DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office: Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

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

Subscribers served by carriers at Fifteen cents per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal periodical dealers, newsmen and agents.

The Sunday "Record-Union," twelve pages, 25 cents per month, delivered by carrier. Sent by mail at $1 per year.

UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES.

At Thomas W. McAuliffe & Co.'s Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.

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TWELVE PAGES.

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

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Editorial Rooms.....Red 131
Business Office.....Black 131

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

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LOS ANGELES—Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SANTA BARBARA—Hassinger's News Depot.

FRESNO—C. T. Cearley, 113 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.

HOW A GREAT CHARITY WAS ABUSED.

Robert Richard Randall founded the Sailors' Snug Harbor, now one of the most beautiful show places in the vicinity of New York. The fund for its support yields so handsomely that it is difficult to find use for all the money, and hence it has been liberally expended in beautifying the Snug Harbor at Brighton, in erecting marble buildings and fine walls, in laying out drives, walks, and generally in adding to the comforts and beauties of the spot where old salts can rest until the call of the last watch.

Captain Trask, a stern, old-time commander of ships and steamers, was made Governor of Snug Harbor as far back as 1884. But ever since that time his method of discipline and administration has been the source of complaints. These have grown in frequency and seriousness, until now it has been found that the scandals attaching to his rule are too grave to be passed by. It is charged that the restful asylum has become a veritable penal colony; and that men are imprisoned there and punished as if they had been convicted of heinous offenses; that one or several have met their death because of brutal treatment by the subordinates of the Governor, who are inspired by the example of their superior officer.

So an inquiry was entered upon in October, and as it has just been concluded the Eastern public is awaiting the verdict with anxiety. The investigation grew out of the resignation of Dr. Richardson of the medical staff of the institution, who handed in his commission because, as he declared, he could no longer bear with the incompetency and brutality of the administration, the unsanitary surroundings and the shameful treatment of patients in the hospitals of the Harbor. His charges against the Governor were amplified in those of Captain Armstrong, and were misappropriation of the funds through creation of unnecessary offices; inhuman treatment of inmates; incompetency of the Governor; sustaining a theater for the convenience and enjoyment of himself and immediate friends; tabooing inmates without cause; systematic tyranny; denial of religious freedom; confiscating wages by placing employes on the taboo list; employment of unskilled men as nurses; supplying the inmates with poor food.

There are many other charges of similar character, including allegations that a paid spy system is maintained, and a padrone system of labor and extravagance in the general management. Captain Armstrong mustered no less than eighty-four retired sea Captains and mates as witnesses to sustain his charges, and Dr. Richardson and Head Nurse McEmbhill came to the front with another formidable list. To show hom some men when dressed with a little brief authority make of themselves autocrats and arbiters of life and death, some of the things proved against Captain Trask's administration may be mentioned.

One inmate, once commander of a Pacific mail steamer, picked two pears from the ground beneath a tree and was haled before the Governor and branded as a thief, and was severely punished and greatly humiliated. One paralytic of 80 years was permitted to lie in his hospital bunk seven weeks without his position being changed. One old Captain had his ribs broken by a watchman jumping on him when he had a fit. One old salt came in one evening three sheets in the wind, and was promptly knocked down and beaten, and the next day died.

One witness described how he was tied down in bed, for days, with ropes made of his sheets, under the charge that he was in a delirium, when he was not. A dozen witnesses told how a legless old sailor was compelled to go out when the thermometer was at zero and carry mortar to masons, and that it was a tearful sight to see the poor fellow hobbling along on his stumps serving the masons. One assistant nurse was docked his salary for nine months out of fourteen, though he had no black mark against him. One old tar was sent to shovel snow when a blizzard prevailed, and his fingers were frost-bitten and made almost useless. Every year since he has been put into the winter shovel brigade and suffers indescribable agony in consequence.

It was proved that in the insane ward patients are cruelly treated and shamefully neglected. In some cases insane patients were taken to the polls to vote. One man was left some money by will. His documents were taken from him, locked in the Governor's safe, and he was put to a cost of $75 in suing for and recovering them, that he might draw the money due him.

