

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

THE WEEKLY UNION. TWELVE PAGES. Is the cheapest and most desirable Home News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

RECORD-UNION TELEPHONE. Editorial Rooms 131-133 Business Office Black 131 SPECIAL AGENCIES. 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.

Weather Forecast. Northern California—Showers on the northern coast, partly cloudy elsewhere; cooler in east portion Sunday; brisk westerly winds.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE SUNDAY QUESTION. There is a threatened split in the League of American Wheelmen because the National Assembly the other day refused to recede from its rule prohibiting Sunday racing.

Whether Ruiz was tortured in prison; whether he died a natural death in his cell, or perished as the result of outrages inflicted upon him, are questions that demand investigation, and which should have admitted of no delay whatsoever.

It is not a question of religion or of faith; it is not a question whether we should or should not have Sunday laws; it is not a question whether the first or the last day of the week should be kept holy.

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ent laws. That it has won the respect of the people at large, and commands their esteem because it has for one thing respected the first day of the week, besides making its branch of athletics clean, honorable, free from all manner of reproach. That the rule does not prohibit to the membership wheel riding on that day in friendly private and unannounced contests any more than driving abroad is prohibited; but that it does wisely condemn entertainments on Sunday for gain or for public entertainment even if it be not for gain.

Furthermore, it was argued that a large part of the people respect the day from religious conviction and the teaching of their youth, and that to sanction Sunday racing is to needlessly offend that body of people and outrage the sentiment that prevails among them. It was also held that wheel events to which the public is invited can as well be given on some other day in the week; that Saturday is in some States a half-holiday, and ought to be in all, and that racing events drawn patronage under gate fees will grow on any day.

The main contention, however, was that respect to the extent of the rule should be shown for Sunday, and the convictions of people who observe it. To this it was rejoined that a large body of working people have to toil every day in the week the day through, except on Sunday, and that the rule debars them from enjoying bicycle events, and it is therefore an injustice to them.

On the vote being taken, the rule was sustained, and now the opponents of the rule propose to withdraw, and say that they can carry off fully one-third the membership and one-half the local leagues. But if they do this the swift men in the league will have to choose under which master they will serve, for assuredly the American League will communicate every one of them who violates its Sunday rule, and that will debar them from entering in any events given under league sanction.

Here we have the Sunday question presented in a novel form, not as a religious question, not as one involving the argument of the need for a day of rest, but purely on the ground that respect should be shown to the belief and the sentiment of sabbatarians. The vote reflected the teachings of the devout mothers of the youth of New England and the Atlantic East. It brought to the surface the deep implanted respect for Sunday that is characteristic of a large body of men and women who are not themselves professing Christians. In particular it was reflection of a deep moral sentiment and of regard for the teachings of youth in the older and more sedate populations of the United States.

It will be regrettable if the issue causes such disaffection as to disrupt the league that has been such a potent agency in the good roads agitation. It will be regrettable if a considerable portion of so large a body of the decent manhood of the land leaves the league with the avowed intent of racing on Sunday. It will be far better for those who hold Sunday racing to be harmless, to submit to the judgment of the majority, and join with them in this small respect to the honest convictions of Christian people.

This cannot be denied, they will take no harm by such submission while they will do harm to a reputable and respected body of Americans, combined for promotion of interests related to physical and moral well being of the membership, and will weaken its influence as a conservator of public good if there is secession. It is not a question of religion or of faith; it is not a question whether we should or should not have Sunday laws; it is not a question whether the first or the last day of the week should be kept holy.

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stagnation of trade, and unlimited suffering.

Accepting this view of the subject matter, we fall to see that it offers any excuse whatever for failure to carry forward such a vigorous policy regarding our citizens in Cuba, as would have afforded them ample protection for their lives, and property. Our contemporary says, "Had the obligation to protect Americans in Cuba been carried out, as has been the rule with earlier administrations, war with Spain would most certainly have followed," except perhaps that such action might have made Spain more careful about giving offense, and therefore have avoided war.

Undoubtedly the San Francisco paper correctly puts the case as it stands in popular belief, and thus stated it is one for Americans to ponder over solemnly. Is it true that for fear of war we have permitted abuses against our people in Cuba? Have we sacrificed the lives of any of our citizens, permitted them to be subjected to torture, and their property to be destroyed because of the injury to commercial interests inseparable from war? Is it thinkable that Spain, aware of this possible timorousness, has availed of it to treat our people pretty much as she likes?

