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SPECIAL AGENCIES.
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EASTERN BUSINESS HOUSES.
The Tribune Building, New York City.
Western Business Office, "The Bookery," Chicago.

Weather Forecast.
Northern California—Fair Friday, with fog in the morning along the coast; northerly winds.

POSSIBLE WAR WITH SPAIN.

There is such positiveness in the more recent dispatches regarding the trouble with Spain that we must assume them to embody a large element of truth. This being granted, are we to believe that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy has expressed the opinion to a number of militia commanders called into counsel by him, that this country is on the eve of war with Spain?

The United States Minister, we are told, informed the Spanish Premier that the Government of the United States preferred the request that Spain should speedily bring the Cuban war to a close, and to that end the good offices of the United States were tendered, under the belief that a settlement can be effected just to the Cubans and honorable to the Spanish.

The language used was that of diplomacy. Its meaning must be looked for therefore beneath and not on the surface, since it is the high art of diplomacy to conceal meaning and yet to render its discovery not difficult. The meaning, then, of General Woodford's communication takes the form of a demand; it is practically notification to Spain that the Government of the United States is prepared to recognize the independence of the Cubans, or to recognize their belligerency, or to interfere to stop the war, on the grounds of humanity, and to compel the combatants to peacefully adjust their differences.

Recognition of belligerency is not usually, if ever, made the subject of diplomatic negotiation, since it does not involve recognition of title or right, but is simply confession of an existing condition. Moreover, it always precedes recognition of independence, if the latter is not primarily contemplated. But we have not given Cubans belligerent recognition.

Therefore what the United States Minister meant was that the United States demands that the war close speedily, and that if it does not it will be taken as admission of the incapacity on the part of Spain to maintain her authority in the island to the extent of commanding such peace that the commerce of nations with Cuba may be prosecuted without undue hardships and delays.

From this we must conclude, then, that the Government contemplates recognition of the independence of the Cubans. This would be an unfriendly act towards Spain, if done without her consent. Spain never will acquiesce, and hence there is meat in the warning of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt, that we are on the eve of war with Spain. By a justifiable course of reasoning, therefore, we come to the conclusion that the dispatches state the truth, and not the vapors and fancies of correspondents and nervous reporters.

IN CASE OF WAR.

Elsewhere the "Record-Union" reaches the conclusion that there is considerable truth in the story that our relations with Spain are so strained that war is not improbable between the two countries. If it comes, what will be its possible effect? At first we will be at some disadvantage, on account of our long and exposed sea coast. Of that there can be no doubt. Our Southern ports will be largely at the mercy of Spanish ships of war. Our commerce on the high seas will be exposed to grave risks. Our coast maritime trade, which is very large, would be seriously crippled. The country would take serious harm

at first; indeed, no matter what the outcome the United States would suffer, and the national debt would be greatly increased. But after a time the American nation would meet Spain upon the ocean as a superior. We would presently be able to put upon the high seas very large fleets of reserve and specially commissioned swift ships that would infest the coast of Spain and place her fleets upon our own shores in a perilous position.

We would be able to resist successfully any attempt of the Spanish to land upon our shores; indeed it is not likely that they would attempt any such proceeding with a large force, though short incursions by small bodies might be made. Spain could not maintain a war against us for any considerable length of time for lack of means, nor could she hope for European aid except some possible comfort from Austria.

We should win in the end and Spanish power would be crushed utterly as a result. From her present position the Spanish state would sink into comparative insignificance. Cuba would be lost to her and possibly most of her other island possessions, and she would be condemned to pay indemnity that would cripple her finances for a half century or more.

As to the United States, war, even though victory perches on our banners, can be looked upon only as a most unhappy and deplorable calamity. We would be sadly hurt, and recovery would be long and painful. The restoration of our merchant marine would be still further delayed, our debt increased, our commerce interrupted, and blood and treasure would be sacrificed. War means the killing of human beings, the destruction of towns and cities, the closing of ports, the making of orphans and widows, the augmentation of the pension rolls, the depression of shipping interests—indeed it is scarcely possible to overstate the dire results of war.

