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THE SPANISH INCIDENT.

The fact that mobs have assaulted American Consulates and trailed the American flag in the dust in Spanish cities is not cause for war, nor for exchange of diplomatic notes.

It is only a few weeks ago that a mob in Canada insulted the American flag at a theatrical entertainment, and just before that another Canadian mob in a university tore down the stars and stripes.

True, in this case the President and Cabinet think the demand so ludicrous, so absolutely silly, that they are not disposed to treat the matter seriously.

We shall be greatly surprised also, if the House of Representatives does not, while we write, take up the matter and pass a joint resolution of the most radical character, demanding the immediate recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans.

Spain is weak in this, that a recognition of belligerency has never been deemed cause for war. It is a right that any nation may exercise without giving another nation reason for considering the act an offense.

What will probably happen will be the early recognition of the independence of Cuba by our Government. Whether this will be wise or not, it is likely to follow the Spanish outburst, and if through this action Spain loses Cuba, she will have no one to blame for it only her own excited populace, and herself for the twenty-four years of oppression she has visited upon the Queen of the Antilles.

If the hot Spanish blood does not cool but by its heat drives that nation into such action as to provoke hostilities, it will be a most unhappy thing for Spain. The American people—and this without boasting—will scarcely make more than a mouthful of such a war.

The exposition made of the ignorance of the Spanish masses and of some of the Spanish statesmen concerning the capacity of the United States to cope with Spain is absolutely pitiful. So deeply do we realize this, that honestly we cannot feel that the United States would gain much credit by whipping the Spaniard. The contest would be much like that between a whiffet and a mastiff.

We apprehend that this truth, will dawn upon the Spanish mind presently. The delicate thermometer of the financial market indicated at once what trouble would be in store for Spain, for we are told that the instant the difficulty began in Madrid and Barcelona Spanish securities in the money market went down with a rush, falling to a dangerous figure.

adding to the downward momentum of Spanish paper.

There is no likelihood that this powder will culminate in war, but if it should, the American people will gladly welcome it. We recognize the simple fact, without analyzing it or philosophizing upon it, that there is a warlike feeling among our people.

Behind Legislatures and Constitutions and laws is the sentiment of a people always. It makes and unmakes Constitutions, it determines policies and gives and rescinds affronts. The English Constitution, unwritten and not to be read, is composed of the body of the laws and customs of the people, and these are the outgrowth of the sentiment of the people.

If Spain provokes a conflict with the United States she will simply be promptly whipped. If she attempts to follow the line of excited expression of her populace regarding the destruction of American commerce on the high seas, she will confer a lasting favor upon the United States, for that commerce is something we have been vainly seeking to discover. It may be that the Spaniard will be more fortunate than the American has been, and bring to light some ships flying the Stars and Stripes whose hulls are laden deep with the spoils of commerce.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday decided the Stanford case in favor of Mrs. Stanford. This outcome was expected. The decision of the court below was so clearly the law, that there has been very little doubt among lawyers as to what the Supreme Court would do.

The defense was based on the non-liability of the stockholder, and that the Central Pacific Company occupied a different position from other corporations because of its relations with the Federal Government. In the United States Circuit Court and in the United States Court of Appeals the Government claim was disallowed and judgment went for the estate, whereupon an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court.

From the brief synopsis of the decision at hand, it is learned that that body now holds that the courts below that under the former Constitution of the State, under which the road was incorporated, individual stockholders are not liable. The Government took as security for the liability to it a mortgage upon the road, and it clearly was not the intention to hold the stockholders also for the liability, and it is instanced that if such had been done in the case of the Union Pacific for example, the construction of the road would have been much retarded.

The San Bernardino "Sun" quotes from the "Record-Union" editorial protesting against the banking of public funds, as follows:

It has been said that to permit the banks to use public funds is accommodation to the merchants, who are thus enabled to "carry" the farmer, and hence all are benefited. But that is reasoning in a circle. If there is anything in it, it would be wiser for the State, the city or the county to leave the tax money in its original form in the hands of the merchants and farmers subject to call only as needed. There would at least be some beneficence in that and it would work the elimination of a middle man.

