

WHERE SPURS WERE WON.

SOME DEEDS OF VALOR FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Young Men Who Won Glory at the Storming of Chapultepec.

The storming of the battlements of Chapultepec, at the gates of the City of Mexico in 1847, fifty years ago, gave a brilliant climax to Scott's campaign, which from Vera Cruz onward, had been a succession of victories, including Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco. To have been gazed for gallantry at Chapultepec was considered, in the days intervening between the Mexican and civil wars, equivalent to a patent of nobility or rank in the order of knighthood. And there was a host of gallant men decorated with honors and brevets won at Chapultepec, who, in both the Federal and Confederate armies, displayed soldierly mettle on the great battle fields of the war when put to the test of daring. To name them is to name nearly all of the leaders of the civil war who held rank in the old army. Grant was brevetted Captain and was complimented in person; Lee received three brevets; McClellan, who had the Cap...

Chapultepec is well named, for in the Aztec tongue the word means the "Hill of the Grasshoppers." It is an elevation of 165 feet above the level, crowned by a castle, with wings, bastions, parapets, redoubts, and batteries of heavy stone work over 1,600 feet in length. Surrounding this seemingly impregnable fortress at the time of the battle were two stone walls strongly built, and from two to fourteen feet in height. The hill is an isolated rock with steep, precipitous sides on the north and east and part of the south. It was flanked also by high walls along the main roadway or causeways and by a strong aqueduct wall twelve or sixteen feet high. Soldiers to ascend these barriers, arms in hand, fighting their way step by step, must be as agile as grasshoppers, as sure footed as the mountain goat. The men who led off, who struck the first blows, who breached the walls, drove the Mexicans from the parapets and turned their own guns upon them, inspiring their followers to come on and send the wedge home, were also fitly named for the work in hand. They were volunteers, literally vaulting soldiers, men selected and trained for daring deeds. The first step was the capture of the strongest outwork of the citadel, El Molino del Rey (Mills of the Kings). The structure was of sandstone, with walls extending three or four feet above the roof. Its length was 600 feet. Scott ordered the place stormed, and a battalion of 500 strong rushed forward under a cross fire of musketry, round, and grapeshot. They took a battery of riflemen, which the Mexicans had en masse rallied on the roofs and walls and poured an awful fire upon the gallant stormers. In the first five minutes ten officers out of twelve, who led the companies, were shot down. After all but a fragment of the gallant party had perished the Americans resolutely stormed the citadel. The Mexicans fought stubbornly, disputing every inch of ground of the courtyard and every room inside of the building one after the other. Some of the Americans were overwhelmed and barricaded inside of the building, but they fought their way to the roofs. The Mexican garrison of the Mills numbered 13,000. The most conspicuous hero of the attack upon the Mills was Captain Sumner. With 270 picked horse he galloped down the field under fire from the castle walls and deployed in front of 3,000 Mexican cavalry, preventing them from attacking the storming party on the flank. Sumner was wounded and brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. Captain Robert Anderson, Pemberton, Fitz-John Porter, and Longstreet were brevetted for gallantry at the Mills; also Armistead, W. H. T. Walker, Edward Johnson, J. G. Walker, and Charles P. Stone. Anderson, the two Walkers and Porter were wounded. More than 700 men fell, and the awful slaughter proved to have been useless because the Mills turned out not to be a key to Chapultepec, as supposed before the assault. It was itself dominated by the guns of the castle and had to be promptly abandoned. But when it was given out in Scott's camps that the castle itself should be stormed and that two parties of 250 men each would have the post of honor in advance, the officers and soldiers came forward in excess of numbers, and the choice finally had to be made by drawing lots. Both regulars and volunteers were eager for the place of danger. In the ranks of the skirmishers and storming parties and bands of enthusiastic fellows crowding at their heels