DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

For one year $6 00
For six months 3 00
For three months 1 50

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At Thomas W. McAuliffe & Co.'s Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets, and Harvey's news stand, 721 K street.

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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 Brothers' 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—Unsettled weather Tuesday, with fog in the morning along the coast; southerly winds in the valleys; southwesterly winds on the coast.

ACTUAL FACTS WANTED.

The "Record-Union" appeals to those who have had experience in beet culture to formulate and send to this office the result of that experience.

Actual experiment extending over a period of at least five years alone will be deemed relevant and competent. The statement must be accompanied by the name of the grower who made it, and must contain information relating to the following specific facts:

1. The place where grown.
2. The character of the soil.
3. The dates of the several crops grown.
4. The quantity obtained in each season.
5. The kind of crops used in rotation with the crops of beets.
6. The capacity of soils for the production of the alternate crops and the effect, if any, upon the fertility of the soil by reason of the land having been cropped in the preceding season to beets.
7. The relative profit of beet growing as compared with other objects of culture to which the same soils may be devoted as demonstrated by actual experience.
8. All facts bearing upon the question as to whether the cultivation of beets does or does not temporarily or permanently defertilize the soils in which they are grown.

At the suggestion of one of the leading farmers of the State, the "Record-Union" recently published a precautionary statement concerning the answers to this class of questions. Men are prone to believe in accordance with their desires, while there is always a large number of specifically interested persons behind every enterprise which may be mooted. There is the land speculator, the real estate agent, and the injudicious enthusiast. The testimony of individuals in these categories is worth nothing, and of necessity is at second hand. What is wanted is the result of actual experiment on lands in California. Experience in other countries will be worth nothing as determining these questions. The "Record-Union" has no theory it desires to establish in this case, but it will devote the necessary space to the full, fair and complete elucidation of all doubts, so far as the testimony of intelligent experimenters may throw light upon the question.

No statement will be given publicity unless all the facts, under the separate heads hereinbefore mentioned, are presented so that the experience narrated may be verified and the land itself may be examined, and the fact that the crops were grown as represented may be ascertained by concurrent testimony.

Beet growing is not new in California. Some twenty years ago there was a beet factory in this city, and beets were grown in this vicinity and worked at that factory. In other portions of the State beet growing has been practiced for many years, and out of this experience the materials for well-informed conclusions may be obtained.

In another column we present the testimony of a few leading beet-growers at Watsonville. This testimony was obtained at the instance of a gentleman who had the subject of devoting lands to beet culture under consideration. The testimony, while throwing much light upon the subject, is in the main unsatisfactory as to the main issue involved, to-wit: The defertilization of the soil. One grower testified, however, that there was as much money in potatoes at Watsonville as in beets. This grower valued his land at $250 per acre, but did not refer that value to its capacity for beet growing, because the valuation was placed upon it after he had decided to raise no more crops of beets. There are portions of California where $250 an acre for good land is asked and obtained, independent of any specific culture; as, for instance, lands adapted to fruit growing in the vicinity of San Jose command from $300 to $400 an acre.

As already indicated, we are interested only in the establishment of the truth, whatever it may be, and we earnestly call upon those who have had experience of beet culture to present their testimony.

ONE WORD.

To-day the people of Sacramento will determine the character of the city administration for the next few years, both on the legislative and executive sides.

The "Record-Union," which has ever been alive to the best interests of the community where it is published, has advised the citizens to vote for the whole Republican ticket. It has thus advised for all sufficient reasons, and the chief of these is that for two administrations the executive and the legislative arms have been working at cross purposes, and with such contention and friction that neither has been able to accomplish what might have been attained in the way of community betterments.

The time has come, therefore, when it is absolutely necessary to harmonize these now conflicting elements of municipal administration, and, hence, the change that is advised.

The way to that end lies, obviously, through Republican ascendency. It is the only party or organization in the field that has a clean, straight ticket of nominees, responsible to party. No other ticket is original throughout. All the opposition is made up of cullings, and in some cases most of the candidates named are filched from the Republican ticket. This is in itself confession by the opposition that the Republican party can be trusted.

