ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

eral Manderson's peroration, and preceded the addresses by Lieutenant-General Schofield and Secretary Herbert.

Lieutenant-General Schofield was then introduced and spoke as follows:

"*Comrades:* Every year the services you rendered to your common country in the time of her sorest need appear greater and greater and your heroic deeds shine with increasing luster. But since that period you have won a greater victory than that which crowned your arms upon the field of battle. It was well asked in 1861 what good can possibly result from a political union that does not carry with it union of sentiment, of interest, of patriotic devotion—union of the hearts of the people. On the other hand, it was asked what possible guarantee of peace and friendship can be gained through a division of the Union into two unfriendly nations, separated by an arbitrary line.

"A large majority of the American people determined to preserve the Union and trust to the future of that union of hearts which would make the political union subserve the best interests of the Nation and mankind. By your justice and generosity in the hour of victory, and by your constant brotherly conduct in extending the right hand of fellowship to your Southern brethren, you have finally won the greatest victory of which man is capable. It is a victory of reason and good will over prejudice and passion. It is a victory in which the former conqueror and conquered are now alike victorious. Your Southern brethren have shown heroic conditions of the civil strife and contributed their best efforts to restore peace and prosperity ruined by war, and manifested in the most unequivocal manner their loyalty to the restored Union, and have nobly done their part in gaining this great victory which has made the people of the United States one and indivisable forever. Thus is the victory of peace more renowned than any victory of war.

"You, my comrades, are now able to rejoice in the full fruits of your heroic sacrifice, and of the blood of your comrades which watered the fields of the South, but which was not shed in vain. The fierce conflict which swept the fields of Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Antietam, Gettysburg, Shiloh, Franklin, Nashville, Atlanta and the ever memorable fields of Virginia, was the storm which cleared the political atmosphere of our country and made it fit to support the life of the free, enlightened, patriotic and united people of to-day.

"This, my comrades, is the fruit of your great heroic sacrifice in war, and of your patriotic and fraternal conduct, and that of your brethren in the South since they returned to their allegiance to the flag of our common country."

When General Schofield had concluded Secretary of the Navy Herbert was introduced.

Secretary Herbert, in beginning his speech, said that the gathering at Chickamauga, considering the antecedents and the present purpose of those who composed the audience, could be paralleled in no other country but this. The civil war had brought enduring peace between hostile sections, and settled firmly the foundation upon which rests to-day the greatest of Governments. The emancipation of this country from the power of Great Britain was settled forever when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown; and so, too, said Secretary Herbert, the verdict of our civil war has been accepted as absolutely final. The perpetuity of the Union was settled forever when Lee offered and Grant refused the sword at Appomattox.

Secretary Herbert, in the course of his remarks, proceeded to show that the North was not separated from the South through the ambitious design of any chieftain, but that the struggle was to determine underlying principles of Government that had not been settled in the convention that framed our Constitution. In the struggle that followed both sides were desperately in earnest, because both sides believed themselves to be in the right. There was nothing, he said, to do but to fight it out, and it was fought out honestly, squarely and bravely on both sides.

The South could not have been induced to sacrifice itself as it did, except upon the belief that it was fighting for the rights bequeathed it by its ancestors. On the other hand, the North could never have been induced to fight as it did had it been waging a mere war of conquest. The people of the North were inspired with the conviction that they were fighting to maintain in its integrity the Constitution of the fathers, which, as they understood it, ordained a perpetual union. The war decided the question of secession and slavery, which had come into the dispute, and disposed of it for all time.

Secretary Herbert, in drawing a lesson from the times, said that political fury and sectional hate had destroyed mutual respect, the necessary foundation of fraternal feeling, but all this had changed.

