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 per year.

UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICE.

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.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

TWELVE PAGES.

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

The Weekly Union, per year.....$1 00

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The best advertising mediums on the Pacific Coast.

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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—Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SAN DIEGO—News Stand, 860 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 Rookery," Chicago.

The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, sole agents foreign advertising.

Weather Forecast.

Northern California—Fair in southeast portion, occasional scattered showers in northwest portion Monday; probably warmer in north portion; brisk westerly to southerly winds.

Hight of river, 20 feet 6 inches.

LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

The time was when a legislative tribunal of the people in a self-governing country entered upon an investigation into charges made against the tribunal or some of the membership of its house, that the proceeding moved upon the plane of simple inquiry and ascertainment of fact regardless of what the witnesses or any one else might want. Now, however, if we may judge from steps taken in an investigation now going on in the Legislature, the method and theory have changed, and the men and papers preferring charges assume to be on trial and proceed to make defense, employ counsel, and in fact convert themselves into prosecutors or defendants at will.

The "Record-Union" is taking no part in this wrangle over the sensationalism of a sensational sheet, but it is concerned in knowing whether witnesses run legislative investigations or whether legislative committees holding inquiries are supreme within their office. It is a very important question indeed, and if it is decided adversely to the old time custom, we shall have a wholly new order of legislative inquiry that will prove very embarrassing and tend to impede the course of justice and of legislation.

As we understand it a committee of a house of the Legislature proposes to investigate certain charges and report the facts found. In the course of that proceeding witnesses are called to testify to their knowledge of that of which they are asked. Thereupon these witnesses assume that they are upon trial and demand counsel and are accorded it, and proceed to put up a defense that smacks of a prosecution.

Soberly and decently, in what attitude does that place the legislative body? The right procedure is very simple. A witness is called and is examined by the committee and by no one else. When he has given his testimony he retires from the stand and that is the end of it, so far as he is concerned. If he refuses to answer and is contumacious, he should be punished for contempt, and that, too, with such severity as to teach him that when the people in their supreme representative capacity ask a question, they are entitled to such an answer as the law demands, and as it is the duty of the witness to make.

The idea of permitting a witness to employ counsel and conduct an examination for or against the committee or its principal, is absurd. It is a bad precedent. It is never justifiable except a witness is placed on trial and becomes a defendant, and that a legislative committee does not do. If any counsel is needed the committee can call in its own legal aids to conduct examinations. It is submitted that far and away more important than the defense of any witness who puts himself in a defensive attitude, is the observance of correct procedure, and that upon that observance hinges the question whether a legislative committee of inquiry is to be grilled as a defendant, converted into a trial court, and the witnesses it calls be self-transformed into prosecutors or defendants, demanding and receiving aid of counsel and setting up the technical defenses of persons on trial or persons prosecuting.

One of the highest compliments ever paid to the "Record-Union's" news methods and policy of fairness and cleanliness is what the editorial correspondent of the Woodland "Daily Democrat" said to his paper on Saturday. The correspondent, himself an old legislator and official and a trained writer and experienced newspaper man, takes occasion to say that the legislative reports of the "Record-Union" are fuller than the journals of the houses, are perfectly reliable, intelligent and satisfactory and are records of the news without color or bias, the paper reserving to its editorial side all expression of opinion and policy. It is added that the competent legislative reporters of the "Record-Union" pay attention strictly to their business and are never found meddling with legislation or buzzing about members' desks seeking to influence them upon any measure. We apprehend that sensible newspaper men will agree that such a policy of discipline and procedure is the only right one for any journal to pursue. It always results in commanding the respect of the reader and of the body reported. It is the only cleanly, decent and high-minded course for any newspaper to adopt. It has always been the "Record-Union's" method, because it is the only right one.

THE GRECIAN-CRETAN SITUATION.

Yesterday's dispatches indicate that the belief is gaining ground in Europe that the Cretan difficulty will be settled without resort to force. But, it is added, that the one way out as a probability is the consent of Greece to a limited Turkish suzerainty over Crete.

This seems incredible save upon the supposition that a secret understanding has been arrived at, that if Greece will give its consent to present withdrawal in the near future the powers will wink at revolt by the Cretans against the Turks, and that the European Governments will prevent the Porte from successfully resisting the revolt by engaging the activity of Turkey in other quarters.