were all the heroes named in the above list, the elite fifty American leaders, who won their spurs at Chapultepec. Joseph E. Johnston commanded a special battalion of Volunteers, and a special battalion of regulars, which he organized and was to give its baptism of fire in storming castle walls. When the signal sounded for the storming parties to advance Johnston preceded them with his four companies of Volunteers, having received orders to force an entrance through the immense wall enclosing the castle park. In the face of a steady fire from the walls and the gate the Volunteers deployed and turned their rifles upon the Mexicans on the top of the wall. After a few minutes the enemy broke from the parapet and ran across the park to the place of interment. The Volunteers followed, Johnston leading them all in their wild run. The flag of his battalion was the first American banner planted upon the outer walls of this ancient citadel. Infantry columns and batteries quickly advanced to seize the ground cleared by the Volunteers. Leaving the prizes to them, the brave Colonel, already wounded, hurried his men across the park to the rear gates to cut off the garrison from retreat. This feat was accomplished in the face of a sharp and close fire poured upon the Volunteers from the park terrace in their rear. One of Johnston's men, Private W. A. Gray, discovered and destroyed a train of powder leading to the mines which the Mexicans had planted under the walls and which, in consequence, they failed to explode. The attack of the stormers had been preceded by a bombardment, and gallant deeds performed at every stage of the battle were praised and rewarded. McClellan and G. W. Smith got their brevets for constructing two bushes close to the castle walls, from which the first guns of the bombardment were fired; Charles P. Stone for gallantry at the gates of the batteries; Lee for laying platforms under the aqueduct walls used as gun-staging, and for carrying battle orders over the field until he fainted from a wound received early in the fight. There was a literary hero also, who captured a brevet for gallantry at the batteries and parapets—Lieutenant Mayne Reid, the famous novelist. Reid and his company of New York volunteers became excited and dashed off with them the storming parties, catching up with them before they crossed the hill. Mansfield Lovell was brevetted for a bold reconnaissance, in which he discovered two concealed Mexican batteries; Captain Paul for advancing a light detachment of fifty men as an outpost to guard against a sortie of the Mexicans; the gallant Reno for moving his battery along with the storming column. Reno was wounded and brevetted Captain. The Volunteers, with one howitzer, and was wounded while firing it. Stonewall Jackson ran his section of artillery up to within point-blank range of the enemy. The horses at his guns were all killed, but he hauled one piece across the ditch and planted it close to the enemy's pathway. The Master Plumber's Association of Illinois passed a resolution that the United States Government should be denied the right to buy plumbing supplies from the jobbers. Is it any wonder that the Sanitary Committee urged in a report to the Philadelphia Convention that upon every favorable opportunity "the plumbers should endeavor to discharge the public of the idea that our legislative duties are selfish?" Is the idea altogether fanciful?—New York Times.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO. FRIDAY, 9:30 A. M. SPECIAL SALE SOME OF OUR FINEST SUMMER GOODS Dimities, Organdies, Lawns, Nainsooks, Skirt Linings, Sateens, Etc. We have made heavy reductions in the prices of some of our choicest and best summer goods, as the following will show: LOT 1—Plain Duck Suitings, in cream and tan shades, for separate skirts, children's dresses, etc.; also small figured Duck Suitings. Reduced from 8 1/2c to 5c yd. LOT 2—White Checked Nainsook, in good quality, for aprons, dresses and children's use; a good chance to buy for future use. Reduced from 6 1/4 to 4 1/2c. LOT 3—Navy Blue and Black Ground Foulards and Tinsel Sateens, in neat, fancy patterns. One of the season's novelties. For house gowns, wrappers, summer dresses, etc. Former prices 25c and 30c yard. Reduced to 15c yd. LOT 4—About 50 pieces of Organdie Lawns, all of this season's productions, white, navy blue and black grounds, with handsome floral patterns; also, fancy Lace Grenadines. Reduced from 12 1/2c to 8 1/2c yd. LOT 5—New Order Dimities just from New York. Cool and