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Weather Forecast.

For Northern California—Fair; probably becoming cooler along the coast; light easterly winds, becoming brisk southerly on the northern coast.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC CHARTER.

Malign and dogmatic influences in San Francisco are seeking the repeal by the Kentucky Legislature of the charter of the Southern Pacific Company.

As we understand it, the Southern Pacific Company incorporated in Kentucky because of the stability of its laws, the settled state of society there, and the absence of sentiment that inspires bigoted, insane and envious assault upon capitalized interests engaged in promoting large industries; a sentiment unhappily giving to California an unenviable reputation.

The purpose of the incorporation has always been open and above board, namely to rent and operate railroads under one system of management from the Pacific Coast to tide water at the Gulf of Mexico, and relating lines in the interests of simplification of administration and economy of conduct. Under this organization the railway system of California, formerly cut up into over thirty small companies, each with its full equipment of officials, and with all the minutia and friction of distinct organizations, has been unified under one management, and one set of officials, thus reducing friction and official machinery, and so effecting great saving to the owners of the property and to travel and shipping interests. Under this system it has been possible to accomplish steady and rapid reduction of freight and passenger rates, until now probably there has been reached very nearly the lowest possible minimum; certainly the lowest in proportion to conditions known in the United States.

Let sensible people then ask themselves "If the charter is repealed, what benefit will accrue to California?" Undeniably the burden is upon the proponents of the proposition to point out the actual benefits to result. The fact is that there is not in the whole State a man who can give a single good reason why the repeal should be effected. Whenever a great industry or business enterprise, closely related to the daily life of the people, is unreasonably assailed, and its interests jeopardized, or even crippled, inevitably the people suffer equally with it. If then, the repeal will ever so lightly injure the company administering the California railway system what benefit will flow to those who use that system? How will the repeal of the charter conserve railway building, betterments on railroad property, or advance shipping interests? We asked these questions more than a week ago, but no answer has been vouchsafed by even the most blatant and ready of the demagogic assailants of the railroad.

Obviously the repeal is intended to be malicious annoyance. It is conceded that it will not prevent reincorporation in any other State of the Union, and in most of them legislative sanction is not a condition precedent. There are scores of companies prosecuting industries in California to-day, and having no interests outside of the State, that have corporate existence only by reason of certificates taken out in other States, and that California has suffered in consequence has not been demonstrated.

The process of reincorporation would probably necessitate renewal of leases, readjustment of books, transcription of papers, transfer of property interests from the old to the new corporation, and this would prove troublesome to the officials and laborious to the clerical forces of the company. Assuming that there would be this much of discomfort and annoyance, and conceding that it would correspondingly gratify the malice of the prating demagogues impudently posing as "friends of the people," the better to serve destructive purposes, the question returns to the surface, "how would all this benefit California and her people?" If the scheme is accomplished and entails expenses and costly friction; if unhappily it should move the owners of the many railway companies to return to the old system, each for itself operating its own line, who, it is natural to ask, will bear the expense certain to result from this decentralizing operation? Is it not common business knowledge that all expenses of operation, maintenance and administration must be borne by the earning capacity of the industry?

The "Record-Union" yesterday morning published a telegram from Hon. Grove L. Johnson, Congressman from this district, denouncing as false the statement telegraphed from Washington to the "Examiner" and "Chronicle" that he had opposed the appropriation of $250,000 for restraining dams. Mr. Johnson declares that instead of opposing the bill he favored it, and he says further that the reporters of the papers named were not present at the meeting of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and sent out a false report from second-hand authority. Some of the papers in the mining districts have assailed Mr. Johnson very bitterly on the strength of these false reports. The "Chronicle" yesterday published a correction, and it is now in order for the papers that were so quick to denounce the Congressman to come out and frankly acknowledge their error and place him fairly before his constituents.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The only real interest left in prize-fighting now is that which quickens curiosity to see if the manager of two nose-punchers will be able to defy the United States Government, the State of Texas, the authorities of a State of Mexico, and the officers of three of the Territories of our country. If the prize-fighters fail this time, the knell of the "ring" will have been sounded. Let us entertain the hope that this may prove true.

