

ANTI-SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

WOMEN WHO DO NOT DESIRE ADDED RESPONSIBILITIES.

Claim That the Vast Majority of Women Do Not Want to Vote or Hold Office.

The Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women has sent out a pamphlet which contains a brief history of the anti-suffrage movement and the reasons for it. Among other things it says:

The Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women believes that in commencing organized anti-suffrage work in the West, it is proper to give to the public a brief account of the anti-suffrage movement in this country, and the circumstances which led to the formation of the Illinois Association, together with a somewhat comprehensive statement of its views and objects.

It is now nearly fifty years since the doctrine of the political rights of women had its first public expression in this country. The movement, however, made little progress until after the Civil War, when a more impulse was given to the idea of the public rights and public services of women. The fact that many women had been called into public life as nurses, and in aid of the Sanitary Commission, and the still more pressing fact that half a million of our bravest and noblest enterprising young men had been lost on the battlefield, left many women dependent upon their own exertions, and many opportunities for labor were thrown open to them by the lack of men.

In Massachusetts, where men had already before the war, been drawn off by emigration to the West, leaving the women in the majority, these conditions were more keenly felt than almost anywhere else. It was in that State therefore that the cause of its best showing. It was there that the ablest of its advocates were concentrated, and there the most influential and widely circulated newspaper, devoted to the idea, was published. The early Abolitionists were also advocates of woman's rights, and one of them had left a fund for the maintenance of the cause. Naturally, also, the Bostonian of the first movement opposed to it appeared.

In 1870, a very remarkable petition was sent to Congress. It was written by Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren and Mrs. General W. T. Sherman and Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps (sister of Emerson Willard) were her coadjutors. It was signed by hundreds of the leading ladies of the land. Fifteen thousand names in all were enrolled. But there was no organization formed and the work was not continued.

It was in the early '80's that a number of leading Bostonians, societies of men connected with State Boards of Charities and Reforms, called a meeting, and without forming any organization, commenced to offer quiet but effective opposition to the efforts of the suffragists before the State Legislature. Year after year they met, presented counter petitions, arguments, with counter arguments, and succeeded at session after session of the Legislature in defeating the proposed measures of the suffragists. As the contest grew more bitter, and extended beyond the confines of Boston to the State at large, the leading Bostonians, societies of men, either side; and at last the Legislature, with a view to settling the vexed question forever, submitted the whole matter to the people of the State, women as well as men being permitted to register and vote upon it. The result was the most overwhelming defeat of the suffragists that any proposition had ever sustained in the State of Massachusetts, while the number of votes cast by women in favor of it was less than 4 per cent. of the number entitled to register.

The anti-suffragists of course supposed that so decided a victory would result in at least a temporary cessation of the contest; but the suffragists, noting entirely the principle that majorities should rule in a republic, declared that so long as one properly qualified woman desired to vote, she ought to have that right, and returned undaunted to the field. The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women, which had organized in May, 1865, was therefore compelled to continue its work with increased zeal.

Meantime, the suffragists in the State of New York took the occasion of the Constitutional Convention assembled in Albany, in the spring of 1894, to petition that the word "male," as applied to the qualification of voters, should be expunged from the Constitution. Immediately a numerous and powerful body of women appeared in the field to oppose this movement. Petitions signed by thousands of well-known and responsible women, including a very decided majority of the tax-paying women of the district, were sent in by the Albany Anti-Suffrage Association; while in New York City the contest called into action a very large contingent of the best known and most influential women in the city. When the convention by a decided vote refused to consider the proposition favorably, the anti-suffragists supposed that their work was done for at least twenty years, and weary already of the excitement and publicity involved in the struggle, disbanded their forces. But they had something yet to learn of the tactics of their opponents. Early in the following year they commenced to lay siege to the Legislature to obtain the passing of a bill or concurrent resolution for an amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote. So quietly was their work prosecuted that it was not until the resolution had passed the Assembly and reached the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, that the anti-suffragists awoke to a sense of the fact that their work, instead of being over, was only just begun. The resolution finally passed the Senate, but a clerical error destroyed its value.

The necessity of organization was now fully apparent, and on the 8th of April, 1896, the New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women was formed. It has now a standing committee of over 100 of the best-known women in New York, with a membership of more than 20,000 women, while the active interest aroused all over the State and through adjoining States, and the earnest sympathy and co-operation of the great mass of quiet home-loving women are sufficient proof of the need and usefulness of the organization.