For four years we have had a mixed commission administering city affairs without that success that could have have been attained if there had been harmony. That is the long and the short of the whole matter.

Besides this important and overshadowing reason, there are others only a shade less important. One is that management in certain directions has been in the hands of stiff-necked incompetency and self-inflated importance. It has been impossible to correct this evil because the Trustees and the Mayor could not agree upon those who should serve the city. In short, non-partisanship, so-called, but not non-partisanship in reality, has been tried and proved a failure. We now want responsibility by party dominance and consequent harmony that city improvements and betterments may be pushed on.

The Republican party has proposed to the people competency, efficiency, intelligence and energy for places of trust. It is for the people to say whether they will try a new broom, or go on in the old groove, grovel in the dirt and wrestle with contending factions and suffer as heretofore.

THE RIGHT MAN.

The Republican candidate for City Attorney is A. A. DeLigne. There is no office in the gift of the municipality that demands a higher order of ability or firmer and higher character. It is in the province of the City Attorney to say whether crime shall be juggled with or rigorously punished; whether official laziness or official energy shall prevail in the criminal department of justice. It is for him largely to see that the ordinances are enforced and the peace and good order of the city preserved. Mr. DeLigne is by bench and bar approved as of fine legal mind, good reading, firm purpose and clean character. He has youth and ambition on his side, ability, courage and sterling young manhood. He stands head and shoulders in all essential qualifications above his contestants, worthy young men that they are. We will have a model City Attorney in Mr. DeLigne. Prosecutions will be vigorous, records will go up straight, and the conduct of the Police Court will be sustained in all dignity and right performance by him. He is a splendid representative of California vigor and courage. Vote for this representative clean-handed, clean-minded, able man for this important office. The contest is between Mr. DeLigne and Mr. Renfro, and the former should win by a large majority.

Beginning with the sacred day of rest the opposition to Wm. Land has busied itself scurrying about the city pouring into the ears of fear, distrust and selfish interest, tales of the woe that will befall certain interests and people if Wm. Land is elected, as he will be. Turn a deaf ear to every story of that kind. Believe no renegade Republicans, soured and rebellious because of inability to control, who go about retailing these mendacious yarns. It is a scurvy trick, one that fair politicians would be ashamed of. Wm. Land will go into office to do his whole duty, not to persecute any one; not to wage war against any one; not to inaugurate revolutionary and utopian reforms. He will take office to enforce the laws as he finds them, to recommend the passage of such others as city betterment demands. To advise and urge progressive movement, industrial activity, municipal cleanliness and the general good of all the people, and to execute the laws.

It is now known that the pool rooms are to open in violation of the city ordinance to-morrow morning. The electric lights and telephones have been ordered in and everything will be in readiness. Daroux and Rider, who are understood to be the proprietors, are working hard for the re-election of Mayor Hubbard. It is openly stated on the streets that they are not to be interfered with in the operation of the pool rooms as long as Mayor Hubbard is in office. Time will tell. One thing is certain, they are working for Hubbard's election.

The election liar will be out to-day. Believe nothing you hear from him. Every voter knows that there is an easy and reputable way of ascertaining what is the exact truth about any rumor put afloat to-day. If the lie is about Wm. Land, he can be found very easily, and what he says no man will disbelieve. It is not Mr. Land's habit of life to misrepresent or mislead. If the yarn is about any one of the Republican nominees for Trusteeships, each candidate will be found in his ward and can be easily asked concerning the story touching him. In short, no man need be deceived to-day who really desires to vote intelligently, and to know the truth.

If President McKinley can afford to go from Washington to Ohio to vote, can any Republican in Sacramento afford to stay away from the polls to-day or fail to vote the Republican ticket? The election in this city to-day will have its effect upon the important elections of next year. Republicans, stand by your party and thus give aid and comfort to Republicans in other States.

The most active workers for the re-election of Mayor Hubbard are Frank Daroux and George Rider, the poolroom men. Has any citizen any doubt as to the reason why these worthies are making a fight for the present Mayor? November and December are the harvest months for the poolroom gamblers.