The disgusting accounts of the Sunday bull-fight in a Mexican border town, reported in yesterday's dispatches and sensationally enlarged upon by one of the razzle-dazzle sheets of San Francisco, sicken whoever attempts to read them. A country that can take pleasure in such sport is a long way from approaching the incline that leads up to advancement and elevated ideals.

If General Weyler thinks that a reign of terror will conquer the Cubans he will probably find himself mistaken. It has been tried before. For twelve years Spain has been seeking to cow or to win the Cubans by force of oppression, taxation, wheedling, fine promises and the like, and in that time has waged three long wars against them without success, except that in each case she has secured peace by making concessions. This time, let us hope that the concession will be that of independence.

The dusky Queen of the Sandwich Islands has been now pardoned, to all practical intents. She is still restricted to one island, but that restraint will probably be soon removed. This is all well, and argues for the wisdom of the new Hawaiian Government.

The San Francisco "Examiner" talks bravely and ignorantly of improvement of the Sacramento River in its issue of yesterday. It does not seem to know that there never has been any systematic, complete examination of the river by Federal engineers with a view to adopting a complete system related in all its parts to the entire treatment of the stream. There have been partial examinations many times, but no complete, comprehensive examination and report for equally comprehensive treatment through a course of years, and it will take years to do the work needed. All that has been done for the river has been spasmodic and not heroic, and heroic treatment the stream must have and speedily, else the river will early take the bit in its mouth and go wandering over the low valley lands. To then return it to its original channels will involve a cost too monstrous to now contemplate. The "Examiner" speaks of comprehensive work for the river on reports already made by engineers. Therein it exposes its ignorance. The comprehensive plan is yet to be formulated. Some temporary plans have been suggested, but no complete one has been argued or been platted. By the way, since the "Examiner" is so solicitous about Sacramento and its high interest in river conservation and improvement, how comes it that the paper flatly failed to make any mention of the annual meeting of our Chamber of Commerce last week, and the agreement there reached relative to the river question?

Gavin D. High has purchased the Oakland "Times" and will hereafter be its editor. He has reduced its size to four pages, six columns each, and intends to give the news in condensed form.

THE STATE FAIR.

Governor Budd's Ideas of That and District Fairs.

Governor Budd is opposed to making any appropriation for the State Fair as it is conducted at present. He believes that horseracing can take care of itself, and that attention should be given to the agricultural, viticultural and horticultural interests of the State, and efforts made to foster and encourage them. He believes also that this can easily be done under proper laws and intimates that a bill reorganizing the whole system would be favorably considered by him.

As set forth in his inaugural address, he believes there should be four fairs, three of them to be District Fairs. The State Fair will have to be maintained, first, because there should be one, and, second, because the property here is held in trust for that purpose and is very valuable. Then there should be a District Fair south of the Tehachapi Mountains, one between that and Sacramento and one at some place in Northern California.

These fairs could be held at different times, and if State aid were granted solely for the purpose of encouraging exhibits of the products of the soil and manufactures, they would be successful. The northern and central parts of the State would send their fruits for exhibition to Los Angeles, and there would be a lively competition between the sections.

So it would be with the State Fair at Sacramento if the county fairs were done away with, he thinks, as all other parts of the State would send their exhibits here, and the display would be a grand one.

Notaries Public.

Governor Budd has appointed the following Notaries Public: James E. Andrews, Spottiswood; G. W. Sherwood, Fullerton; T. A. Bressler, Maloge; W. T. Porter, Fresno; G. M. Smith, Saratoga; I. A. Kelsey, Whittier; Charles Chenoworth, Rosedale; R. A. Strassforth, Los Angeles; Edwin A. Well, San Diego; Rachel E. Pope, Oakland.

Special Notice to Crockery Buyers.

