

**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 ..... \$3.00  
 For six months ..... 1.90  
 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 per year.

**UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICE.**  
 At A. C. Tuff's Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets, where subscriptions will be received for the "Daily Record-Union" or the "Sunday Issue" at a special rate.

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

**THE WEEKLY UNION.**  
 TWELVE PAGES.  
 In the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.  
 The Weekly Union, per year, ..... \$1.00

These publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.

The best advertising mediums on the Pacific Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

**RECORD-UNION TELEPHONE.**  
 Editorial Rooms ..... Red 131  
 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.

**LOS ANGELES—**Electric Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.  
**SAN DIEGO—**News Stand, 509 Fifth Street.  
**CORONADO—**Coronado Hotel News Depot.  
**SANTA BARBARA—**Hassinger's News Depot.  
**FRESNO—**1113 J Street.  
**SANTA CRUZ—**Cooper Bros., News Depot.

Also for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

**EASTERN BUSINESS HOUSES.**  
 "The Tribune" Building, New York City.  
 Western Business Office, "The Reokery," Chicago.  
 S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, Sole agents foreign advertising.

**Weather Forecast.**  
 Northern California—General fair Thursday, except rain on the northern coast; fresh westerly winds, shifting to southerly in the north portion.

**THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION APPROPRIATION SHOULD BE DEFEATED.**

The proposition to take \$50,000 from the treasury of the State of California for the purpose of having California represented at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition is foolish and absurd, because, in the light of experience, that amount would accomplish nothing for this State.

The World's Fair Commissioners of this State had \$300,000 from the State Treasury and \$500,000 from the counties. They constructed a building which cost about \$90,000. They collected an exhibit which, as adequately settling forth the resources of this State, was not even equal to the exhibit made recently at Atlanta by the State Board of Trade at an expense of \$5,000 to the counties contributing.

Here \$800,000 was spent on the World's Fair exhibit and, aside from the fact that the exhibit was given in a building built by the State itself, it is utterly impossible to account for the remainder of the money.

The reason for this is not far to seek. As soon as public money is appropriated for this purpose, private enterprise dies at once. Let the State give \$50,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit at Omaha and all voluntary effort will cease.

The question arises: In whose interest shall that money be expended? Every individual exhibit at a fair of this kind is an advertisement for the party who raised it, or in whose interest it is made. An exposition is a means of advertising and the products and resources of a State are represented by the industry and activity of individuals. These individuals become in the very nature of things individual advertisers, and hence the entire exhibit becomes an advertisement of private enterprise at public expense.

If the Legislature appropriates \$50,000, another question arises: There are counties of the State where the industries of agriculture, horticulture and viticulture are already well developed. There are other portions of the State where these industries have had no development. The counties sending exhibits insist always that they shall be exhibited as county products and the name of the county attached to them. In this way a few of the counties will get all the benefit of the advertising done.

For a work of this kind, \$50,000 will amount to nothing. If the exhibit made by California at Atlanta had not already been collected by the State Board of Trade, it could not have been collected and installed at the Cotton Exposition for \$100,000. Fifty thousand dollars would be simply wasteful extravagance. Nothing could be accomplished with it, and nothing would be done for the exhibition save what was done by the State. Let the people of Omaha allot to California sufficient space in which to make an exhibit. Let their contribute of the gate money to induce exhibitors to fill that space, and they will find California present with a better exhibit than can be made by the expenditure of \$200,000 of public money.

**THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.**  
 To-day there will be accomplished the change of administration that was decreed in the peaceful revolution through which the nation passed last November; one of those revolutions that distinguishes the genius of our Government.

Just what the effect of the change will be in the matter of the financial policy of the country cannot be safely forecast. But what will be attempted the country well understands. That the Republican party will honestly and sincerely undertake to carry out its promises and pledges relative to financial

questions that have divided the sentiment of the people, we have no reason whatever to doubt. Whoever attempts to place obstacles in the way of the dominant party in that endeavor, will act with unwisdom. The President's party must have full and ample opportunity, and that without petty opposition and annoying interruption, to bring about as it hopes to do, a complete adjustment of the financial system affecting the currency and standards.