The "Record-Union" would not permit it to be said in its columns if it did not believe in its absolute truth. It says, therefore, that its conviction is that every vote cast against the Republican ticket to-day is a vote for continuation of the weak, vacillating, nerveless and incompetent administration of the past two years.

Stand by the Republican ticket to-day and let not the news be set East to-night that in very first year of the Administration of a Republican President of the nation, the Capital city of California has turned its back upon his party and prosperity.

The contest lies to-day between Wm. Land and C. H. Hubbard for the Mayoralty. Votes cast for either of the other candidates will be lost, practically.

A vote for any candidate for Mayor to-day except Wm. Land is a vote for Mr. Hubbard and his tender E. J. Croly, the incompetent and inefficient.

Frank Daroux and George Rider making a fight for the "purity party" candidate for Mayor is too funny. But it is said that the poolrooms will open to-morrow and that may account for it.

Normally this a Republican city. Let no Republican to-day cast a vote that will tend to destroy that reputation.

ALVIN DIPPERTON'S VIEWS.

Power of the Human Eye—A Gun Is a Necessary Thing.

They say if you meet a bear or a lion or a tiger or any other fierce wild animal the thing to do is to look him square in the eye; that no beast, however fierce, can withstand the steady, concentrated gaze of the human eye. I have no doubt that this is true, but under some circumstances this method of quelling the savage beast, simple as it is, would necessarily be attended by more or less inconvenience. Suppose, for instance, that one were going through a giraffe country. There obviously, it would be necessary for the traveler to take along a stepladder in order to bring himself up on a level with the giraffe's eye. If he should meet, say, only one or two giraffes in the course of a day, this would not be a very serious inconvenience, but if he were where giraffes were thick, where one came along every few minutes, why, then the labor of planting the stepladder and running up to the top of it to be ready to fix the giraffe's eye when he came along would prove to be no light matter.

And there are other drawbacks to this method. For instance, it is not always possible to catch the beast's eye at all; there are lions and tigers and other animals that wouldn't take the risk of being cowed in this way; that wouldn't look you in the eye at all; that would just simply light on you without any ceremony whatever.

So, considering this evasiveness on the part of some animals and their precipitate ways, and the skulking habits of others, and taking into account the great altitude of some animals, such as the giraffe, necessitating the carrying, in their habitat, of a more or less elaborate plant, I should recommend the traveler in wild beast countries not to rely upon the eye alone, but to take along a good gun—I think I should myself prefer a cannon—to be used in cases where the animal evinced even the slightest disposition to avoid submitting itself to the great test.

SLAVE TRADE IN MOROCCO.

Government Officials Only Wink at the Traffic.

Late accounts from Morocco show that the Moors still carry on slave trading at the very doors of Western civilization, says the London "Mail." A powerful administrator of the Gharb District named El-Ameen-Oold-el-Dawin, recently purchased three slaves, one of them being a handsome looking woman of about 27 years, for which this official paid £22. This slave buyer is a persona grata at the shereefian court and makes presents to influential court personages. At times these distinguished courtiers find they possess more slaves than they require, so they send these wretched beings to the "public auction mart" in the capital, and generally obtain good prices for them.

Generally the slaves are taken from negro families that have been brought up from childhood in Morocco, and dealers are continually bringing others from the Soos provinces. At least two dealers journey to Tangier itself twice a year, bringing boys and girls, who are sold privately to the rich Moors of that city. Moorish Government officials do not stop this disgraceful traffic through the Soos provinces, nor prevent the sale of slaves in the chief centers of Moorish civilization.

Through the measures taken by the late Sir John Drummond Hay in 1885, while British Minister at Tangier, public sale of slaves was forbidden in Tangier City, but public sales of slaves are still allowed in every other place, and even in Tangier, though greatly lessened, sales are regularly effected privately.

His Regular Diet.

"Is there anything more that we have to look into this morning?" asked Mr. Depew to his Private Secretary, after disposing of several items of business.

"No, sir."

"Then you find out what the newspapers say about me to-day and deny it.—Judge.

GROWING SUGAR BEETS.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THEIR CULTURE.

Important Specific Testimony Given by Watsonville Farmers.