The Crystal Palace, 610 J street, is selling all goods marked with a blue tag, regardless of cost, beginning Saturday, February 15th, and lasting until further notice.

FLORIDA.

Seen Through the Spectacles of a California Editor.

As a Winter Resort—Oranges, Pineapples, Cocoanuts, Seminole Indians and Climate.

W. S. Melick, editor of the Antelope Valley "Gazette," was one of the delegates sent by the California Press Association to the National Editorial Association meeting at San Augustine, Florida, recently. He writes entertainingly of Florida as follows:

Florida is a peninsula, and is about the size of Illinois or about two-fifths the area of California. It was discovered in 1512 by an old man by the name of Ponce de Leon, who landed on Easter Day, and exclaimed, "Pasqua de flores" (an Easter of flowers), as he noted the profusion of flowers, and thus gave the name to the tropic swamp resort. This is the same ancient Spanish lad who sought a spring in which he could bathe and become young. The old chap had certainly a level head on his Castilian shoulders when he went to Florida to look for a spring or any other kind of water, for that State seems to me to have fully kept up the average of the world in being three-fourths water and one-fourth land. Indeed, I believe that statistics show that five-sevenths of the State is irredeemable swamp or streams, and that only a very small fraction of the other two-sevenths have yet been cultivated. Several years ago I spent a winter in Florida, and on that trip or this one I have seen almost every part of that overpraised State.

To the capitalists or overworked rich business men from the North who wish to escape for a month or two the rigors of a Northern winter Florida offers attractive inducements. There are magnificent hotels, supplying every luxury the palate may desire or the love of ease wish; the live oaks, festooned with tons of moss; the palm and palmetto, alternating with cypress jungle; crane and pelican stalking among the web-footed tribes; the complete change from snow-banks to such a tropic scene is indeed pleasant for a short time. Then the winter climate of Florida is delightful—fully as good as that of Southern California, with the added advantage that there are not so many degrees of temperature difference between night and day as there are in Southern California. As a resort for a couple of months in the winter, Florida has this advantage over California: The business men from the large cities of the East can slip down there with only one night's ride, and in twenty-four hours can get their New York or Washington papers or mail, and thus be in constant contact with their business. So Florida will always be a great winter resort. Her climate is all right, and with her magnificent hotels she rakes in $8,000,000 a year from her tourists. Indeed, a son of Erin at Tampa spoke the truth when he said: "The climate of Florida is worth $1,000 per acre, while the land is not worth a ——."

While Florida has special advantages for a couple of months in the winter, yet to the home seeker, the sturdy settler who expects to locate permanently, and by tilling the soil win prosperity, there is not much hope in Florida. To fell great pines which have no value, plow among the stumps, put on a large proportion of the value of the crop in fertilizers, and then raise an uncertain crop, is not what it is represented to be in those spread eagle real estate circulars. Indeed, ten years ago, as I passed a winter in one of the best parts of Florida, and as the novelty of the tropic scenes passed off and I went hither and thither on that eternal sand and swamp, among moss and mosquitoes, as spring approached and the hot sun rotted the vegetation of the swamps, filling the air with malaria and disease, I remember I never was so glad in my life to get away from a place.

As a winter resort Florida will always be a formidable competitor with Southern California, though she does lack the inspiring scenery of snow-capped peak and piney range, for the highest point in Florida is only 266 feet above sea level, but as a producer of fruit or cereals, early vegetables or winter plants, its competition will not be felt. Except oranges, she does well when she raises enough for her own consumption. The home seeker, the producer, who would go to Florida in preference to California to better his condition must be almost criminally misled.