But it is not to such matters that the immediate attention of the people is directed. Interest in the inauguration of President McKinley centers to-day about questions not of graver interest but assuredly of more pressing importance and immediate concern. What is to be our foreign policy, and what is to be our position concerning the protection of our citizens abroad? These are the questions in settling and answering which, the new President is to play so important a part.

Not that it is expected that the fundamental principles of non-intervention in foreign quarrels, and freedom from entanglement with foreign politics are to be disturbed, or that any one well wisher of his country desires that they shall be modified. But there is an under current of American sentiment that President McKinley cannot ignore demanding two things, namely, that, in the matter concerning by other nations with the States of the American continent and their adjacent waters, the United States of America has a living interest, and has the right to be heard so far as is necessary to prevent the extension of monarchical institutions in such sections, or the destruction or serious impairment of the independence of any State of these continents.

In other words, the people of the United States expect of President McKinley rather an advance of the Monroe doctrine, than yielding anything whatever of its principles, or modification of its doctrines.

They expect also that the new President will not be passive concerning the Cuban question. They do not demand that he give any special exhibition of Jingoism, or flourish the American ensign in the face of any one tauntingly. They do not desire that he shall provoke a conflict with Spain that will lead us into war. But the American people do demand and expect of the new administration such assertion of American right, as will spare the nation any further shame and humiliation because of indignities unresented to which American citizens have been subjected in Cuba. They do expect that he will give the Spanish ruler to understand that if the war with the Cuban insurgents is continued, it must be conducted according to the humanities and recognized rules of civilized warfare.

The American people expect of President McKinley that he will lend the full power of his office and Administration to securing for all citizens of the United States abroad full and ample protection in all the rights and privileges lawfully theirs. The American people expect from the Administration a far more vigorous assertion of the intention and ability of this Government to secure for its people and its flag greater respect abroad, and fuller recognition of all rights under the flag guaranteed by treaty, or by the laws of humanity and of nations.

That the American citizen abroad has not now the protection secured to the British subject abroad, is a fact that stings the sensitiveness of our people, and is in their eyes a reproach to the nation. That we shall early be able to assure our people protection in all civilized lands equal to that which is guaranteed the subjects of Queen Victoria is the reasonable demand and the hope that is ardently entertained by all Americans.

That such a policy concerning the revenues of the nation may be inaugurated and carried out as will stiffen commercial confidence and improve industrial conditions, is the hope of the people for the incoming Administration. It is likely, we apprehend, to excite expectation in excess of that which can be as early realized as the more ardent believers in a protective policy look for. However, that the change of Administration is to result in a bettered business tone, and in the realization of many hopes we believe and cannot doubt.

**THE LAST VETO.**  
 At no time has the "Record-Union" considered the educational restrictive clause of the immigration bill of the high value contended for by its proponents. This journal has contended from the outset that ability to read a few lines of the Constitution would not prove the corrective that is needed to keep from our shores the undesirable classes; that really those most dangerous to our interests are apt to be those who are more than usually intelligent, and who manifest the possession of some educational acquirements. However, we have looked upon the educational clause as at least a step indicating movement of public sentiment in a right direction, and as calculated to give greater momentum to that movement.

The President has vetoed the bill, and in his message has set forth his reasons in lengthy detail. It is to be regretted that he was convinced it was his duty to prevent the bill becoming law, since this defeat will tend to set back the whole movement to restrict immigration to those classes desirable for the whole country. The educational requirement he considered a radical departure from our traditional policy, and therefore dangerous. Most advance is departure from old time policies and ideas. The minor portion of progressive movement is upon old lines. The President points out that with immigration but little restricted we have grown to our present importance, yet against many classes that have assimilated with us and become valued parts of our social and political system, the same demand for exclusion long ago was preferred. That is true, but when our population attained the nu-

merical volume it has now reached conditions changed and common prudence would seem to advise the narrowing of privileges which were permitted without limitation in a period when the need for larger population and more workers was great.

That the competition of labor forces has become unduly sharp and severe, is not denied; that there is not now sufficient employment for all demanding and needing to labor is unquestioned. Nor is there any reason to believe that the labor supply we now have will for a good many years prove inadequate. It was therefore common justice to those already with us, and those born among our people, to check the flow of wage earners into the country that is dangerously intensifying competition and undeniably overstocking the labor market.