In the West there had been hitherto no strictly local organization of anti-suffragists, but in 1886, the attention of a few women in Chicago had been called to the work which was being carried forward at Washington, by the National Woman's Suffrage Association, under the able leadership of Miss Susan B. Anthony, and protests and memorials were from time to time forwarded to Congress by these remonstrants with decided effect. They also addressed the Illinois Legislature and the Legislature of various Western States, besides keeping up a close correspondence with well-known women in many States, thus bringing influence to bear privately upon public men in various localities.

Early in 1897, Miss Anthony announced through the public press, that she had received an invitation to the reform she advocated so great at Washington, she was determined to transfer the battle to the Middle West, concentrating her forces in the States of Iowa, Montana, Oregon and California.

In February, 1897, the Woman's National Suffrage Association, instead of meeting at Washington, as it had done for the past ten or fifteen years, convened at Des Moines, Ia., with the avowed motive of laying siege to the Iowa Legislature then in session. That its influence was considerable, there is no doubt, but it was obliged to postpone till another year the fulfillment of its designs.

The point of attack having been thus shifted from the East to the West, the associations in Massachusetts and New York immediately urged organization in Chicago. Mrs. Arthur W. Dodge, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Association, came out to give impetus to the work, and on the 6th of May, 1897, this association was formed. The thanks of the association are due to Mrs. Dodge and the New York Association, for efficient help rendered at that time.

THE NEED OF ORGANIZATION. One of the inquiries which this association has had to meet has been: Is there really any need of such an organization in the West? The foregoing paragraphs are in part a reply, since the suffragists are just as energetic here as elsewhere. They have been active in the West in the Legislature for several years, and confidently assert that at its next session they are sure to carry their measures. But there is something more to be said. That the great mass of people in our Western States are either opposed to woman suffrage or wholly indifferent to it, there can be no doubt. In proof of this, we cite these facts: The remonstrants have never seriously opposed local school suffrage for women, for two reasons:

First—The subject of schools is one of deep and legitimate interest to women; and, while we do not believe that the wisest and most efficacious way for this interest to be manifested is through the ballot, still, from its purely local nature, they might vote upon it with little detriment to their other duties.

Secondly, school suffrage affords an excellent test of the real inclination of women toward political duties, and while in twenty-two States this form of suffrage has been granted, in not one of them has any wide or deep interest been manifested, thus proving the entire want of sympathy of women for the method of exercising their influence.

the Extension of Suffrage to Women has been formed, and it proposes to set before the people of this State and the public at large, so far as it may, in a fair and candid manner, the many cogent reasons for its belief that neither the best interests of women, nor the good of the community at large would be served by giving to women the right to political action.

ARE WOMEN INFERIOR TO MEN?

It is alleged by the suffragists that exclusion of women from the franchise marks them as inferior to men, and that they desire to be considered the equals of men before the law. A woman, they say, can cast a ballot as well as a man. Truly, a child of 10 years can cast a ballot as well as either, but with the intelligence which should lie behind the ballot, and the physical force which should give it efficacy, the case is far different. A little reflection shows one that the kind of intelligence which the law-maker should possess, the knowledge of the practical things of the outside world, such as currency, banking, the franchises granted to corporations, the great control of vast commercial and manufacturing interests, with other details of the daily conduct of the nation, are affairs which lie almost wholly within the domain of man, and which it would be a sad waste of energy for women in general to become familiarly acquainted with. To say that many ignorant male voters know less of these things, which makes women as only going back to the question of whether we ought to more than double this ignorant vote, which even now constitutes one of the greatest perils of the republic, in order to bestow the franchise upon a few intelligent women, the greater part of whom do not desire it, and would not use it if they had it, in the matter of physical power to enforce the ballot, the inequality of women is still more apparent. Does it therefore follow that women are on the whole inferior to men? By no means. In her own domain, which makes women so vital, the most spiritual, the most progressive elements of life, she is as much his superior, as he is hers in outer and material things. So that the equality between them is by no means destroyed by his superiority as a law-maker and administrator of public affairs.