As to oranges, the condition of Florida is lamentable indeed. I had no idea it was so bad as it is. In December, 1894, a cold wave froze their entire crop of over 5,000,000 boxes of oranges. This was a hard stroke, but was as nothing compared to that which was to follow, for it was only the work and accumulations of one year destroyed. During January there was unusually warm weather, and the trees recovered from the freeze, the sap was up flush and strong, the leaves were pushing out and the bloom was on when the real blast of death to the orange business came on the 8th of February, 1895, when the mercury lowered to 14 to 20 degrees nearly all over the orange districts of the State for 250 miles and nearly every tree was killed. It seems almost incredible that trees fifty years old and over a foot in diameter should be frozen clear to the roots in one night, leaving not a stem or branch alive, but such is the case. All over the State, except in some isolated islands or down in some new groves on the west coast in Manatee County below Tampa, there is but the one story to tell—dead trees, worthless sand fields growing to weeds, ruined homes, blasted hopes, despondency, destruction. I talked with men who two years ago were worth thousands and who are now glad to get work at $1 per day to support their families. The stories one hears are heartrending indeed. They are trying to raise a little corn, peas, vegetables and hay to live on, but the conditions are generally unfavorable.

By a note from the Jacksonville "Union-Times," the leading newspaper in Florida, was introduced to Major Turner, Secretary of the Florida Fruit Exchange, an organization composed of the fruit-growers of the State, who market their fruit on co-operative principles. This exchange handled 65 per cent. of the fruit of the State two years ago. He was very frank in talking about the details of the business. He said the exchange did not handle a box this year, as the State's production was not equal to its own demand. Major Turner thought that perhaps next year there might be 200,000 boxes produced, but he never expected to see more than a half crop in Florida in the next decade. Lemons had never been a success, and 100,000 boxes of inferior lemons is all that the State ever did produce. Where the orange trees sprouted up from the roots they will be budded, cultivated and fertilized this year, though they were entirely neglected last season. The northern citrus district will never be planted again. It is indeed sad to see the suffering and to see those great black dead trees standing on the white sand of the once beautiful groves as emblems of how fearful was the breath of death as it blighted the land February 8, 1895. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Southern country home on the St. John's River, like many another that I saw ten years ago, embowered in green and gold, is to-day a decaying house amid dead brush. Though sad, it is still a fact that California has no longer a competitor in Florida, and if an unwise tariff law had not lowered protection, the fruit-growers of California would be receiving top notch prices for their superior fruit to-day.

The northernmost point of Florida is still south of the southernmost point of California, and Lancaster is about on a meridian with the southern central point of North Carolina. Along the east coast of Florida there extends a railroad to Palm Beach, on Lake Worth, 300 miles south of St. Augustine. H. M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, not only owns and operates this road, but has a system of hotels at St. Augustine, Ormond-on-the-Halifal and at Palm Beach, that cost millions and are royal palaces in magnificence.

In each of these hotels the editors were received and entertained. At the Royal Ponciana at Palm Beach, in addition to the regular guests, our party, to the number of nearly 500, were taken care of without delay or confusion.

From Palm Beach the steamer runs in a ten-hour trip to the Bahama Islands. As the Gulf stream sweeps up along this coast the water in the Atlantic Ocean had a temperature of 72 degrees. Taking advantage of this condition of things, a couple of hundred of us editors took our annual bath, though it was in January.

Lake Worth is a beautiful sheet of water, forty-four miles long, separated from the ocean by a narrow peninsula. Along the banks of this lake, in a steamer ride from one end to the other, with frequent stops, I noted many new forms of vegetation and many most delightful winter homes. As this section is so far south, it escaped the injury of the great freeze.

Here the cocoanut trees grow. It is said that a ship with cocoanuts on was wrecked here about twenty years ago and that these cocoanut trees along Lake Worth have all grown since then. They, like the palms, are endogenous and are quite similar to the tall palms in appearance. A cluster of ten to twenty cocoanuts grow on a big stem fifteen or more feet above ground and coming out among the long fan-like leaves.

Here also grow the banyan trees of the tropic orient. The peculiarity about this tree is that its limbs stretch far and wide, and from these limbs come straight, smooth suckers that also take root. So the tree has one big trunk and lots of little trunks reaching up to the branches. Its leaves are like those of the rubber tree. Here I also saw the traveler tree of India, which, being pierced, will soon run a cocoanut shell full of cool sap for the thirsty traveler.