But what are the compensations of a war with Spain? It would suspend local conflicts that are very disturbing. It would probably rekindle the spirit of patriotism, and unite elements of our society that are drifting apart. It would, with victory, give our nation a far more important and commanding position among the powers of earth. It would result in securing for our citizens abroad that greater need of protection they need, and higher regard for their rights on the part of foreign states.

It would secure for us a free and independent neighbor in Cuba, instead of a dependent, a crippled and pitiful creature at our gates. It would probably result in driving the Spanish flag out of the hemisphere, and in dispossessing Spain of any lands to which she lays claim on this side the great waters.

The war would call for great expenditure, and, hence, for large industrial activity along several important lines, but it would be mainly confined to coast sections, though reflected to some extent in interior parts. The war would demonstrate for us the effectiveness of the new navy, and result in the adoption of a new policy regarding coast defenses, and lead to their immediate construction over a vast coast territory.

It would qualify a large body of men for naval service, whereas we have now the utmost difficulty in securing sufficient men to man our ships of war. It would give needed experience to our naval officers and blue jackets, and it would teach the world that we are not a nation of blusterers, but are capable of maintaining national integrity and a rightful place of importance among the powers of the world.

It would greatly augment our influence among the Latin States of this hemisphere and render us more capable of aiding them in the maintenance of stable governments. It would at once and forever wipe out the last possible lingering hope of Kings and Princes, empires and monarchies of obtaining any foothold upon any of the American continents. It would crystallize sentiment regarding our foreign policies and command for us a new place in the council of the nations of earth. It would free a neighboring people who have the right to be independent, and who have been ground to dust beneath the Spanish heel. It would again write down the American nation in the annals of earth as the friend of mankind, the hope of the oppressed, the liberator of slaves and the champion of the right of peoples to be self-governing.

A vessel is now due at San Francisco which brings from a foreign land to California no less than \$4,000,000 to pay for wheat shipped to this date from San Francisco to England. Just a month earlier another steamship brought in \$2,250,000 for like payment. Here, then, are six hundred thousand dollars arriving in one California city within a month, in payment for the grain harvests of our fields. This enormous sum of money goes into circulation in the State. It is unlikely that any considerable part of it will be hoarded. It will be invested, used to pay debts, discharge liens and make improvements, or it will be deposited as the basis of commercial and industrial investment and activity. It is estimated that we will receive this season some \$25,000,000 in payment for California crops, but this sum we think to be somewhat exaggerated. But this much is certain, our fields have proven a fount of wealth to the State, and the result of the movement of so much money as they represent must be greatly easier conditions, greater industrial activity and generally a decided advance along the path of prosperity.

The Portuguese in Hawaii appear to be the most active in the anti-annexationists. They are very pronounced in their enmity towards the United States, and make no concealment of their desire that Portugal shall protest against annexation. All of which is reason why we should hasten to annex the islands.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Nevada City Herald: The temper of the Spanish people is such, if reports be true, that they may be rash enough to go to war with the United States. We can only warn them that this nation has never been whipped.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

Marysville Appeal: The statement is made that Spring Valley stock and other similar securities, such as street railway, gas, etc., fell off several points immediately upon the decision of Judge Wallace ousting the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, says the Alameda "Argus," and, continuing, says: "It is very likely this is true. There may be some who will say that such depreciation was due to the fact that the Board of Supervisors will hereafter be chary of favoring corporations, but the fact undoubtedly is that it is now seen by investors that a method has been set up by which any enterprise dealing with the people, as the street railway, gas or water corporations do, may be assailed under judicial cover, and a great deal of redress of recourse. Nothing is so easy as to get up a hue and cry against a corporation or a rich man. Give a vicious newspaper a cotillion of respectable, thick-headed citizens, whom it can control and flatter into the idea that the virtue of the community is embodied in them, and either a venal, malignant or an ambitious Judge, and any corporation having to do with a municipality through the laws may be done to death. A municipal board that will not be suppliant to the newspaper and its coadjutors, may be summarily turned out of office and those appointed who will be more amiable.

AS EXPECTED.

Oakland News: As we have been expected, the greater Central American consolidation which was effected a short time ago, and for a little while seemed to smother the flames of civil war, caused them to break out hotter than ever a little later. Three of the Republics of Central America—Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua—are now struggling with revolutionists, and a fourth, namely, Salvador, appears to be also on the brink of trouble. The volcanic politics of these little republics cannot be extinguished by covering them with any such easy device as a general government.