If in the past, my idea of the actual inferiority of women has prevailed, history during the past century has amply reflected it, and the process is still going on, quite irrespective of the fact that the general consensus of the civilized world refuses to concede their suitability to political duties.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION. If women pay taxes, why should they not be represented in those bodies which levy taxes? In the first place: So long as our present civilized order remains, the women who pay taxes are but a small minority. The women who have accumulated the property upon which they are taxed, are a still smaller one, since most women inherit rather than accumulate wealth. Since women are already sufficiently weighted with duties which are not theirs, and in their stead, it is manifestly unfair to add to the burdens of the entire sex, for the sake of a fancied justice to the very few. For it must be remembered that if the power to vote concerning taxes is given to such women as own property, it will not be confined to the few who are mostly non-existent in this country, but extended to the great mass of women who are not property owners, changing what might be the conservative power of a few property-owning women into the extremely radical power over wealth, of the large mass of women, who own nothing and, consequently, have no direct interest in the proper conservation of public funds, but rather the contrary: women, to whose interest it would be, not to save the public money, but to spend it; so that the last state of the property-owning women would be worse than the first. At present, women are taxed at precisely the same rates as men, they have precisely the same means of redress against unjust taxation, nor can they, as members of the tax-paying and tax-collecting community, be said to be unrepresented.

LEGAL CHANGES NEEDED BY WOMEN.

So rapid has been the development of the status and needs of women since the foundation of our republican institutions that it may well be that the laws of certain States have not kept pace with the advance, but still need to be adapted in certain particulars to the new status of women. But the history of the past thirty years proves, conclusively, that so fast and so far as these needs become apparent, men are willing and anxious to make the necessary changes, and all other reforms which are these and all other reforms which are effected by women of good sense, acting through private channels, we see no reason why political responsibilities should be imposed upon all women, under all circumstances, and for all time, without regard to those imperative and absorbing duties which, in the case of the majority of women, would stand greatly in the way of their proper discharge.

The truth is that the women of today are in advance of men, and that they enjoy all the benefit of properly exercised suffrage, and it would be folly to change their position for one in which the vote of the ignorant and degraded would more than counter-balance their own.

Everywhere, intelligent women of good character are effective agents in good work, public as well as private. It is only the women who are without moral influence, who lack this power; and to give them the ballot would not only be a mistake in itself, it would place in their hands the power to utterly nullify the moral influence of the more enlightened of their sex. The pure and educated womanhood of the nation, non-voting, and thus unbiased by the selfish considerations which naturally sway political aspirants, should form the strongest and purest element of conservatism possible, in a community where the entire male population, wise and ignorant, selfish and patriotic alike, is admitted to the ballot and swayed by the unreasoning passions and prejudices of the hour. Moreover, this power falls naturally into the hands of mature women, to whom the years have brought leisure from the exhausting duties and labors, which task to the utmost the strength of the woman who is engaged in rearing a family.

We regret to say it, but we believe it is a fact not to be ignored, that experience in those States which have admitted women to full or partial exercise of the franchise, proves that participation in politics, where selfish considerations prevail to so great an extent as methods are necessarily suited to the character of the voting masses, is not conducive to the cultivation of pure, refined, and unselfish womanhood.

DO SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN NEED THE BALLOT?

It is claimed by suffragists that the ballot is necessary for the protection of self-supporting women. That there are more women workers in this than any former generation is not denied, but we believe that the condition is a temporary one. Already many signs indicate a reaction on the

part of women themselves, against that urgency to independence, which the suffragists, more than anybody else, have insisted upon during the past five or thirty years. It has done its work, and we believe that the coming generation will see a decrease of its spirit. But in any event self-supporting women must ever be in the great majority of women, must be child-bearers, and as such they need the natural support and protection of men to a greater instead of a less degree than they receive it to-day. A woman might be twenty times a voter and she would still be unable in a building on the top of the street of the great city at midnight. The physical facts of the case put woman at a disadvantage which the ballot can never equalize; and the woman who depends upon it to perform that office will ever find it a poor substitute for the maternal and marital duties which put her in the true protection of a woman in the strong and many nature of the men of her home. It is a significant fact, that if there has been a decline in the chivalrous sentiment of men in this respect, it has coincided with the period during which the independence of women has been most seriously urged.

WOMAN'S TRUE WORK.