The "Sun" adds: "This is getting around to a proposition upon which the 'Sun' holds a caveat. It is entirely competent to devise a simple and workable scheme for calling in the taxes as they are needed. At any ordinary rate of taxation the account for taxes offers abundant security—better than any bank or bond could give—and it is only a matter of patient ingenuity to arrange the details. And thus, without detriment to anybody, the public funds could be replenished as needed, and the use of their money by taxpayers, except as required for public use, could be guaranteed. It were much better than what often happens under the present system, a dozen or more taxpayers borrowing and paying interest on the same money wherewith to pay their taxes."

It makes no sort of difference who originated the "idea." If the "Sun" is father of it we are gratified to accord it the credit of originality. It seems to us that the "proposition" is a natural and inevitable answer to the objection to which we responded.

The Superior Court of this county by the unanimous decision of its three Judges, has read two lessons to the City Board of Trustees, that it will profit them to ponder upon. First, they are told that when they pass an ordinance for any purpose they must express in that law by words having clear and unambiguous meaning just what they mean. For instance, that when they attempt to regulate "peddling," as they

may do under the charter, they must treat in the ordinance of peddling, not of "buying" and "selling," which is not necessarily peddling. Secondly, they are informed in language that is incapable of more than one interpretation, that the City Board of Health is a co-ordinate branch of the city government and not the puppet of the Trustees.

Within three months after the outbreak of the great American rebellion Spain recognized the belligerency of the Confederate States. We have waited ten years in the case of Cuba. A United States Senator has put these facts very neatly before the public mind. When the Spanish people come to think it over they will realize that they have been hasty and passionate in their action in Madrid and Barcelona; the blood will cool, and so far as war with Spain is concerned the whole matter will drop out of sight. But as surely as the sun shines Cuban independence will come about, and the sympathy of the United States with the Cubans will have much to do in hastening its success.

Some of the English press take a strange view of the Spanish incident. One of them says that even if it is granted that the Senate had a right to pass the resolution it did suggesting interference in the Cuban rebellion, the remarks of some of the Senators in debate "were recklessly offensive." That is an utterance made in ignorance of the fact that in Governmental exchange between nations, neither party goes back of the law, the declaration or the official expression to consider the individual utterances of legislators in debate or otherwise. The right of free speech in the United States is not dependent upon foreign favor.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Riverside "Enterprise" celebrated its fifth anniversary by publishing a special edition expository of the resources, advantages and attractions of Riverside County. Editor Mark Platsted has made the "Enterprise" an excellent paper, and has done a good work for his section.

POLICE DETAIL.

How the Officers Have Been Distributed About the City.

Following is the police detail for the month of March: Beat One—Day, D. W. Higgins; night, M. P. Fenwick. Beat Two—Day, G. W. Hayes; night, V. F. Taylor. Beat Three—Day, M. Fisher; night, W. P. Rutherford. Beat Four—Day, W. L. Talbot; night, J. P. Bagley. Beat Five—Day, J. Douglas; night, G. W. Maley. Beat Six—Day, J. F. Logue; night, J. M. Harlow. Beat Seven—Day, J. P. McManus; night Sergeant, J. J. Plunkett; Driver, Balliff, W. J. Hardy; Day Patrol Officer, Henry Balsz; night, J. Fitzgerald; police station, night, J. A. Wilson.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State: The Marina Marsicano Gold Mining Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Capital stock, \$1,000,000, with \$500 subscribed, and M. O'Brien, H. Hochmann, P. Marsicano, G. A. Hinkelbren and F. W. La Bonte of San Francisco as directors.

The Hongland Manufacturing and Supply Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Capital stock, \$300,000, with \$250 subscribed, and A. A. Schuchard and Victor G. Schuchard of Sallinas, D. S. Richardson of Oakland and A. P. Bacon and Henry P. Dimond of San Francisco as directors.

The International Loan and Trust Company. Principal place of business, Los Angeles. Capital stock, \$200,000, all subscribed, and Chauncey K. Neale, John Miller, George F. Haker, William Milles and Charles B. Jacobs of Los Angeles as directors.

The Mylar Asphalt Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Capital stock, \$10,000, all subscribed, with Isaac Mylar, T. J. Mylar and Clara Mylar of Lomeack, San Benito County, and Etta Livingstone and Henry D. Livingstone of King City, Monterey County, as directors.