The question whether beet growing at $4 per ton is more profitable than the cultivation of other field products is one of the highest importance to the people of the State of California everywhere. Only the testimony based upon personal experience will be worth anything as determining the range of questions sought to be answered.

The following report made by a careful observer to a gentleman who represents interests relating to the cultivation of the soil has been forwarded to the "Record-Union" for publication. Examinations were made at Watsonville in May of this year relating to the experience of growers of beet crops for the season of 1896.

The statement of the value of lands at Watsonville at $250 an acre at the date when the observation was taken will attract attention; but it must be understood that for many years before the cultivation of beets good land at Watsonville was worth from $200 to $250 per acre. The statement that beet growing conferred this valuation is not warranted by the history of land values at that locality. The "Record-Union" has no other interest in this question than the definite ascertainment of fact, and, as stated in another column, will be glad to publish testimony of experienced beet raisers. It will not, however, give space to hearsay testimony.

The report follows:

"In compliance with your request, I visited Watsonville, and beg to submit herewith the result of my trip. During the forenoon I interviewed the real estate agents, and others, in town, with a view of ascertaining the price of land, etc. I visited a number of beet growers, whose names had been given me as those of well-to-do, successful growers, and careful, conservative men. I also saw Mr. Morse, the field agent of the sugar company, and he informed me that the season of 1896 had been the best one in the history of the company, both for grower and company, the entire yield averaging 14.06 tons per acre—segregating the rich valley lands from those of poorer quality, which yielded seven and eight tons per acre, the average of the former was seventeen tons.

"I visited the places of John Kennaugh, whose land adjoins the factory site on the south, and of James Redmond, about a mile from town on the same road, and of the Werner Brothers, John Trafton, and the McGowans, across the river, in what they call the mud-flat district. I also had an interview with Mr. Owen Tuttle, now a retire capitalist, but who formerly raised beets on his land near town. And as the statements of these various parties practically agreed, I give you herewith the lowest and highest rate of cost given me, which fairly represents the ideas of those interviewed. As I anticipated, I did not find any of the farmers who had figured very closely on the cost, to him, of producing beets. While formerly the ground was ploughed twice, as a rule it is now plowed but once, the preparation of the soil being completed by working the surface, cultivating, dragging, etc. In this, however, they are largely governed by the conditions of the season, the lateness of the rains, etc., so that in reality no two seasons are alike, either in the quantity produced, or the cost of cultivation. The parties interviewed usually employed single gang plows, with from five to seven horses for adobe land, and four horses for sediment land; and they figured on plowing from two to three acres per day. The factory furnishes the seed, at a cost of 10 cents per pound, the quantity sown averaging ten pounds per acre. The seeding is done with a drill furnished also by the factory people, at a rental of 10 cents per acre. The cultivating, topping and loading is usually done by Chinese or Japanese contractors, at $1 per ton—at least this was the rate prevailing last year.

John Kennaugh, although so favorably situated for getting his crop to the factory, and having land eminently adapted to the culture, had quit raising beets, and thought that, taking one year with another that there was as much money to be made out of potatoes. His average yield had been about twenty tons. He had never figured on the cost of putting in his crop, the work being done by his own teams. He thought, however, that $5 per acre would prepare the land, and put in the seed. He usually planted ten pounds per acre; for weeding, thinning, topping, and loading, he had employed the contract system. Plowing out was worth about $1 per acre, and his hauling was worth something like 25 cents per ton. He valued his land, with improvements, which were above the average farm improvements, at $250 per acre, but did not think that any one could pay such a price for land to raise beets on.

E. Werner of Werner Brothers, on the west side, has grown beets from the start, and as a rotary crop considered beet raising all right. His average yield was fifteen tons, though it sometimes ran as low as nine tons. In 1894 from thirty acres he had secured 757 tons, and his deductions for dirt had run all the way from 15 per cent. to 60 per cent. Such a heavy crop, however, affecter his land the succeeding year, for the same piece only produced 750 sacks of barley the next harvest. He valued his land at $200 per acre, and could rent the same at $15 per acre cash. With his experience in beet raising, taking one year with another, he did not think any one could afford to pay over $200 per acre for land to raise beets—he certainly would not if he did not have the money to pay for the same outright. Asked if in his judgment a party could safely buy such land as he had at $200 per acre, pay half cash, and depend upon his beet crop to pay off the remaining portion of the purchase price within a few years, he stated he would not advise one to undertake it—he would not for himself. He plants a little lighter than most of his neighbors, and considers that the smallest quantity necessary to produce a satisfactory stand should only be sown. After doing a little figuring for me he gave the following as his cost of planting and harvesting:

