DAILY RECORD-UNION

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

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FRESNO—C. T. Cearley, 1111 J street.

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Eastern Business Offices.

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S. C. Beckwith, sole agent foreign advertising.

Weather Forecast.

For Northern California—Probably fair, except continued cloudiness, with occasional showers in the extreme north portion; stationary temperature; southerly winds in the north portion.

THE ISSUE CLEARLY DEFINED.

The dispatches of yesterday inform the country that Mr. Huntington has gone to Washington, and with that openness and manliness which are characteristic of what he does, has declared without indirection or concealment that he will promote the passage of a bill for an extension of the time of payment to the Government of the amount which may be found due by reason of the credit extended to the Central Pacific at the time of its construction.

The dispatches indicate that Mr. Huntington will ask for forty-four years' extension. What Mr. Huntington proposes is that the Central Pacific Railroad Company will pay to the Government what it borrowed. On the face of it, this is a very honest proposition. In principle it is right, and the only question remaining to be considered is one of expediency.

There is a first mortgage on the Central Pacific of $28,000,000. The Government's lien is subordinate to this first mortgage, and unless the Central Pacific can now pay, the property will be subject to sale under proceedings of foreclosure. The Government, therefore, has its choice between purchasing the first mortgage bonds or discharging this first mortgage and thereby consolidating the two loans, the first mortgage loan and the loan made by the Government, or arranging with its debtors for an extension of time.

Substracting what may be found in the sinking fund accumulated to discharge the first mortgage, there would remain standing against the Central Pacific from $75,000,000 to $80,000,000, or, to state this in another form, the aggregate amount of the first and second mortgages is from $75,000,000 to $80,000,000. It requires no special information of a technical character to form the conclusion that $75,000,000 will parallel every mile of the aided line of the Central Pacific and leave $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 as a profit on the transaction.

Here is a property worth about half the face value of the first and second mortgage liens, and necessarily under these circumstances the first mortgage will take it, unless that first mortgage is discharged by the holder of the second, and in this instance the holder of the second mortgage has no incentive whatever to discharge the first lien.

The owner or holder of the equity of redemption comes forward to say that if he is given time he will pay the second mortgage. From a purely business standpoint, it should occasion no little surprise that this proposition should meet with objection in any quarter. If Mr. Huntington is willing to pay in forty-four annual installments what the Central Pacific Railroad Company owes to the Government, and interest on the deferred payments, it is strictly in accordance with the dictates of common sense and common business prudence to accept the proposition.

Mr. Thurston of Nebraska has another proposition. It is to settle the Government's claim for forty cents on the dollar; that is, to confess bankruptcy and settle up with the creditors, scaling down the debt.

We have so far, then, two propositions: one to pay at such time and at such rate of interest as the debtor can afford; the other, to take proceedings in bankruptcy and give away 60 or 70 per cent. of the debt. The creditor who will give away 60 per cent of the credit obligation in preference to extending the time for its payment would scarcely be credited with ordinary business acumen. To give away 60 per cent. in preference to taking the chances of being eventually paid in full, would be the equivalent of business idiocy.

So far, then, we have two propositions: one to extend the time for payment, to receive from the debtor annual installments on his obligation with interest on deferred payments; the second, to forego the collection of 60 per cent. of the obligation, and settle up for 40 cents on the dollar.

Mayor Sutro of San Francisco and the San Francisco Examiner evidently have a third proposition. The nature of it has not yet been disclosed. Something may be inferred however from recent editorial expressions in the Examiner, and these, condensed, summarized and presented in the most conspicuous form, amount to the words, "Fight the funding bill."

This gives us three propositions which we briefly recapitulate: First, Huntington's proposition to pay in full, with an extension of time and payment of interest on deferred payments; second, Thurston's proposition to sell the Government's lien at auction, with an auction limitation of 40 cents on the dollar; third, the Sutro-Examiner proposition, "Fight the funding bill." Mr. Huntington may safely challenge "the considerate judgment of mankind" as to the comparative expediency as well as business probity and honesty of the proposition he has made.