In conclusion, Mr. Herbert said: "During the thirty years that have elapsed since Grant refused to take the sword of Lee at Appomattox, as we have looked back at the past that admiration and respect has continued to increase; as we have looked around at the present we have come to confide in and rely upon each other, and here we to-day all meet as brothers to do honor to the valiant hosts who fought at Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga. Furthermore, to-day, those who wore the blue are no truer to the flag under which they fought than are the men who fought in gray at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. If the Government that ordained the dedication of this national park is yours, so also is it their Government. Its privileges are theirs, and our promises are to them and their children. They take pride in its power and its prestige among the nations of the earth, and the loyalty to the Union of the Confederates who once fought so bitterly against it is the crowning glory of the heroes in blue to whom monuments are to be dedicated to-morrow."

Other speakers were General Granville M. Dodge, President of the Army of the Tennessee, and General Butterfield, Hooker's Chief of Staff, who eulogized Thomas and Hooker, and General Horace Porter of Grant's staff. The latter paid a glowing tribute to the private soldier heroes of the war.

The four members of the Cabinet who left Washington last night to attend the dedication did not reach Chattanooga until a late hour to-day. To-night they stopped at Lookout Mountain, and expected to return to Washington Friday.

MONUMENT PRESENTATIONS.

Owing to the absence of Secretary Lamont, the monuments were presented in each instance to General Fullerton, President of the National Park Commission. Michigan led off in this pleasing and patriotic service, the Commissioner occupying for that purpose the platform on Snodgrass Hill.

The monuments and markers erected upon the battlefield of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge and Orchard Knob were presented to Governor Rich by Captain and ex-Congressman C. E. Belknap, President of the State Park Commission. The Michigan organizations taking part in the campaigns and battles were the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Regiments of Infantry, Second and Fourth Cavalry, First Engineers and Mechanics and Batteries A and D of the First Light Artillery.

Captain Belknap described the locations of the several monuments and markers and said: "As the groundwork of the park progresses, Michigan will be known not only at Chickamauga, but at Brown's Ferry, Chattanooga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Although 1,500 of Michigan's sons gave up their lives in those campaigns and battles, yet the monuments are not mortuary affairs, but monuments to liberty and civilization, not to create a feeling of sadness, but a thrill of patriotism and of love to the soldier who fought for his country."

After Governor Rich had accepted the monuments on behalf of the State, General Henry M. Duffield of Detroit, who commanded the Ninth Regiment in the war, delivered an eloquent oration.

The monuments were then turned over to General Fullerton, and with prayer by Rev. Washington Gardner the excercises ended.

The Ohio dedications followed, under direction of General John Beatty, President of the Board of Commissioners. This was the most elaborate and notable event of the day. Bishop Joyce of the Methodist Church offered prayer, and addresses were made by Charles H. Grosvenor, ex-Governor James E. Campbell and General Aquilla Willey, who turned the monuments over to Governor McKinley, and he in turn to General Fullerton. Members and officers of the State committee also spoke. Ex-Governor Campbell's address was largely an eulogy upon General Ferd. Vanderveer, a fellow-townsman, who took an active part in the battle.

Governor McKinley then spoke in part as follows:

"*Mr. President and members of the Ohio Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission and my fellow-citizens:* I receive the Ohio monuments from your hands in behalf of the State of Ohio to be dedicated as a perpetual memorial to the Ohio soldiers who fought on this field. I cannot forbear in this public manner to express to the commission the thanks of the State, whose representative it has been, for the able and satisfactory performance of its duties. It has executed the trust confided to it with singular intelligence and fidelity, and will enjoy the lasting gratitude of the people of the State.

"Nearly a third of a century ago this place was a field of war and the scene of an awful and disastrous two days' battle. We come back after these long years, which have been years of momentous import to our country and civilization, to unite in the dedication of this great battlefield as a National Park, which shall forever memorialize the valor of the American soldier and testify to the strength and glory of the American Union. The opposing forces here were fairly matched. The Confederate somewhat outnumbered the Union, but in courage and determination neither was at an advantage. Both were equal in persistence and prowess. The commanders on both sides were among the most skillful and distinguished of their respective armies. They were military giants in command of mighty forces, and the conflict here waged was one which has few parallels in the annals of history.