FREE PUBLIC MARKET.

San Jose Mercury: The San Francisco Farmers' Club, which is taking the lead in the advocacy of a free public market on the San Francisco water front, has issued an exhaustive circular explaining the merits of the proposed enterprise and showing the practicability of the scheme. After reviewing the methods which have been in operation for many years, whereby producers of perishable goods are forced to place themselves at the mercy of commission merchants, many of whom are dishonest, the promoters of the free public market narrate in detail what will be the working of the new distributing agent between producer and purchaser. The State law authorizing the Board of Harbor Commissioners to establish and maintain a free public market and providing for the expenses and regulations of the same, is quoted, after which the pamphlet shows how the enterprise would benefit the honest commission merchant as well as the producer and general public.

It is proposed to set aside sufficient space upon the water front, convenient for the loading and unloading of steamships and cars, which shall be a common terminal point for all the perishable products consigned to any person in San Francisco. The point selected must be convenient of access to the public, so that those desiring to remove products for sale elsewhere could obtain them more conveniently than from the several commission companies maintained by the transportation companies. Within the market space will be assigned to producers, commission merchants or others desiring to sell produce for account of producers only.

GOING UP.

The Mail of Woodland: Everything that is to eat is going up, but there is no improvement in the wages that are necessary to buy it. A very large percentage of those in enforced idleness through the latter part of Cleveland's administration now find steady employment. In the State of New York 340,000 belonging to the trades unions alone are at work. That is a fact that is not to be denied. The New York "Journal" of a recent date said: It is estimated, by labor statisticians, men who keep track of the labor demand as closely as Wall street watches the market, that not over 5 per cent of the working class is now in idleness. Six months ago 40 per cent of toilers were out of work. There were then nearly 100,000 dependent on friends for charity, or drawing their little savings to get bread for their families. To-day less than 10,000 in Greater New York are out of work, and some of these are the same classes who would not work under any circumstances. More capitalists contemplate the construction of compartment-houses, factories and suburban homes for rental than at any time within five years.

The return of prosperity has brought to them confidence in real estate as an investment. Buildings to the value of probably \$12,000,000 have recently been begun in this city.

WILL SPAIN FIGHT?

Stockton Mail: The newspaper correspondents have it that Spain is collecting her feeble strength to fight this nation. The thing is not impossible, but it is highly improbable. The standard hates us, and we have little love for him. Something of bluster and warlike talk there is in the press of either country. And in the war of words the Spanish jingo is a good match for the American ass of the same stripe. Yet, when all is said and done, war does not seem likely. The statesmen of Spain are not fools, and they are perfectly well aware that the United States, though unprepared to fight and easily damaged at the first onset, is still potentially the most powerful nation on which the sun shines. For a time the Spanish fleet, might damage our commerce and even shell our cities, but in the end Spain would be crushed in the mighty grip of the republic as an eggshell is crushed in a strong man's fist.

A STAR ENGAGEMENT.

San Jose Herald: The London "Globe" has a bad breaking out about the south concerning this country.

REMINDS US THAT WE ARE ONLY A FOURTH CLASS POWER; THAT WE HAVE "LOST ALL SENSE OF PROPORTION" AND FORGOTTEN WE ARE ONLY A MINOR ROLE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD.

We think, on the contrary, that we are playing a star engagement on the American stage, and that is the only theater of operations in which we take much interest. Several prominent London papers have had a good deal to say in this line lately. It does not disturb us or our relations with the British Government; so if it affords them any satisfaction they are welcome to it.

THE EQUALIZATION MATTER.

Colusa Sun: The San Francisco "Call" is making an able argument—that is, as able as can be made in that behalf—in favor of the election of a Board of Equalization by the whole State instead of by districts, as at present. The argument against the present arrangement is that the member elected by a district is partial to that district, and like a London paper has had a good deal to say in this line lately. It does not disturb us or our relations with the British Government; so if it affords them any satisfaction they are welcome to it.

TWO SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM.

