BLACK PRINCE.

STORY OF A FAMOUS CONFEDERATE WAR HORSE.

Carries His Master to Safety Through Storms of Federal and Confederate Bullets.

In a secluded valley about midway between Dalton and Ringgold there is a grassy mound marked by a rough stone on which is rudely chiseled the name and date of burial of the swiftest charger in the Western army of the Confederacy. It is the last resting place of Black Prince, a thoroughbred, owned and ridden by a Confederate Major for two years. The grave was dug by Johnstone's troopers, in the winter of 1863-'64, and the name was picked on with the point of a bayonet.

Black Prince was a Kentucky thoroughbred, with a coat as black and glossy as a raven's wing, a white star in his face, clean-limbed, and with all the points that marked a noble pedigree. He was a descendant of an Arab stallion imported several years before the war, and a short time prior to his entry into the army he won $5,000 in a race at Lexington, and was regarded as one of the fleetest horses on the track. But he was high-spirited, and his intractability bordered on the vicious, which lessened the admiration which his other qualities would have won for him among racing men. It was almost impossible for the jockey to control him, and under the excitement of a close race he had a way of taking the bit between his teeth and running at his own sweet will. His master was an inveterate gambler, and, getting into financial straits, sold the horse to a farmer for a good deal less than his real value.

It was not long after that, in the fall of 1862, that the farmer decided to dispose of him to the Confederate army, which was then operating in the West. A young Major, who was a skilled rider, saw the horse and took a fancy to him. He finally paid $350 in gold for the horse. This sum amounted to a good deal in those days of doubtful currency, but the Major belonged to a regiment of volunteers, the very elite of middle Georgia planters, and he took great pride in being well mounted.

"I don't wish to deceive you," said the farmer; "that horse has got the very old Satan in him, and if you are not careful, he will break your neck and his own, too, before you have had him a month. That is my only reason for parting with him; he is so high-strung and intractable that he is unfit for work about the plantation."

"I have never seen the horse yet that I couldn't manage," replied the Major, "and I am willing to assume all risks."

At first the horse was hard to manage, as he had been spoiled by ignorant farm-hands, but in less than a month the Major had him as docile and obedient to the touch of the rein as any horse in the entire command. His excitability required that the rider should keep a close watch on him during a fight, but the Major soon learned all his ways, and humored and petted him until the animal would follow him about the camp like an affectionate dog, and the bond of sympathy existing between horse and rider grew stronger after they had gone through many close places together.

One day the Major rode out all alone to reconnoiter, and, becoming abstracted, forgot where he was going, until suddenly, riding out into a little clearing, he found that he had wandered within full view of the Federal camp, which was nearer to him than his own camp, and, to add to the danger of his position, he observed an officer, mounted on a splendid gray, with two aides, riding along the brow of a hill less than half a mile away. The Federals caught sight of him just as he saw them, and, wheeling around, he dashed down the road at the top of his speed in the direction of the Confederate camp.

The road was rough, and we heard the popping of the pistols as the aides fired at him at long range, and turning his head he saw that the Federal officer had started along a cross road to intercept him, leaving his followers, who were not so well mounted. Bending low on the neck of Black Prince, he gave the animal free rein, and over the rocks and fallen trees they went like the wind, the distance between him and his pursuer lessening at every bound. He knew that he must ride around the head of a small stream that lay between him and his own camp, as the ground was boggy in the bottom, and that unless he could reach the point where the roads forked ahead of the Federal officer, he would be brought to bay, and even if he escaped being unhorsed, he would be held up until the aides could reach the spot and effect his capture.

It was a wild ride for life and liberty, and right nobly did Black Prince do his duty as he cleared every obstacle that lay in the rugged path. In about the same time that it takes to tell it he had shot past the danger point, and turning his head, the Major whipped off his cap and waved a salute to his pursuer, which the latter returned as he reined up his gallant gray within a hundred yards of the crossing of the roads. The Federal officer was General McPherson, and that was the last time that the Major laid eyes on the dashing young officer until he saw him fall in that dreadful charge on the 22d of July, in the suburbs of Atlanta.