We make our protest against woman suffrage in the name and behalf of the best interests not only of our own sex, but of the race. We believe that the noblest and most useful work of woman has ever been and will ever be not in the fields of labor in which men are at least as capable as herself, to admit no more, but in that domain in which men can never take her place, nor become her peer or rival. We believe that theory to have the sanction of reason and science which regards the

two sexes as mutually dependent upon each other; and we deeply deprecate as destructive of the high and pure ideals of family and social life, which are the corner-stone of our republic, a manhood and womanhood essentially independent of each other, and laboring in an atmosphere of greater or less hostility to each other, instead of one mutual and kindly obligation and dependence. We believe that in spite of all the temporary changes and interruptions in the ideal relation between the sexes, women may still confidently look to men for protection, for leadership in all the material interests of life, the policies of the State and nation. We believe that men do look to women, and it is our desire and prayer that they may never look in vain, for the maintenance of the home, the upholding of lofty, pure ideals of domestic and social life, the moral education and training of children, and wish to emphasize what we believe to be the truth, namely, that if men are supreme in the material and political world, there is no other power which has the means of moral control so nearly at hand as woman. It is the compensation which she owes to the State for the protection which she enjoys in the home, and for immunity from public labor and service that she should rear her children with right habits, and instill into their minds true principles and noble ideals of life, and she cannot do this while she is managing political machines and besting her legislators.

We believe that the promulgation of these ideas, the upholding of these standards, is a matter of as deep interest to men as to women. We ask of men, therefore, the exercise of a calm judgment, amid exciting and revolutionary times. We beg them to remember that change is not always improvement, that unlimited rights are incompatible with a well-ordered freedom. Above all, we would remind them that the methods instituted by nature in the beginning, and vindicated and approved by modern science, ought not lightly, nor without profound deliberation, to be overturned. Let men still attend to outward and material things, the conquest of nature, the ordering of states, while women develop the inner and spiritual life, and preside over the dignities and refinements of the domestic and social world. So working together, each ministering to the other, shall humanity progress in wisdom, strength, and love.

If a man has a little money and doesn't work he is rated as a capitalist.

No Percentage Pharmacy. We pay no one a percentage of our business. On two or three prescriptions we can save you enough to buy an armful of bric-a-brac.

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Dr. Gunn's Pills. For People That Are Sick or "Just Don't Feel Well." ONLY ONE FOR A DOSE. Removes Pimples, cures Headache, Dyspepsia and Constipation. 25¢ a box, or by mail Sample Free, address Dr. Rosano Co., Phila., Pa.

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THURSDAY, 9:30

China, Glassware, Crockery, Tinware, Stoves, Enameled Ware, Etc.

We have taken some of our surplus stock from the Crockery and House Furnishing Departments and reduced it for special sale. The goods and prices will speak for themselves.

LOT 1—Japanned Iron Coal Scuttles in perfect condition and 15-inch size. Thursday's price, 9c.

LOT 2—Glass Sugar Bowls, Creamers, Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, being parts of sets (the other pieces having been sold). Sale price, 5c each.

LOT 3—Real China Cake Plates, delicate decorations, with studded gold, 10 inches diameter. Sale price, 18c.

LOT 4—Enameled Pudding Pans, 3 1/2x9 inches, and with handles. Not the inferior enamel, but Columbia brand, 14c.

LOT 5—Real China Lunch or Dessert Plates, decorated, 8-inch size. Sale price, 8c.

LOT 6—Crystal Olive or Pickle Dishes, amber edges, 3c.

LOT 7—Tin Pudding or Cake Pans, 2 1/2x9 inches, 2c each.

LOT 8—Vegetable Dishes in gray and brown decorations. 6-inch, 9c; 8-inch, 11c. This is less than cost of plain white.

Fine China Bonbon Dish, 7 1/2-inch. Studded gold, with open effects on the handles. Sale price, 14c.

Retinned Dish Pans, 17-quart, 15c.

Rice or Mush Boiler, 2-quart size, 19c.

Round Boilers, best tin. No. 7 size, 19c; No. 8, 23c; No. 9, 27c.

Painted Japanned Tin Toilet Set of water pail, slop jar and foot bath, 35c each piece.

Heavy Tin Pails, 8-quart, 12c; 10-quart, 15c.

Ironstone China Teapots, 10c. Corner Brackets with 3 shelves, for books, etc., 24 inches high, 19c.

Senator Ranges. We shall offer No. 7 Senator Range, mounted on a base, a good baker and metal trimmed. Reduced from \$17 to \$12.98.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., 400-412 K St., Sacramento.

TO-DAY, 9:30 A. M.

SALE OF CORSETS, UNDERWEAR, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, GINGHAMS, APRONS, REMNANTS, ETC.

A maker of corsets decided to discontinue several styles of corsets, and offered them to close out at very low figures. Our buyer purchased two lines which possess considerable merit, and the very low price at which these corsets will be offered in this sale is worthy of your attention.