Witnesses told of prisoners being tortured; of jealoussies enkindled; of flour carted secretly to saloons; of tacks and buttons sprinkled in the food; of petty spites worked; of cruelty to the blind and the crippled; of grossly cruel and disgusting treatment of insane patients; of bribery, favoritism, corruption, poor food, abuse and indecency that may not be mentioned, under the administration of Trask and his hirelings.

It was proved that at performances and entertainments in the great music hall the old sailors and their wives were crowded out or to remote corners, that the politicians and their wives and children and the favorites of the Governor might fill the auditorium; that a monopoly in sale of views was given a woman who had written a laudatory article of Governor Trask.

Captain Trask called many witnesses to his defense, but the more reputable were compelled to admit that there is room for improvement, and his hirelings were cornered into admissions that hurt rather than helped his case. The jury that will render judgment is a distinguished one, consisting of Mayor Strong, Recorder Goff, Captain Jay, President of the Marine Society, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and Alexander Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Among the witnesses against Trask were Captains who fought on naval vessels of the Union through the war of the rebellion; men who commanded ships of fame in our history, but outside the navy, Captains of tht early famous Atlantic steamers; men descended from the patriot fathers of the Republic; men who have proved their courage, competency and manliness.

Captain Armstrong who preferred the most damaging charges has been commander of two ocean steamers and ten clippers. He is well known in California. His daughter once brought his ship safe into San Francisco harbor when he, his officers and entire crew were down with a dreaded fever. For that brave action and fine seamanship the San Francisco Board of Underwriters presented her with a purse of $500 and an engrossed certificate of merit. Captain Armstrong had while a commander many encounters with pirates, but invariably whipped them and never lost a ship or a crew.

It needed such a fighting old seadog to prosecute the charges against Trask. He marshaled more than four score witnesses, grizzled old salts, still fine looking old captains, gnarled old mates and other ships' officers, before the jury and offered to line up a hundred more of the same kind, if the trustees wished to hear them, but they took the will for the deed.

The incident has been given thus much of space for the purpose of showing how great charitable trusts are liable to abuse when they fall into the hands of men who have not sufficient of the ballast of justice in their composition to prevent them from becoming in authority petty tyrants. It may serve also as a warning, and its publicity do good in checking other small autocrats who rule it in public and private charities as if they were the Lord's annointed.

It is shameful, disgracefully so, that so great a charity as the Sailors' Snug Harbor, one known to the ends of the earth for its noble endowment and the vast number of wornout old men of the sea it has sheltered, should have been for twelve years under the tyrannous control of a cruel autocrat, and that not until this time has it been possible to bring him to the bar of investigation.

Since the above was written the Board of Trustees has passed a resolution calling for the resignation of Governor Trask, and announce that unless he resigns he will be removed.

THE ADVERTISING AUTOCRAT.

E. L. Godkin, in the "Atlantic Monthly," has dragged a skeleton or two from the newspaper closet. He speaks out of order, possibly, but truthfully, when he declares that the bogie of the newspaper of to-day is the advertiser. It is before him that the publisher cowes and cringes. The latter is interested in the circulation and advertising patronage of the paper far more than in its morals. This is so very true that we are amazed at the courage of Mr. Godkin in speaking so boldly. For it is sadly recognized among journalists who take pride in their profession that nowadays the man who really dictates to the publisher of a paper is the man who coolly chooses his place in its pages and holds him by the throat if his dictum is not followed. Nay, more it is the advertiser who determines style in the mechanical department of the paper; autocratically plunges his business self, however obnoxious and vulgar, into the heart of papers, editorials, reports, grave dissertations, and instructive articles. It has become common for the reader to suffer the inconvenience, creative of disgust, of stumbling in the midst of the most interesting news matter over the commonest and most commonplace announcements of baking powders, patent medicines and business declarations, and to hop, skip and jump, turn and twist painfully, in the effort to follow the devious ways of an article through the mazes of intermingled advertising.

It may and it may not be a good thing for the advertiser to thus persistently force himself upon the attention of the reader in the body of articles foreign to the matter advertised. We incline to the belief that it is bad for the advertiser, while regretfully confessing that the advertiser is dictator in most cases of where and how his remarks concerning his own affairs shall appear.

Mr. Godkin, himself one of the most accomplished journalists of the day, goes so far as to say that in many instances advertisers use their influence—which is great—to prevent expression in newspapers of what is probably the prevailing local view of men and events. To that stage journalism has not, we think, come in California. But it has reached that other in which the printed page is pitted all over with interjections of advertising matter, where once the reading and the advertising realms were wisely kept distinct and apart.