But the President we believe is right when he says that it would be far more dangerous to admit freely the agitators against law, order and content, who have the required educational qualifications, than the illiterate who come to work and remain, and have the physical ability and the energy to carve out homes for themselves in a new land; who are orderly and law abiding, and not given to the breeding of discontent and the fomenting of discord.

As the "Record-Union" has all along contended, so it now agrees with President Cleveland, that the educational test was, for the foregoing and other reasons misleading. Illiteracy is not in itself proof of incapacity for good citizenship, whereas intellectual culture is not per se evidence of fitness for admission.

But we do not think the President makes a good case when he claims that the provision is harsh and unjust prohibiting the coming in of those who do not intend to become citizens; those who enter solely for the purpose of working for a time and then departing with their gains. Mr. Cleveland points out that this would work hardship along the Canadian frontier, where the line is so slightly marked that the people mingle quite in common in the exchange of labor and in mutual industry and works. It is very true that there would be for a time apparent hardship along the Canadian line. But we cannot understand how it would be a continuing one. The Canadians would soon learn that they must prosecute their industries on their side of the line without that unjust competitive intrusion on our side that enables them to share all our privileges without bearing any of our burdens and responsibilities.

But take the case of the European workers who in seasons of exceeding low rates of transportation cross the Atlantic and flock to our shores as skilled laborers, enter the fields of industry in our greater centers of population, undercut wages and crowd out citizen workers, and at the close of the season return to their European homes with greater net gains accumulated in a few months here than their labor would yield in a year or two of toil in their native lands. Should these unfair competitors, who contribute nothing in the way of taxes, share none of the burdens of citizenship and the responsibilities common to all, aided in their practices because Canadians also wish to cross the line and indulge their fancy or their well being by working in this country? We think not. The truth is that by this last veto President Cleveland struck a hard blow and an undeserved one to the well being of his country.

The official correspondence laid before the Senate by the President on Monday proves the New York "Herald's" correspondent to have been correct in his report when he wired that General Lee had asked our Government to send ships of war to Havana, or rather asked if the Government had ships at hand, and would it send them to support his protest? Also, that General Lee did indicate his desire to resign if he was not sustained in his protest in the case of Scott, the Consul-General, saying that he "could not stand another Ruiz murder," and that if he was not sustained in his protests he "must depart." Yet the State Department and its defenders denied that these things were true, and insisted that no request for ships to be sent to Havana had been made by our Consul-General, nor had he threatened to resign. Of course there may have been reasons operating upon Secretary Olney's mind that led him to believe it indiscreet and not for the good of the service to make known the communications of General Lee. But as yet these reasons have not been disclosed, nor can the liveliest imagination conjure them up.

The Solano "Republican" has entered upon its forty-third volume. Few interior papers have had longer or better lives. The "Republican" is passionately devoted to productive interests and is a valiant champion of interior California. It is positive in its views, never straddles, and while at times wrong in judgment, it is usually point-

ing right and moved by the momentum of ability and the wisdom of newspaper knowledge.

There is a good deal of evidence that the story of General Weyler's resignation or contemplated retirement from command in Cuba, is verity. The humane world will hope that Weyler will make good this intent. He has served his purpose in life, namely, to show how great a failure a trained soldier may be as a man.

"Dignity and Rare Judgment."  
 (From the San Francisco Field Sports.)  
 That splendid paper, the "Record-Union," has entered upon its ninety-third volume. For 46 years this clean, conservative, ably conducted journal has faithfully served the people of California. Its editorial columns have always been marked with dignity and rare judgment, while its news columns have been free from that disgusting sensationalism which is rapidly degrading the daily press of the country.

**THE SUPERVISORS.**  
**Several Road Matters Up for Hearing Yesterday.**

John E. Butler and D. W. Taylor appeared before the Board of Supervisors yesterday and asked that a small bridge be constructed over a waterway that crosses the Sacramento and Placerville wagon road, about eighteen miles from the city.

The application was referred to the Road Committee.

Dr. McKee of Elk Grove appeared in behalf of a petition from residents of that vicinity asking that a road running through and out of Elk Grove be graded, drained, and finished with a top dressing of crushed rock.

