per month.

Section 28. Water rates for the lessee of the buildings at Agricultural Park to be fixed by the Water Assessor and Committee on Water Works, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees. The Directors of the State Agricultural Society are hereby authorized to use water free of charge for sprinkling the track, so long as said track is used as a public drive without admittance fee, and free use of water during the Fair for all stock on exhibition.

Section 29. Stationary engines from $2 upwards per month.

Section 30. Syphons from $1 to $2 50 per month.

Section 31. Elevators from $5 upwards per month.

Section 32. Water moters from $1 upwards per month.

Section 33. Irrigating cemetery lots: For each lot 20x20 feet, 25 cents. For each lot 12x20 feet, 20 cents. For each lot 10x10 feet, 15 cents.

Section 34. For water required for purposes not specified in this ordinance the rates shall be fixed by the Water Assessor and Committee on Water Works, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Section 35. Should any difference of opinion arise between the water takers and the Water Assessor, such question shall be referred to the Water Committee for adjustment, and said committee shall immediately and carefully examine into the case and render a decision within five days from the time it is referred to them, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Section 36. The City Water Assessor may require a water taker to make a statement, under oath, as to how much water he uses and for what purpose. Should said water taker refuse to make such an oath, the City Water Assessor shall fix the water rate at such figures or rate as he and the Committee on Water Works may agree upon, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Section 37. Nothing in this ordinance shall be so construed as to prevent a water taker from paying more than one month in advance.

Section 38. Every person violating this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than $15 nor more than $25, and may be imprisoned in the City Prison until the fine is satisfied, at the rate of $2 per day for each day's imprisonment for such fine.

Section 39. Ordinances Nos. 347, 359 and 371, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 40. This ordinance shall take effect on the first day of July, 1895.

Passed June 17, 1895.

W. D. LAWTON,
President Board of Trustees.

Attest: O. S. FLINT, City Clerk.

The within ordinance is hereby approved this 24th day of June, 1895.

B. U. STEINMAN,
Mayor of City of Sacramento.

ORDINANCE NO. 348,

As Amended by Ordinance No. 353.

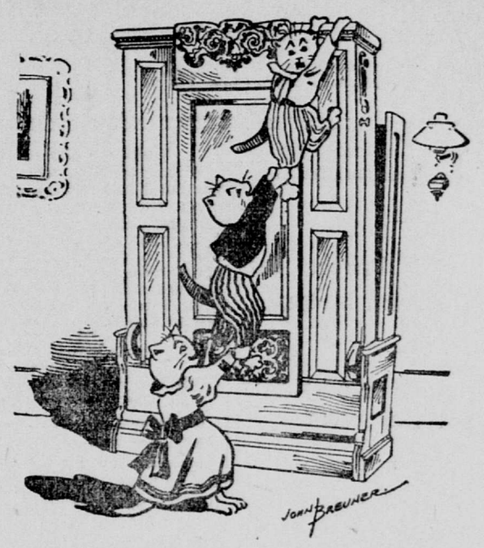
Providing for the Collection of Water Rates, and Providing a Penalty for the Violation Thereof.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE city of Sacramento ordain as follows:

Section 1. All water rates shall be collected from the owner of the premises to which water is supplied by the city. Provided, however, that the Committee on Water Works may authorize the collection of water rate from the occupant of business premises, providing the owner of the premises furnishes a good and sufficient bond in a sum equal to one year's water rate, said bond to be filed in the office of the City Collector.

Section 2. All water rates shall be payable monthly in advance.

Section 3. The City Collector shall present to such owner, or other person responsible for such water rates, as in this ordinance provided, a bill for the collection of such water rates as soon as possible after such water rates become due, and not later than the last day of the month in which such water rates become due. If such owner or other person responsible for the payment of such water is not at his usual place of business or residence, or cannot be found at either of such places, when such Collector calls for the presentation of such bill is not paid upon presentation at such place of business or residence, then and in that case the Collector shall leave a written notice upon the premises at such place of business or said residence. Said notice shall state the amount due for water rates, the premises, place of business for which the same is due, and that if the same is not paid on or before the first day of the following month, naming the day and month, he, said Collector shall notify the City Tapper to shut off the water from said premises, place or business as the case may be. If the amount due from water rates is not paid to the City Collector at his office, or as herein provided, within thirty days after the same shall become due, the City Collector shall, in writing, ten days thereafter, notify the City Tapper of such default, and it shall be the duty of City Tapper within ten days after receiving said notice to cause the water to be shut off from



It's a Hard Pull

to get some folks to believe that a first-class UPRIGHT FOLDING BED should cost at least $50. Others wouldn't think of paying less than $125. But our $50 Bed is really first-class. Our cut shows design. Ordinary stores ask more. If you are willing to pay more every additional dollar shall count full measure in the style and quality. - - - - -

John Breuner
604-606-608 K ST., SACRAMENTO

NEW TO-DAY.

said premises in the following manner, to wit: If the service pipe leading to the premises be directly connected to the water main by means of the stopcock at the main; when service pipe leading to the premises is not directly connected with the water main, but has been connected with another service pipe, and the water is supplied through such other service pipe, by disconnecting the service pipe of the delinquent from such other service pipe.