The conclusion of Mr. Godkin is that in centers of population, where most votes are cast, and papers of largest circulation are printed, these papers are becoming less and less organs of opinion.

Concerning newspaper morals Mr. Godkin, and we think with a great measure of truth in the expression, says:

One of the most curious things about the newspaper is that the public does not expect from a newspaper proprietor the same sort of morality it expects from persons in other callings. It would disown a bookseller and cease all intercourse with him for a tithe of the falsehoods and petty frauds which it passes unnoticed in a newspaper proprietor. It may disbelieve every word he says, and yet profess to respect him, and may occasionally reward him; so that it is quite possible to find a newspaper which nearly everybody condemns, and whose influence he would repudiate, circulating very freely among religious and moral people, and making handsome profits for its proprietor. A newspaper proprietor, therefore, who finds that his profits remain high, no matter what views he promulgates, and what kind of morality he practices, can hardly, with fairness to the community, be treated as an exponent of its opinions. He will not consider what it thinks, when he finds he has only to consider what it will buy, and that it will buy his paper without agreeing with it.

But there are papers and papers, and there are splendid exceptions to the evils of which the distinguished editor complains. His own paper is a notable one, and there are scores all over the country which are not susceptible to advertising dictation or insensible to moral obligations, but maintain themselves in matters of opinion, and expression of it, independently of coercive tactics or the counting-room sales. It is because of this truth that the "Record-Union" has repeatedly said that the best there is in journalism to-day is in the country press, and the worst there is in newspaper making and publishing is in the metropolitan centers.

INEFFECTIVENESS OF PROHIBITORY LAWS.

The committee of fifty erected to study liquor laws of the States reports that the Maine prohibitory laws are practical failures. The committee says:

Liquor may be obtained in Portland from ordinary bars under police protection, kitchen bars, pocket peddlers, hotel bars, apothecary shops, bottling establishments, express companies, clubs and the city liquor agency. The ordinary bars have little on the outside to betray their nature, but access is easy. In the score or so of saloons of this class visited from six to twenty persons were found who were there to drink, most of them young men, some of them boys between 12 and 16 years of age. Occasionally small girls would come in to have "growlers" filled. Sometimes older girls appeared, to drink and to talk with the men. The customers lounged about, smoking and drinking, with an apparent sense of freedom and security.

The kitchen bars are estimated at eighty in that city, and are found in the poorer quarters, relying more upon concealment than upon protection. They do business mostly on Saturday evenings and on Sundays, and sell little but distilled liquors. The drinking at these bars, it is added, is especially productive of intoxication, because of the quality of the liquors dispensed, and the opportunity of uninterrupted indulgence. It is added, in support of the claim that the prohibitive laws of Maine are ineffective:

The pocket peddlers multiply with amazing rapidity during a period of strict enforcement, and most of them disappear as suddenly in "wet times." At the time of the present investigation not a few were found on the wharves and along the water front after dark, especially on Sundays. They supply "split" at the rate of thirty cents a pint for the cheapest grade. Boys of fifteen and upward were found as venders of "split." The pocket peddler secures many victims on incoming fishing vessels and coasting schooners, which he boards at the first opportunity. "Split" consists of the cheapest kind of alcohol—sometimes wood alcohol—mixed with water, with a dash of rum for flavor, and some coloring matter. It produces a violent and dangerous form of intoxication.

Mrs. Bicknell, an English woman who has made a study of French domestic life, says in a recent paper on that subject that the day of the "marriage de convenance" in France, that caused so much sorrow and evil in the past, has passed, and now such marriages are but little known. For in France the prime object of the girl is marriage. To that idea she is trained from early childhood. But now the personal inclinations of the French girl are considered in the selection of a husband, and she marries in most cases the man of her choice. So the essayist concludes that marriage is on a far better and firmer foundation in France to-day than heretofore. That may be true, but how is it, Madame, that the birth rate in France is so rapidly declining as to alarm French statesmen and patriots, and is inducing them to advocate laws offering premiums for motherhood, and prizes and concessions for families with children?