It is paralyzing to entertain the thought for a moment that an American administration has placed itself in the attitude that the logic of the argument advanced would indicate. It is bad enough that our people in Cuba are the authors of bitter complaint of want of due protection by their government not four hours distant. But to suppose for a moment that they have been deliberately sacrificed to secure peace with a power that oppresses, persecutes, tortures and executes them without due conviction is monstrous.

But here is the fact staring us in the face that American citizens in Cuba have filed claims for injury already amounting to over a million and a half of money; that there is open and apparently well founded charges that Americans in Cuba have been put to torture, that other Americans have been long imprisoned and lie dying in dungeons, while investigation of their cases do not proceed; that though the American Consul-General has demanded, as is his right, access to Americans imprisoned, he has been refused this right frequently, until it was too late to exercise it with satisfaction, and in other cases only after long and unexplained delays.

It is simply absurd to say that these things could not have been avoided. We venture the suggestion that an English or German subject would not remain in prison in Cuba ten hours without communication with the representative of his Government, nor would he be refused bail for his appearance in bailable cases; nor would his life or well-being be trifled with. Nay, more, there would not even be sufficient waiting to communicate the facts to the home Government before action by the English or German authorities in Cuban waters. It is perfectly safe to say that if an Englishman is held in prison at Havana on a political charge and denied prompt hearing and full and fair inquiry into his case, the guns of a British ship of war would be cleared for action in Cuban waters.

Whether Ruiz was tortured in prison; whether he died a natural death in his cell, or perished as the result of outrages inflicted upon him, are questions that demand investigation, and which should have admitted of no delay whatsoever. All the American people ask is that such of our citizens in Cuba as fall under Spanish charges and suspicion shall have a speedy, fair and full examination, and before conviction a proper trial, with all due opportunities for defense and to avail of all rights under the law.

It is not and has not been demanded that an American shall be exempt from the law of place. He must be amenable to the laws of the country into which he enters. Simply because he is an American does not entitle him to freedom from charge and arrest nor from conviction of guilt. We arrest, convict and punish aliens in our midst, and accord to other nations the same right to treat offenders against the laws of place. What is demanded is, where there is so much of charge against Spanish and Cuban authorities of invasion of the rights of our people in Cuba, that they shall be examined into by due process, and full and ample hearing accorded to them, utterly regardless whether such act, demand, and its enforcement, precipitates a war with Spain.

We confess that with every disposition to judge the Administration generously and fairly, and admitting that the officials at Washington must know of facts not within the public knowledge regarding cases of alleged cruelty to our citizens in Cuba, nevertheless, where there has been and is so much smoke and complaint, the conviction is driving into the mind that our people have not been afforded adequate protection by our Government, and have been subjected to outrages and indignities which Spain would not dare to inflict upon the subjects of any considerable European power; and that these offenses have been due largely to the unexplained and irritating delay and non-action of the Administration.

When the last census was taken the figures showed that more than half of the prisoners in our State Prisons were under 30 years of age. Of the 42,534, 12,025 were too young to be voters. If the same proportion still exists, what does it teach? That criminal corruption is not a matter of maturity, but of youth. What we need to do then is to look into the causes which lead so many young men into convict cells.

We do not think we will have far to search. Corrupting literature, the dramatic and criminal pastime have more to do with the lamentable fact than lack of employment or desperation; more to do with the making of convicts than any other causes. How far is the literature of the day responsible for corruption of youth? Far more than is generally conceded. The current lit-

erature that the average youth has easiest access to is largely of a character that makes familiarity with crime preparation for its embrace. How large a figure does newspaper literature cut in this consideration? Much greater than may be supposed at first. When it is considered that the flash paper, the daily as well as the weekly sheet, that deals mainly in the "news" of crime, and makes it pictorially and otherwise the chief topic of information and comment, and by publicity and detailed account lifts the offender into the atmosphere of the hero, has its largest, at least its most eager reading clientele among the very classes of youths most susceptible to contamination, we may well credit such current literature with a very large share in the making of criminals. In a single week in San Francisco recently, no less than 228 1/2 columns of matter and lurid illustration of a hideous criminal and his horrible crimes, were dished up, and in a manner to appease youthful minds for careers of crime. It is no wonder that under such stimulus the murderer has become the hero of the hour and piled a lively business in furnishing his autograph at the rate of 50 cents a signature.