"In many respects the battle of Chickamauga was unlike any other battle of the civil war. The gateway in the mountains was to be either won or lost here. While the success of the Union army here was extremely important to the Union cause, the overthrow of the Union arms here and the holding of this territory were indispensable to the Confederate cause. It was a desperate struggle for the mastery, and standing now upon this field, the former scene of so much blood and carnage, recalling all that happened here, and all that was done here, we are filled with increased interest and astonishment and stirred to the depths with admiration for the courage, valor and endurance of those engaged.

"Ohio is here to-day because her citizen soldiery were here then. We are here, not as then with arms in our hands, but with fraternal affection in our hearts. We are here the invited guests of the nation; here to dedicate the field, not to war or passion, but to peace and union. Well may Ohio feel a patriotic pride in these dedicatory ceremonies. Her soldiers constituted quite one-fifth of all those sides engaged in this bloody conflict. * * In all there were fifty-two infantry regiments, thirty-two regiments of cavalry and a battalion of sharpshooters and nine batteries of artillery. This was Ohio's contribution to this historic battle fought in this historic field. Ohio had a larger representation here than upon any other field of the war. Her soldiers were in every battle, assault, siege and skirmish from Bull Run to Appomattox, and no history of the war can be written that will not record the services of Ohio's volunteer army. They did heroic service upon every field, but on this a larger number of Ohio soldiers was concentrated than upon any other field of the war, and on no other field was there a higher exhibition of soldierly valor and vigor than here. Ohio had more soldiers on this field than came from any other State on the Union side, and more than came from any of the States in rebellion, except that of Tennessee.

"Some of Ohio's most illustrious officers were in command of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, who gave direction on every part of the wide-stretching field. General Rosecrans, a graduate of great distinction at the United States Military Academy in 1842, and who served in the army until 1854, was the Commander-in-Chief of the Union forces and was an honored citizen of our own State. He entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. I recall him with peculiar tenderness and respect. He was the first Colonel of the regiment to which I belonged; my boyhood ideal of a great soldier; and I gladly pay him my tribute of love for his tender qualities which endeared him to me, and the high soldierly qualities which earned for him the gratitude of the State for his magnificent service to the Union cause. Ohio is proud of him, and in his old age and declining years I beg him to know that he enjoys the affectionate regard of his old State, which will guard his fame forever.

"General Garfield, his Chief of Staff, was also from Ohio. The noble part he bore here shines in history. General James Barnet, another Ohio man, was Chief of Artillery. The famous fighting McCook family was here. General Alexander McDowell McCook commanded the Twentieth Corps; Colonel Dan McCook commanded the Second Brigade, Second Division, Reserve Corps; Colonel Ed. McCook, the First Division, First Cavalry Corps; General Philip Sheridan, the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, whose services here and upon other noted fields covered him with imperishable fame. General John Beatty, the honored President of the Ohio Commission, was here, and to him the State owes much for this patriotic dedication.

"In the battle of Chickamagua Rosecrans' loss was 16,174. This includes 4,774 missing, a large number of whom were killed and wounded. Bragg's loss, as estimated by the war records at Washington, was 17,806. The total loss for each army was more than 25 per cent. of the entire force, and about 33 per cent. on each side of the troops actually engaged.

"The men in the Ohio organizations came from our great State. They were soldiers, but they were citizens of the Union first, an those who survived are among the bes and most honored citizens of our State and country. They left home, dedicatingdt their lives to mainta the Union, ready to perform any service or sacrifice. For those who fell the Government has provided a fitting resting place in yonder beautiful cemetery. Those who came away from this field have impressed the world with the story of the valor of the citizen soldiery in one of the mightiest battles of modern times. How pleasing the thought that so many still live and are able to revisit this sacred ground and take part in the solemnities of this day! For this is a day and an occasion eminently honorable to the republic and worthy of it.