WOMEN'S WAGES.

The Los Angeles Herald says, in the course of a long editorial:

The underlying cause of the low wage of women is that they have never been taught to regard themselves as the equal of man in the commercial and financial world. Unscrupulous employers take advantage of this and prefer to give women a place at reduced pay even when they know they will do it as well as men, who would demand a higher wage. When women through thorough business experience come to value themselves and their labor by their skill and forget in business relations the matter of sex, claiming nothing because they are women, demanding "equal pay for equal work," resting on fair play and not favor, a step will be taken toward solving one very important problem among the many now confronting the American people.

The important problem is not the wage of women so much as it is the cause of the displaced man. So far as the wage question is concerned, that is settled by the experience of business men, and their verdict is that in the great majority of cases the woman worker in business lines is not and cannot be the equal of man. There is physical incapacity against her for one thing and for another there is inability on her part to exercise judgment uninfluenced by emotion and intuitional impulse and prompting. She lacks the judicial quality that every man possesses in some degree, no matter what his walk. As to women in business it is a fact that not all, nor the majority, enter the business callings of men from necessity. A census of the facts taken to-day in this city would disclose that a very large number of the women displacing the natural bread-winners in business are there from choice and not from necessity; they are there for gain and because they imagine that they are more independent if freed from the restraints of home.

We know of the daughters of rich and well-to-do men who are serving in clerkships to-day and upon whom the need never pressed to go out of the home and into the commercial house. Women cannot value their labor as highly as men and realize upon the valuation. The employer of the largest number of women in this city not long ago said to us that in restricted lines and under supervision only could he intrust business to women; that they mostly lack in essential natural qualities, of which men are possesed, for responsibility in business. He spoke from an experience of many years and from the standpoint of perfect justice and impartiality. Equal pay for equal work woman should have wherever she does labor. But there lies the meat in the nut—equal work—at the best she can never do that. Individual instances to the contrary will not disprove our assertion, since we speak of the whole field and of study along the whole line of employments into which women enter.

THE VENEZUELAN MATTER.

In another portion of this issue of the Record-Union will be found a very able, strong and aggressive paper on the Venezuelan question. It is by ex-Minister Scruggs, who represented the United States Government at the Capital of Venezuela for some years.

The paper, while strongly Venezuelan in tone, is yet full of valuable suggestion and evidently correctly states the facts upon which the Venezuelan and the British Governments have joined issue, but the argument is made with a partiality for the American view of the case.

Mr. Scruggs' paper will be found also to be a strong argument for application of the Monroe doctrine to the South American continent. We have added a few lines to the paper which outline the position England takes in the matter of the proposed arbitration of the issue between Venezuela and the British Government. The whole article will well repay the reading, and is full of interest and information upon a subject now prominent before the people.

LET THE REVOLUTION COME.

The Sultan appealed to the Powers to spare him the mortification of having gunboats sent through the Dardanelles, saying that the action will result in a revolution in his empire. So much the better. History proves that whenever the Turk has ceased in conquest he has commenced in retrogression and losing. Turkey ceased to conquer half a century ago, and she is now on the down grade. All nations that begin to decline become cruel, intolerant and persecuting. So it is with Turkey. She has lost one State after another year by year; her methods have become less tolerant, and her persecutions have, if more refined, been not the less fanatical.

For the last ten years the Turkish administration has been foul to the core. Preyed upon by her civil and military officers, plunged in debt, existing as an independency only by the grace of the Powers whose jealousy keeps them in bond as to Turkey and Egypt, ruled by a fanatical class, intolerant to the extreme of bitter hatred—such a country needs a revolution. It may be that the Armenians are not without blame. It would be surprising if some of them had not committed assaults and grave offenses upon Mussulmans whose salutation to the Christian Armenian is uniformly "Infidel Dog."