Perhaps the most interesting, as well as the most profitable, of all plants grown in this tropic clime are the pineapples. This is growing into quite an industry, and I believe could be carried on in some parts of California successfully. Little plants, or "suckers," are planted on rich drained bottom land two feet apart, thus making about 10,000 per acre. In eighteen months the plant will have grown about two to three feet high, had a rich red bloom in the center of its stiff, radiating leaves and matured a pineapple by June or July. The less rain it has had the better the fruit. These pineapples are shipped in crates of two to four dozen in each, and bring the grower from four to ten cents each. After the first one is picked, two to five suckers are left on the stalk, and this number of pineapples are grown in twelve months more on each stalk. One planting may do for ten years if the conditions are good. A pineapple patch is called a pinery. In 1894 Florida raised 60,000 crates of pineapples. Last year none were produced on account of the freeze. This year Major Turner estimated there would be about 50,000 crates to ship. In the very limited area suitable to pineapples it seemed to me that it was one of the best industries I saw in Florida—almost equal to bleeding tourists and catching suckers!

In 1835, when the fierce Seminole war was being carried on and most of that tribe deported to Indian Territory, a large portion escaped to the everglades of Okeechobee, where a remnant of about 500 still live. Some of these dusky descendants of the great Osceola were seen in their own primitive lair and garb. They use native steers for their mustangs. The men, bare-legged, hunt wild turkeys, deer, ducks and other game that abound. The Seminole women could give Jenness Miller and other dress reform advocates pointers about discarding corsets and other unhealthful garments. The women had colored beads wrapped around their necks up to their ears, no bonnets or hats, a little sack over their shoulders, then a vacancy as to garb till a short skirt at the waist extending down to the knees. It will be noticed that this is more simple than even the most advanced new woman demands for either the bicycle or seashore!

A wily old Seminole buck at a station in Southern Florida beat the editors in great shape. While the engine was taking water he drove four oxen yoked to a primitive wagon loaded with oranges up by the train. The oranges were bright and nice. As all had been so anxious to get Florida oranges, here was the chance. All rushed out, and the load went like hot cakes at twenty-five cents a dozen. In the rush none stopped to taste them, but ere the train pulled out all found that the oranges were a bitter wild fruit unfit to eat.

At last the red man was avenged on the pale face, and the editors left Florida.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The National Guard Medal Shoot to be Held Here Saturday.

Next Saturday the semi-annual medal shoot of the National Guard of the State will take place at the military range near this city. There will be nearly twice as many competitors as last year.

Colonel George B. Sperry of Stockton, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, and a member of the Governor's staff, will have charge of the competition. It is expected that many of the aspirants for medal honors will arrive two or three days before the shoot, and the local military men are preparing for their accommodation.

Dental Examiner.

Governor Budd has appointed F. W. Bliss of Santa Cruz a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners, vice J. L. Asay, resigned.

There are six more vacancies to be filled, but the Governor will not make any more appointments at present.

Fishes are not provided with lachrymal skins, their watery habitation render these appendages unnecessary.

ROENTGEN RAYS.

Most Characteristic Properties of These Rays.

The scientific world is occupied with a new discovery, notice of which has reached the scientists through the daily papers. It is not to be wondered that most of the information thus spread has been wrong either entirely or partially. A few newspapers, who at first wanted to know a little too much, have used the news as a matter of ridicule, thus obviously laying bare their own ignorance. The phenomenon itself may possibly be explained as a property of cathode rays. Cathode is the name for the negative electrode in a battery or for the negative metallic plate extending into a Crookes tube. In a Crookes tube discharges brought about by induction coils or frictional machines or in any other way, certain phenomena are observed which deal particularly with the cathode.

It appears that rays emanate from the cathode, a fact first observed by Faraday and afterward by Plucker, Hittorf, Goldstein, Crookes, Weidemann, Ebert, Hertz, Lenard, etc., which are distinguished by the peculiar effects that they can produce. We will enumerate some of the most characteristic properties of these rays:

1. They go out from the cathode in straight lines, independent of the position of the anode, which is the positive electrode; but they are obtainable only in very high vacua.