We are gratified that one scholar has arisen who finds the lack of art in this country to be no evil. Mr. Chapman in the "Atlantic Monthly" treats of that subject, and points out that while in the middle ages arts and elegancies were wanting, man entered that period a barbarian and emerged from it a modern. We are not art worshipers or developers, as a people, he admits, but holds that we are "eminently sensible and splendidly wise," nevertheless. He argues that while we are not artistic in a high degree, there will open up presently an era happier, more artistic and less material than this, similarly as the rennaissance emerged from the Middle Age.

A promised total eclipse of the sun in the month of January has sent the Emperor of China and all his court into sackcloth and ashes. Notwithstanding that the astronomers have informed the Emperor that the eclipse is in the regular order of nature and not at all to be feared, that potentate has been unable to free himself of the superstition that it means ill for him and his people, and hence he has begun thus early to propitiate offended deities. This eclipse has a rather longer path of totality than usual, and it sweeps in a quarter circle through Africa, India and Asia, terminating in the heart of China. It will not be visible in North America, and it will terrify the soul of the Brother of the Sun on the 22d of the month. It is not much to be wondered at that China remains in the darkness of ignorance, when her ruler is so terrified by a natural event that he issues a proclamation urging all his people to dress in black, and humiliate themselves in prayer.

Harper's "Weekly" elaborates on the passing of the family physician because of the amazing growth of specialism in medicine. Thus nowadays one goes to one man to be treated for one ill, to another for a different ailment; to another for one part of bodily treatment, and to still another if a different portion of our anatomy is out of order. In former times one had his family physician with whom he consulted on all subjects of treatment for illness. Then, if one feared he was going to be sick the family doctor got the benefit of the doubt; now it is the specialist. That is true, but it is true mainly of congested populations. The family doctor in less thickly settled regions is still the splendid, lovable, feared and revered autocrat of old.

If it is true, as reported—we doubt it—that General Weyler has been placed under arrest in Madrid for his address to the Queen, in which he sharply criticises the words of President McKinley in his message to Congress regarding the Weyler administration in Cuba, the fact is not complimentary to the United States. Neither the President nor the American people care the snap of a finger and thumb what Weyler says or thinks. If Spain has put the General under arrest to manifest its regard for the feelings of Americans it has done a senseless thing. It will win no sympathy for the Spanish Government, nor in the slightest degree affect the sympathetic interest of the American people for the unhappy Cubans.

The French Cabinet has now had a life of a year and a half—something phenomenal in recent French history. The advance of the arms of the republic in Chinese territory will tend to bind President Faure's counselors closer and firmer together and to the executive. We may, therefore, expect the Cabinet of France to attain a life not heretofore recorded of any in that volatile nation.

JOSEPH LEITER.

Now Known as the "King of the Chicago Wheat Pit."

During the past few months the speculations of Joseph Leiter in the Chicago wheat pit have brought him prominently before the country. He is scarcely 30 years of age, but he is termed the "king of the wheat pit." In the past few months he has shown tricks to the old heads of the wheat pit. Joseph Leiter is a son of Levi N.

Leiter, the rich Chicagoan. The father's fortune had its start as a country merchant and later was added to through successfully conducting large department stores in Chicago. Six years ago Joseph Leiter, then 24 years of age, graduated from Harvard university. Many thought he would become a professional gentleman, but these were disappointed. His father thought there was business in the youngster and placed a million dollars at his disposal. He was caught on a great many things, but gradually gained valuable experience. He began to study conditions which produce results and has since succeeded in his financial flights.

Misjudged.

"I am afraid that Mr. Hunkson is a very fast young man. He must not come here any more."

"Oh, papa, you wrong him. Why, he was raised in Philadelphia."—Chicago News.

Acquaintance Doesn't Count.

"I can't understand why Jermyn and his wife don't get along well together. She was his typewriter for years before he married her, and they surely ought to have known whether they were suited to each other or not."

"My dear sir, a shoe never pinches until after you put it on."—Chicago News.

Unavoidable Delay.

"It's three-quarters of an hour since I ordered that turtle soup," snapped the angry guest at the restaurant.

"Yas, sah," said the waiter with an obsequious bow, "but de turtle done make his 'scape, sah, an' dey had to chase him 'bout a mile, sah."—Detroit Free Press.