But the massacres of the last twelve months cannot be excused by any possible action of the Armenians, a people, though themselves hidebound as to religion, entitled by all human right to their independence and living for most part in their native land, which cannot be said of the Turk.

The Porte solemnly agreed by treaty in 1877-78 to protect the Armenians against the wild tribes which delight to prey upon them and descend from the mountains of Circassia periodically to rob and kill the Christians. The Porte also covenanted with the nations to guarantee to the Armenians religious liberty, and to do nothing to prevent them aspiring to offices of trust under the Turkish Government. These promises have not been kept. A very few Armenians have been kept in office; the churches have been open, but under circumstances galling to Christian souls; the Kurds and Circassians have come down out of the hills regularly and raided the flocks and stores of the Armenians, while the officials of the Porte have made but a sham of attempt to prevent the outrages.

Women have been carried off, infants butchered in their mothers' arms, children stood in rows and decapitated by a brutal soldiery for mere sport. Peasants have been grouped upon river banks and rushed into the waters and trampled to drowning by Turkish cavalry in Kurdish habit. Old men have been dismembered and strong men mutilated unspeakably or torn limb from limb. Churches have been burned, altars thrown down and babes tossed in the highways upon the bayonets of African hirelings in the Turkish army. Crops have been burned, towns destroyed and the houseless driven to shelter beneath stunted trees in bitter weather.

Fifteen thousand victims have died by violence of soldiers and Kurdish raiders, and 5,000 by starvation and suffering, while 3,000 women and children have been outraged or carried off by Kurdish bandits. And yet Turkey begs for time to restore order. Certainly it should not be granted, if the denial will bring on a revolution. There is nothing so much needed in Turkey, for out of it the right is likely to triumph and the Christian to have his reward. If the green flag is raised and the Government overthrown, so much the better for the cause of religious and political freedom in Asia Minor.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A most silly and pernicious attempt is made to poke fun because some of the School Directors protest against the use of profane language by schoolboys on school premises. We are told in effect that boys will be boys, and while swearing is to be discouraged, all those now men swore when they were boys—and so on. That all sounds very loudly, and has the mask of a defense for courage and freedom among boys, and all that. But it is none the less pernicious expression. "Boys will swear," ergo let them swear; therefore, let us say further, as some boys lie and steal and do other things that must be unmentionable, ergo let the School Directors who object hide their heads and remember that boys will be boys. That is the skinned and bare line of apologetic argument for indecency in the schools to which we are treated. Out upon it Boys can and are decent and clean-mouthed, thousands of them. The best time in life to teach a boy that vulgarity and profanity are unmanly, uncleanly and unbecoming a gentleman, is in youth. The School Board is right in protesting. It should see to it that on school property, at least, boys are decent, clean-mouthed and as well-behaved as they should be in the presence of their mothers and sisters at home. Of course let them romp and play, and shout aloud if they wish, and be as lively and rugged and athletic as they may; but let it be insisted that the school-yards be not turned into billingsgate fish markets. As to whether the boys in the Sacramento schools are guilty of using vulgar and profane language while at school, we know nothing. We should hope the charge is untrue. We wish to think better of the Sacramento schoolboys, and until there is proof positive that they are guilty, or a considerable number of them, of using filthy language at school, we shall hold to the presumption of their innocence. But this cuts no figure whatever in the matter of apologizing for vulgarity as necessarily a boyish "accomplishment" or phase of youthful development.

The Santa Rosa Republican says that in this matter of the proposition of the United States that the Venezuelan question be submitted to arbitration, England has snubbed the American Government. That is nothing new. The British do that with impunity. They solemnly agreed to put certain patroling vessels into the Behring Sea. But they did not do it, and the President says that to all his protests they have turned a deaf ear. They agreed that the Alaskan boundary should be settled by surveys on both sides and their submission to a commission. But they have gone right on taking possession of the disputed territory and erecting forts and police stations without so much as "by your leave, sir." The President last July addressed England with the proposition as to arbitration of the Venezuelan matter, but for six months not even an apology has been made for failure to reply, and when at last an answer comes we are told that it will amount to this, "Mind your own business." Oh yes, we are snubbed by Great Britain, and, indeed, we are getting so accustomed to it that it has ceased to surprise or much offend, evidently.