That the Porte suspects something of this kind to be in the wind is deducible from its note of inquiry addressed to the powers asking for interpretation of the sentence in the ultimatum of the allied nations, reading, "Crete must not be annexed to Greece at the present juncture." The Porte is very naturally asking "By this do you mean that you contemplate a probable juncture when such annexation would not be displeasing to you?"

It is explained in the dispatches that England, Austria, France and Italy are really in sympathy with Greece in this matter, and agree, if she will now withdraw from the island, to see to it that when order is restored the Cretans shall have a perfectly free and fair opportunity to decide by ballot what their fate shall be, and that this plebiscite shall be held under the temporary administration of a Greek Governor.

It is this that gives whatever there is of strength to the story of a possible bloodless settlement of the Cretan affair, and which caused an upward tendency to be manifest in the English stock market on Saturday. Assuming that there is verity in the story, then our supposition, qualifying the surprise set out in the beginning of this note, is sound. For the Grecians and the powers know perfectly well that the more than two-thirds majority the Cretans have, will be cast in any fair election for removal of the Turk from the island, and for its annexation to Greece.

But it is stated that Germany and Russia are opposed to any but immediate harsh, coercive measures, and demand that there shall be no setlements talked about until Greece withdraws her forces from Crete. As a supplement to this news it is intimated that Russia will influence France to side with her on this point. With such news at hand it is impossible to arrive at a conclusion that Greece will yield, except that there possibly may be such yielding as stated in the outset, upon the unexpressed agreement that Crete shall in the early future be free from Turkish domination.

We are strongly inclined to believe that this will be the upshot of the whole affair. None of the great powers want a European war now. The new Czar, by education, training and taste, is opposed to war. He has so openly expressed himself on more than one occasion. In this he is antagonized by the Russian nobility whom he placates by movements that keep alive the hope of a southward advance of Russian influence and control. These nobles wish to see the Turkish empire dismembered, but only upon condition that Russia gets the larger slice. The other powers are equally as desirous that the Porte shall not be disturbed in his present possessions north of the Thessalonian border. In this nonagreement the fears of the Turk and the hopes of the Greek reside.

It is reported in one of our Eastern exchanges, we do not known upon what authority, that on the 1st of January there went into effect in the Argentine Republic a decree of the law that places a heavy specific tax upon all males between 20 and 80 years of age who have not married. The intention is to exclude from the country men who remain unmarried, without sufficient reason, for a period longer than four weeks. The collectors of this tax, we are told, are given great liberty of action, and as they are married men, and have a direct interest in retaining their offices, they make the bachelors exceedingly unhappy by the annoying methods they employ of collecting the exaction. Assuming the story to be true, the experiment will be watched with a great deal of interest. The law encourages matrimony in all civilized countries, but we very much doubt the wisdom of this alleged Argentine statute of compulsion. Marriage entered into under such conditions we cannot think will be productive of happiness or good to the State. It is of a piece with marriage to win a premium offered, a base and ignoble incentive always.

The Transvaal Parliamentary inquiry now in progress, is assuming a humorous phase, if it can be said that humor attaches at all to so grim a tragedy. It seems that the defense, and for the matter of that the Government itself is making all possible strong proof that no revolutionary movement was promoted in Johannesburg, until, as Colonel Rhodes put it without cracking a smile, the Uitlanders failed to secure the reforms they demanded, and relief from what they deemed the harsh exactions of the Boer Government. That is to say, the English coolly took upon themselves the responsibility of promoting a rebellion in a country with which they were at peace, and that was in compact with England by treaty for the maintenance of amicable relations. At the very time when this testimony is being placed on record without a blush, the English Government is protesting with shotted guns against Grecians interposing in behalf of their own flesh and blood in Crete and at the solicitation of the Cretans to secure them exemption from the tyranny and misrule of a foreign Power that has not a single shadow of right to dominate in the island. Just how these two positions can be accommodated in the English conscience is something that an outsider vainly strives to understand.

