DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office: Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

For one year $6 00
For six months 3 00
For three months 1 50

Subscribers served by carriers at Fifteen cents per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal periodical dealers, newsmen and agents.

The Sunday "Record-Union," twelve pages, 25 cents per month, delivered by carrier. Sent by mail at $1 50 per year.

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At A. C. Tuft's Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets, where subscriptions will be received for the "Daily Record-Union" or the Sunday issue alone.

OAK PARK AGENCY—At A. F. Baker's grocery, corner Thirty-fourth street and Sacramento avenue.

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This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street, and the principal News Stands and Hotels, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES—Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SAN DIEGO—News Stand, 860 Fifth street.

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Western Business Office, "The Rookery," Chicago.

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Weather Forecast.

Northern California—Cloudy Sunday, and probably showers in northern portions; fresh southeasterly winds.

Hight of river 23 feet 7 inches.

OUR PREJUDICES AGAINST ENGLAND.

No matter how intensely "American" our people may be, they cannot afford in justice to their character as lovers of fair play to permit their prejudices to run to fadism in the matter of antagonism to England. It may be very unpopular to say it, but it nevertheless is the truth, that very largely the American people have grown into the habit of planting themselves on the side opposite to English opinion, and to things English. In other words, too many of us have come to think it to be always the proper thing to tip-tilt the nose when England is mentioned.

The "Record-Union" concedes first place over it to no one in its Americanism, its love of country, and of that country's institutions. It has no larger degree of admiration for things English than the matter in hand deserves standing upon its own merits. But neither is it given to condemnation of anything simply because it is English in thought, manner or production. Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good, ought to be the motto of a people as free and broad-minded as the Americans claim to be. But are we broad-minded when we condemn because of the source of the subject or thing? Have we fallen into such a habit as the question implies? These are things that in simply justice to ourselves we should consider.

Thirty years ago Mr. Samuel Smith, member of the English Parliament, visited this country. Last year he made us another visit, and was with us during the Presidential campaign. There lies before us a small pamphlet in which Mr. Smith records his impressions of the United States and its people. It is a dispassionate statement of the views of an educated Englishman. He makes no concealment of the fact that he sympathized with the Republican party in the campaign, and gives his reasons therefor. He uses plain language and indulges in no vituperation, though he does not hesitate to express his views freely concerning the dangerous tendency of certain political doctrines, the noticeable drift of a class toward a radical socialistic port, and the entrance into our system of the anarchical wedge.

When, however, it comes to the Republican doctrine of protection, Mr. Smith is just as strong in condemnation of the party as he was in expression of sympathy for it in its battle against disintegrating influences. He is very frank and outspoken about the enormous input of foreigners into the United States and dwells with calmness upon the possible overwhelming of the old American stock (descended from Colonial times and still controlling, fortunately) in the sweep of the foreign tide from all quarters of the globe.

He pays a high tribute to our common school system, finding it to be the greatest unifying influence, declaring "the splendid system" to be "the nursery of the nation." The most inspiring sight in America, he adds, is "the conduct of the public school." Trusts and syndicates as a menace to the nation he considers at length, and likewise the vulgar ostentation in and about our great hotels and cities that he fears is sapping the simplicity of republican life and manners.

The misuse of gigantic fortunes is treated of, and then he considers the hugeness of the country; the prodigious energy of our people; the engrossing occupation of commerce; the dollar standard of measurement we have set up for success in life; the absence of conventionality among the women of America, and says that we have less of conventional and insincere judgments in society than has England or any nation of Europe. His predominant feeling is one of hopefulness for "The Great Republic of North America," and he believes it will surmount all difficulties and withstand dangers besetting it.