The San Bernardino Times-Index is publishing some clever editorial thought and argument. But it would be in better taste to state that the matter first appeared in the Record-Union.

MAGNIFICENT GUNNERY.

Splendid Work of the Dynamite Guns at San Francisco.

Capable of Shattering Ships to Splinters at the Rate of Five Every Twenty Minutes—The Pacific Metropolis Safe From Any Invading Navy—Complete Success of the Tests.

(San Francisco Examiner, Dec. 6.)

The first dynamite shell fired from a pneumatic gun in California sang its death-song yesterday afternoon at the Presidio. It rose like a battle-scared vulture, screaming with fright, snarled viciously as it curved to its parabolic zenith and seemed to laugh sardonically as it rushed to its impact on the Devil's Slide. A great mass of brown dust lifted like the skirt of a woman's dress beneath which a ruffled cloud of white fluttered for a moment like the woman's petticoat and then drifted along the fog-crested hills of the Bolinas range until it was lost in the mists that clung to the rugged slopes of Tamalpais.

Preliminary to the firing of the dynamite shells the guns were tested for rapidity. The contract with the Government prescribes that five rounds shall be fired in twenty minutes. The test yesterday resulted in five rounds in nine minutes with gun No. 1 of the battery; five rounds in ten minutes with gun No. 2, and five rounds in eight minutes and twenty-three seconds with gun No. 3.

These experiments were conducted during the morning while the fog was thick in the Golden Gate and a drizzling rain splashed and soaked and rendered everybody uncomfortable. Shells loaded with sand and weighing 1,100 pounds were used. The elevation was 30 degrees and the loading position 7 degrees. The first projectile struck the water midway between Point Lobos and Point Bonita at a distance of 5,200 yards from the battery. The others were averaged beyond the contract requirements of 4,000 yards under a pressure of 1,000 pounds.

B. C. Batcheller, representative of the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Company, manipulated the levers that placed the guns in position, and Lieutenant O. M. Lissak, Ordnance Officer of the Department of California, stood on a trestle under an umbrella to direct the firing.

"Are you ready," shouted Batcheller to the man at the compressors.

"Ready," was the reply.

"All clear," said Lissak, observing that the steamer Santa Rosa was heaving out of range on the Potato Patch.

"Load," was Batcheller's command, and the shell which had been brought from the magazine on a truck was lifted into the breech of the gun.

"Wind her up."

The chains creaked as they turned on the cylinders and the shell disappeared.

"Put in your pin." The breech was closed.

"Ready!" That was the last word. Batcheller caught hold of a lever, threw his weight upon it and the gun answered with a shriek that ended with a hiss. The conical projectile leaped from the muzzle with a howl that mellowed into a wail and hurtled out into the fog and drizzle until it was lost to the straining vision of the spectators. A splash and a dash of foam on the bar indicated that the shell had ended its flight and the gunners made ready for another shot. As the shot left the gun icicles hung from the muzzle. There is not much heat in a volume of air that has been compressed to 1,000 pounds. It is estimated that with this pressure the temperature is lowered 1,700 degrees. No wonder the guns driveled frozen tears.

During the afternoon the battery was tested for range and accuracy, with dynamite shells loaded with 100 pounds of nitro-glycerine, gelatine and gun-cotton in the proportion of 75 pounds of nitro-glycerine to 15 pounds of gelatine and cotton. Each shell is ten feet long, and provided with guides that look like the screws of a propeller. These guides, which are of leather, hold the projectile true to its flight, insuring accuracy of impact. The gun was elevated twenty degrees for the first shot, and delivered the shell 3,200 yards distant on the Marin County shore. The time of flight was nine seconds, a speed of 1,065 feet for each second of the flight.