The extra session of Congress that the new President has ordered is certain to prove one of liveliest interest. It seems to be pretty well understood that nothing of much importance but tariff legislation shall engage it, and the main drift will be toward re-enactment of the McKinley bill, or a measure similar to it. Yet we apprehend that the new bill that may be agreed upon, if any, will be a bill upon lines very much modified as compared with the original act. Neither friends nor opponents of high tariffs are so radical in their views now, as they were six years ago. On both sides there have been concessions made that indicate a coming nearer together.

However hopeless the cause of the King of Greece may be in this Cretan matter, the world cannot but admire his courage and his grit. Knowing that he may be called upon to face forces twenty times greater than any he can possibly muster, he does not hesitate for a moment to declare his intention to do battle for the position he has taken. If human sympathy could be arrayed in battle line he would have such a force as would overthrow any soldiery that could possibly be brought against him.

Californians are by no means modest. There are some 430 Consulships for the United States. Many of these are so well filled now that their incumbents will not be disturbed. But we are told that there are on file with one California legislator at Washington no less than 124 applications for Consulships by Californians. No, the boys don't sleep when any sort of an office is in sight.

The "Medical Record" is authority for the statement that the odor of the sweet pea is so offensive to flies that it will drive them out of the sick room. This is good news for invalids, for it so happens that the same odor is most refreshing and delightful for the sick. Here is an instance in which a happy conjunction of like and dislike works for the comfort of man.

A dramatic version of "Pilgrim's Progress" has been placed on the boards in London. This is certainly turning the stage to good uses in illustrating one of the most famous of religious allegories.

They Attend to Business.

(From the Woodland Daily Democrat.)

The San Francisco newspapers have been maintaining a large reportorial force in Sacramento during the present session of the Legislature, but none of them have furnished such full and satisfactory reports of legislative proceedings as have been published in the "Record-Union." That paper employs a reporter in each house. One of them is a lady. These reporters write a clear, concise and intelligible summary of the legislative news. Nothing important is omitted and vague and improbable rumors are not employed to fill up space. The record of the day's events is just as reliable and more complete than that found in the journals of the two houses. These reporters attend strictly to business and are never seen around the desks of members trying to influence legislation. The reports are fair and unprejudiced, and all comment is reserved for the editorial columns. In other words, the "Record-Union" publishes the news without color and without bias.

In Early Days.

(From the Pomona Times.)

The Sacramento "Record-Union" has entered its forty-seventh year. In the early days it was carried by express everywhere where two of three were camped together. In the mountains of this State we paid 50 cents a copy for it, and in Idaho and Eastern Oregon from 50 cents to $1. It can be had in all the same places to-day for 5 cents, although it is just as ably edited and gives as much news as it ever did. In the early days the miners all testified to anything the "Union" said, and they would have it at any cost. The miner who did not read the "Union" was some unfortunate who had never learned to read, and there werea good many of them from Georgia and a few from other States. Only those who lived in the mines in the early days of white settlements in this State, Oregon and Idaho, can appreciate the value placed upon the "Sacramento Weekly Union."

"Dignity and Impudence."

An hour after sunset some hundreds of barefooted Moslems assemble in long lines beneath the vast dome of the Mosque of San Sofia in Constantinople. As one man they rise up or kneel prone upon the mat-covered floor, according to the words of the mueddin or priest, who calls to them from the Mikhral. The litle children meanwhile play and chase each other between the rows of worshipers. The scene as depicted by a London "Graphic" artist is a fine study in the contrast of youthful impudence and elderly dignity.

Tired Nature

Calls for refreshment—for a tonic that will straighten out nerve snarls and induce sound slumber. When you're weary and worn out, Anheuser-Busch's Malt-Nutrine is a friend in need. At all druggists. *

INCREASE OF NERVOUSNESS.

Sweets and Patent Medicines Hurt American Women.

Improper Diet and Care of Themselves Cause Early Fading—Danger in Narcotics.

Candy and nerves are not often associated, but a New York man, Dr. W. J. Tripp, who has treated many women in all stages of nervous trouble, says that sweets and an improper diet have a great deal to do with the increase of nervousness among American women.

Patent medicines have been another cause of the breakdown of many women, he says. He will not allow his patients to flatter themselves that their nervous troubles are inherited. He holds that a nervous trouble is of the nerves, and not of the blood, and cannot be transmitted.