We have referred to so much of Mr. Smith's monograph to give readers a fair idea of the whole criticism, but without, of course, conveying an adequate idea of the style and detail of treatment employed. With this glimpse of our critic's views of us we present in full his paragraphs relating to the matter with which this article started out. Referring to the war scare occasioned by President Cleveland's Venezuelan proclamation, and the unhappy irritation in America against England, he says that the Venezuela matter gave vent for a vast amount of pent-up ill-feeling against Great Britain, but a good hearty scolding clears the air and good has come of it all. He adds:

My intercourse with Americans has convinced me that underneath the friction and irritation which too often appear on the surface there is true affection for the old country on the part of many. The old colonial stock, which preponderates in the Southern States and is largely spread in the Eastern States, are proud of speaking of England as the mother country. Most powerful ties of religion and literature bind them together; but it is equally true that the vast Irish and German element is not friendly; and the great body of mixed nationalities from Central and Southern Europe can easily be inflamed against a country whose ideals of life are quite alien to theirs. Party politicians will go great lengths to buy votes, and too many newspapers grasp at any weapon that will make a sensation. The press is a very mixed power in the United States. While there are some most able and soundly-written papers, there are many which do not scruple to increase their circulation by appealing to poor and unworthy prejudices.

There is, unfortunately, one cause which underlies much of this irritation. The history books taught in the public schools too often give the children of America the impression that the main events of human history are the American War of Independence, concluded in 1783, and the war with Great Britain of 1812-14. It need not be added that Great Britain appears in those histories always in the wrong, and the Americans always right. There is not pains taken to show that the best men in England protested against the policy of George III. and Lord North, and that the British nation to-day esteems George Washington as much as do the people of America. It is not explained that the England of last century was governed by the aristocracy, and that the England of to-day repudiates the fatal policy of the eighteenth century as much as do the citizens of the United States. These truths gradually become clear to all educated Americans, especially to those who visit Europe. But the children of the ignorant foreign population get no correcting education afterward. The newspapers they read perpetuate these prejudices, and there is consequently created a permanent mass of ill feeling against Great Britain. I spoke of this to several Americans, who felt the force of it, and I think the time has come when this subject might be approached by the best men and women of the United States as they approached the subject of arbitration. It must be apparent to all right-thinking people that it is unchristian to sow seeds of enmity in the minds of the young against other nations, especially when closely allied in blood and religion. And I am in hopes that the churches in America will before long take this view themselves.

THE OBJECTION BROKEN DOWN.

The Stockton "Independent" returns to the dredging proposition in response to the "Record-Union," and we think abandons its original footing, and really concedes the propositions of the friends of the dredging scheme. The position of the "Independent" is now stated to be simply this, that it opposes any dredging of the rivers that is for the purpose of reclaiming private property.

There can be no two honest opinions about that. No one ever has made any claim for the use of public funds for th reclamation of private property. But let us look at the matter with reclamation as an incident inseparable from public improvement of that which it is public duty to prosecute. Suppose that upon the Mississippi River it is absolutely necessary in order to make the stream navigable and preserve it a free highway for all the people, to deepen a channel and to cast the removed matter upon either bank as the nearest and best place of deposit, and by so doing the banks are raised by two processes, namely, by the lowering of the bottom of the channel and the raising of the banks. As a matter of necessity these processes result in preventing overflow of adjacent lands belonging to riparian owners. That in turn increases their value and renders them susceptible of cultivation. Now, because these things follow as a natural sequence, shall the river not be deepened and the obstructions not be removed?

The "Independent" says:

It would be wise for the State to own a good dredger provided its employment should not be confined to or forbidden to any stream or permitted to be the means of enriching the owners of now worthless lands at the expense of the taxpayers.

This is well meant but too broad. There must be limitation to use of the machinery so that it will be employed only upon navigable streams, since the initial, central and only purpose of the proposed work is to improve navigation and preserve natural drainways.

Finally, the "Indepedent" insists that Section 10 of the bill shall be stiffened so as to remove any possible doubt concerning the use of the machine upon private property. Well and good. If anyone is so skeptical as to believe that government authority under the bill could so divert the use of the machinery, then by all means make it so clear to the contrary that even the Stockton "Independent" may read as it runs and understand as it reads. So, too, since our esteemed contemporary professes to believe that the San Joaquin River is excluded from the benefit of the bill, put in the San Joaquin affirmatively in full-faced caps.