Plowing, per acre	$2 00
Cultivation and harrowing	2 50
Sowing, labor 50c; use of drill 10c	60
Seed, averaging nine pounds per acre	90
Cultivating, thinning, topping and loading, $1 per ton on an average yield of fifteen tons	15 00
Plowing out, per acre	1 50
Hauling to factory, fifteen tons at 50 cents	7 50
A total of	$30 00

This produces at the factory $60, showing a net return of $30 per acre, allowing nothing for rent.

No account is taken here of beet tops, as the factory people are impressing upon the farmers the importance of plowing in the tops for fertilizing, and I am informed that upon land they own or control they insist that this should be done.

John McGowan had in 150 acres of beets, and his son, W. J. McGowan, whose place is on the same road, though nearer town, a somewhat less quantity, varying year by year. They rotated beets with potatoes and grain or beans, and last year got about twenty tons per acre—though they considered fifteen tons a good average. Their land is sediment land, and is not quite so expensive to work as the adobe—the plowing being done a little cheaper. From his estimates his crop at the factory costs about $28 50 per acre, based upon a fifteen-ton estimate. W. J. McGowan, with his experience with beets, considered land too high at $250 per acre for the raising of the same.

J. E. Trafton has land adjoining that of Mr. McGowan's, for which he paid $231 per acre about three years ago. It is considered first-class beet land, and is reasonably well improved, being fenced and containing two-story house, barns, etc. This land produces an average crop of fifteen tons, and being sediment land the cost of producing and harvesting the crop will be about the same as upon Mr. McGowan's. The rental value is also $15.

From what I learned and saw of the gentlemen I met, I believe them to be representative men of the successful beet-raiser class over there—men who have made as great average success as is possible with present methods. The information obtained from each practically tallied with the estimates of his neighbor.

As to the price of land, I failed to find any one who had heard of a sale at $1,000 per acre, although I made numerous inquiries both in the town and of the farmers I met. G. W. Sill, real estate agent, told me he had good beet land, five and six miles from town, at from $65 to $125 per acre; and land that was first-class beet land, one and one-half miles from town, at from $150 to $250 per acre. He also told me that he had a very choice tract of land of 125 acres about one mile from town and one-half mile from Pajaro Station, elegantly located, upon main county road, that is watered every day throughout the summer, with small dwelling, small bearing family orchard, at $300. He declares that this is of the choicest beet land and is in every respect as good as can be had anywhere.

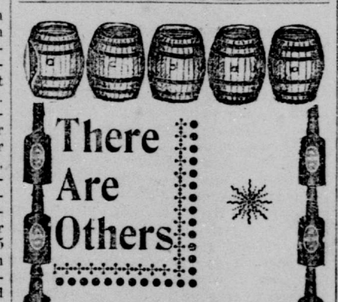
R. P. Quinn, real estate agent, has on his list twenty acres of choice beet land, two miles from town, at $250 per acre; thirty acres of fine beet land, also two miles from town, at $200 per acre, and forty acres of good beet land, four miles from town, at $190 per acre—all of which he avers will produce crops of beets averaging from twelve to twenty tons per acre.

I inclose you herewith a clipping which may be of interest to you, containing a statement of the cost of raising beets in the vicinity of San Juan upon a tract of land farmed by renters. The figures are furnished by the factory people, and it is of course only reasonable to suppose that they have selected one of the most profitable pieces over there for their example. In this Mr. Morse recites the fact that the thinning, weeding, topping and loading was done by day's labor for 55 cents per ton, as against the contract price of $1 05. I mentioned this item to the farmers interviewed near Watsonville, and they were unanimous in the statement that at the $1 per ton rate prevailing with them contractors sometimes did not make fair wages.