County Hospital. Following is the report of Dr. G. A. White, Superintendent of the County Hospital, made to the Board of Supervisors for the month of February:

Number of patients in hospital February 1st, 238; admitted during month, 102; born during month, 1; died during month, 9; discharged during month, 97; remaining end of month, 235. Mortality list—William Sullivan, 69 years, England, Bright's disease; Mrs. Mary Miller, 42, California, cerebral meningitis; David McKanney, 69, Ireland, cancer of stomach; Horace Matthews, 27, Maryland, phthisis; Wakamatsu, Japan, fractured skull; Peter O'Neil, 60, Ireland, pneumonia; John Mackay, 64, Ireland, phthisis; Warren F. Upton, 42, Alabama, phthisis.

The current expenses have been: Salaries, \$769 63; subsistence, \$1,618 47. Total, \$2,388 10. Work for Home Mechanics. During his visit here on Saturday General Manager Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific Company stated that he had countermanded an order for twenty-five carloads of fittings for rails that had been given to an Eastern factory, and that the work would be done here in Sacramento. He was greatly pleased with the result of his inspection of the shops.

Delegate Johnston's Return. William Johnston of Courtland has returned from Washington, whither he went as a member of the delegation to petition Congress to improve the chief rivers of this State and restore them to something like their original condition. He will make his report to the Chamber of Commerce to-day.

Carpenters To-night. A meeting has been called for to-night at Jacobs' Hall by C. L. Malsbury, District Organizer of Carpenters and Joiners. Men of all trades are invited.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

He Writes Interestingly About His School Days.

Advice to Boys as to How to Become Successful in Life and Acquire Fortunes.

The San Francisco "Call" lately published an article on C. P. Huntington's boyhood days. Having read it, Mr. Huntington has written the following letter to a friend in San Francisco, and it was published in the "Call" on Sunday:

I suppose you have seen published in one of the San Francisco papers lately (I haven't it before me here) an article or letter signed by a Mr. Nunan, which purports to be an authentic account of my early life. It amused me a good deal, because a good deal of it was true, but some of it was not, and that part I don't like to see published. To be sure no part of it charges me with any dishonest acts; but some poor boy whose career is yet before him, and who has got to fight his way upward, might think on reading this article that there is something dishonorable and undignified in honest labor.

I have always believed, as boy and as man, that any honest work was honorable, and when I was a boy I always took the work that lay nearest to me and did it with all my might, and took pride in doing it so well and so much quicker and better than anybody else could do it that it would be noticed and that the best possible argument that I have always found this policy the best in life, and may say that I have been reasonably successful in what I have done during the last sixty years of my business life. I have taken no step backward, and no honest man has ever said of me that I gave less than full weight and measure, or that my word was not as good as any man's bond.

I do want to put Mr. Nunan right in one or two statements of his narrative. In the first place, he remarks that one of the boys at school threw me in wrestling. That's a mistake for no one in the "Hollow" ever threw me or ever could, and in a rough-and-tumble scrimmage I could "wipe up the floor" with half the boys in the school taken together. The writer of the article also says, on the authority of someone in the poorhouse who says he was a schoolmate of mine, that I was not a good boy in school. I think I was a pretty good boy, although I did have a tussle a couple of times with the teachers, and I laugh over it to this day when I think of it. I believe the writer's poorhouse friend is right in saying that this teacher's name was Peck. The penalty in our school for bad spelling, as fixed by Peck, was one blow of a heavy ferule on the palm of the hand for every word misspelled. I was never in those days, and am not to-day, much of a speller, although I believe I worked harder in that direction than those who were fortunate enough to find it an easy task; but I objected to the punishment, for it did not seem to me a fair test to set, so one day I agreed with four other boys that when the spelling lesson came up we would all miss every time. We did so, and as the good spellers "went up" as it was called—the bad spellers, of course, "went down" to the foot of the class. We five boys had arranged between us that the first boy called out for punishment should refuse to put out his hand and open the fight right there. It happened that the first boy called in this connection was not the right boy for the business; but the next was, and that was myself. I commenced business without any delay, and only one of the four came in to help me; but we two went for that teacher and we whipped him.