2. They produce only a very faint luminescence of the gas, but on the other hand very strong phosphorescence.

3. They are acted upon by a magnet, in the same way as an electrical current flowing along these lines.

4. After a long time of discharge the inside walls of the globe are covered with the material of the cathode, from which it follows that the rays carry material particles from the cathode.

5. By giving the cathode the shape of a concave mirror, it is possible to concentrate the rays to a point in which case heating will result at that point.

6. The cahode gets very hot, and in that respect the Crookes tube resembles an arc between two metal points where the negative pole becomes at certain times the hottest. This probably takes place where there is only a gas discharge instead of a regular arc, a phenomenon first observed by Professor M. I. Pupin, in the course of experiments carried on by W. H. Freedman.

7. Effects which seem to be most closely connected with Rontgen's discovery were observed by Hertz in 1883; he found that cathode rays could pass through several layers of gold leaf. Although, according to the latest reports, the Rontgen rays do not seem to be direct cathode rays, but produced by them when passing through glass.

Professor Lenard, during his stay at Bonn, while Hertz was still living, extended this discovery by showing that the cathode rays will pass through a piece of aluminium placed over an aperture of the tube and produce phosphorescence in the outside air; in fact, he found that different gases possess different absorptive powers for these cathode rays.

It is to be expected that chemical effects are produced by these cathode rays and that forms the basis of Professor Rontgen's experiments. His discovery certainly is an extension of Hertz's and Lenard's work if, indeed, it does not add to it an entirely new element.

Two opinions regarding the nature of cathode rays exist to-day, the English and German. The English view originated with Crookes, who supposed that cathode rays were paths of projected particles of matter; the German view favors the hypothesis, which assumes that cathode rays are due to a particular kind of vibratory motion of the ether. It is supported by Hertz, Weidemann, Ebert, Goldstein, Geitel, etc.—Max Osterberg, in Electric Power for February.

Drunken Coons.

John Davis, one of the largest cider makers in Indiana, killed thirteen coons one morning during the past week, the result of very peculiar circumstances. Mr. Davis' cider mill is very extensive, is built of wood and stands away from the house. He was awakened by a noise from the mill at midnight and upon investigation found that thirteen coons were on the inside drinking cider. He fastened the door and locked them in securely and went to bed. When he got up next morning he took a coon dog and several hands and began the killing. He found the coons drunk and undergoing all the stages of jags. The scene was a most peculiar one. They had rolled the barrels over, which had been left open to allow the cider to work. They had drunk themselves full of hard cider. In five minutes all had been dispatched, and their skins were brought to this city last night as substantial evidence.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Gray eyes are said by some physiognomists to indicate deceit and instability of character.

SOMETIMES the most careful women are the most careless. Many a woman bundles herself up, puts on heavy clothing and wraps and furs to keep out the cold—to keep out sickness—when she is neglecting the very worst sickness that can come to a woman. She is allowing a slight disorder to grow, to become worse, to slowly and surely sap her vitality. The little pain and the other slight indications of trouble seem to her unimportant. She pays no attention to them. By and by they grow a little worse, but she is used to them then and takes them as a matter of course. By and by, they have grown into dragging pains that occasionally keep her in the house—that occasionally put her to bed. Then she knows what is the matter, but she won't go to a doctor because she knows he will insist on "examinations" and "local treatment." She goes on, with increasing suffering, until life itself becomes a drag. Nervousness, "sinking spells," digestive disturbances, and fifty other complications may arise from the same cause. Frequently such symptoms are treated as digestive diseases when the root of the whole matter is the derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Over thirty years ago, the need for a reliable remedy for so-called "female complaints," was recognized by Dr. R. V. Pierce, then, as now, chief consulting physician to the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y. He prepared Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the most wonderfully effective remedy that has ever been used for such maladies. Its sale now exceeds the combined sales of all other medicines for women. Its effect is perceptible almost immediately. It relieves pain, allays inflammation, checks debilitating drains, and quickly subdues other distressing symptoms. It makes the organs and their surrounding tissues strong and healthy, thereby correcting displacements and invigorating the whole body.