"The devastating armies have vanished, their swords have been sheathed, their arms stacked. The passing years have brought in their train the balm of healing and reconciliation, but the men who fought here will be remembered for their bravery and heroism, and the men who saved the Union will never be forgotten. These monuments demonstrate that. That patriotic impulse of the people of Ohio have erected this monument of beauty to mark the places where the men of Ohio fought and fell. Future generations will read the story of Chickamauga of history already written and hereafter to be written on the enduring granite which we unveil to-day. The State has built these monuments to testify its devotion not only to the brave men who fought here, but to the sacred cause for which they fought. They are built to perpetuate the fame of these men forever, and to show our devotion for the Union they helped to save. They will stand as a constant reminder of the heroism of Ohio soldiers, and will serve as an inspiration to the living and to those who shall come after to manifest equal devotion to the Union if ever again it shall be threatened or assailed.

"Others will recite the story of the battle with its harrowing incidents, its heroism and its sacrifices; others will tell of the conflict of the first day—of the skill of Rosecrans and Crittenden and their associates, of Bragg and Longstreet and their associates. They will tell how on the second day the issue wavered in the balance, and was almost lost to the Union arms, when Thomas—glorious old soldier—stood as the 'Rock of Chickamauga.' Individual valor will be praised and should be on both sides. Courage and devotion and endurance of Union and Confederate soldiers will receive just eulogy from other lips. The masterful genius of the commanders and the dogged determination of the soldiers will be repeated, and it cannot be too often told. The exhibition of high soldierly qualities displayed by both the blue and the gray will be on every tongue to-day. The battle will be fought over a thousand times in memory by those who lately contended angrily on this field. All that is well.

"But what was it all for? What did it mean? What was all this struggle, this exhibition of heroism and the appalling sacrifices for? A reunited country makes answer. No other is needed. A union stronger and freer than ever before, a civilization higher and nobler than ever before, a common flag dearer and more glorious than ever before, and all, all of them secure from any quarter, because the contestants against each other on this historic field thirty-two years ago are now united, linked in their might forever against any enemy which would assail either union or civilization or freedom or flag. The sacrifice here made was for what we loved, and for what we meant should endure—a reunited people, a reunited country, is the glorious reward."

Other State monuments were then dedicated, when the exercises came to a close.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The Primary Election Called for Saturday Afternoon.

The Republican City Central Committee met at the Courthouse last evening to arrange the preliminaries for the coming city campaign. There were present Committeemen A. J. Rhoads, T. J. Finn, W. H. Govan, J. H. Cavanaugh, Fred. W. Rhorer, E. C. Roeder, John H. Batcher, A. R. Todd and A. L. Frost.

It was decided to hold the primaries next Saturday afternoon, from 1 to 5 o'clock.

The city convention will be held next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, at a place to be hereafter designated by the committee.

The committeemen were instructed to hold caucuses in their respective wards to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of selecting candidates for delegates to the convention.

After selecting the officers for the primary election the committee adjourned.

The meeting was held with closed doors and is said to have been a spirited one. The chief contest was over the question as to whether the committee should name the officers of the primary election, or each member name those for his ward. The proposition to have the committee name them was carried by the Cavanaugh element by a vote of five to four.

There had been some speculation concerning the prospect of the removal of Committeeman Timothy Finn, but no action was taken.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

M. A. Collins came up from Courtland yesterday and is at the Golden Eagle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tibbotts of San Francisco are stopping at the Golden Eagle.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jones of Walsh Station are visiting relatives in Hollister, San Benito County.

Miss Clara Chase, after attending the carnival and fair with friends here, has returned to her home at Rio Vista.

Mrs. H. S. Brink and children of Biggs, Butte County, have returned home after a visit of two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Smith.

Fraker Still in Jail.

RICHMOND (Mo.), Sept. 17.—Dr. George W. Fraker, the insurance swindler, who has been in jail here since his capture in the Minnesota woods, waived preliminary examination this afternoon, and was bound over to the Grand Jury in the sum of $20,000 by Justice A. McQuiston. Fraker was not prepared with bondsmen, and it is said to be the policy of the defense to keep him in jail to win public sympathy.