After that Black Prince became more of a favorite than ever, and every man in the regiment looked upon him as a special pet, and he was allowed to nibble at many a ration when the soldier who generously divided with him had a very scant share for himself. Other officers tried in vain to secure the horse, but the Major thought too much of his favorite to part with him on any terms, and the two became inseparable in the long marches that followed on the way to Chattanooga.

There were many thrilling adventures connected with the closing days of that memorable campaign, but the one in which the Major and Black Prince figured most notably was in the fight at Baker's Creek. The Major had ridden beyond the Confederate lines during a cavalry duel between a detachment of Federals and a squadron of Confederate troopers. He was not near enough to take a hand, but the fight was going on in full view, and so intensely interested was in he in the hand-to-hand conflict that he did not notice the approach of a squad of Federal sharpshooters.

"Surrender!" came a sharp command, and turning he was confronted with half a dozen rifles leveled at him, and within point-blank range. He was so startled by the sudden approach of the sharpshooters that he did not have time to collect his thoughts.

"Go to ——!" he cried, and at the same time put spurs to his horse, who bounded off as the crack of the rifles rang out on the evening air. One bullet passed through the front of a blue blouse which he had thrown across his shoulders as he rode out of camp, another struck the front of his cap and nicked out a corner of it, and he felt his horse shrink as a bullet struck him in the fleshy portion of his hind leg. But the noble animal only flinched, and, maddened by the pain, took the bit between his teeth, dashed down the slope like the wind, crossed the little stream at a bound, and tore through the woods on the opposite side, before the rider had time to check his wild career. The Confederate troops were drawn up facing the road along which he was riding, and as he emerged from the trees the pickets commanded him to halt, thinking that he was leading a party of Federal cavalry on a charge.

It was out of his power to halt, as his horse was thundering along at breakneck speed with the bit between his teeth, and in an instant there was a deafening roar as the entire line fired at the horse and rider, and the gloom of the twilight was illumined by the flash of a hundred muskets. The bullets whistled about the Major's ears like bees, and it was said by an eyewitness, afterward, that there must have been a thousand shots fired at the flying horseman as he rode along in front of the lines. An infantryman left the lines, dashed into the road directly in front of him, took deliberate aim, and blazed away, and a lock of the Major's hair floated away as he passed the soldier.

"You had better practice a little," he yelled as he rode by.

"No use to practise on you," answered the soldier, as he bit off the end of a cartridge and proceeded to reload in the most mater-of-fact manner; "for they say that a man's never drowned that's born to be hanged."

By that time the rider had checked his horse, and flung off the blue blouse which he had forgotten in the excitement, and he was instantly recognized by the men of his regiment.

"It's the Major and Black Prince!" shouted a soldier; "stop shooting," and a great cheer went up over the miraculous escape of the popular officer and his no less popular horse; and the Federals who had watched the wild ride from the crest of the ridge took up the shout. No horse and rider ever had a grander reception in the Western army.

From that time until the army went into winter quarters near Ringgold, the Major and his black horse were the pride of the regiment, and many a rough journey did they undertake together through the lonely mountain passes of East Tennessee. Black Prince recovered from his wound, so that there was only a scarcely perceptible limp in his walk to indicate that he had been wounded; his usefulness was not the least impaired, and he continued the favorite charger of the Major all through the campaign.

But early in January there came a heavy storm of sleet, and a brother officer borrowed Black Prince to ride out on a reconnoitering expedition among the bleak hills between Ringgold and Dalton. The roads were covered with ice, and the trip was a very dangerous and trying one. It was long after midnight before the officer returned, and a cold wind was blowing and the air was full of snow. The officer dismounted and sought the nearest bivouac fire to thaw his numbed limbs, and, through some carelessness on the part of the servant to whom the horse was consigned, he was allowed to stand unprotected in the chilling blast for some time before he was carried under shelter.