summerlike and in dainty patterns. Sale Price, 7c yd. LOT 6—White Ground Swiss, dainty colored stripes; will make stylish and pretty summer waists. A sheer cloth and fashionable summer fabric. Reduced from 35c to 17 1/2c yd. LOT 7—Imported Dimities in dark grounds, with handsome colored rose effects; the new price will be sure to sell them quickly. Reduced from 25c to 12 1/2c yd. LOT 8—Silk Premier, a skirt lining made of fine twilled cotton in imitation of silk, right weight and texture for silk or wool goods; comes in lavender, cream, gray, light blue, old rose and orange. Reduced from 20c to 10c yd. LOT 9—Taffeta Russaline, 36 inches wide, and in cream, pink, Nile, light blue or white. In order to close out quickly, price Reduced to 8c yard. Weinstock, Lubin & Co., 400-412 K Street, Sacramento.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO. Why There is no place like Weinstock, Lubin & Co. on the Pacific Coast to get your full money's worth: BECAUSE small profits satisfy us. BECAUSE we sell for cash. BECAUSE we have the ready cash to pay for our goods. BECAUSE we give no credit. We incur no bad debts, and do not have to charge extra profits to cover such losses, or to run a special bookkeeping and collection department for credit accounts. BECAUSE we deal largely with factories, thus leaving out middlemen. Many goods we get in carload lots, thereby securing the lowest freight rates. BECAUSE we guarantee both the quality and price of our goods by a cheerful willingness to pay back the money for any article a customer wishes to return after purchasing. This applies to all merchandise in our house with the exception of kid gloves and goods cut from the piece. BECAUSE we deal largely with factories, thus leaving out middlemen. Many goods we get in carload lots, thereby securing the lowest freight rates. BECAUSE we guarantee both the quality and price of our goods by a cheerful willingness to pay back the money for any article a customer wishes to return after purchasing. This applies to all merchandise in our house with the exception of kid gloves and goods cut from the piece. Universal Library of Paper-Covered Novels, 4c Contains the best works of some of the most popular novelists and writers of merit. Fair paper, good clear print. Amongst the list will be found books by the following authors: Rosa W. Carey, The Duchess, Dumas, Bulwer Lytton, N. Hawthorne, Scott, R. L. Stevenson, Mrs. Mulock, Charles Reade, Edna Lyall, M. E. Braddon, Mrs. Alexander, C. M. Breame, H. Rider Haggard, George Ohnet, Hugh Conway. Sale Price, 4c Each. Japanese Silks. Extra quality Japanese Silk, 20 inches wide, suitable for fancy work and drapery; colors red, pink, blue, rose, cream, yellow, orange, white, black, green, lavender and heliotrope. Special price, 25c yard. Small Ware Department. Figured Art Silk, suitable for all kinds of drapery, sofa cushions, etc. 30 inches wide. Price, 25c yard. Refrigerators. We buy our Refrigerators direct from the best Eastern makers and in carload lots. That gives us decided advantage over the way in which Refrigerators are usually sold. No one hereabouts can begin to match our values. At \$10 we have a Family Refrigerator, handsome polished hardwood case, and with the interior parts of galvanized metal throughout. No wood slats or supports to taint the contents. Easily cleanable, as the entire ice box lifts out. Charcoal and tar paper lining and many other improvements. It is hard to imagine a more perfect Refrigerator. Same not so large and of slightly different construction at \$7 25. Japanese Telescope Baskets. These baskets are without doubt the most popular form of valises used to-day, they are light but exceedingly strong and durable; can be easily carried in a shawl strap. We have all sizes from 14 inches long to 24 inches long. Price 20c to \$1. Napkins. Extra large size Bleached Damask Napkins, smooth satin finish and of a reliable quality, selvedge sides. Price, \$2 dozen. Crash Toweling. Bleached Cotton Twilled Crash Toweling. A good absorbent and excellent dryer. Sale price, 3c yard. Resolution of Award, No. 360. RESOLVED, THAT THE BOARD OF Trustees of the City of Sacramento, having in open session, on the 28th day of July, 1897, opened, examined and publicly declared all sealed proposals or bids offered for the following work, to-wit: That the alley between L and M streets, in said city, from the east line of Fifteenth street to the east line of Sixteenth street, be improved by constructing therein a vitrified ironstone pipe sewer eight (8) inches in diameter, with six (6) inch "Y" branches and one (1) brick manhole. Hereby rejects all of said bids except that next hereinafter mentioned, and hereby awards the contract for said work to-wit: To T. M. Burns, at the prices specified in his proposal on file for such work. The Clerk of this board is hereby directed to post notice of this award conspicuously on the bulletin board near the chamber door of the office of this board, for five days, and the "Record-Union," a daily newspaper published and circulated in the City of Sacramento, is hereby designated as the newspaper in which notice of the adoption of this resolution of award shall be published for two days. Adopted July 28, 1897, by the following vote: Ayes—Trustees Wachhorst, Kent, Davis, McKay, Devine, Pennish Leonard. Absent—Trustees Fozer and Bentley. CHARLES E. LEONARD, President of Board of Trustees. M. J. DESMOND, Clerk of Board of Trustees. 1928-29 C. H. HUBBARD, Mayor. Resolution Ordering Work, No. 362. RESOLVED, THAT THE BOARD OF Trustees of the City of Sacramento deems it to be required by the public interest or convenience, and hereby orders the following street work to be done according to the specifications therefor hereby adopted, and now on file, to-wit: That the alley between J and K streets, in said city, from the east line of Sixteenth street to the center line of Seventeenth street, be improved by constructing therein a vitrified ironstone pipe sewer eight (8) inches in diameter, with six (6) inch "Y" branches, and a brick manhole. The Clerk of this board is hereby directed to post conspicuously for a period of five days on the bulletin board near the chamber door of the office of this board, notice hereof, with specifications, inviting sealed proposals for said work, and requiring therewith a certified check, payable to the Mayor of the City of Sacramento, for an amount not less than ten per cent. of the aggregate of the proposal, or by a bond for the said amount, and so payable, all as prescribed by law, and the clerk of this board is also directed to publish such notice for two days and to publish this resolution for two days as required by law, each in the "Record-Union," a daily newspaper published and circulated in this city. In Board of Trustees: Sacramento, July 28, 1897. Adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Trustees Wachhorst, Kent, Davis, McKay, Devine, Pennish Leonard. Absent—Trustees Fozer and Bentley. CHARLES E. LEONARD, President of the Board of Trustees. M. J. DESMOND, Clerk of Board of Trustees. 1928-29 Notice to Contractors, No. 362. PURSUANT TO LAW AND TO THE resolution of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento, adopted July 28, 1897, directing this notice, notice is hereby given that the said Board of Trustees, at its session, on the 28th day of July, 1897, opened, examined and publicly declared all sealed proposals offered for the following work, to-wit: That the alley between L and M streets, in said city, from the east line of Fifteenth street to the east line of Sixteenth street, be improved by constructing therein a vitrified ironstone pipe sewer eight (8) inches in diameter, with six (6) inch "Y" branches and one (1) brick manhole. Rejected all said bids except that next hereinafter mentioned, and therefore after, on the 28th day of July, 1897, awarded the contract for said work to the lowest regular responsible bidder, to-wit: To T. M. Burns, at the prices specified in his proposal on file. M. J. DESMOND, Clerk of Board of Trustees of Sacramento City. July 27, 1897. 1928-29 SEALED PROPOSALS. BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the undersigned until 5 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, August 2, 1897, for supplying the Water Works of the City of Sacramento with coal for a period of one year from date of contract. All coals proposed must be submitted to an evaporative test. Specifications on file in office of City Clerk. A certified check, made payable to City Clerk, for a sum of \$1,000 must accompany each bid. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any and all bids. M. J. DESMOND, City Clerk. July 28-29 Warmth, comfort and strength seem to creep through the system when Fred Brown's JAMAICA GINGER is taken after exposure to cold and wet. Strengthens the system. Does you good all over. Sold everywhere. FRED BROWN CO., Philadelphia. ARTISTIC PHOTOS. C. C. Skinner (Successor to Cutbirth). Thirteenth and K Streets. THE WEEKLY UNION—THE BEST weekly on the coast. Only \$1 a year.