It is supposed to be a happy condition to have the heart in the right place. The old sentimental song tells us of the weak points of the fellow who atoned for them all by having his heart in the right place. But here we have an account of a lucky fellow in Indiana whose life was saved by his heart being in the wrong place. A chap took a shot at him, but he was safe, for while he was perforated on the left side where the heart should be, there was a congenital transposition of viscera, the heart being on the right side. But after all, that man's heart was in the right place.

Alienists assert with positiveness that a considerable degree of the crime of the day is due to suggestion, having its origin in the undue and sensational methods employed a portion of the press of the country in describing and illustrating crimes of especial brutality and hideousness. It has long been conceded that what we are pleased to term "epidemics of suicide" are promoted by the sensational descriptions of cases of suicide in the press. It is also a well-known fact that the illustration and publication of orgies of crime and devilment generally in the Police Gazettes and flash papers of the day tend to induce youths especially to engage in similar scrapes. It was on this ground, for one thing, that Georgia based her enactment prohibiting the sale and display of these slum publications in that State. It is one thing to publish news and quite another to make criminal news the means for suggesting crime. It is becoming a matter of very serious thought among a great many people whether society should not interfere in this matter and do something to control these agencies of evil. We undertake to say that the grossly sensational methods employed by some of our contemporaries in describing the arrest of Butler and illustrating the matter, and in elaborating upon the crimes he has committed, will be followed presently by similar crimes in this State. If we escape such shame we will be fortunate. Of course any expression of thought such as we have made herein will be charged against us as violative of esprit de corps. But it is to be replied that this is not a matter of confraternity, nor of mere sentiment. The office of the press is not alone to criticise others, but to manifest ability and courage to point out its own errors, with the hope of correctives being applied. We do not think that such control as is suggested by not a few would of necessity be restriction upon the guaranteed freedom of the press, which we nor any others desire shall be infringed wrongfully or dangerously. Upon free expression and criticism our liberties largely depend. We have too profound respect for the true office of the press in the scheme of free government and human liberty to suggest or give countenance to any thought that will trespass upon those constitutional and fundamental rights.

President Jordan deals the San Francisco city and its suburban reporters a blow distinctly above the belt that knocks them out. He denies in so many words that what they reported him to have said concerning religious revivals is a correct report. He declares that the sentences they pretended to quote were torn out of a context essential to their understanding. He did not pronounce all religious revivals hysterical mania nor rank insanity, nor anything of the kind. Dr. Jordan politely, but not the less caustically, says that reporters are sometimes given to error, but in the long run the truth leaks through them. His manuscript, he adds, is at the service of the clericists and others who can thus see what he did say. He then rubs the salt and pepper into the wound by saying in conclusion that no intelligent person who heard his lecture could have misunderstood him. That is absolute cruelty; merciless cruelty. The whole tempest in a pulpit comes of sending men to report scientific lectures whose intellectual measure for such work gives them misfits on all such occasions. The horse reporter would never have made the blunder of the "bright young men" who attempted to wrestle with the utterances of a practical lecturer, who declares that he and his order always take especial pains to say just what they mean, and mean just what they say. The public owes Dr. Jordan a debt of gratitude for his polite rebuke. Soberly, the methods of reporting employed by some of our contemporaries are raw. It is not so much the fault of the reporters, either, as it is chargeable to the compulsion that puts men at work at that for which they have not the intellectual capacity nor the practiced training.