The result was that he was taken with a violent chill, and, in spite of all that could be done for him, he lay shivering beneath a covering of warm blankets as the long, weary hours of night passed. One of the soldiers who was very much attached to the animal carried his own blanket to the shed and wrapped it around the shuddering form, and the tears fell from his eyes as he stood exposed to the cold night wind, watching the sufferings of his favorite. They drenched him with brandy and did everything that could be done to relieve him, but just as the reveille sounded he lifted his head, neighed feebly, and then fell over on his side, dead.

There was deep grief in the regiment over his death, and the boys asked leave to give him a military funeral, which was granted. A detail of men followed the body to its last resting place—a deep grave had been dug in the frozen earth at the head of the valley, and there they laid the blanketed form of Black Prince, and fired a parting salue above his grave.

Then it was that a soldier skilled in such work procured a stone and rudely carved with the point of a rusty bayonet the following inscription:

BLACK PRINCE,
January 9, 1864.

The grave remains as a grass-grown mound on the edge of a wheat-field as a pathetic reminder of the war, and the ploughmen and the reapers are careful not to disturb the sod that covers the dust of the swiftest charger in the Western army of the Confederacy.—Montgomery M. Folsom, Atlanta correspondent New York Evening Post.

Annual Sales over 6,000 000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver
IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are
Without a Rival
And have the
LARGEST SALE
of any Patent Medicine in the World.
25c. at all Drug Stores.

Death of Mrs. Messinger.

The death is announced of Mrs. Mary J. Messinger, who died in this city yesterday at the age of 72 years. Mrs. Messinger leaves a daughter and grandson—Mrs. M. E. Gates and Harry E. Gates. She was a native of Boston.

Lieutenant-General Weyler.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—It is understood here that the Supreme War Council will sentence Lieutenant-General Weyler to two months' imprisonment, but that the Government will grant him a pardon.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $241,134,919; gold reserve, $164,005,478.

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

An Entertaining, Instructive and Able Writer.

Whoever has followed the writings of F. Marion Crawford has found him entertaining, instructive and able. His friends place him as the first of living romancers; however that may be, the people of Boston have recently pronounced him the handsomest. Since the publication of his first novel, "Mr. Isaacs," he has been famous. He was born in Bagni de Lucca, Italy, August 2, 1854. His parents were American citizens, but his father was born in Ireland. His father, Thomas Crawford, was a sculptor of great power. His mother, a sister of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

F. Marion Crawford was educated partly in America at Concord, N. H., and partly at Heidelberg, and from 1876 to 1878 he studied Sanskrit at the University of Rome. In 1879 he went to India and was editor of a daily paper, the "Indian Herald," at Allahabad. He makes his home in Italy, where he lives at Sorrento. His father died when Crawford was 3 years old. In 1878 the family fortunes were lost. "Mr. Isaacs" was begun May 5, 1882, and was finished June 13th. His other works have followed naturally this success.

THAT DECISION.

It Does Not Strike at the Anti-Debris Association.

Considerable has been published the last few days concerning the effect of a recent decision of the Supreme Court in a Yuba County case and its possible effect on the Anti-Debris Association, which is maintained by monthly appropriations made by several counties. A San Francisco paper yesterday gave the gist of the decision as follows:

"A. C. Irwin, one of the Supervisors of Yuba County, was appointed a committee to confer with appointees from the counties of Sutter, Sacramento, Colusa, Glenn, Tehama, Yolo and Solano, whose duty it was to investigate into the danger and damage arising from deposits through hydraulic mining to the several counties. He entered upon these duties and presented his item of expenditures to the Supervisors, but the District Attorney ordered it rejected upon the ground that it was illegal.