Just let it be given out that there's gold at the North Pole and it will be discovered quick!—Atlanta Constitution.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Grass Valley Tidings: It is hoped and believed that the present Congress will do something to make more stringent our immigration laws, and thereby prevent the coming to this country of ignorant semi-paupers. The present public domain and field of labor in the United States should be preserved for our own people or for those who are fitted to make good and prosperous citizens.

PRESIDENT AND CUBA.

Placerville Prospect: The calm, clear and forceful expressions of the President as to the prospective course of the Government in the Cuban question in case the Spanish promises of autonomy and justice to the Cubans are not carried out have impressed the country very greatly in his favor and have developed a general willingness to leave this important and delicate question in the hands of the Administration instead of attempting to force action and embarrass the Government by such Congressional action as was demanded by so many people a few months ago.

A GOOD RIDDANCE.

Stockton Mail: Judge Day of Santa Barbara County has administered the coup de grace to the so-called innkeepers' law, by declaring it invalid on account of a technical blunder of the Legislature of 1893. We are rather sorry to see this statute knocked out by technical pleading. We should have liked to see the Act tested upon its merits. Another Legislature may be prevailed upon to re-enact this unjust and unconstitutional statute. We have no sympathy for deadbeats who do not pay board bills. But it is too much to ask the State to use its criminal court as a collecting agency for any class of business men. Neither is imprisonment for debt lawful in these United States—and, disguise it as one may, this Act simply punished debt with imprisonment.

We recall an instance showing the injustice of this special legislation. An innkeeper gave board and lodging to a mechanic who had been promised a job of work. The job was not given to the workman, and, penniless as he was, he left the inn to hunt work elsewhere. He was arrested at the innkeeper's instance and committed to jail. Now mark. Within a week the innkeeper failed. Among his creditors who got nothing were his butcher, his baker and his grocers, not to speak of his employes. He had nothing, and, of course, nothing could be done to him. And so it happened that the poor workman lay in jail for not paying the innkeeper for food, while the innkeeper walked the streets unmolested, though he had not paid a cent for the very same food. We fail to see why by any rule of logic or of justice he should not have been laid by the heels in the same cell with the man who was his creditor.

A PERIL.

Santa Barbara News: A peril—it is very serious, too,—that confronts the American people and may be partly the result of the growing idleness of the people, is the shocking prevalence of immorality. Physicians all over the land are uttering warning words and predicting dire results, if the carnival of crime continues.

It is a delicate subject to speak of, but unless a change comes over the people very soon, the sanctity of home and with it the great bulwark of the nation will be gone forever. Like it is in England, the integrity of the American Republic is dependent on the institution that we know as "home." The home creates our loyalty, our patriotism, our honesty, our value as a citizen. The home is the great jewel of civilization. The home means all the dear amenities of life, all the world can give that makes life worth the living. It means law and order and Christianity. But an outraged home must fall. It is a house of cards, a rope of sand.

We see the awful accounts of deeds of violence toward women all over the land.

Their recital fills us with horror and carry us back to less civilized days, when even ladies of the royal families had to flee to convents to escape the brutality of the nobility. And we may look for a revival of such scenes if the laxity of morals continues much further.

VITALITY OF A GREAT CAUSE.

Los Angeles Herald: That bimetallism has become a dead issue is an acknowledged fact, but it by no means follows that agitation for the independent adoption of the double standard will cease. Confidence in the justice and wisdom of the cause and faith in its ultimate triumph is worldwide. In no European State, where it his given way to the single gold standard, are the masses of the people satisfied with the change. They attribute to it most of the evils from which they suffer, and justly, too, for there can be no prosperity where labor is unproductive, where all forms of property save gold are steadily depreciating, and where capital is shy of investment in industrial undertakings of every nature because of the uncertainty surrounding the return that may be secured for finished products. This has been the condition produced in every land that has made the mistake of subordinating silver in its currency.

"JINGO ARGUMENT."

San Diego Union: "With Hawaii as our outpost we shall be in a more powerful position than ever to hold the commercial and naval domination over the Pacific Ocean." This is a fair sample of the jingo argument that some annexation papers are making. It apparently means that a nation that is now comparatively defenseless is going to strengthen itself by taking possession of a remote and entirely defenseless territory, that can only be fortified at an enormous cost. This sort of an "outpost" may have "strategic" value, but practically it would be a source of embarrassment rather than an advantage in case of trouble with a foreign Power. Would it not be better to make our own country secure before going across the Pacific to find an outpost?