Dr. E. F. Brush in the "Popular Science Monthly" believes in treating criminals as diseased beings. He is by no means the first alienist to take that position. We have observed their expressions upon the subject with interest for some years. It is evident that their views are gradually broadening upon the subject, and we incline to the belief that they are drifting towards an extreme view of the matter. There can be doubt but that in numerous instances there are positive evidences of mental disease just short of insanity that send men into criminal performance. But how shall such cases be treated? The subjects must be restrained—that is conceded. Shall we, however, make restraint and rigorous discipline as punishment the remedies, or the only means of reform? The merciful spirit is broadening. Society is more and more viewing with aversion punishment as the sole corrective. But how far shall we go in mitigating it in the way of treatment of disordered or perverted moral sensibilities? Dr. Austin Flint is quoted in his recent address to the New York State Medical Association as saying:

Scientific progress will lead us finally to abandon the ancient idea of punishment of crime and substitute for it treatment and correction.

It is likely that our criminologists will stop at a middle ground and discriminate sharply between the so-called incorrigibles and the morally perverted on the one side, and the vindictive, greedy and merciless criminals on the other, applying treatment where it will probably prove a corrective, and sharp punishment as disciplinary and deterrent influences in the other cases. It is altogether too sweeping a doctrine to say that all idea of punishment for all crime shall be abandoned for treatment from the physician's point of view. We are not prepared to say that Quetetet was right in saying: "Every society has the criminals that it deserves."

The San Francisco papers say that "ladies" visit murderer Butler in the city prison and bring him all sorts of delicacies. In the name of the good women of San Francisco, we assume the office of pronouncing that statement to be a bald-faced lie. No "lady" ever did or does any thing of the kind. No true woman, no one worthy of that designation, is so degraded as to indulge in such morbid and disgusting practices. Some creatures who belie their sex and are outside the pale of decent womanhood, may visit the assassin and shower favors upon him, but "ladies?" never.

Have we not had enough of Butler and his crimes — for the present at least? Will not the San Francisco press give the people a rest? There are Corbett and Fitzsimmons, whose portraits have not been published for a week or more. They would do for a change if nothing better can be discovered.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Strictly Reliable.

Many do not see as well as they should; others see well, but their eyes soon become tired. Some suffer with constant headache, which, because it comes from eye strain, medicine does not relieve. The remedy is a good pair of glasses properly fitted. F. De Wolfe Hennah, optician, Masonic Temple. Office hours, 9 to 12, 1 to 5. Sundays, 9:30 to 10:45. *

New Violets for Spring.

The Alpine violet, in the form of rabbit's ears, natural colors, price 25c per bunch; satin violets, six dozen in bunch, for 35c; the Radjah violet, double, natural colors, 40c per bunch of six dozen; the pansyviolet, 25c per dozen. Millinery department Red House. *

Alex. Holmes, Photo Studio, 1308 10th.*

Eagleson & Co.

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—AND—

MEN'S Furnishing Goods.

BIG REDUCTIONS

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Winter Underwear, Hosiery, Negligee Shirts, Etc.,

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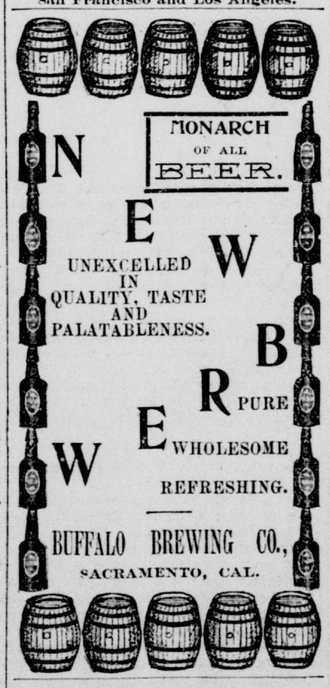

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If you want something nice try Blue Lake's Canned String Beans.

Per can, 15c. Per doz., $1 60.

KILGORE & TRACY,

Cash Grocers,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND J STREETS

For the Best Laundry Work

—GO TO THE—

American Steam Laundry

A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR MADE

—BY GOING TO THE—

Columbus Woolen Mills,

WHOLESALE CUSTOM TAILORS,

324 K STREET, - - - SACRAMENTO,

SUITS Made to Order FROM - $10 - AND UP.