"The Supreme Court holds that this contention is correct, saying "the power is not to be found in any statute, and its assumption would quickly lose the common consent if it should be held that the boards could also provide for compensating the services rendered under such appointments.

"The Supreme Court holds that the Supervisors could not pay the demand of Mr. Irwin; that if he attended a meeting of the commission he did so as any other citizen could, and as such could not make his expenses a county charge; that the statute provided what the powers of a Supervisor were, and the duties he must transact, and that in attending a meeting, although commissioned by the Supervisors, no valid contract for remuneration could be made for the return of his expenses.

"The County Government bill fixes the salaries of Supervisors, and the salary fixed therein shall be 'in full of all demands for services rendered to the county.' Therefore, if Irwin attended as a Supervisor, he could not collect for the cost of his trip or his per diem.

"The question of the right of a county to contribute to a fund as suggested by the suit—protecting the county from overflow—was touched upon, and the court held that, while the expenditure was not strictly within the power of the Supervisors, the people could approve of such a course, thus making the action tacitly a legal one."

STEAMER APACHE.

Will be Made Twenty Feet Longer and Improved.

The steamer Apache is about to be taken off the river and will undergo a thorough overhauling. In fact, the steamer is to be remodeled.

She will be cut in two and twenty feet added to her length, and will be fitted with electric lights throughout, making her in every respect as good as her sister vessel, the Modoc, which was remodeled in the same way some time ago. The California Transportation Company's steamer Pride of the River will take the place of the Apache.

EVERYTHING TRANQUIL.

The Maine's Visit Increases Friendly Feeling.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The "Herald's" Washington correspondent telegraphs:

"The Captain-General has returned my visit. Everything is tranquil. Undoubtedly the effect of the Maine's visit has been to increase the friendly feeling toward the United States. No restriction is now placed on officers of the vessel with respect to going ashore."

This in effect is the contents of a cablegram received at the Navy Department yesterday from Captain C. D. Sigsbee, commanding the battleship Maine, which is lying in the harbor of Havana.

The administration authorities were prepared for this dispatch. I learned to-day that soon after the arrival of the Maine in Havana Harbor Captain Sigsbee cabled to the department, stating that the presence of the vessel has increased the favorable regard felt for Americans by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Furthermore, he has informed the department that he and the officers under his command have been treated with the greatest cordiality, and that every courtesy that could be desired had been extended to them.

It is felt by the authorities that the moral effect of the Maine's visit has been excellent, and will benefit American interests, just as Captain Sigsbee's dispatch indicates it has already done to some extent.

With such good results following the visit of the Maine to Havana, the administration officials say that the jingoes of the country and Congress have no further ground for urging interference by the administration in the Cuban question. It was said at the Navy Department that it has not yet been finally determined when the Maine will leave Havana, although it is said to be highly probable that the vessel will, with the battleship Texas, represent the navy at the Mardi Gras Festival at New Orleans on February 21st. Orders sent by the department to Rear Admiral Sicard direct him to assign two vessels to this duty which shall reach New Orleans on February 17th. As there is no intention on the part of the authorities to keep the Maine at Havana more than two weeks, because of the sanitary condition of the port, it is expected that she will be relieved by Rear-Admiral Sicard, her place in Havana Harbor being taken by one of the smaller cruisers.

A THOUSAND MEN.

They Will be Enlisted to Swell Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In the report of Secretary Long he called the attention of the President and Congress to the fact that, while the increase of vessels had been constant, provision had not been made for securing a corresponding increase of enlisted men. During the coming two years, five battle ships of the first-class and seventeen torpedo boats will be placed in commission. Those now in commission absorb all the officers and men allowed by law.

As the vessels under construction are completed it will be necessary, in order to place them in commission, to put other vessels in reserve. Under the circumstances the Secretary asked authority to make additional enlistments, at least to the extent recommended by the Bureau of Navigation.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, now considering the naval appropriation bill in executive session, has decided to grant the request of Secretary Long by authorizing the enlistment of a thousand additional men for the navy.