The doctor was assured by members of the board that it was the latter's purpose to do as much permanent road building this year as possible.

Supervisor Morrison said he wanted to see one piece of thoroughly good road built on the system recommended by the State Board of Highways. He invited the County Surveyor, visit Elk Grove, survey the road asked for, and prepare an estimate of the cost, under the Bureau of Highway's plans, and report to the board at its next meeting, so that bids may be called for and a contract let as early as possible for the work.

The motion was carried unanimously. John McFarland of Galt, remarked that the proposed Galt macadam road should be carried a mile further so as to cover the worst piece of road in the county.

"I beg to differ with Mr. McFarland," said Mr. Morrison. "The worst piece of road in this county is the stretch from McConnell's station to Hicksville, and I want to see that made fit for travel as soon as possible."

"That's right," remarked Chairman Jenkins, "that crosses bottom road is the worst in the county, and it has got to be raised and made good and solid."

A petition was received from residents and taxpayers of Perkins and vicinity on the construction of a foot-path six feet in width, along the south side of the Jackson road, from Brighton Junction to Perkins. The petitioners ventured the opinion that the expense would not exceed \$100.

This matter was laid over for consideration.

Further time was granted the committee appointed to inspect and report on the work done on the levee road near the Flat ranch.

Petitions came in asking the board to purchase for the county the road constructed by the Orangevale Company between that place and Folsom. They were placed on file.

The board put in most of the day inspecting demands against the county and overlooking the work of replacing with new iron cells the wooden ones in the County Jail. A recess was taken till this morning.

ing to show neglect in the one guilty of the omission.

A dead man is not a "patient" capable of sustaining the relation of confidence toward his physician, which is the foundation of the rule regarding privileged communications, but is a mere piece of senseless clay—a subject which has passed beyond the reach of human prescription, medical or otherwise.

**Infancy and Childhood.**  
 The habit of drinking daily a quantity of water is one that is valuable in many ways. Its importance is seldom sufficiently emphasized. It is not enough that the child should take an occasional glass of water, or that the babe should be given a spoonful as a rarity. But the habit of water drinking is essential to the well-being of every child. Most children will occasionally ask for water at meals, or will take a swallow of ice water when they see others drinking, or will enjoy water with lemon or fruit, or jelly or sugar, or flavored with tea or coffee; but water pure and simple seldom occurs to a child to demand, or to a mother to offer, although of all foods this one is the most important, and no other contributes so directly to the health and growth of the child. The tiniest baby should be given a teaspoonful of water many times during the day; and if at night it takes water from a nursing bottle it will require during several hours no other nourishment. A child two years old may with advantage drink at least a pint of water every twenty-four hours, and a child from three to four years old will not infrequently consume a quart of water in the same time.

All water fed to a child should have been boiled, and must be kept in a bottle or carafe that can be closely stoppered. It should neither be warmed nor cooled, but should be given to the child at ordinary temperature as it stands in the living-room. It should always stand within sight of the infant, and within reach of an older child. Where it is necessary to go down stairs or into another part of the house in order to obtain a drink for the child, it usually has no drink at all except at such times as its thirst becomes intense. It is not necessary or advisable to give water to a child during meals, but at other times it may safely be allowed to drink as often and as much as it will. It may even be encouraged to increase the amount, if the water that is used has first been boiled and is of the proper temperature. We cannot, of course, force a child to drink, nor is it pleasant to overurge such a necessary operation. But by having water always at hand we may make drinking easy, and by providing a pretty cup, or making some merry play, we can go farther and make the drinking of plain water really attractive until the habit is firmly fixed, when it will regulate itself.—Harper's Bazar.

**SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.**  
**SYLLABUS.**  
 (S. F., No. 49)—Department One—Filed March 2, 1897.

Joseph N. Harrison, administrator, etc., appellant; Sutter Street Railway Company, respondents. Damages for fatal injuries. Order granting new trial affirmed.