Eureka Californian: The San Francisco "Wasp" pays legitimate journalism a compliment in the declaration that the breaking down of the newspaper by the men of the old and honored school had the temerity to declare the gold find in the Coffee Creek country a fraud. Whereupon our esteemed contemporary, the "Record-Union," intimates pretty broadly that the only distinction between the two schools of journalism is that the first-named shows enterprise in obtaining truth and the last-named in inventing lies. The "Record-Union" then proceeds to affirm what newspapermen of California generally know to be so; that the stories of Coffee Creek and the gold find in the office of the San Francisco press; that, while some of them did come over the wires, they were nevertheless sent by men who knew not one thing of the gold finds of which they wrote; that the reporter stationed at Carville in the Coffee Creek country, who was the author of the story, had never been to the place, and that he had never seen the gold.

The declaration of a certain newspaper of the San Joaquin Valley that "this exposure of these unscrupulous frauds may be meritorious to the people" is a very laudable sentiment. The "Record-Union" denounces unparagonably. It takes the ground that never before in the history of journalism has the statement been put forth in defense of misrepresentation and fraud that it may be meritorious to the people to be deceived by it, yet to forbid the deception to proceed would not be good public policy. Doubtless, to modern journalism alone is the immortality of this position directly traceable. No editor of twenty years ago would have declared that it was far better to hear untruthful statements made daily than to have them corrected.

By such tactics as it has latterly seen proper to pursue are the "Examiner" and other sensational journals losing claim and credit. The number of people that nowadays believe a thing simply because they saw it in that newspaper is growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less. They are more apt to say "Maybe so." It is legitimate journalism to furnish the news, but it is not legitimate journalism to misrepresent and, instead, to print lies to arouse the angry passions of the multitude or to make a paper sell. It is not legitimate journalism to traduce, to blacken character, to pry into a man's private affairs, to levy blackmail.

SOME QUEER ONES.

Curious People Who Try the Waiter's Temper. "Curious people" echoed the waiter who had given me an excellent dinner after I had given him a generous tip, says a writer in the Detroit "Free Press." "Why, they come in droves. I could point out enough freaks here in a week to stock a first-class museum. Red-faced man in here half an hour ago that said he was too near starving to wait for an order to be cooked. 'Crackers and cheese with something to wash them down,' he shouted. When done he had emptied three bottles of wine and not a cracker or a piece of cheese was gone. I have an idea he must live where the Raines law holds good. Another saw give a real good dinner for a quarter. He pushed in about 4 p. m., called for pretty much everything on the bill of fare and took to his heels without hat or umbrella when I laid a check for \$2.50 by his plate. He never even waited to take the knife that was on the way to his mouth, and I'll bet that he never stopped till he reached his home or some sealer of townships.

"But I had the champion recently. As a horseman would say, he wasn't well ribbed up. He wasn't three inches short of seven feet and had a reach that would take in two tables without straining any tendons. He took a seat and ordered a fine dinner for himself and three men. When the waiter came ready for the table he was still alone and I asked him whether he would wait as sober as a judge. "We're all here," he answered, just as sober as a judge. "He wasn't the kind of looking chap you'd want to cross-question, so I brought on the stuff for four, and there was enough of it for a good-sized picnic. He waded through it all from soup to ice cream, ordered a whole pie in addition, said he was hurried but would be back in a couple of hours for more, cleaned out the free lunch and left."

That tired, languid feeling indicates a lack of vitality in the "current of life," the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla changes all this by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood. Save money by buying your tea and coffee of J. McMorfy, 531 M. Take Laxative Home Quinine Tablets. All drug stores refund the money if it fails to cure.

MORE BURIED TREASURE.

A hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold ready to be lifted out with the pickaxe is what the man has at this moment, though he does not know himself of his hidden treasure. But it is there—cold, yellow, glittering coin, buried for years beneath the dirt and mold of Mexico, and traced by the tireless patience of the man who is soon to get on his voyage to return to his native land. There will be no dangers to overcome, such as a struggle with cold and famine, but very quietly and pleasantly he will dig up the boxes in which lie the riches that will make him a wealthy man for life.

CAPTAIN ALFRED MAY TELLS A RATHER FISHY STORY.

Money was Buried by American Soldiers During the Mexican War After an Accident. A hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold ready to be lifted out with the pickaxe is what the man has at this moment, though he does not know himself of his hidden treasure. But it is there—cold, yellow, glittering coin, buried for years beneath the dirt and mold of Mexico, and traced by the tireless patience of the man who is soon to get on his voyage to return to his native land. There will be no dangers to overcome, such as a struggle with cold and famine, but very quietly and pleasantly he will dig up the boxes in which lie the riches that will make him a wealthy man for life.