To buy your suits made to order at prices never known in the history of this State before. Our special suits at $10, made to order, of the best material and workmanship, guaranteed fit, cannot be beat in this country. Look out for the large red signs. Call and examine our large display of FINE WOOLENS and be convinced that we can save you money by patronizing home industry.

ALL SUITS MADE ON THE PREMISES.

WE ARE HERE TO STAY, AS WE HAVE STORES ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES.

THE COLUMBUS WOOLEN MILLS,

Wholesale Custom Tailors, = = = 324 K Street, Sacramento.

Branch, 248 South Spring, 114 South Main Streets, Los Angeles.

A BRILLIANT RECORD.

What DOCTOR HOPE'S DISPENSARY is Doing for the Sick and Suffering Here—Great Physicians and Surgeons, Whose Career is a Series of Professional Triumphs.

The record of Dr. Hope and associates is a credit to themselves and an honor to the profession they so ably represent. They have accomplished greater good, relieved more suffering, gladdened more hearts and made happy more homes within the past few months than other eminent physicians have been able to do in years. They make no pretensions to perform impossibilities, but some of their cures do seem but little less than miraculous. Many of their most brilliant triumphs have been in the complete cure of stubborn, long-standing cases, which numerous other physicians have treated in vain. But their success is not surprising, their extensive experience, profound learning and skill are powerful factors. Coupled with this, the Dispensary is supplied with every apparatus, appliance and instrument known to modern methods of practice. Their equipments together with fair, honest and upright methods of business have brought to Dr. Hope people from every station of life. Dr. Hope's Dispensary is a medical and surgical institute for the cure of all diseases of both sexes.

A staff of competent physicians, graduates of the best American and English colleges, skilled, experienced and able, are in attendance. The latest improved methods of surgery and the most recent discoveries in medicine of Europe and America adopted. ALL PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED FREE OF CHARGE. Sufferers from RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, Scrofula, Female Weakness, Heart Disease, Bronchitis, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Tape Worms, any Sexual Disease, Lost Manhood, Malaria, Urinary Troubles, Piles, Bowel Troubles, Rupture or any other disease, should call at once. Low charges combined with the best medical and surgical skill. Country patients who desire may obtain rooms at the Dispensary.

All Diseases of a private nature—"NERVOUS DEBILITY," Lack of Youthful Vigor in Men, the result of EXCESSES, OVERWORK or ABUSE—POSITIVELY CURED. CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE. The poor treated free on Friday afternoon.

DR. HOPE'S DISPENSARY, corner Fourth and K streets (Old Postoffice building). Hours—Daily, 9 to 4; evenings, 6 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12 only. fe6-2t

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

If you want to make money go to the mint, but if you want to save money go to the CLOSING OUT SALE at H. Marks', 414-416 K street. The entire stock of CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, FOOTWEAR, HATS, ETC., must be closed out.

Men's Cheviot Suits reduced as low as $2 65.
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Men's Heavy Jersey Ribbed Undershirts and Drawers as low as 23c.
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Men's Stiff Hats as low as 23c.
Men's Fine Fedora Hats as low as 50c.

Our stock is immense and whatever you may need we'll save you money, as our stock must be closed out.

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H. MARKS,

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THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN the city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, $500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, $400,000; reserve fund, $52,000; term and ordinary deposits, $3,224,931 50; loans on real estate January 1, 1897, $2,655,761 75. Terms and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. Information furnished upon application to

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Sacramento, Cal.

Paid up capital and surplus.....$320,000

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Geo. M. Hayton,

Loans made on real estate. Interest paid semi-annually.

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D. D. WHITBECK.....Cashier
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JAMES M. STEVENSON.....Surveyor

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PAID UP CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $563,035.

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FROM $30 to $50 for an old-fashioned Electric Belt when we can furnish a first-class article at less than half the price? All goods warranted. Send for free "Pamphlet No. 2," DR. PIERCE & SON, 704 Sacramento st., San Francisco. ☞ For sale in Sacramento by PLAZA DRUG STORE, 904 J street.