There was another teacher whose name, if I recollect right, was Ely—if I ever meet the poorhouse friend of the writer (who, by the way, I see says he would vote against the funding bill if he could), I will ask him so as to be sure I am right. I will ask him Ely. The first day this teacher came to the school he brought with him a bundle of whips which he stood up behind his desk. When he returned from dinner—we had dinner at noon in those days—the uncanny looking things were not there, or rather, I should say, they were cut up into small pieces. He asked one and another of the boys who had done it, and they all answered that they did not know; although, of course, they knew very well. When he asked me if I knew I said yes, but when he asked me who it was I refused to tell him. He said he would put me out of school if I did not tell; but I didn't and we sailed in, and there was fun for the boys for a few minutes, but I was able to gather him up and take him out without harming him much. Now, there may have been something wrong about these two schoolboy squabbles, but somehow I do not remember them as being so, and few recollections of my life have given me so much innocent satisfaction, or so often caused a smile, as the remembrance of my tussle with Mr. Ely.

Now, a few serious words to the boys with stout hearts and strong arms, and nothing in their pockets, who have got the sober work of making a living before them. Take that work which is nearest to you until you can do better and work with a will, doing it as well as you possibly can, and so steadily that one might almost think the Fates were doing it, yet turning your thought away from your mere manual labor to watch out for something better and better. Do this and you will surely succeed. Be always true to yourself; work with an honesty of purpose, and spend no money for the things you do not need. I never in my life used tobacco, and until I was nearly 50 years of age I did not know the taste of wine or distilled liquors—notwithstanding that what was told to Mr. Nunan by his instructive friend to figure out how much money a boy commencing at 15 years of age could have by the time he is three-score and ten years, if he should save 25 cents a day, and compound it semi-annually at 5 per cent. interest.

Too many young men who go out to work watch the clock to be sure they don't reach their work one minute before the appointed time, or leave it one minute after the regulation hour for closing has struck. It is a great mistake for the hard times are sure to come when those who employ labor must part with some of it in the interest of a necessary retrenchment; and then it will be found that those who loitered on their way to work and hurried on the way from it will be the first to be dispensed with; while those who showed their interest in their work by not watching the clock lest they should give a moment more of their time than they had agreed to give—those who stayed behind to clean up their desks and to finish their work rather than their day

will be retained. Those who work well for others work well for themselves. Those who do not frequently find their reward in the poorhouse. How often have I observed that the manufacturer who made the best article he possibly could for a certain price grew steadily richer, while he who made the poorest article he could sell for the same price grew poorer until bankruptcy resulted.

To be successful in the best sense of the word one must work with an honesty of purpose, giving full weight and measure, and doing all things well to the whole extent of his ability. The desire to get rich in a hurry mars the happiness of many men, for wealth is of slow growth; but it comes at last to him who does not waste his moments but works with all his might and lives on less than he makes. Riches thus acquired bring comfort and happiness. Do not forget, though, that there is "a withholding that leadeth to poverty," not only in money but in happiness; for the poor we have always with us, and to them we must always be ready to give our portion. I do not refer to those jackals in human shape who howl along our track with the outcries of the improvident, who think the world owes them a living; who want to get rich while others have gone down, who want to pick up something without laying anything down, and make those who save divide with those who will not; for to give to them is almost a sin, because giving to them makes the world worse instead of better.

Hoping you are quite well, and with kind regards as always, sincerely yours, C. P. HUNTINGTON.

BRIEF NOTES.

At an early hour yesterday morning the barber shop at 805 K street was robbed of a quantity of barber tools and \$66 in money.

The overland train from the East was several hours late yesterday afternoon, having been delayed by a derailed freight train between Boca and Floriston.

This evening Governor Budd and Secretary of State Brown will leave for the south on a visit to the asylums and penal institutions. They will be accompanied by Joseph Steffens.

A little boy named Burkhardt poured coal oil on his brother's clothing on Sunday evening and set fire to it, just for fun. If Albert Labhard had not happened along just as the child ran into the street with his clothes ablaze, the youngster would have been burned to death. Labhard smothered the fire with his overcoat.