Attachment Suit.

SALEM (Mass.), Sept. 17.—An attachment suit has been recorded at the Courthouse against William E. Heald of Lawrence for $20,000 in an action of tort brought by Thomas Alderson, Charles Broad and Susan Alderson of Placerville, Cal., George E. Williams of San Francisco and George Cook of San Antonio, Tex. The writ is returnable in the United States Court at Boston October 5th.

Shooting Contest at Rome.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Italian Embassador has sent the Department of State a programme of the shooting contest at Rome, which is to take place September 18th and continue to October 2d. He is anxious that all American shooting societies be informed of this event, and that he be put in possession of the names of such societies or marksmen who may wish to participate.

Killed by a Switch Engine.

EMPORIA (Kas.), Sept. 17.—Otto Tagader of Rocky Ford, Colo., who was a passenger on a train from Kansas City to Peabody, in crossing the railway track to get to a restaurant late last night was caught by a passing switch engine and instantly killed.

Fatal Railway Collision.

GREENSBURG (Ind.), Sept. 17.—The Louisville northbound passenger train, No. 106, on the Big Four, collided with a freight train near here about midnight. John Beatty, the fireman, was killed, and others are reported seriously injured. The wreck was caused by an open switch.

Stole a Box of Tobacco.

A man named C. Hornen was arrested by Officers Fisher and Hayes yesterday for stealing a box of tobacco from Lindley & Co.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Expressions From Papers of the Interior of California.

[Los Angeles Investor.]

The Sacramento electric celebration with its 15,000 incandescent lamps and any number of thousands of visitors, is an affair of which the whole State is entitled to be proud.

MISSION WORK.

[Stockton Mail.]

Mrs. J. A. Foster, a missionary from India, adds her evidence to that already in concerning the failure of foreign missions. She says that though the missionaries in India meet with very little annoyance, they are making but slow progress in either Christianizing or giving the lower orders of India society a speaking acquaintance with the English language. The castes will have little to do with the missionaries.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

[Oroville Register.]

The Government appropriates large sums of money for improvements on streams vastly less important than the Feather River. A few names will show this. The sums vary from $15,000 to $50,000 for each stream. Mooseabac River, Maine; Narragagus River, Maine; Bellamy River, Taunton River, Massachusetts, for a few miles, $156,618. The Raritan River in New Jersey is navigable for only a few miles, and on fifteen miles from the mouth to New Brunswick over $2,100,000 has been expended. This is at the rate of over $140,000 a mile. On Woodbridge Creek, N. J., $19,000 was expended on two and a half miles. All along the Atlantic Coast we find the names of small, unimportant streams varying from two or three to twenty miles, that have been improved at the expense of the Government. In many instances we find the tonnage given for these streams, and the amount in many cases is insignificant compared to the quantity of hay, grain, wood, etc., that would be shipped down Feather River to Marysville if this stream was made navigable.

ITS HOSPITALITY.

[Redwood City Times-Gazette.]

Sacramento has long been known for its hospitality and ability to entertain and this reputation has been greatly enhanced by the reception given to Native Sons last Monday.

AN ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION.

[Oroville Register.]

An exposition that will show how electricity is used in the house, shop and among professional men is needed. Let all the machines be brought together showing electric bells, telephones, dental instruments, heaters, ovens, lamps and the hundred other ways that this wonderful fluid is becoming of service to man. Great companies have been organized. Soon there will be power to sell in all large towns. People wish to become acquainted with the different methods by which they can use electricity and the exposition is the right place to educate all.

THE CARNIVAL DID IT.

[Marysville Appeal.]

The beauties of electric power are receiving more attention than ever before. The Sacramento electric carnival did it.

SHAMEFUL FACTS.

[Cloverdale Reveille.]