Besides these distinguished leaders there was a brilliant company of men whose names adorn the pages of history as gallant fighters for the North or South, among them "Old Bull" Sumner, who was never known to cry "Hold, enough!" but once, and that was on the bloody field of Antietam; Silas Casey, the brave but unfortunate commander of the Federal outposts at Fair Oaks; John W. Geary of Gettysburg and Lookout Mountain; Sam Stone, the brilliant leader of the Carolina coast, who was killed with Kearney at Chantilly; Reno, who fell at the head of his corps on the crest of South Mountain; Magruder, the captor of Galveston and the prince of good fellows and fighters; James Shields, the eccentric but gallant Irishman; Gabriel R. Paul, who was struck blind while gallantly leading his brigade at Gettysburg; Lyon, the hero martyr of Wilson Creek; Robert Anderson of Sumter fame; Steele, Federal commander beyond the Mississippi; Richardson and Thomas Williams, both killed; and their divisions on a charge; the Confederate General Bee, who fell at Bull Run after giving "Stonewall" Jackson his imperishable sobriquet; W. H. T. Walker, the Confederate cavalryman; Gustavus W. Smith, Benjamin Huger, Edward Johnson, C. M. Breame, S. S. Powell, W. Lottin, G. B. Crittenden, Southern representative in the Civil War of the great Kentucky family; John G. Walker, D. H. Hill, one of the fighting leaders in Longstreet's corps; Mansfield Lovell, Confederate commander at New Orleans; Easton "Sam" Dorn, whose brilliant Irishman's gun shot in 1863 by an assassin's bullet; Roswell Ripley Pemberton, of Vicksburg fame; General Archer, whose brigade of Tennesseans opened the ball at Gettysburg, and scores of others of subordinate rank in the armies of the South. To this long list must be added Hancock, "the superb," who won two brevets in the Chapultepec campaign; Gordon Granger, called by Thomas "Granger, great in battle"; J. M. Brennan, another of Thomas' stalwart fighters at Chickamauga; J. P. Hatch, the cavalry soldier; Hunt, who was chief of artillery under Meade at Gettysburg; J. J. Peck, noted for his defense of Southeastern Virginia; "Uncle John" Sedgwick of the Sixth Corps, killed at Potosi; Fitz-John Porter, J. G. Foster, who fought with Burnside in the Carolinas and Tennessee; the brave but unfortunate Charles P. Stone (Stone Pasha), victim of the Ball's Bluff disaster; and William Hays, the skillful general of artillery in the Army of the Potomac. And these were not gratuitous honors. Scott was a leader of the Napoleonic school, who knew the power of enthusiasm and also how sweet to a soldier are the rewards of praise and gratitude. He remembered how he, himself, prostrated with wounds at Lumby's Lane in the war of 1812, was borne in a litter upon the shoulders of his admiring countrymen from the Canada border half way across New York. He remembered likewise how the little American army, while surprised and overmatched on British soil, had been inspired that day by the heroic words of Colonel Miller, who, when told to capture with his regiment a battery that was doing more damage to the American cause than all the rest of the British army together, answered "I'll try, sir," waved his sword and led on to victory, a victory which saved the day. Scott's report of Chapultepec was largely taken up with mention of the heroes, and it would require a volume to tell in detail the stories of their deeds while storming that famous stronghold.

Attachment of fifty men as an outpost to guard against a sortie of the Mexicans; the gallant Reno for moving his battery along with the storming column. Reno was wounded and brevetted Captain. The Volunteers, with one howitzer, and was wounded while firing it. Stonewall Jackson ran his section of artillery up to within point-blank range of the enemy. The horses at his guns were all killed, but he hauled one piece across the ditch and planted it close to the enemy's pathway. The Master Plumber's Association of Illinois passed a resolution that the United States Government should be denied the right to buy plumbing supplies from the jobbers. Is it any wonder that the Sanitary Committee urged in a report to the Philadelphia Convention that upon every favorable opportunity "the plumbers should endeavor to discharge the public of the idea that our legislative duties are selfish?" Is the idea altogether fanciful?—New York Times. But while all were brave, there was still a chance for some to outstep others in that exciting race for glory. Lieutenant Longstreet marched with his company in the heavy battalion which followed up the attack. While carrying the flag of his regiment up the hill, and waving it to cheer on the men, he was severely wounded. His companion, Lieutenant Pickett, then took the flag and bore it to the castle wall. While the battle still raged at the bases of the hills, on the right and on the left, Pickett lowered the flag and replaced it with the colors of the Eighth United States Infantry, which, amid the cheers of the soldiers, around and below, flashed in the breeze far above the classic Aztec groves and gardens, above the warm and bleeding corse of a Montezuma, last of that royal line, above and in view of the doomed Capital of the Mexicans in the plains and beyond. GEORGE L. KILMER.