The second shot was to ascertain the extreme range of the gun. The elevation was fixed at thirty-five degrees, and the range crossed the area between the battery and a base line intersecting Point Lobos on the south and Fort Travis on the north. The shell burst on impact with the water a distance of 4,685 yards, 685 yards in excess of the contract requirements.

In this test the accuracy of modern gunnery was beautifully exemplified. The area of the range had been plotted in squares on a scale of 100 yards to the inch. The distance was announced to the Signal Corps at Point Lobos and Fort Travis and the gun was fired. In less than five minutes after the shell struck the water the telephone at the battery "rang up," and the result of the Point Lobos observation was announced in degrees. Immediately after the signal came from Fort Travis, across the strait. A simple calculation in trigonometry that might have been made by a beardless sophomore gave the distance of the projectile's flight and verified the accuracy of the gunnery. In every subsequent test the result was satisfactory. The shells dropped within the squares marked for them on the chart, thus demonstrating that with this apparatus operated by a machinist working by rule, two signalmen at the telephones on the base line and a clerk to calculate, by means of a few tabulated forms, the distance required under a given pressure with a stated velocity, an invading fleet could be shattered to flinders at the rate of five ships in every twenty minutes. The only escape for the enemy would rest in his speed—he must be able to cross the deadly square in less than ten seconds from the firing of the gun. The battery would be safe from bombardment by ships' guns of equal capacity, owing to superior elevation, and also because the battery is so placed that the range of its guns is clear in every direction, the attacking force would be compelled to manuever for position before it could fire a single effective shot.

The explosion of shells on the water was not spectaular. They were picturesque as they curved on the arc of their parabola, but their bursting was a disappointment to all save the unimaginative Ordnance Department, who could only observe the poetry of a motion that exceeded the contract requirement, and who were only interested in the accuracy of the mathematical predictions and verifications.

The four shells that were fired westward at the setting sun scarcely rippled the surface of the shimmering sea—there was a flash of foam to right and left that did not rise to the majesty of a fountain of spray in a beer garden, a spasmodic heave of the bosom of the ocean, and a muffled gasp, gurgling from a lung diseased—that was all.

The last test was with a small shell prepared to explode two seconds after impact. A two-inch fuse was attached and the shell exploded beneath the surface of the water. The detonation came in sections—a dull preliminary snort and a hoarse cough—nothing more. It was asserted however, by the experts at the battery that if the shell had dropped on the deck of a battleship there would not have been enough of her left to justify salvage by the predatory wharf rat.

The result of the experiments with this battery so far is a triumph for Californian skill and California industry. The work of construction was under the direction of E. A. Rix, a local mechanical engineer, and the machine work was done by the Fulton Engineering and Shipbuilding Works. The latter firm built the compound air compressors and erected the guns. The compress have a capacity of 450 cubic feet of air per hour and the builders contract to deliver that quantity at 2,000 pounds pressure. They have exceeded the requirement of their contract 5 per cent.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

Identity of the Man Who Was Fatally Injured Near Roseville.

On the 28th of October James D. Thompson was found lying alongside the railroad track between Roseville Junction and Antelope in an unconscious condition. A through ticket to this city was found on him, and it was presumed that he fell off the Oregon train which arrived the preceding night. His collar-bone and right ankle were fractured, and he was suffering from concussion of the brain.

He was brought to this city and sent to the County Hospital, where he died on the following day. His name was learned from papers found on him.

Nobody here knew anything of the deceased, but as he had a ticket from Ogden to San Francisco it was taken for granted that he was an immigrant from the East. From Illinois papers it appears that Thompson was a retired farmer of Littleton, Schuyler County, Ill., and that in company with a stranger he left Colchester, Ill., October 22d, for Roseburg, Or., to visit a brother. The stranger claimed that he was en route to St. Joseph, Mo., but the two were seen in Kansas City. The stranger has not been found, and Thompson's numerous relatives are making an effort to locate him, for they believe that he robbed Mr. Thompson and inflicted the fatal injuries.