"We find that nervousness among American women is increasing," said the doctor to a reporter. "I suppose a great deal of it is due to their mode of living and neglect of themselves. They do not have a proper diet or hours of rest, and they then hurt themselves with a quantity of patent medicine.

"Women are too fond of eating things that do not nourish the system—candy and sweets. They like a great deal of sugar with a little tea or a little coffee. Too many sweets taken into the stomach are the cause of dedeneration, and are an element which produces much annoyance and lays the foundation for serious organic trouble. There is no doubt of it. I have a case where a woman cannot eat sugar at all, and yet she has not a symptom of diabetes.

"It would be better for the children to eat more fat pork than candy, or more fats than sweets, though a little candy will do no harm. I believe the people would be as well as in our grandfathers' days if they would live more outdoors and eat salt pork. People lived better in those days. They ate more substantial food. Women are degenerating, I think. They are now hardly 25 when they begin to fade.

"Take the shop girls and the girls in the offices in the city, and think how many of them there are. The majority of girls by far are those who earn their own living. What do they eat? In the morning they get up and hurry off with a light, unsubstantial breakfast. They have a light luncheon of some sweet stuff at noon, and at night they go home to have a hearty dinner. By that time they are nearly starved, and they eat heartily. They are tired, and their stomachs are not in a fit condition to dispose of the food that they have taken hastily and half masticated.

"They have been working all day in close, bad air, and the result is they soon break down. You do not find the same conditions among men. They work in pits, in chemical laboratories, in mines, in hot engine rooms, in all kinds of unwholesome places, and are able to stand it because they have a different kind of diet. You see a laborer eating his dinner on the street. He has not a tempting meal, but it is coarse and substantial. If a girl has a good diet she can stand the bad air.

"I do not object to tea and coffee in moderate quantities, and ales and beer are all right. They are better than malt extracts.

"Cases I have had illustrate the idea that nervousness is not inherited, and also show the harm of patent medicines. The young woman who is extremely nervous is the daughter of an old soldier, a man who served through the Mexican and Civil wars, and the mother is a woman of phlegmatic disposition. Hers was merely a local trouble, which needed treatment. I took a woman from an insane asylum, where she had been for nine months, after taking patent medicines for two or three years, and she was entirely well in eight months.

"I had another patient who had not walked across the room for fourteen years and had been in bed for seven, whose trouble was nothing more or less than patent medicines. There was a case of a woman in the middle part of this State in the cellar of whose house were stored 300 patent medicine bottles, the contents of which she had taken. Still another case on Long Island is that of a woman who has taken patent medicines for thirty years. She is an imbecile. Do you wonder I think patent medicine is dangerous?

"In the majority of cases there is some local trouble, and the patient, instead of going to a good physician, takes some medicine that is recommended to her. When a patient first comes to me I ask if she has taken all the patent medicines she wants. If not, she can go away and finish it, and then come to me.

"Narcotics have something to do with nervousness, and that is the reason druggists should be restrained from selling them except with a prescription. The morphine habit is on the increase, and we have to be careful in using the hypodermic syringe.

"Nervous people who have an ache or a pain in the back are apt to think they have a spinal trouble, and they are the ones who are in danger of becoming addicted to morphine. One of the dangers of patent medicines is that they are apt to contain opiates. They give a patient a pleasant sensation, and nothing a physician can give them will satisfy them. They have to be treated at first like morphine patients."—New York Times.

HE COULDN'T SWIM.

But He Could Save a Big Anvil and Did So in a Truthful Manner.

They were talking about swimming at the City Hall the other day, and among those engaged in the discussion was "Jim" Springman, the well-known Deputy Marshal. Springman has charge of the cage at the City Hall where the prisoners are detained before being taken into court, and also has charge of their transportation to and from the jail. He is a man of many stirring adventures, and of remarkable physical powers. Therefore his remark that he cannot swim his own length was heard with no little astonishment.