The Unselfish Plumber. Not content with denying to an American citizen the right to buy gas fixtures, or galvanized iron pipe, or bath tubs, or kitchen boilers from whomever he pleases; nor with telling him that he must not use wooden washtubs in his laundry, and that he must have at least one bathroom for every ten persons in his family; nor with prescribing a code for the construction of his plumbing as minute and tyrannical as any that Boyleau ever dreamed of; nor with proposing a Government inspection and approval of the plans of architects, especially with regard to light and ventilation, the master plumbers have sought to bring under their wise and benevolent jurisdiction the management of the business affairs of the government of cities, counties, States, and even of the Nation, writes F. Smith in Appleton's "Popular Science Monthly." A California law provides that in the specifications for any State building, those relating to the plumbing must, to use their own jargon, be "segregated," and submitted directly to the plumbers for estimates. The dignity of this noble organization of "professional sanitarians," which is coming to rival that of the federal corporation, for the acceptance of a sub-contract. "Master plumbers," said the President of the

Woman's best friend Dirt's worst enemy. FAIRBANK'S GOLDEN BUBS Washing Powder. Largest package—greatest economy. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

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Resolution of Award, No. 360. RESOLVED, THAT THE BOARD OF Trustees of the City of Sacramento, having in open session, on the 28th day of July, 1897, opened, examined and publicly declared all sealed proposals or bids offered for the following work, to-wit: That the alley between L and M streets, in said city, from the east line of Fifteenth street to the east line of Sixteenth street, be improved by constructing therein a vitrified ironstone pipe sewer eight (8) inches in diameter, with six (6) inch "Y" branches and one (1) brick manhole. Hereby rejects all of said bids except that next hereinafter mentioned, and hereby awards the contract for said work to-wit: To T. M. Burns, at the prices specified in his proposal on file for such work. The Clerk of this board is hereby directed to post notice of this award conspicuously on the bulletin board near the chamber door of the office of this board, for five days, and the "Record-Union," a daily newspaper published and circulated in the City of Sacramento, is hereby designated as the newspaper in which notice of the adoption of this resolution of award shall be published for two days. Adopted July 28, 1897, by the following vote: Ayes—Trustees Wachhorst, Kent, Davis, McKay, Devine, Pennish Leonard. Absent—Trustees Fozer and Bentley. CHARLES E. LEONARD, President of Board of Trustees. M. J. DESMOND, Clerk of Board of Trustees. 1928-29 C. H. HUBBARD, Mayor. Resolution Ordering Work, No. 362. RESOLVED, THAT THE BOARD OF Trustees of the City of Sacramento deems it to be required by the public interest or convenience, and hereby orders the following street work to be done according to the specifications therefor hereby adopted, and now on file, to-wit: That the alley between J and K streets, in said city, from the east line of Sixteenth street to the center line of Seventeenth street, be improved by constructing therein a vitrified ironstone pipe sewer eight (8) inches in diameter, with six (6) inch "Y" branches, and a brick manhole. The Clerk of this board is hereby directed to post conspicuously for a period of five days on the bulletin board near the chamber door of the office of this board, notice hereof, with specifications, inviting sealed proposals for said work, and requiring therewith a certified check, payable to the Mayor of the City of Sacramento, for an amount not less than ten per cent. of the aggregate of the proposal, or by a bond for the said amount, and so payable, all as prescribed by law, and the clerk of this board is also directed to publish such notice for two days and to publish this resolution for two days as required by law, each in the "Record-Union," a daily newspaper published and circulated in this city. In Board of Trustees: Sacramento, July 28, 1897. Adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Trustees Wachhorst, Kent, Davis, McKay, Devine, Pennish Leonard. Absent—Trustees Fozer and Bentley. CHARLES E. LEONARD, President of the Board of Trustees. M. J. DESMOND, Clerk of Board of Trustees. 1928-29 Notice to Contractors, No. 362. PURSUANT TO LAW AND TO THE resolution of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento, adopted July 28, 1897, directing this notice, notice is hereby given that the said Board of Trustees, at its session, on the 28th day of July, 1897, opened, examined and publicly declared all sealed proposals offered for the following work, to-wit: That the alley between L and M streets, in said city, from the east line of Fifteenth street to the east line of Sixteenth street, be improved by constructing therein a vitrified ironstone pipe sewer eight (8) inches in diameter, with six (6) inch "Y" branches and one (1) brick manhole. Rejected all said bids except that next hereinafter mentioned, and therefore after, on the 28th day of July, 1897, awarded the contract for said work to the lowest regular responsible bidder, to-wit: To T. M. Burns, at the prices specified in his proposal on file. M. J. DESMOND, Clerk of Board of Trustees of Sacramento City. July 27, 1897. 1928-29 SEALED PROPOSALS. BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the undersigned until 5 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, August 2, 1897, for supplying the Water Works of the City of Sacramento with coal for a period of one year from date of contract. All coals proposed must be submitted to an evaporative test. Specifications on file in office of City Clerk. A certified check, made payable to City Clerk, for a sum of \$1,000 must accompany each bid. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any and all bids. M. J. DESMOND, City Clerk. July 28-29

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