CIVILIZATION OUTRAGED.

The coercive measures contemplated by the powers toward Greece and Crete disgrace and outrage civilization, but more stain the escutcheon of England than that of any other nation. Of England we had a right to expect better things, and reflection of the better sentiment of the English people. But that to which England has now agreed—if indeed she did not propose it—is the crowning disgrace of the age.

That nation, as well as the other powers, has known just what would happen in the Mediterranean for more than a year, but it took no steps to meet the occasion, did nothing whatever to restrain the cruel hand of the Turk, and nothing to render the intervention of Greece unnecessary. This very fact makes its present infamy the more infamous. The Fresno "Republican" well and forcibly puts it when it says: "These great powers have retained impressive while thousands of helpless Christians have been slaughtered by the bloodthirsty Mohammedans, but when a weak but brave nation rises in defense of its oppressed brothers on a neighboring island, not a fortnight passes until the warships of the Christian nations are swarming to the defense of the Mussulman butchers, and the first gun is fired from an English ship."

"Freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell," "Sword Justice groaned in mortal agony when an English gun belched forth its defiance to Grecian patriots and its approval of Turkish brutality and tyranny. If there ever was a time when sack-cloth and ashes were fitting raiment for any people, that time has come to the rulers of the Christian nation of the old world.

But these Christian nations will not put on sack-cloth and ashes. They will, on the contrary, attempt to justify their conduct and back such justification with arms. But while selfish interests may for a time prevail; while the greed of commerce, the timidity of trade and the jealousy of politicians may temporarily succeed, it will be only for a time. The democratic spirit is as surely gaining ground in Europe as the sun shines. It may not result in pulling down thrones or the raising up of republics, but it must, unless civilization is a lie and the minds of men are wholly slavish, work to an end that will make rulers, cabinets and councils reflect the best thought and the highest motives of enlightened peoples.

There is not an intelligent German or a thinking Englishman who does not feel that human sympathy is of right with Greece and Crete, and that human action ought to reflect it. Practically the Governments of those nations and their people stand apart in thought of and policy concerning the Ottoman empire. This is an anomalous condition that cannot endure. On the great questions which make and unmake nations the thought of the people must in the end find expression through official heads. Unless this is true, then Kings and Cabinets are greater than their makers, and the people instead of being substructural to government are but incidents of it. That proposition in governmental philosophy in this enlightened age no civilized human being will venture to maintain.

HIGHWAY TAXATION.

Opponents of the highway bills upon which the Senate is now to pass raise an objection to the measures on the ground that road districts lie outside of municipalities, and that the people within such cities cannot be taxed for road purposes outside of municipal bounds.

They rely largely upon a decision of the Supreme Court reported in 60th Cal. page 43, Martin vs. Aston. In that case the court held that under Section 2064 of the Political Code, the people of municipalities who are taxed for maintenance of streets cannot be also taxed for maintenance of county roads in road districts.

But we find nothing in that decision touching the issue in hand. The decision simply means that for road district purposes the people of municipalities cannot be taxed. But the measures in hand make no such proposition. They propose uniform taxation for construction of State highways upon a clearly defined system regardless of districts and counties. If there is an apparent conflict between the code section referred to and the proposed highway statute, then the rule is that they must be construed together. Under that rule it will be seen that apparent conflict disappears. The tax is general, uniform and for a general purpose, affecting all alike. It is not a proposition to tax generally for construction of district highways, but for a State system affecting alike and uniformly all the State and the people taxable within it.

The proposed tax is for State purposes and the Constitution expressly provides that no municipality, or town, city or county, shall be released

or discharged from its proportionate share of taxes levied for State purposes. The provision of the Constitution following that, declares that the Legislature shall not have the power to impose taxes upon cities, or towns, or public or municipal corporations, for county, city or municipal purposes. Clearly this, by intention, excludes from the inhibition the levy of taxes upon the people of municipalities for public works of State purpose. The statute books are full of legislative enactments where this right and duty has been exercised by the Legislature outside of provision for the maintenance of the Government and State institutions. A State highway system is in every respect a State institution.

FISH PRESERVATION.

Great Importance of a Bill Pending in the Legislature.