Section 4. In no case shall the water be restored to any premises, when shut off, as provided in this ordinance, unless the pipe leading thereto is directly connected with the city mains, and unconnected with any other service pipe leading to any other premises, and except on payment of all arrearages, and the additional sum of $5 for shutting off and letting on the water; provided, that in case of poverty the Board of Trustees may remit the said additional sum of $5.

Section 5. If any person refuses to allow the City Tapper to enter the premises of said person, for the purpose of disconnecting the service pipe of a delinquent water taker from the service pipe of said person, the City Tapper shall immediately cause the water to be shut off from the premises of the person so refusing, in the manner provided for shutting off water from a delinquent water taker, and said person shall thereafter, in all respects, be deemed to be and treated as a delinquent water-taker.

Section 6. No person having a permit to use city water shall supply water to any other person or family not having a permit, or allow them to use said water from the hydrant.

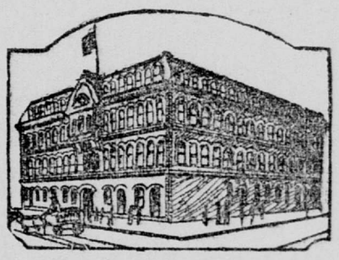
Section 7. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, for the first offense, be fined in the sum of twenty-five dollars, and for the each succeeding offense be fined the sum of fifty dollars, and in default of payment of said fine shall be imprisoned in the City Jail not less than ten, or more than twenty-five days.

Section 8. This ordinance shall take effect from and after the first day of July, 1894.

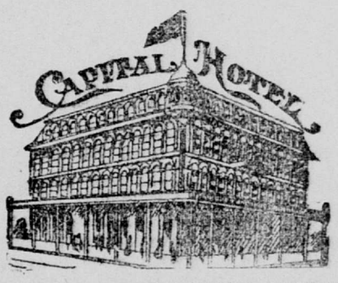
W. D. LAWTON,
President Board of Trustees.

O. S. FLINT, City Clerk. 1t

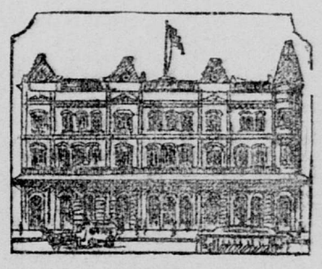
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.



GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,
Corner Seventh and K Streets.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS to and from the cars.
GRAY & TITUS, Proprietors.



CAPITAL HOTEL, CORNER SEVENTH and K streets. Strictly first-class. Free 'bus to and from depot.
BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Proprietors.



WESTERN HOTEL.
THE LEADING HOUSE OF SACRAmento, Cal. Meals, 25 cents. WM. LAND, Proprietor. Free 'bus to and from hotel.

UNIQUE RESTAURANT.
S. W. Corner Third and J Streets.
For an oyster stew, a raw or fry,
This first-class Cafe you should try.
EXCELLENT MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
MARCO ZARICK, Proprietor.

STATE HOUSE HOTEL,
Corner Tenth and K Sts., Sacramento.
BOARD AND ROOM, $1 25 TO $2 PER day. Meals, 25 cents.
Accommodations FIRST-CLASS. Free 'Bus to and from hotel.
W. J. ELDER, Manager.

PACIFIC HOTEL,
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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S LAND DEPARTMENT

ADVANTAGEOUS OFFERS.

Equally Attractive to the Home-seeker, the Cultivator of the Soil, or the Speculator in Land Values.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S LAND DEPARTMENT has in charge and for sale, at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, the lands of the Capay Valley Land Company, the lands and townsites of the Pacific Improvement Company, the lands of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the lands of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, and the irrigated lands of the Crocker-Huffman Land & Water Company.

THE PACIFIC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY'S PROPERTIES, consisting of town property in 135 townsites, and all classes of fruit, agricultural and grazing land, will be sold on reasonable terms,—long time and low rate of interest.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY has agricultural, grazing and timber lands, which will be sold for twenty per cent of the purchase price paid in cash, with six per cent interest for five years, payable annually in advance.

THE CAPAY VALLEY LAND COMPANY'S LANDS are located in the rich, fertile valley in the western portion of Yolo County, California. They are splendid fruit lands, in one of the earliest localities of the State, and range in price from $25 an acre upward, and on terms of interest only, for five years; that is to say, for five years the purchaser pays interest only, at the end of which time the purchase price becomes due. The object of these terms is to give the purchaser an opportunity to pay the purchase price out of the proceeds of the land. Cultivation is required of all purchasers.

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THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S LAND DEPARTMENT can supply any seeker of investment, or any home-seeker, with any variety of land desired, at lower prices and on more favorable terms than can be had of any other landed proprietor in California.

The list of land for sale in this Department embraces bodies of from ten to thirty thousand acres, or as small subdivisions as may be desired in the form of five, ten, twenty or forty acre tracts of irrigated land.

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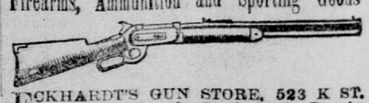

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