Justice—Why did you knock this man down? Did he say you were a liar?

Prisoner—Worse'n that, sah; he proved it.—Boston Traveler.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.



There Are Others

Yes, many other brands, but our New Brew Lager can't be beat. In purity, strength and flavor it leads them all.

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BOOK on stomach troubles sent free to any person addressing the STUART CO., Marshall, Mich., Manufacturers of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Every form of Stomach weakness cured by this wonderful new discovery.

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Too Much For the Money

So says everybody, for the Greater Puritan, greater by twice as much, is America's greatest publication of quantity and of quality. 70 stories and articles. 2,110 square inches of beautiful engravings. 35 square feet of pictures and reading. 10 cents—$1 a year—all news-stands, or of Frank A. Munsey, New York.

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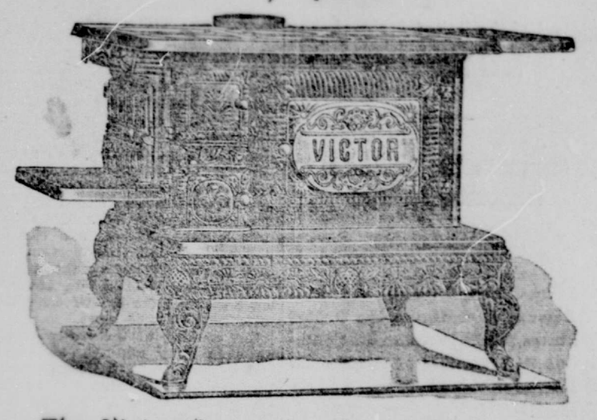

The Victor Range has five 7-inch covers, full nickel finished, and every one is warranted to be a perfect baker and cooker. How is this for price, only $9 75?

ONLY SIX POUNDS.

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Illuminum Oil Heating Stove.

A child can wick it.
Will heat a good-sized room in 10 minutes.
Will not smoke or smell.
The prettiest and best oil heater in market.

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THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN the city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, $500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, $400,000; reserve fund, $52,000; term and ordinary deposits, $3,224,031 50; loans on real estate January 1, 1897, $2,635,761 75. Terms and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. Information furnished upon application to
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NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

THE TAXES ON ALL PERSONAL property secured by real estate, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due on the

Second Monday in October, 1897,

and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto, 15 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and if said one-half be not paid before the LAST MONDAY IN APRIL, 1898, at 6 o'clock p. m. an additional 5 per cent. will be added thereto. The remaining one-half of the taxes on real property will be payable on an dafter the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1898, and will be DELINQUENT ON THE LAST MONDAY IN APRIL NEXT THEREAFTER, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto, 5 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

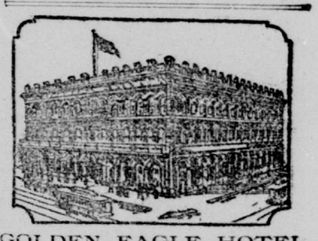
All taxes may be paid at the time the first installment is due, if so desired.

F. T. JOHNSON,
Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector, Sacramento.

Taxes payable at Courthouse, corner Seventh and I streets.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.



GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL
Corner Seventh and K Streets.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS to and from the cars.
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, M'gr.

THE BELVIDERE HOTEL,
1023 Sixth Street.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT; NO Chinese employed or patronized. We solicit your patronage. First-class table. Low rates.

THE SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT AND OYSTER HOUSE,
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY Respect. Ladies' dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMAN & CARRAGHER, Proprietors. No. 1019 Second street, between J and K, Sacramento.

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,
415 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.
1021 THIRD STREET. MEALS 15c AND up. Oysters in all styles. Open day and night. Private rooms for ladies. J. M. GATTMANN, Prop. Cap. Tel. 231.

CHANGED HANDS.
MR. WM. EBERLEIN HAS PURchased the Vienna Cafe and Oyster House, at 707 J street, and will conduct it in an up-to-date manner. Meals at all hours. Fresh Eastern Oysters a specialty.

TURCLU HOTEL,
805 K Street.
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN plan; strictly first class; hot and cold baths free to guests; electric cars pass the door. FRANK MEYER, Prop.