(From the Marysville Democrat.) "The Democrat" takes this occasion to appeal to members of the Legislature to give favorable consideration to the request of the California Fish Commission in the matter of an appropriation for restoration and preservation of fish. The action taken by the Committee on Ways and Means in recommending that \$5,000 be appropriated for conducting this important work two years should not be concurred in. The amount asked for is \$15,000 and that is \$5,000 less than it should be to give the necessary protection. If we would keep the service up to the standard of excellence. Members of the Legislature who are not familiar with the existing conditions and the importance of the fish industry in California should inform themselves before recording their votes on this appropriation; at the same time keep in mind the fact that this is the people's commission.

The restoration and preservation of the food fish in the public waters of the State means much to the people when we consider that nearly the same number of pounds of fish is consumed in a year as there is of beef. When fish are numerous they are to be had at a low price, but when the waters are robbed day after day and the supply is not replenished by artificial means, the fish soon become scarce and then the price advances to the detriment of the consumers. And we must remember that it is the common people, those of moderate means, who feel the loss the greatest when the price of their favorite healthful food has become a luxury in the markets.

The United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, in a report made last year, says the following concerning California and her Fish Commissioners: "The growth of the industry of late years has been marked, and the near future will doubtless witness an advance in the relative position of California at the expense of several of the East-coast States. Considering the entire country, the rank of California as a fishing State is six; in the value of its products it is surpassed only by Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, New Jersey and Virginia." (P 147.)

And from the same report we take the following official statement, tabulated, showing the number of pounds of fish caught in four years and their value in the San Francisco market: In 1889 there were 33,505,055 pounds valued at \$2,445,317.

In 1890 there were 53,399,144 pounds valued at \$2,592,826. In 1891 there were 52,480,996 pounds valued at \$3,011,430. In 1892 there were 57,888,460 pounds valued at \$3,022,961. This will be seen that in four years there were caught 217,157,621 pounds of fish, of which there is record, the market value of which was \$11,223,564. But this is not all the fish that were taken at the statistics do not include the thousands of pounds caught by persons in many places, particularly those taken contrary to law. The salmon pack since 1888 in the canneries of the State has averaged about 30,000 cases a year, one year, that of 1888, being the

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GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL, Corner Seventh and K Streets. STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS FREE "BUS" to and from the station. GRAY & TITUS, Proprietors.

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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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THE SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT AND OYSTER HOUSE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT. Ladies' dining-room separate. Open day and night. W. J. ELDER, Proprietors. No. 1019 Second Street, between J and K, Sacramento.

Now Open After the Fire. Maison Foy's Restaurant De France, 427 K Street (formerly near Golden Eagle Hotel). Family Orders, Banquets and Wedding Parties a specialty. L. BAURE, Proprietor.

MARCO'S RESTAURANT, Third and J streets. Ladies' entrance on Third street. Open day and night.

largest, 61,200 cases. And these cases contain two dozen each, two-pound cans, which in total shows an average of 1,440,000 pounds annually canned and shipped. In 1888 there were 4,032,200 pounds packed of salmon at the canneries. Since that date to 1896 there was a decrease each year and the same condition is a fact of the receipts and sales in San Francisco markets. The reason of this decrease was in part due to the short close season, only the month of September, but which was increased to include October in 1895. This change in the law permitted the salmon to go up the river in search of spawning grounds in large numbers, and the employees of the Commission were enabled to take more spawn in Battle Creek in October, 1896, than they had taken before from all sources in three years.

Five thousand dollars will not meet the necessary expenses of artificial propagation, therefore to cut the appropriation down to this figure as proposed by the committee will render the Commission powerless to continue the work either in the line of restoration or preservation. There is another point of equal importance which should also be taken into consideration, and that is the tourist travel to Truckee and other points in the State. Thousands of people visit these resorts and they distribute many thousands of dollars among the citizens, and if we desire to foster this branch of the great industry we must make liberal appropriations in this line.

"An Invaluable Exchange."

(From the Alameda Argus.)

No other paper in the State has anywhere near as complete legislative reports as the Sacramento "Record-Union." It is an invaluable exchange, and very especially during the legislative session.

Notaries Public.

The following-named persons have been appointed Notaries Public for their respective counties: W. W. Shattuck, South Park, Shasta County; James E. Frick, East Los Angeles, Los Angeles County; Joseph Harverson, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County; John R. Tyrrell, Grass Valley, Nevada County; J. C. Hiyar, San Diego, San Diego County; Wm. M. Crilly, Sulphur Creek, Colusa County; T. W. Norman, Dixon, Solano County; Clarence A. Raker, Alturas, Modoc County; Anna M. Walrean, San Diego, San Diego County; W. O. Wood, Meridian, Sutter County; O. L. Denison, Oakland, Alameda County; Orlando McCrany, Martinez, Contra Costa County; Arthur C. Huston, Woodland, Yolo County; E. W. Clayton, San Jose, Santa Clara County; C. T. Jones, Jr., Sacramento County, Sacramento County.