Women's White Corsets, five Hooks, double side steels and lace trimmed. Reduced to To-day's Price, 33c.

Some Heavy Contille Corsets, silk trimmed and stitched, white or drab and perfect fitting. To-day's Price, 43c.

Women's Gray Wool Vests and Pants (not ribbed). Enough cotton in them to prevent shrinkage. Worth \$1. To-day's price, 53c.

Blue or Brown Check Gingham Aprons, regular size, 13c.

Jet Trimmings at \$1 to \$2 yard reduced to 25c, 50c and 75c yard.

Odd pieces of Embroidery at 25c to 50c yard reduced to 9c, 12c and 19c yard.

Jet and Ribbon (combined) fringe, 8 and 9 inches deep, reduced to 50c and 75c.

Cambrie Pillow Shams, with embroidery, 98c and \$1.38 pair.

Nurse Caps, 19c.

Handkerchiefs. We shall offer Plain White Silk Handkerchiefs, 20 inches square, with a 1 1/2-inch hem, good weight and perfect in every respect. Special price, 3 for \$1, or To-day's Price, 33c.

Umbrellas Recovered "While You Wait." These covers are ready made and we can recover an old umbrella in a few minutes. If the frame and handle of your umbrella are in good condition and only the cover bad, you will save money by bringing it here.

SOMETHING NEW. We are about to issue a neat little bulletin, "Store News." It will appear every few days. The contents will consist of items to be offered at special sales, descriptions of new goods and other store items of interest to the purchasing public.

You can have "Store News" left at your house by sending us your name, number and street. It will cost nothing, and we know will be of value to you.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., 400-412 K St., Sacramento.

THURSDAY, 9:30

Art Denims, Scrims and Remnants

LOT 1—Beautiful effects in Figured Art Denim, 36 inches wide. Colors old blue, green, red and tan. Reduced to Thursday's Price, 8c.

LOT 2—Bureau Scrim, ecru with fancy openwork on each side and colored stripes. Width 18 inches. Reduced to Thursday's Price, 5c.

Also a lot of remnants of silks, cords, nettings, denims, etc., at reduced prices.

We Offer Thursday.

With the opening of business Thursdays we shall place on our counters Women's All-wool Flannel Shirt Waists with laundered collars to match the material.

In the past these Waists have sold readily at \$1.75 each. Colors navy blue or cardinal. Thursday's Price, \$1.18.

Carpenters' Tools. Shelf Hardware.

Socket and Bevel Edge Chisels from 1 to 1 1/2 inches. Prices 30c to 53c. Also Scoop Chisels.

Steel Hatchets, 45c. Diston's Handsaws, 26 inches, \$1.50.

Steel Squares, 75c. Jack Planes, Smoothing Planes and Steel Planes.

Bits, 1 inch, 17c. Other Sizes up to 1 inch, 35c. Braces, 50c. Sand Paper, 10c dozen. Emery Cloth, 35c dozen.

Screws, 1c and 2c dozen, according to size.

Small Nails and Brads. Four inch strap hinges, 6c pair. Good Hammers, 50c.

Umbrellas Recovered "While You Wait." These covers are ready made and we can recover an old umbrella in a few minutes. If the frame and handle of your umbrella are in good condition and only the cover bad, you will save money by bringing it here.

EXCLUSIVELY DRY GOODS

A Few To Convince

Our entire stock is put on sale at prices never before heard of in Sacramento, and we intend to sell out every line of our goods at those prices. We invite you to call and look at these rare bargains. Below we quote a few to convince you of the bargain prices:

UNDERSKIRTS. Fast Black Saten Underskirts, double corded ruffle, all sizes; the kind you pay \$1.25 for. Reduced to 75c.

Fast Black Flannel-lined Saten Underskirts, double ruffle, well made in every particular. Regular price is \$1.25. Reduced to 98c.

Dark Gray Felt Underskirts, the Princess Metterlich style; some of these are slightly soiled, but not enough to interfere with the wear. Regular price is \$1.75. Reduced to \$1.20.

Black Moreen Underskirts, made of heavy and extra quality moreen, with deep flounce, trimmed with narrow mohair braid. Our regular \$3.50 skirt. Reduced to \$2.45.

Black and Colored Silk Skirts, with corded and pinked ruffles, made of fancy and changeable taffeta silks. We have made a uniform reduction on the entire lot. The prices range from \$6.50 to \$18.50.

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If a man has a little money and doesn't work he is rated as a capitalist.

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