A Story of Charles O'Connor.

At the closing of the St. Nicholas Hotel in 1874, in answer to a question by the writer, how he succeeded in saving the life of Colonel Loring in the memorable trial for murder committed at that hotel, Charles O'Connor gave the following account:

After the trial had proceeded for some time, the court was informed by the jury that one of their number was a relation of the prisoner. The court adjourned the trial for consultation on a question so serious. Mr. O'Connor, as prisoner's counsel, consented to the withdrawal of the juror and stipulated to proceed with eleven jurors. The only point was doubted, but, on consent of the District Attorney, the trial proceeded with the eleven jurors. The only witness to the killing was the bootblack, who testified that on some disturbance being made by Graham, in throwing out his boots, the prisoner, angrily came from his room and, an altercation ensuing, with his sword-cane stabbed Graham, and worked about the weapon when in his body; and witness shortly informed prisoner that Graham was dead. "What did he say some time, did him this?" Answer—"No!" O'Connor—"Is that the answer of one who intended to kill? Is it not the answer you would make if informed a friend you had just seen was dead?" Seeing the jury somewhat impressed by this view, and the change appearing in their faces, he so pressed the point that they found a verdict of manslaughter. The court imposed the heaviest penalty—imprisonment for seven years.

In Mr. O'Connor's opinion, the greatest lawyer was not the man who knows the most law, but the one who sees at a glance the real question involved; and he often declared that many cases were carried to the Court of Appeals without the lawyers on either side covering the real legal principal which governs the case—W. Watson in North American Review.

The Course of Events. "Some women," said Mr. Bickerton, "think that there's nothing too good for their husbands." "Yes," was the answer in the cold accents of satire, "and it usually lasts until their husbands get to thinking there is nothing good enough for them."—Washington Star.

The counsel of older women is of inestimable value. A mistaken idea of modesty prevents many girls from learning the things they ought to know before they assume the duties of matrimony and maternity. Women generally take the most important steps in their lives, without knowing in any degree what they mean, or what responsibilities and trials they bring. The highest and best thing that any woman can do is to bear and rear healthy, intelligent children. The accomplishment of this end depends almost entirely upon her health and particularly the health and strength of the organs distinctly feminine. The state of the children, both intellectual and physical depends on the mother. If she doesn't care enough for her own comfort and happiness to make the proper care of herself, she certainly ought to do it for the sake of her children. To a very large extent, the destiny and achievement of a man is decided in the months before his birth. During that time is determined whether or not he is to be of robust health and strong intellect. During that time, his mind and body are started on the path that they will follow through life. Circumstances may influence him, but he cannot get away from the effects of pre-natal influences. One of the principal uses of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the preparation of prospective mothers for the time of trial and danger that comes when a child is born. The "Prescription" is strengthening and invigorating the system, and insures the birth of a perfect well-being and the perfect health of both mother and child. Every woman should know these things before she really needs to know them. There are many things in Dr. Pierce's "Common Sense Medical Adviser," that every woman ought to know. This celebrated work has reached a sale of 600,000 copies at \$1.50 each. The expense of production having thus been covered, 500,000 copies are now being given away. A copy will be sent to any address on receipt of twenty-one (21) one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY, MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For the Best Laundry Work

—GO TO THE— American Steam Laundry

A NO-TO-BAC MIRACLE.

Physical Perfection Prevented by the Use of Tobacco.

An Old-Timer Cured After Using Tobacco Twenty-three Years—He Gains Twenty Pounds in Thirty Days.

LAKE GENEVA (Wis.), March 2.—(Special).—The ladies of our beautiful little town are making an interesting and exciting time for tobacco-using husbands, since the injurious effects of tobacco and the ease with which it can be cured by No-To-Bac have been so plainly demonstrated by the cure of F. C. Waite. In a written statement he says: "I smoked and chewed tobacco for twenty-three years, and I am sure that my case was one of the worst in this part of the country. Even after I went to bed at night, if I woke up I would want to chew or smoke. It was not only killing me, but my wife was also ailing from the injurious effects. Two boxes of No-To-Bac cured me, and I have no more desire for tobacco than I have to jump out of the window. I have gained twenty pounds in thirty days, my wife is well, and we are indeed both happy to say that No-To-Bac is truly 'worth its weight in gold' to us."