The granting of a new trial is a thing resting so largely upon the discretion of the trial court that its action in that regard will not be disturbed except upon the disclosure of a manifest and unmistakable abuse. Such discretion is not a right to an exertion of the mere personal or arbitrary will of the Judge, but is a power governed by fixed rules of law, and to be reasonably exercised within those rules, to the accomplishment of justice. So long as a case made presents an instance showing a reasonable or even fairly debatable justification, under the law, for the action taken, such action will not be set aside on appeal, even if, as a question of first impression the appellate court might feel inclined to take a different view from that of the court below as to the propriety of its action. More especially is this true where the question rests largely in fact and involves the proper deduction to be drawn from the evidence.

Granting a new trial for the misconduct of the jury, such as may be shown by affidavit, is something wholly different and apart from the right which the statute gives to grant such relief on the ground of excessive damages. An excessive verdict implies no misconduct of the jury necessarily, but simply that the result has been induced through excited feelings or prejudice, of which the jury may not, perhaps, have been aware, but which has, nevertheless, precluded an impartial consideration of the evidence.

A jury, if excited by prejudice, might as readily award unjust damages where the evidence was uncontradicted, as where it was in sharp conflict.

Evidence that the defendant party was acting in violation or neglect of a statute or ordinance regulating the mode of conducting vehicles is always admissible in a damage case, as tend-

ing to show neglect in the one guilty of the omission.

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**Known in Knoxville.**  
**A CRIPPLE CURED.**  
**The Chicago "Times-Herald" Correspondent at Knoxville Meets an Old Friend.**

From the Times-Herald, Chicago, Ill.

I, shortly after this mishap and set back, began again to take the Pink Pills steadily and verily, and in a short time could walk with ease, and I took a look in all the papers to discontinue the medicine altogether, being entirely cured. Since then I have cleared a piece of brush land, and planted and raised this year a box of Pink Pills in fifteen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills before I was entirely cured.

Mr. Coan's address is Pleasantville, Marion Co., Iowa, where he is as well known as in Knoxville, his former home.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure, and free from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to the most delicate of children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box), or boxes for \$2.00—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

**LINDLEY'S CHERUB TEA.**  
**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.**

**GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,**  
 Corner Seventh and K Streets.  
**STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS FREE BUS**  
 to and from the hotel. W. J. ELDER, Mgr.

**CAPITAL HOTEL,**  
 S. W. Cor. K and Seventh Sts., Sacramento.  
 CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Strictly first-class. Electric cars pass the door every three minutes.  
 W. E. GEBBER, Proprietor.

**WESTERN HOTEL,**  
 THE LEADING HOTEL OF SACRAMENTO, CAL. Meals, 25c. WM. L. AND, Proprietor. Free bus to and from hotel.

**STATE HOUSE HOTEL,**  
 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, Mgr.

**THE SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT AND OYSTER HOUSE,**  
 FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT. Ladies' dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMAN & CARROLL, 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 California Hotel). Family Orders, Banquets and Wedding Parties a specialty.

**MARCO'S RESTAURANT,**  
 Third and J Streets.  
 Ladies' entrance on Third Street. Open day and night.

**LONDON WOOLEN MILL**  
 Fine Tailoring.  
 J. H. HEITMAN, THE TAILOR.  
 Just received a fine stock of Spring and Summer wools. Clay Worsed suits made to order. \$15. Tweed Suits, \$13.50 and upwards.

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

600 J Street, Corner Sixth, Sacramento, Cal.

**Are You Getting Bad?**  
 NO CURE, NO PAY—OH.

My private remedy sure cure for baldness; guaranteed an absolute preventive for loss of hair; starts new growth in 30 days; eradicator of dandruff. Testimonials and circulars of J. W. O'Hore, 424 Folsom street. All druggists keep it.

FOR SALE AT  
**FRED KOLLIKER'S,**  
 S. W. Cor. Sixth and J.

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**BANKING HOUSES.**  
**NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO.**  
 Sacramento, Cal.—Founded 1850.  
 DIRECTORS:  
 D. O. MILLS, EDGAR MILLS, S. PRENTISS SMITH, FRANK M. BROWN, President, CHARLES F. DILLMAN, Cashier.

**Capital and Surplus, \$500,000.**

**CALIFORNIA STATE BANK,**  
 SACRAMENTO.  
 Does a General Banking Business.  
**SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.**

OFFICERS:  
 FREDERICK COX, President  
 JOSEPH STEFFENS, Vice-President  
 W. E. GEBBER, Cashier  
 C. E. BURNHAM, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS:  
 C. W. CLARK, GEO. W. PELTIER, FREDERICK COX, JOSEPH STEFFENS, PETER BOHR, W. E. GEBBER.