Tennessee continues to send people to jail who dare to do any labor on Sunday. But the peculiarity of the situation is that those who are arrested, convicted and sentenced are all of one religious faith; no one is ever pursued for the offense who is not of that religion—the Seventh Day Adventist. Yet it is in evidence that plenty of people labor on Sunday in Tennessee who are not complained of, though the law applies to all offenders. The law is an outrageous thing as it is, but when it is used as a weapon of persecution and outlawry against a particular class, while all others are practically exempt from its operations, it becomes an infamy.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S BEHAVIOR.

[Los Angeles Express.]

The exhibition which Lord Dunraven has made of himself would be discreditable in a schoolboy beaten at a game of marbles. In a grown man in a contest of this importance it shows that he lacks the essential characteristic of a true sportsman, who can take defeat as gracefully as success. While we would have preferred to have seen the second race sailed over again, it was not because the American yacht was not fairly entitled to it, but the Defender was so clearly the better boat that it could have afforded to have been magnanimous and said to the Englishman: "We are so sure we can beat you that we will demonstrate it in a contest beyond dispute."

The truth is that Dunraven knew he was beaten, and he has tried to create some material for "a kick."

PAINTED BY SUNSHINE.

[Oroville Register.]

The blowing heat of summer in our almost torrid clime paints the fruit in gorgeous hues. No evening sky, crimson, purple and gold, was ever more delicately tinted than the cheeks of our Crawfords, Fosters and Muirs. The apples show every color from lightest green and palest yellow to the deepest and richest red. Near the great clusters of purple grapes are the lovely bunches of white muscats or the hundred-hued lobes of the flame tokays.

How rich the masses of plums in their gorgeous coats of green, yellow and purple. Near them is the pomegranate, streaked and tinted with beautiful shades of brown and crimson. Nature has lavished her most delicate green and yellow tints on the luscius pears and painted the persimmon in a coat of royal scarlet. What wonderful contrasts of green and gold on the orange; how beautiful the shades and tints of the lemon. How black, oily and lucious the olive when fully ripe, and what a wealth of color in the guava's leaf and fruit. No gray or somber tints mark our lovely hued fruits. No sober drab, no homely brown, but soft shades of green and yellow, scarlet and gold please the eye and tempt the palate. The sunbeam paints with a masterly stroke.

OF FEVER.

[Woodland Democrat.]

Typhoid fever begins to figure prominently in the list of prevalent diseases, as it usually does at this season of the year, when people are returning to their homes from the mountains and the seashore. There may be no logical connection between these two occurrences, but it is a fact that a change of water and climate often results in developing the malaria in one's system. It therefore behooves people to look well to their surroundings, and particularly to the sources of their food supply.

WHAT THE JURY ARGUED.

[Oakland Enquirer.]

The Contra Costa County Grand Jury, which has recently rendered a report, went into a consideration of the subject of road improvement. It estimated the total length of roads in the county at 400 miles, and the annual expenditure thereupon at $130 to $150 per mile, without having anything like permanent road improvements. The jury then goes into a calculation to show that by an issue of 6 per cent. forty-year bonds the county could be provided with first-class permanent roads, and the payments on account of interest and principal of the debt would be only about the same as the present cost of keeping the roads in poor order. The jury does not positively assert that a bond issue ought to be made, but submits the idea for the consideration of voters.

She (intensely)—Do you suppose men ever really die of love? He (decidedly)—No—but they ought to.—Truth.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made.
40 Years the Standard.

THE NONPAREIL.

"The Nonpareil"

THIS MORNING

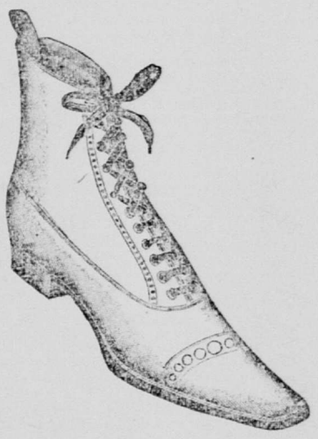
We will place on sale our first shipment of Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers. The style is exact duplicate of cut, with large full sleeves and extra wide skirt, and come in a splendid assortment of dark and medium colors.