Provision will also be made in the bill for 500 additional apprentices, in keeping with the suggestions of Secretary Long. The purpose is to fit these boys for the duties required of enlisted or rated men, so that such of them as may be needed and are willing to re-enlist can be used to fill vacancies in the enlisted force, while the remainder will be allowed to seek other employment, but still be retained on the rolls for a limited number of years without pay, subject to the call of the President. It is the intention of the Navy Department to recruit the best portion of these men and apprentices from the South and West, which are deficient in representatives in the navy.

SPAIN IS ALARMED.

There is Not a Ship in Her Navy Fit for Service.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The "Correro," organ of the Carlists, discussing the visit of the United States battleship Maine to Havana, expresses the belief that the Spanish public is justifiably alarmed, adding: "As a fact, it is the Government ieself which is seriously alarmed, though every effort is made to disguise it. In spite of the official statement of that, Cervaras, the Admiral of the fleet, on Tuesday last, at a conference with the Minister of Marine, asserted that the recent evolutions had demonstrated the perfected condition of the Spanish fleet, Admiral Cervaras, in reality, reported that there was not a ship ready for service; that the vessels not actually in drydock ought to be there; that many of the boilers were defective, and that some of the ships were not yet armed, and that most of the vessels require cleaning. In view of the perfidy of the United States, it is not suprising that such neglect and helplessness create alarm."

According to the same paper, great importance is attached to the conference between M. Patenotre, the French Minister to Spain, and Senor Gullon, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, it is said, discussed the action of the United States, "as it is well known that there is great alarm in France at the course of events. The fact that M. Patenotre is intimately conversant with United States affairs, lends additional importance to the matter."

A VALUABLE CONCESSION.

Corea Has Made It to American Miners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The report of Consul-General Horace N. Mann at Seoul, Corea, gives full information concerning the United States gold miners' concession in that country. The report says the gold district is twenty-five miles in width and includes the richest country in Corea. The concession is for twenty-five years and includes the right to mine other minerals. John R. Morse, who has the concession, has granted a sub-concession to another American, Leigh Hunt, who has succeeded in interesting American capital to such an extent that a sub-company is about to discard the mill sent to the Corean Government ten years ago by a San Francisco firm and will shortly install a modern and carefully selected mill of forty stamps.

The whole country has been honeycombed by native miners in the past, and to promote further prospecting these people are given the mining rights for one year on the new property. The Corean miners are patient, strong, enduring and easy to deal with. Their wages are about 40 cents a day in silver (equal to about 20 cents in gold) and the supply is ample. The report says water is the greatest obstacle, and when it comes in too great quantities to be bailed out the shaft is abandoned.

MONEY FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

A Bill Carrying Four Millions Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The fortifications appropriation bill, providing for the extensive system of sea-coast defenses now in course of completion, was reported to the House to-day. It carries $4,144,912, as against estimates made by the War Department of $13,378,571.

The amounts allowed by the bill for the main items are as follows: Gun and mortar batteries, $1,000,000; sites for fortifications, $300,000; preservation and repair of fortifications, $75,000; plans for fortifications, $5,000; sea walls end embankments, $30,000; torpedoes for harbor defenses, $150,000; armament of fortifications, $2,033,777; field guns and other miscellaneous items, $296,235; proving grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J., $46,000; Watertown Arsenal, Mass., $80,000; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., $28,000; ordnance and fortification board, $100,000. Total, $4,144,912.

In the detailed items for armament are $289,000 for large coast defense guns, $424,000 for gun carriages, $182,720 for breech-loading mortars, $391,000 for a reserve supply of powder and projectiles, $208,060 for rapid-fire guns. Provision is made that the armament shall be American made, except when it is to the manifest interest of the Government to purchase limited quantities abroad.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Sacramento, January 31, 1898.

LADIES' LIST.