"But although I can't swim I've been overboard several times," explained Springman, "and have yet to be drowned. However, I came pretty near it one time during the war, when I was employed as an iron-worker down at the wharves. That day I was carrying a seventy-five-pound anvil on my shoulder along the wharf, when the first thing I knew I was overboard in about twenty fet of water. I went right down to the bottom, but I didn't stay there but a second, and up I came. The moment I got my head out of water I had sense enough to grab hold of a pile, and there I hung until they fished me out with a rope."

"Did they ever get the anvil, Jim?" asked one of the crowd.

"Did they?" remarked Springman. "Why man, you may believe me or not, but I never let go of that anvil. You see," went on Springman, ignoring the smiles of the crowd, "I was walking along with the anvil on my left shoulder, and when I went down I shot down so quick that I hadn't time to let go of it. So when I bobbed up the thing came up with me right on my shoulder, too, just where it was when I dropped overboard. You see, it was all done so quick that I hadn't time to think, or else I'd let go of it, and—"

But the crowd had dispersed.—Washington Star.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Sacramento, March 8, 1897.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson Miss Lillian; Ayres Mrs Jennie.
Banning Miss Lottie; Blinn May; Blose Mrs Harry; Braziel Mrs Doney; Bristol Mrs R P; Brown Mrs Alice.
Carley Mrs M E; Collins Mrs; Cram Mrs J O.
Davis Miss Ollie; Doyle Mrs.
Ellsworth Mrs Annie.
Farrell Mrs Lizzie; Farrington Mrs; Frittz Miss Mary.
Grant Miss; Greenfield Clara T.
Harcourt Mrs N L; Horner Mrs; Howell Mrs J L; Hunt Miss Lena.
Ireland Mrs Belle.
Lardler Miss; Lewis Miss Mary Joseph.
Maloney Mrs J J; Meeks Mrs Lydia; Metcalfe Miss Ella.
Nelson Esther Julia; Nichols Miss Ida; Nuhn Mrs A J.
Peters Mrs E A; Petersen Miss Gretta-2.
Robinson Mrs Fred; Rooney (nee Carter) Mrs.
Slawson Mrs Cerita; Smale Miss Hannah; Smith Mrs Fred; Smith Mrs J F; Smith Mrs R M; Sprague Mrs M E.
Thompson Miss Lida.
Wellington Mrs Wesley; Welsh Mrs Mary F; Wenzel Miss Louisa; Wood Mrs Carrie.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anslyn Andy.
Banister J C; Borwell Edward B; Brennan James W; Brown Cash R-4; Burgman J H; Burnam H E.
Clemens Will; Comming A M; Cooley W M; Crowford George; Cutter Ch; Cutting M.
Dead William; De Lew C C; Deterding Charles W; Dryden Col D S.
Edgar Wm P; Elkins E M.
Felton Charles; Fickly Charles H; Fields R A; Flaherty J J.
Gillion D E; Gorman Daniel J; Goya Charles; Grolensen C.
Hebbron James R; Herbst Frank; Hubbard Charles L.
Johnson Hon H C; Johnson Scally; Juchene J P; Joslyn Charles M.
Kefner E T; Kimball A W; Krampert G.
Larmum —; Landis Fred; Landis John; Latson W E; Lawson A C.
Macarthur W; Mahaffey Albert M; Mahnquist C Y; Mason Ed; McIndeor John; McMahan James; McMollin Warren; McOnnell W J; Miler S B; Morlan Mr; Murrey Edward.
Nurse S M.
Ohlson Alfred L; Orr J A.
Parker J E; Polhemus J L.
Ransom Edgar; Rideway F; Ritgan L A; Robinson Charles; Robinson J H; Robinson James Milton; Ronske John Thomas.
Saitha Jose; Sayles Jack; Scribner Geo; Schuman H T; Shiells W A; Sten Dominik; Stone L D; Stringer Jr Allie.
Tachelra H H; Thomas Ed; Tracey J K.
Verdi Guiseppe; Vincent Harry.
Watkins Robert; Whittingham W K.

FOREIGN.

Signor Grossi Antonio; Maria Relta das Neves; Michele Dalcetto.
Japanese—O Ishizaki-2; T Kimoto; Charlie Hiriaiki.
Chinese—Hong Gee.
Miscellaneous — Amity Corresponding Club; U S Detective Association; Oumsby Photographer.