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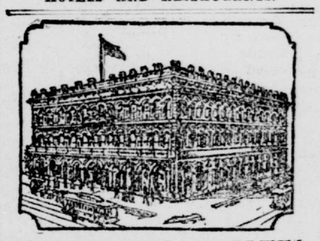

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Corner Seventh and K Streets.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS to and from the cars.

GRAY & TITUS, Proprietors.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

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CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN plan. Strictly first-class. Electric cars pass the door every three minutes.

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WESTERN HOTEL,

THE LEADING HOUSE OF SACRAMENTO, Cal. Meals, 25c. WM. LAND, Proprietor. Free 'bus to and from hotel

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Corner Tenth and K Sts., Sacramento.

BOARD AND ROOM, $1 25 TO $2 PER day. Meals, 25c.

Accommodations first-class. Free 'bus to and from hotel. W. J. ELDER, M'gr.

THE SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT AND OYSTER HOUSE,

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY Respect. Ladies' dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMAN & CARRAGHER, Proprietors. No. 1019 Second street, between J and K, Sacramento.

Now Open After the Fire.

Maison Faure, Restaurant De France. 427 K street (formerly near Golden Eagle Hotel). Family Orders, Banquets and Wedding Parties a specialty.

L. FAURE, Proprietor.

MARCO'S RESTAURANT,

Third and J streets.

Ladies' entrance on Third street. Open day and night.

NOTICE OF STREET WORK.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento, on the 1st day of February, 1897, adopted Resolution No. 338, of its intention to order the following street work to be done, viz:

That the alley between L and M streets in said city, from the east line of Fourth street to the west line of Fifth street, be improved by grading and macadamizing, constructing redwood curbing and a brick catch basin to be connected to the sewer therein.

For further particulars reference is hereby made to said resolution on file in the office of the City Clerk.

Sacramento, February 5, 1897.

E. J. CROLY,
fe5-6t Superintendent of Streets.

NOTICE OF STREET WORK.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento, on the 1st day of February, 1897, adopted Resolution No. 336, of its intention to order the following street work to be done, viz:

That Eighteenth street, in said city, from the south line of the alley between B and C streets, to the north line of E street; from the south line of E street to north line of G street; from the south line of G street to the north line of H street; from the south line of H street to the north line of I street; from the south line of I street to the north line of J street; from the south line of J street to the north line of K street; from the south line of K street to the north line of L street; from the south line of M street to the north line of N street; from the south line of N street to the north line of O street; from the south line of O street to the north line of P street; from the south line of P street to the north line of Q street and from the south line of Q street to the north line of R street be improved by grading and macadamizing, constructing redwood curbing with round corners and filling in behind the same with earth for a width of eight (8) feet, constructing rock gutters three (3) feet wide, laying granite crosswalks at the alley intersections and at the street intersections of C, D, and F streets and laying iron culverts at the street intersections of C, D and F streets.

For further particulars reference is hereby made to said resolution on file in the office of the City Clerk.

Sacramento, February 5, 1897.

E. J. CROLY,
fe5-6t Superintendent of Streets.

LONDON WOOLEN MILL.

Fine Tailoring.

J. H. HEITMAN,

THE TAILOR.

Just received a fine stock of Spring and Summer Woolens.

Clay Worsted Suits made to order, $15. Tweed Suits, $13 50 and upwards.

A First-class Cutter and Fitter. This is the house to buy a stylish cut and best fitting Suit made to order.

600 J Street, Corner Sixth, Sacramento, Cal.

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—TO—

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WAKELEE'S SQUIRREL AND GOPHER Exterminator—the original, oldest and best prepared poison—the most effective and economical squirrel poison known. Price reduced to 30 cents a can. For sale by

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A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN ALL English Branches, Classics, Science.

Fifteen teachers. Regular Army Officer detailed by War Department. Accredited by State University.

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The Sunday Issue,

A magnificent 12-page (84 columns) paper,

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