Requisition Issued.

A requisition has been issued on the Governor of Texas for the return of Wm. Denaker, who some years ago was sentenced to the reform school at Whittier and escaped from that institution. He has been located and arrested in Texas, and will probably soon be back in California.

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LONDON WOOLEN MILL. Fine Tailoring. J. H. HEITMAN, THE TAILOR. Just received a fine stock of Spring and Summer Woollens. City Worst 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.

For the Best Laundry Work. GO TO THE American Steam Laundry. Business Houses, Contractors and Public Men FURNISHED WITH NEWSPAPER INFORMATION OF ALL KINDS BY THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU 610 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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NEVADA FOR CALIFORNIA.

Greatly Benefited by the Change and Well Pleased With Sacramento, Her People and Climate.

His Visit Here Has Not Only Been Pleasant, but Will Be Joy Forever, for It Has Given Him New Life, Health and Hope.

Mr. N. Thompson says: "For the last ten years I have resided at Carson, Nevada. Up to within three years ago my health was good. At that time I had a grippe, which, after worrying me for several months, left me a crippled case of rheumatism and kidney trouble, with catarrh. Sometimes I would get some better, then worse again, and never could get well. During those three years I suffered a great deal with pains in my chest, back, knees and head. At times my neuralgia in my head and chest was very severe. My catarrh gave me great trouble with my nose and throat, and dragged my stomach."



"I was treated by several doctors in Nevada, without relief. I then went to San Francisco and was treated by two doctors in that city, but they did me but little good. I gave up all hope of ever getting cured, and started for home. I stopped over in Sacramento for a day on business, and I met the 'Record-Union' and 'Evening Bee' at the Neagle Medical Institute, and I received a diagnosis of my case. I called on these doctors, I was put on a prompt treatment, and I must say that I never had medicine do me more good in my life, and, after three months' treatment, I am entirely well, and cannot say enough in praise of these doctors and their treatment, as it has done so much for me. I heartily advise everybody who has any disease to go and be treated by them. I give Dr. Neagle permission to publish this statement. My Postoffice address is Carson, Nevada. N. THOMPSON."

Dr. Neagle and associates treat and cure all Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, Liver, Heart, Kidney, Bladder, Brain, Catarrh, Asthma, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Headache, Deafness, Chills and Malaria, Skin Diseases, Neuralgia, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Eczema, Scrofula, Chronic Diarrhea, Hemorrhoids and Rectal Troubles, and all forms of Sore, Blood and Wasting Diseases. NERVOUS DISEASES AND NERVOUS PROSTRATION made a specialty. Consultation either at the Institute or by Post. Send for Circulars. NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, located permanently at 725 1/2 STREET, Sacramento.

BANKING HOUSES.

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CALIFORNIA STATE BANK, SACRAMENTO. Does a General Banking Business. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. OFFICERS: President, FREDERICK COX; Vice-President, JOSEPH STEFFENS; Cashier, W. E. GERBER; Assistant Cashier, C. E. BURNHAM.

SACRAMENTO BANK. THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN the city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, \$500,000; paid up capital, \$200,000. Loans on real estate, \$25,000; term and ordinary deposits, \$1,250,000. Loans on real estate, \$25,000. Terms and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. Information furnished upon application to W. P. COLEMAN, President. Ed. R. Hamilton, Cashier.

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PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK, Sacramento, Cal. Paid up capital and surplus, \$320,000. DIRECTORS: Wm. Beckman, J. I. Hutton, Wm. Johnston, E. J. Croly, Geo. M. Hartog, Wm. Beckman, President. Loans made on real estate. Interest paid semi-annually. Wm. Beckman, President. CROCKER-WOOLWORTH NATIONAL BANK, Crocker Building, Market and Post Streets, San Francisco. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. CAPITAL, \$550,000. DIRECTORS: President, WM. H. CROCKER; Vice-President, W. R. BROWN; Cashier, G. W. KELING; CHARLES H. CROCKER, HY J. CROCKER, W. G. SCOTT.

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