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Los Angeles Times: Representative Loud, Chairman of the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, expresses the opinion that his bill for restricting the privileges of second-class matter to legitimate publications will pass at this session of Congress, and that it will effect a saving to the Postoffice Department of about $10,000,000 annually. If Mr. Loud's somewhat sanguine hopes be realized, the postal establishment will in the near future become a source of revenue instead of being a source of expense to the Government, as it has been for many years. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

A PENSION CASE.

Stockton Independent: A Norwegian woman who has never been in the United States has been awarded between $4,000 and $5,000 back pension as the widow of a soldier of a Wisconsin regiment who died in the service. Mrs. Knudson, the widow, did not apply for the pension until thirty-one years after her husband's death, but her application was made just in time to entitle her under the law to payment from the time of Knudson's death, and the widow, who since 1861 had not seen or seemed to care for her husband, gets what is an ample fortune in Norway. It is cases like this that causes discontent with the pension business. Knudson was married, according to the evidence, in 1858, and three years later emigrated. Within a year of his arrival he enlisted, and after a little over a year and a half of service died. The widow who could rest content as such and without compensation for the loss of her husband for thirty-one years could hardly deserve so rich a reward as she gets.

THE DISTRESS IN CUBA.

San Jose Herald: The American people are now sending money and supplies to Cuba to prevent starvation among the reconcentrados. The Spanish Government deliberately starves its subjects, demands the forbearance of this country to enable it to do so, and then asks us to find food for the victims. This is about as far as even Spanish assurance could be expected to go. Congress should say to President McKinley: "We will aid these people if you will put a stop to the Spanish policy that has brought them to such a strait."

LOOK OUT FOR OUR . . .

"Holiday Brew"

In Kegs and Bottles.

IT IS DELICIOUS.

BUFFALO BREWING CO.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

Ninth Street, bet. E and F, Sacramento, Cal.

This hospital is a family home, where everything is made as homelike as possible.

Every appliance found valuable by scientific experience is used, making it a most desirable residence for invalids who need special treatment.

The methods are those which have been found best adapted for the relief and cure of diseases. The general plan of treatment includes seclusion, rest, baths, massage, diet and electricity, according to the physicians' prescriptions. Patients choose their physicians. Trained nurses are always in attendance.

Special Department for Women and Children.

Each patient is provided with a separate room, and is made the subject of special study and special treatment suited to the exact requirements of the case. Experience proves that patients who come under this treatment are permanently restored and cured. Hospital fees, $10 to $15 per week. Telephones—Capital 662; Sunset, black, 491.

J. W. COREY, M. D., Superintendent.
MRS. J. W. COREY, Matron.

CREAMERY HEADQUARTERS.

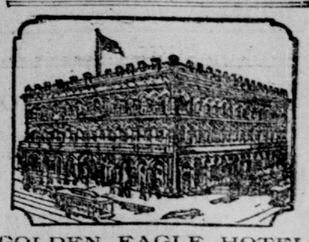
Agency Knights Landing and Woodland Creameries, California; Douglas County and Reno Creameries, Nevada. Strictly modern. Highest quality maintained always.

WOOD, CURTIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

California, Oregon and Nevada Products. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Beans, Vegetables, Fruits, etc. Agents Santa Paula Seedless Lemons.

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.

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.

CHANGED HANDS.

THE NEW YORK KITCHEN, 415 K, IS now conducted by DE COSTA & CONTENT. Meals 15c and up. First-class in all respects.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

The Best Family and Transient Hotel in the city. Table second to none. Prices reasonable. Electric cars pass the door. Eighth and J streets. PETER FLAHERTY, Proprietor.

BANKING HOUSES.

NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.—Founded 1850.

DIRECTORS:

D. O. MILLS. EDGAR MILLS
S. PRENTISS SMITH.
FRANK MILLER.....President
CHARLES F. DILLMAN.....Cashier

U. S. Bonds Bought and Sold.

Capital and Surplus, $600,000.

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK,

SACRAMENTO.

Does a General Banking Business.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

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