NEED NOT GROW OLD.

Some Splendid Suggestions to Men and Women in Middle Life.

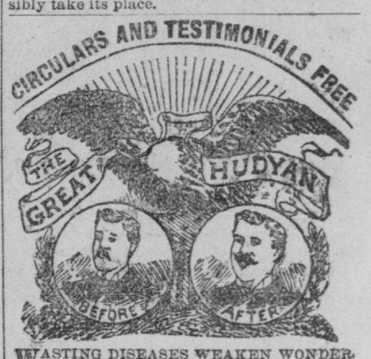
"A man is as old as he feels, a woman as old as she looks." The number of years is of less importance. There are thousands of old people who seem to be always young, and many would gladly learn the secret of their wonderful energy, strength and vigor.

Why is it that these remarkable old people are able to keep so strong and well? Why is it that they are never complaining of colds, coughs, grip, chills or other forms of sickness? Perhaps the secret may be discovered by reading what some vigorous people of advanced age have to say on the subject.

Nelson Johnson, a leading resident of Knoxville, Pa., says: "Some time ago I decided to test the virtues of Duffy's pure malt whisky. It completely cured me of the grip from which I was suffering. I am 82 years of age, and find that a little of this whisky is the best thing for keeping up health and strength that I ever tried."

John Peddicord, 15 Bond street, Baltimore, says: "I am nearly 90 years of age. Some time ago I contracted a severe cough, which weakened me considerably. I was fortunately persuaded to take Duffy's pure malt whisky, which soon set me to rights. It is a splendid thing for building up the system."

These are only two cases selected from thousands, but they are enough to show that Duffy's pure malt is unequaled for its bracing, energizing, stimulating effects. For this reason care should be taken that no worthless imitation is substituted by grocers or druggists. Do not be led to take anything but Duffy's pure malt whisky. Be sure that you get it, for there's nothing else that can possibly take its place.



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.

WEAK MEN

CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.

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TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WHEREAS, OLIVER SANDERS AND his wife, EMMA SANDERS, and AMOS A. SANDERS made a certain deed of trust to ED. R. HAMILTON and WILLIAM P. COLEMAN, dated November twenty-second (22), 1894, and recorded December the twelfth (12), 1894, in book one hundred and fifty (150) of trust deeds, at page eighty-one (81), and following, records of Sacramento County, State of California; said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of two (2) promissory notes made by the said Oliver Sanders, Emma Sanders and Amos A. Sanders, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said notes, together with the interest thereon. Now therefore by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said notes, the undersighed as such trustees will on the eleventh day of March, 1896, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the Courthouse door, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Sacramento, State of California, and described as follows to wit: The fractional southwest quarter of section number eighteen (18), also the west half, and the northeast quarter, and the west half of southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section number nineteen (19), also all of sections number twenty (20) and thirty (30), all in township seven (7) north, range eight (8) east. Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing in all twenty-three hundred and forty-three and eighty-one one-hundredths (2,343 81-100) acres, more or less, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.
fe11-4tTu

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the county of Sacramento.

In the matter of the estate of RUPERT M. MELLER, deceased.

Emily Meller, administratrix of the estate of Rupert M. Meller, deceased, having presented her petition praying for an order to sell the real property of the decedent above-named, and it appearing that it is necessary to make such sale, it is ordered that such petition be filed, and that all persons interested in the estate of said decedent appear before this court at the Courtroom of Department Two thereof, on Friday, the 28th day of February, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why an order should not be granted the said administratrix to sell so much of the real estate of said decedent as is necessary; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the daily "Record-Union," a newspaper published in said county.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1896.

A. P. CATLIN,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Albert M. Johnson, attorney for administratrix. ja28-5tTu