The Tragic Side. Out from the North came a note as bold as the iron clang of a midnight bell; and, carried by wind and tide, it struck the hearts of men as it fell with a fierce wild clangor of Gold! Gold! Gold!

As the dreadful clamor filled the air, the brains of toiling men caught fire, and madness came from the mad desire for gold.

Oh, God, dear God, ere it be too late, Have pity, for wives' and children's sake, And let the threat of the blast of gold, And let the madness men from their lust of gold; Our Father, for the children's sake. —J. A. Kemster.

OTT'S REMEDIES.

"3-DAY MALARIA CURE" FOR MALARIA, chills and fevers, etc. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Liver Pills for biliousness, constipation, etc. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Kidney Cure, for the kidneys, bladder, ureters and genital organs. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Cough Cure, for coughs, colds, hoarseness, etc. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Blood Cure, a sovereign remedy in all cases where a true alternative is needed. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Corn Cure, easily applied; for corns and bunions. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Toothache Drops, stops toothache instantly. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Foot Powder, for tired, sore, field, swollen, sweating and aching feet. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Catarrh Balm, for catarrh, colic in the head, hay fever, etc. Price per jar, 25c.

N. Dingley's Mills,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS. GROUND AND ROASTED COFFEES. Originators of the celebrated Star D brand. BROWN AND WHITE COFFEES. MILLS, - I STREET, NEAR FRONT. PROPOSALS FOR LEASE OF Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

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THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, \$500,000; paid up capital, \$200,000; reserve fund, \$100,000. Loans on real estate, \$25,000 to \$50,000. Terms and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. Information furnished upon application to W. P. COLEMAN, President. Ed. R. Hamilton, Cashier.

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Sacramento, Cal. Paid up capital and surplus, \$320,000. DIRECTORS: Wm. Beckman, J. L. HUNTON, Wm. Johnston, Geo. W. Gooly, Geo. 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, \$5,000,000. SURPLUS, \$500,000. DIRECTORS: President, W. H. CROCKER; Vice-President, W. H. BROWN; Cashier, G. W. FINE; Secretary, H. T. SCOTT; W. G. SCOTT, J. L. HUNTON.

ble to do anything or get the money

of the country, so he slipped away, coming back here on the first preparations for bringing home the treasure.

On reaching home May found his personal business in a tangle, his lands wound up in legal tangles in his old place in California, and his ships, which had set out for the Gulf of Mexico, wrecked. There came legal complications with the Government and the hard times of the last two years, so that the Captain has been detained from returning to the place to get the gold. But he has met men who verified the statements of the veteran, men who fought in the Mexican war and had heard of the loss of the money. The Captain now expects to go to Mexico within a few weeks, and is confident of coming back with the \$150,000 in gold.

The Captain will take with him an outfit consisting of a diamond drill, with which he will prospect all about the vicinity of the spot. He believes that it will be but the work of a few days to strike the boxes, which were of wood, but strapped with iron bands. Just what claim may be made on the money by the Mexican Government does not know, but there is no custom duty on coin of any realm being carried into a foreign country. Neither does he undertake to say what claims the United States would present against the gold. The money was sent to General Taylor to pay off the troops, and its amount is mentioned in the papers of the War Department of that date, the Captain asserts. The fact that its loss was not reported is accounted for by the Captain stating that the superior officers simply did not report it, as it was not believed to be there. During a storm, and the loss was not known till after the troops had reached Jalapa.—New York Herald.

THE TRAGIC SIDE.

Out from the North came a note as bold as the iron clang of a midnight bell; and, carried by wind and tide, it struck the hearts of men as it fell with a fierce wild clangor of Gold! Gold! Gold!