Price, $1 50.

Price, $1 50.

Wasserman, Davis & Co.
AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS,
Corner Fifth and J Streets, Sacramento.

Men's $2 Dress Shoes.



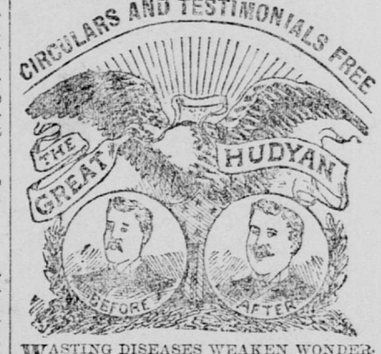
We have them in all styles, razor or square toe, with neat tip, congress or lace. Nothing shoddy about them. They will look as well as any $3 shoe on the foot. All sizes and widths. Our price, $2.

TO-DAY

We received another lot of those Ladies' Fine Kid Dress Button Shoes, kid or cloth tops, razor or square toes, neat patent leather tips, that we have been selling at $2. You know that other dealers have been charging you $3 for a shoe not as stylish or good in any way, but our price still remains at $2. All widths and sizes.

Boys' Good, Strong Everyday Shoes, $1 and up.

GEISER & KAUFMAN,
Leading Shoe Dealers,
603 J STREET, - SACRAMENTO.



WASTING DISEASES WEAKEN WONDERfully because they weaken you slowly, gradually. Do not allow this waste of body to make you a poor, flabby, immature man. Health, strength and vigor is for you whether you be rich or poor. The Great Hudyan is to be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute. This wonderful discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest and most powerful vitalizer made. It is so powerful that it is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

HUDYAN is purely vegetable.

HUDYAN stops prematureness of the discharge in twenty days. Cures **LOST MANHOOD,** constipation, dizziness, falling sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts.

Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

HUDYAN cures debility, nervousness, emissions, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private indorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in twenty days by the use of Hudyan. Hudyan costs no more than any other remedy.

Send for circulars and testimonials.

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood due to serious private disorders carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then comes sore throat, pimples, copper colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for 'Blood Book' to the old physicians of the

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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The Delicious Fragrance
Refreshing coolness and soft beauty imparted to the skin by POZZONI'S POWDER, commends it to all ladies.

BANKING HOUSES.

NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO.
Sacramento, Cal.—Founded 1850.

DIRECTORS:
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FRANK MILLER.....President
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Capital and Surplus,
$600,000.

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.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK
Southwest corner Fourth and J Streets, Sacramento, Cal.
Guaranteed Capital.....$500,000
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LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. INterest paid semi-annually on Term and Ordinary Deposits.
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C. H. CUMMINGS, GEORGE A. SMITH,
SOL. RUNYON, JAMES MCNASSER.
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CALIFORNIA STATE BANK,
SACRAMENTO.
Does a General Banking Business.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

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FREDERICK COX.....President
JOSEPH STEFFENS.....Vice-President
W. E. GERBER.....Cashier
C. E. BURNHAM.....Assistant Cashier
DIRECTORS:
C. W. CLARK, GEORGE C. PERKINS,
FREDERICK COX, JOSEPH STEFFENS,
PETER BOHL, ADOLPH HEILBRON,
W. E. GERBER.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
Sacramento, Cal.
Guaranteed capital.....$410,000
Paid up capital..... 225,500
Surplus..... 75,000

INTEREST PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY ON term and ordinary deposits. Money loaned on real estate only. Address all communications: People's Savings Bank, Sacramento.
WM. BECKMAN, President.
GEORGE W. LORENZ, Secretary.

CROCKER-WOOLWORTH NATIONAL BANK,
Crocker Building, Market and Post Streets, San Francisco.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $250,000.
DIRECTORS:
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Vice-President.....W. E. BROWN
Cashier.....G. W. KLINE
CHARLES F. CROCKER.....E. B. POND

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