When Thompson left home he had $300 on his person, but when picked up unconscious only $15 was found on him. Being a Mexican War Veteran, the members of that organization buried him in their plat at the City Cemetery.

HARES AND HOUNDS.

Coursing Matches To-morrow—The Great Merced Meet.

The first coursing match given by the Capital City Coursing Club will take place at Sheldon to-morrow: The following dogs were drawn:

F. Strait's Jack the Ripper versus P. Surgeson's Brownie Boy, J. Moloney's Whip versus R. Dufour's Speedy Boy, D. Reed's Average versus J. Keneally's Muldoon, J. McMahon's Wildwood versus W. Morley's Rose Clark; J. Hallanan's Black Bird versus J. Stout's Lady Longsdale.

J. Keneally will act as judge, F. Gunther slipper, and J. Stout field steward. Those wishing to participate will meet at Sheldon at 9:30 a. m. sharp.

SACRAMENTO CLUB'S RACES.

The unfinished course of the Sacramento Coursing Club will be held in the vicinity of the Six-Mile House to-morrow. It was decided to meet at the Six-Mile House at 10 o'clock sharp. Mr. Nichols will act as judge of the day.

A meeting will be held next Friday night to decide on the free-for-all race.

THE MERCED MEET.

On Monday next the great meeting at Merced will open, and Sacramento will be well represented. No less than six of the best local dogs have been entered, and it is expected that a good portion of the prize money will be jingling in the pockets of the Sacramentans when they leave Merced.

The Sacramento dogs that are to compete with the cracks of the State are W. J. O'Neil's Robert J., M. Hanrahan's Brother, Pat Kelly's Jack, John McMahon's Gile, C. Gallagher's Lamplighter and H. Devine's Shamrock. These are all fast ones, and they are reported to be in the best condition.

The Oppenheim Estate.

Late yesterday afternoon Emanuel Oppenheim filed a petition in the County Clerk's office praying the Superior Court to vacate the decree of distribution in the estate of Raphael Oppenheim, deceased. Robert T. and William H. Devlin are petitioner's attorneys.

Grateful Women Write Us Letters.

From every corner of the country come thankful letters written by those who have been lifted into cheerful, vigorous, healthy strength by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Thousands on thousands of women have been relieved of the nerve-nagging drag of weakness and pain.

They have been made better wives and better mothers by having perfect health restored, and without the humiliating exposure of examinations so generally insisted on by physicians.

The stereotyped treatment by "local applications" is seldom necessary, and there is no reason why modest, sensitive women need submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is of purely vegetable composition and is perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. It exerts a wonderful soothing, healing and strengthening power over woman's delicate organism. It is an invigorating tonic for the whole system, and is almost an infallible specific for the peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and painful derangements of woman.

To these causes may be traced the trouble of tired, nervous, irritable, worn-out women. Careless, easy-going doctors frequently treat their women patients for biliousness, nervousness, dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles, when the real sickness is in the organs distinctly feminine, and no help can come till they are made perfectly strong and healthy in both structure and function which is brought about in due time, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Prescribed for 30 years by Dr. Pierce.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Vehicles—Baker & Hamilton—Hardware, Carts, Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, Bain Farm and Header Wagons, Wholesale Hardware. Send for catalogue.

SHOE REPAIRING—1013 Seventh street, between J and K. Take your shoes to the Chicago Shoe Manufacturer. Strictly first-class work. Old shoes made to look like new ones. Invisible joints on half soles; edges same as new.

MILLER BROS., 1116 J street, carry a full line of oil heaters.

T. B. REID, dentist, Masonic Temple, Sixth and K streets. Office hours 9 to 5.

PHOTOS. Get Hodson's coupons from agents.

IF AFFLICTED with Sore Eyes use Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Sold at 25 cents. S

NEW TO-DAY.