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EAGLESON & CO., J and Seventh Streets. SHIRTS and MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. NUMBER 4199 GOT THE WATCH. NUMBER 28 GOT THE BICYCLE. If either or both is not called for in 60 days they will be given to some benevolent institution. EAGLESON & CO.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL, Corner Seventh and K Streets. STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE "BUS" TO AND FROM THEARS. GRAY & TITUS, Proprietors. 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. BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Props. WESTERN HOTEL, THE LEADING HOUSE OF SACRAMENTO, Cal. Meals, 25c. WM. LAND, 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 BELVIDERE HOTEL, 1623 Sixth Street. UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. NO CHINESE EMPLOYED OR PATRONAGE. We solicit your patronage. First-class table. Low rates. THE SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT AND OYSTER HOUSE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT. Large dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMAN & CARPENTER, Proprietors. No. 1019 Second street, between J and K Streets. MAISON FAURE RESTAURANT DE FRANCE, 427 K Street (formerly near Golden Eagle Hotel). Family Orders, Banquets and Wedding Parties a specialty. L. FAURE, Proprietor. NEW YORK KITCHEN, 45 K STREET. IS THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IN SACRAMENTO THAT DOES NOT EMPLOY CHINESE HELP; open day and night. R. E. WEST, Proprietor. MISSISSIPPI KITCHEN, 102 THIRD STREET. MEALS 15c AND UP. OYSTERS and Fried Fish open day and night. Private rooms for ladies. J. M. GATTMANN, Prop. Cap. Tel. 231.

TRUSTEES SALE. PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of a certain deed of trust executed by D. W. Hutton and F. L. Hutton, his wife, both of the county of San Joaquin, State of California, to William Beckman and J. L. Hutton of the County of Sacramento, State of California, as trustees, dated September 19, 1897, and recorded on September 19, 1897, in the office of the County Recorder of the county of San Joaquin, State of California, in Book "A" of Deeds, vol. 15, page 588, San Joaquin County Records, and on application of the holder and owner of the promissory note secured by said deed of trust, and because default has been made in the payment of said note, the trustee, in pursuance of said deed of trust, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in United States gold coin, at the front of the Court-house of the county of Sacramento in the city of Sacramento, State of California, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of October, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 m. of that day, said land described in said deed of trust, the following described real estate with the improvements thereon, situate in the county of California, and Sacramento, State of California, as follows, to wit: The northeast quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), township five (5) north, range eight (8) east, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; also that portion of the southeast quarter (1/4) of said section fifteen (15) lying north and east of a corner to the southeast corner of the said quarter (1/4) section; also a tract of land containing one hundred and eighty (180) acres adjoining said section in Sacramento County, California. J. L. BECKMAN, W. J. HUNTON, Trustees. Sacramento, September 15, 1897. Budd and Thompson, Attorneys. 561-24.

OTTS REMEDIES. "3-DAY MALARIA CURE" FOR MALARIA, chills and fevers, etc. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Liver Pills for biliousness, constipation, etc. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Kidney Cure, for the kidneys, bladder, ureters and genital organs. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Cough Cure, for coughs, colds, hoarseness, etc. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Blood Cure, a sovereign remedy in all cases where a true alternative is needed. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Corn Cure, easily applied; for corns and bunions. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Toothache Drops, stops toothache instantly. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Foot Powder, for tired, sore, field, swollen, sweating and aching feet. Price, 25c a bottle. "OTT'S" Catarrh Balm, for catarrh, colic in the head, hay fever, etc. Price per jar, 25c.

N. Dingley's Mills, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS. GROUND AND ROASTED COFFEES. Originators of the celebrated Star D brand. BROWN AND WHITE COFFEES. MILLS, - I STREET, NEAR FRONT. PROPOSALS FOR LEASE OF Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

BANKING HOUSES. NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO. Sacramento, Cal.—Founded 1850. DIRECTORS: D. O. MILLS, EDGAR MILLS, S. PRENTISS MILLER, FRANK MILLER, CHARLES F. DILLMAN, President, Cashier. U. S. Bonds Bought and Sold. Capital and Surplus, \$600,000. CALIFORNIA STATE BANK, SACRAMENTO. Does a General Banking Business. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. OFFICERS: FREDERICK COX, President; GEORGE W. PELTIER, Vice-President; W. E. GIBSON, Cashier; C. E. BURNHAM, Assistant Cashier. DIRECTORS: C. W. CLARK, GEO. W. PELTIER, FREDERICK COX, JOSEPH W. CASHIER, PETER BOHL, ADOLPH HEILBRON, W. E. GIBSON.