Belle, Miss Maud	Lewis, Mrs P M
Bresette, Miss Laura	Loftus, Miss May
Briggs, Miss Mary	Lynch, Mrs Chas
Brown, Mrs J	Mahhove, Miss A
Burns, Mrs F R	McClusky, Miss
Carr, Mrs Jennie	McCoy, Mrs Ida M
Carr, Miss Jennie	Miles, Miss Mae
Chapel, Miss Mattie	Monroe, Miss Alice
Clark, Mrs A M	Morrison, Mrs Lizzie
Coningham, Mrs V	O'Neil, Mrs F J
Coons, Mrs M E	Palmeter, Mrs F
Dawson, Miss Velma	Probert, Miss Cora
Davy, Mrs W H	Pullman, Mrs Clara
DeBall, Carrie	Ros, Miss Mamie
Dennison, Miss Eva	Salten, Mrs
Delevan, Mrs Mary	Schats, Mrs
Euer, Miss Clara	Smith, Mrs
Ford, Miss Lizzie	Smith, Miss Mattie
Gage, Mrs Bertha	Snyder, Mrs R
Gillmer, Mrs Rachel	Snyder, Mrs Martha
Graham, Mrs L	St John, Miss H
Hansen, Mrs J	Tupper, Ada
Hilderbrand, MrsHC	Walker, Miss Lizzie
Hunt, Mrs N A	Wallace, Dollie
Jennings, Mrs Kate	Wallace, Mrs Albert
Johnson, Mary	White, Mrs Fred
Keating, Miss M	Wilson, Miss May
King, Miss Bealrtha	Wyn, Miss Carrie
Leary, Mrs E L	Zoll, Miss Ida

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Abelier, Mr	Madison, H S
Almstead, Frank	Madden, R A
Bennett, M S	Matthias, H
Browning, W W	Mauzy, Henry
Brown, George	Miller, J F
Brown, S H	Moore, E B (5)
Burge, F A	Myroie, C J
Burns, James	Newman, D G
Case, A F	Osborn, F
Casselman, S A	Packard, Guss
Cohn, Mr	Parr, Thomas M
Cook, Curtis D	Pendery, Frank LeR
Cunningham, Thos	Retherford, Hon N
Darneille, Hon J M	Riddick, James
Davis, George	Rice, D
Dean, O S	Rindal, Ludn
Devine, Martin	Rooney, M P
Donoghue, W F	Rowe, Edward L
Doregan, W L	Scholes, A F
Dunne, J C (2)	Shaner, Chas S
Elemquest, C D	Sherman, A C
Enderr, Julius	Silva, Chas
Elliott, Mark	Smart, C
Emerson, J A	Smith, D
Ellis, J E	Smith, F
Gilstrap, Otto	Smith, Geo A
Gould, N T	Smith, J P
Grace, Peter	Smith, S E
Greer, James	Smith, Sam E (2)
Greene, Tom	Spencer Cad
Hanks, Lee	Thielen, N
Henmen, Mr	Tiedemann, C A
Hotchkiss, Geo H	Wetherbee, John
Huntley, Oscar B	Wesley, J
Jones, T J	White, C L
King, Richardson & Co	White, O P
	Wiard, W H
Lacy, Harrison	Williams, Walter
Le Roy, Mr	Wood, Matthew
Lester, Ed	Wood, S H
Louis, Ben F	Zwickel, Konrad

FOREIGN.

Ulisse Tambrini

JAPANESE.

Mr Itow (2)

CHINESE.

Fong Lock Quong Fang Tai

MISCELLANEOUS.

Editor Evening Sun N Y Candy Kitchen

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS.

J O Potter	Mrs Albert Wallace
Miss H St John	E C Waters

THOMAS FOX, Postmaster.

FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffered Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Case, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago it broke out in a sore and spread from my foot to my knee. I suffered great agony. It would burn and itch all the time and discharge a great deal. My health was good with the exception of this sore. I tried a great many kinds of salve, but some would irritate the sore so that I could hardly stand the pain. I could not go near the fire without suffering intensely. Some one sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." MRS. ANNA E. EAKEN, Whittlesey, Ohio.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Price 25c.

NEW TO-DAY.

NINTH ANNUAL PARTY

TO BE GIVEN BY GRACE INSTITUTE, No. 17, Y. M. I., WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2d, 1898, at Turner Hall. Admission 50 cents. j31-2t

$100 To Any Man.

WILL PAY $100 FOR ANY CASE

Of Weakness in Men They Treat and Fail to Cure,

An Omaha Company places for the first time before the public a MAGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of Lost Vitality, Nervous and Sexual Weakness, and Restoration of Life Force in old and young men. No worn-out French remedy; contains no Phosphorous or other dy; contains no phosphorus or other harmful drugs. It is a WONDERFUL TREATMENT—magical in its effects—positive in its cure. All readers who are suffering from a weakness that blights their life, causing that mental and physical suffering peculiar to Lost Manhood, should write to the STATE MEDICAL COMPANY, Omaha, Neb., and they will send you absolutely FREE, a valuable paper on these diseases, and positive proofs of their truly MAGICAL TREATMENT. Thousands of men, who have lost all hope of a cure, are being restored by them to a perfect condition.

This MAGICAL TREATMENT may be taken at home under their directions, or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go there for treatment, if they fail to cure. They are perfectly reliable; have no Free Prescriptions, Free Cure, Free Sample, or C. O. D. fake. They have $250,000 capital, and guarantee to cure every case they treat or refund every dollar; or their charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid to them when a cure is effected. Write them to-day. "Suite 754, Ramage Bldg."

NEW FIRM.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Alfred Olson and W. E. Brown, have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of OLSON & BROWN, to carry on a real estate and insurance business as successors to Edwin K. Alsip & Co., at the old stand, No. 1015 Fourth St., Sacramento, California, where they will be glad to meet all their friends and continue business with the patrons of said firm. All business intrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Dated January 12, 1898.

OLSON & BROWN,
1015 FOURTH STREET.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY

We will repair your buggy, cart, coupe or wagon, doing the wood and iron work honestly and durably. We will paint it in regular Meister style and charge you no more than you will be asked elsewhere for inferior work.

A. MEISTER & SONS,
910-914 NINTH STREET.

Everything for the House

Sacramento, January 28, 1898.

Beauty in leather

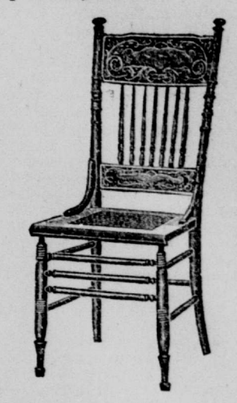
There's nothing like leather for combining beauty and wear. On our second floor is a really superb four-piece leather set. Sofa, arm chair, rocker and reception chair—these are the pieces. Frames are made of solid oak, handsomely polished. Upholstered in beautiful maroon leather. Plain and substantial, yet exceedingly rich in appearance, with no small places for dust to settle in. An ideal office set for a professional man. Price $95. Of course, a little expensive, but——

So Restful — The importance of the foot-rest is not widely understood, nor is it sufficiently dwelt upon even by the advocates of various sorts of rest cures. Every woman should know that it is essential to her physical well being that she have a footstool as well as a chair, because it removes the weight of the body entirely from the feet and is hence very restful.

Beautiful Hassocks, or footrests, are here in various kinds of carpet, at 65 cents. 65 cts

Berry Sets — China Berry Sets, consisting of one large and six small individuals. Scalloped edges, tinted with gold. Decorations of small pink flowers. $3.75

For Nuts and Candies — "Cabarats," or compartment dishes for nuts and candies. Fancy shapes. Decorated with forget-me-nots and striped with gold. Very handsome, $2. $2



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