Third and Fourth Class—O J Bourne; Lowman & Hanford.

THOMAS FOX, Postmaster.

A woman in Richmond, Mo., the wife of the Sheriff, recently protected two murderers from an angry mob which threatened to lynch the prisoners. She successfully defied the would-be lynchers.

Sufferers forget the sunlight when they notice the shadow to which disease has brought them. They have only to Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and bright rays of health will soon be theirs.

Go to B. K. Block & Co., Fifth and J streets, for your wines and liquors. They are going out of business. Everything sold cheap. *

Save money by buying your tea and coffee of J. McMorry, 531 M. *

Dr Weldon, 806 J street, extracts teeth without pain; local anaesthetic. *

A Winter Bath in White River

WHAT CAME OF BREAKING THROUGH THE ICE IN A WISCONSIN RIVER IN FEBRUARY.

From the Chronicle, Chicago, Ill.

Five years ago last winter, there was considerable commotion on the banks of the White River, Wisconsin, as a young man named E. N. Halleck, had broken through the ice, and was for some moments lost to view. It was not long, however, before Mr. Halleck came in sight again, and by artistic means was fished from the fluid and restored to society. If the ducking had been all, it would have been well, but unfortunately, the young gentleman contracted a heavy cold, resulting in chronic rheumatism, complicated with disease of kidney and urinary organs.

"For six months," writes Mr. Halleck, "I was laid up, and not able to do anything. During this time I suffered with pains in the stomach and small of the back, and headache, urination was frequent and painful, my heart's action was increased, and I had aches all over my body, and was generally used up. Then I was able to go out, but was a confirmed invalid, and for nearly four years I was in that condition, and expected then that I should always be disabled for nothing that I took gave me any relief.

"In December, 1895, I read an advertisement about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and on speaking of it to Mrs. A. E. Derby, she strongly urged that I should take them, as she said she believed they would cure me. I had been under physicians' care for over two years, but as they did me no good I did not ask their advice about taking these pills, but laid in a supply and began to take them. In about ten days I began to experience substantial relief, and continued to take them for four months, by which time I was cured. The first benefit I obtained was a less frequent desire to urinate, and easening of that dreadful pain in the back, which ceased altogether very soon. My stomach became comfortable, and my heart's action normal. After the first break my recovery was rapid, and to-day I flatter myself I am a sound man, and able to attend to my business better than I ever could before."

(Signed) E. N. HALLECK.

I, E. N. Halleck, do hereby vertify, that the foregoing statement signed by me is true.

E. N. HALLECK.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
COOK COUNTY. }

I, John T. Derby, a Notary Public in and for the County and State, do hereby certify that E. N. Halleck, whose name is signed to the foregoing statement, is personally known to me, and that he did in my presence and of his own free will and accord, sign and swear to the same.

[SEAL] JOHN T. DERBY, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria destroys worms, allays feverishness, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, relieves teething troubles, and cures constipation.

Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

"For several years I have recommended Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D.,
125th Street and 7th Avenue,
New York City.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

CARLOS MARTYN, D. D.,
New York City.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

For the sake of good health use Cottolene

Better than lard for everything. Genuine sold in tins with trade marks, "Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath, on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis, Chicago, Montreal, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

POINTS ABOUT SOAP.

Quality first, Quantity second. Our Rough on Dirt Soap is the very best hard-pressed laundry soap that is made. We give you 4 16-oz. bars for 25c.

KILGORE & TRACY,
Cash Grocers,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND J STREETS.

For the Best Laundry Work
—GO TO THE—
American Steam Laundry

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.

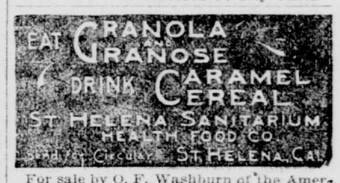
A First-class Cutter and Fitter. This is the house to buy a stylish cut and best fitting Suit made to order.

600 J Street, Corner Sixth, Sacramento, Cal.

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 at office of City Clerk. A certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount of bid, made payable to City Clerk, must accompany each bid. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

fe24-20t M. J. DESMOND, City Clerk.



For sale by O. F. Washburn of the American Cash Store, 801 K street, Sacramento. MWF

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