The cure and improvement in Mr. Waite's case is looked upon as a miracle—in fact, it is the talk of the town and county, and it is estimated that over a thousand tobacco users will be using No-To-Bac within a few weeks. The peculiarity about No-To-Bac as a medicine is that the makers, the Sterling Remedy Company of New York and Chicago, authorize every druggist in America to absolutely guarantee the use of three boxes to cure or refund the money, and the cost is so trifling, as compared with the expensive and unnecessary use of tobacco, that tobacco-using husbands have no good excuse to offer when their wives insist upon their taking No-To-Bac and getting results in the way of pure, sweet breath, wonderful improvement in their mental and physical condition, with a practical revitalization of their nicotineized nerves. No-To-Bac not only cures the tobacco habit but restores vitality and nerve vigor. It is indeed a miracle worker for weak men, and the public is warned against having imitations palmed off on them, as the great success of No-To-Bac has brought out a host of counterfeiters.

WOOD AND COAL.

WOOD AND COAL. BEST QUALITY OF ALL KINDS OF FUEL. Lowest Price. CARPET CLEANING. Our facilities unequalled. Pioneer Wood and Coal Co. W. K. COTHRIE, 1205 K Street.

HOW IS THIS FOR CASH? OAK STOVE WOOD, \$8; LIVE OAK WOOD, \$7; ROCK SPRING COAL, \$8; HARD COAL, \$9; WELLINGTON COAL, \$10. KETT'S WOODYARD, 215 L ST.

Wood for Sale at Fair Oaks.

Live Oak, in stove lengths, per cord, \$3 85 White and Black Oak, per cord, 3 40 Dry Wood, Limbs and Stumps, per cord, 1 00

Apply to EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., Sacramento, or to FRANK SPENCER, Superintendent, on the grounds.

For Pale, Worn-Out Folks.

No one feels spring sickness who uses Paine's Oeary Compound, that wonderful medicine that makes people well. No one need be pale or worn-out, with weak nerves and impure blood, if they use this grand strength-giver. Try it.

MATER MISERICORDIAE HOSPITAL.

Twenty-second Street, bet. Q and R, Sacramento. Conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

THIS HOSPITAL IS ATTENDED BY THE best and most prominent physicians of Sacramento, and has already gained many patrons throughout the State. Apart from the personal care and supervision of the Sisters, a resident Physician and well-trained nurses are on constant attendance day and night. For particulars, apply to the Matron, Sister Physician, DR. J. H. O'CONNOR, Mt. W.

Immense Clearance Sale

FOR 30 DAYS. Suits to order from \$18 50 up. Pants to order from \$10 00 up. French Fugot Suits to order from \$20 up.

We will be in our new store, 605-606 K STREET, with an entirely new line of Spring Goods about March 15.

JOE POHIEM, The Tailor, 1016-1018 Seventh St.

IF

You Want Good Laundry Work

Just Try

Mason's Steam Laundry.

Office, 528 J Street.

\$2,160 PER ACRE IS THE YIELD when containing 108 trees per acre, bearing four crates per tree and selling, as the first shipment, at the rate of \$5 per crate. (MAY 1895.) We have the trees at 5 CENTS EACH. Write us.

Sacramento River Nursery Company, Walnut Grove, California.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate by Administratrix.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Sacramento, made on the 7th day of February, 1895, in the matter of the estate of GEORGE E. FIGG, deceased, the undersigned, as administratrix of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Court-house in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, State of California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said George E. FIGG at the time of his death, and all the estate, right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law, or otherwise, acquired, either claim, or in addition to, the estate, right, title and interest of the said George E. FIGG at the time of his death, in and to that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Sacramento, State of California, described as follows, to-wit: The westerly ten acres of the north half (50 of Swamp and Reclaimed Land Survey of said County, No. 304.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States; 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court.

Dated, February 24, 1896. MINNIE W. FIGG, Administratrix of the Estate of George E. FIGG, deceased. Albert M. Johnson, Attorney for Administratrix.

THE WEEKLY UNION—THE BEST weekly on the coast.