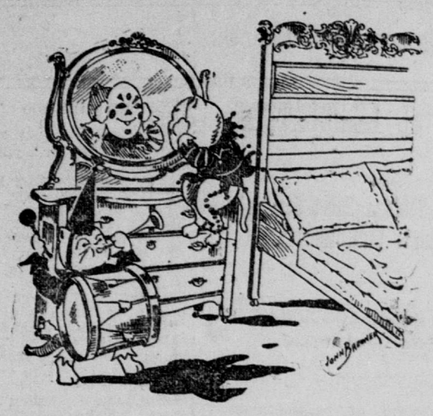
BAPTIST BAZAR,

AT BAPTIST CHURCH, NINTH street, between L and M, TUESDAY, all day and evening, and WEDNESDAY, December 10th and 11th. d7-2t

CHARITY FAIR

AND ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY the Young Ladies of the Congregational Church, SATURDAY EVENING, December 7th, 1895. Admission—Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. 1t*

JOHN BREUNER.



ENJOYMENT.

We enjoy talking about this Bedroom Suit, it's such good value.

The picture is deceiving. It doesn't show the handsome wood work, the perfect finish or the artistic design.

To appreciate its value you should call.

The price—$60—you'll say is reasonable.

John Breuner

604-606-608 K ST., SACRAMENTO

L. L. LEWIS.

SPECIAL SALE

FOR ONE WEEK.

THIS NO. 7 RANGE,

$13 90.

Regular price of the above Range, $16 50. This is the bargain of the season. Call early if in want of a Range.

300 COAL OIL HEATING STOVES

Of the latest and most improved patterns, we offer from now on at wholesale prices. Big bargains in everything.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,

502 and 504 J Street, Sacramento.

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE

2 O'CLOCK P. M. 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

To-Day (Saturday) Dec. 7th,

At the auction house of BELL & CO., 420 J street, will be sold the balance of the Elegant Furniture removed from Eighteenth street. Also, two houses of Furniture, Carpets and Housekeeping Goods will be sold in addition to the above. Sale positive, rain or shine.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Restaurant on the Premises, 316 J Street,

To-Day Saturday Dec. 7th,

At 10 o'clock a. m. sharp, BELL & CO. will sell the entire outfit, consisting of 29 Oak Chairs, 6 Tables, 70 yards Oil Cloth, Range and Fixtures, Bed Lounge, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and Silverware, Table Linen, Partitions, etc. Goods almost new. Sale positive. Terms cash.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTER!

We have a fancy, mountain-made, solid packed Butter that we are selling for

22½c a Pound.

No better is made anywhere than in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

KILGORE & TRACY,

CASH GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Eighth and J Sts., Sacramento.

FOR FINE TAILORING.

J. H. HEITMAN,

THE TAILOR.

Blue and Black Cheviot Suit to order, $15.
English Worsted Suit to order, $20.
Scotch Tweed Suits to order, $25.
Fine Trousers to order at $4.
Overcoats to order at $20.

No. 600 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

NOW IS THE TIME

S. STONE

THE TAILOR, 417 J Street,

Has just got in all the latest in

Suitings and Trouserings

And has made

CUTTING REDUCTIONS

For the Holidays. Call and get his prices.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—OF—

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Holiday Goods

—AT—

HOTFILTER'S, - - - - 808 J STREET.

French Dressmaker

AND HAIRDRESSER

And dealer in Hair Goods. MADAM M. L. SWILLING, 1012 Eighth street.

OPENING OF CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES

AND OTHER FINE EMBROIDERIES FOR the holiday season at

SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLE WORK

1014 EIGHTH STREET.

MISS L. SCHUBERT.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

J. H. TODD.....Lessee and Manager

Wednesday Evening, December 11th,

DE WOLF HOPPER

And his Merry Company, presenting the Great Comic Opera Success,

WANG!

A Gorgeous Production!

Box office open Monday morning. Prices, $1 50, $1, 75c and 50c. d7-4t

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.

J. H. TODD.....Manager

Week Commencing December 2, 1895.

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