**SACRAMENTO BANK.**  
 THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN the city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, \$500,000; paid up capital, \$100,000; reserve fund, \$20,000; term and ordinary deposits, \$2,241,351.54; on real estate, January 1, 1897, \$2,035,701.72. Terms and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid quarterly. Information furnished upon application to Ed. R. Hamilton, Cashier.

**FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK**  
 Fourth and J Streets, Sacramento, Cal.  
 LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. Interest paid semi-annually on Term and Ordinary Deposits.  
 B. U. STEINMAN, President  
 SOL. RENTON, Vice-President  
 D. D. WHITEHEAD, Cashier  
 C. H. CUMMINGS, Secretary  
 JAMES M. STEVENSON, Surrogate

**PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK,**  
 Sacramento, Cal.  
 Paid up capital and surplus, \$520,000.  
 DIRECTORS:  
 Wm. Beckman, J. L. Hinton, Wm. Johnston, E. J. O'Leary, J. W. McLaughlin, M. HAYTON.  
 Loans made on real estate. Interest paid semi-annually. WM. BECKMAN, President. George W. Lorenz, Secretary.

**CROCKER-WOOLWORTH NATIONAL BANK,**  
 Crocker Building, Market and Post Streets, San Francisco.  
 PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. SURPLUS, \$553,035.

DIRECTORS:  
 President, WM. H. CROCKER  
 Vice-President, J. W. WELLS  
 Cashier, G. W. KLINE  
 CHARLES F. CROCKER, JR., J. CROCKER, W. G. SCOTT, E. B. FORD

**Resolution of Intention, No. 346.**  
 RESOLVED, THAT IT IS THE INTENTION of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento to order the following street work to be done, to-wit:  
 That a street be laid out, from the west line of Tenth street to the west line of Eleventh street, be improved by grading and macadamizing, constructing sidewalks curbing with round corners and filling in behind the same with earth for a width of eight (8) feet, and laying granite curbs three (3) feet wide, and laying granite crosswalks and culverts at the intersection of Tenth street.  
 And notice is hereby given that all persons objecting to said work are required to file their objections in writing, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, as required by law, stating how much frontage on said streets is represented by the party so objecting, and on what street the property so represented is located.  
 And the Clerk is hereby directed to post this resolution conspicuously for two days near the clerk's office, and to cause to be published the same for two days in the "Record-Union" newspaper as required by law.  
 The "Record-Union" newspaper is hereby designated to said work are required to publish the notices required by law to be published by the Superintendent of Streets of said city in relation to the work described aforesaid.  
 In Board of Trustees: Sacramento, March 1, 1897.  
 Adopted by the following vote—Ayes: Trustees Wachorst, Kent, Davis, McKay, Tozer, Devine, Reuter, Feunish, Leonard.  
 CHARLES E. LEONARD, President of the Board of Trustees.  
 M. J. Desmond, Clerk of the Board of Trustees. mrs-2t

**STRONG AGAIN!**  
**LIFE, NOW STRENGTH, NOW VIGOR.**  
**THE ANAPHRODISIC.**  
 From PROF. DR. RECORD OF Paris is the only remedy for restoring strength under guarantee and will bring back to you the vigor you ever the dangerous drain on your system. They are quickly absorbed, constructed from pure rich blood, firm muscles, rugged strength, and nerves. Price per bottle, imported direct from Paris, \$1.00. Sold by all respectable druggists. Mail orders from any territory shall receive prompt attention. E. W. R. & Co., Sole Agents and Managers for U. S. A., 600 J Street, Building, Chicago, Ill. E. W. R. & Co., Sole agents and distributors for Sacramento and vicinity.

**SEALED PROPOSALS.**  
 BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the undersigned until 5 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, March 15, 1897, for running the city sewage pumping plant at foot of S Street for a period of one year from date of contract. Specifications on file in the office of City Clerk. A certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount bid, made payable to City Clerk, must accompany each bid. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any and all bids.  
 M. J. DESMOND, City Clerk.

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