

DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION. A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

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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. McLaughlin & Co's Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.

OAK PARK AGENCY-Carter's Blacksmith shop, corner Third-fourth street and Sacramento avenue.

THE WEEKLY UNION. Twelve pages. Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

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RECORD-UNION TELEPHONES. Editorial Rooms... Business Office...

SPECIAL AGENCIES. This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES-Electic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets. SANTA BARBARA-Hastings's News Depot.

PRESNO-C. T. Coarley, 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 Rokeyer," Chicago.

The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, sole agents foreign advertising.

Weather Forecast. Northern California-Probably occasional showers Sunday; fresh southerly to westerly winds; cooler in the San Joaquin Valley.

THE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

The recently formed Sacramento Business and Industrial League is based upon a right principle. It moves in a right direction. The thing to do is to keep it right and prevent it from falling into a mere boycotting scheme, or from becoming the agency of narrow jealousies and vulgar rivalries.

The scheme as outlined at the initial meeting is right, sound in principle and praiseworthy all around, but to carry it out business men must bury hatchets and put aside the jealousies of rivalry—at least for this one purpose.

Simply stated it is a proposition to maintain an organization of citizens, the object of which shall be to promote the home patronage spirit, to encourage buying from home dealers of all supplies that can be as well procured here as elsewhere. We would go a step beyond that, were it necessary, namely, we would urge the purchase of supplies at home at even a slight advance in cost. However, there is no sentiment in trade. People will buy where they can get cheapest and best served.

Fortunately for Sacramento it can and does sell as cheaply and as high class goods as any rival market. Household goods, personal supplies, food and food products, beverages, drugs and medicines, household fittings, art supplies, paints, oils, papers, machinery, agricultural implements, tools and a long list of other supplies can be had in Sacramento to as good advantage as elsewhere. There is, then, no reason why in almost all things we should not patronize each other in preference to the stranger.

When a foreign solicitor comes to the door and secures an order for a suit of clothes to be made, say in Philadelphia, he by that much injures the home maker of clothing, who is expected to contribute to the support of the very citizen who thus unwisely sends his custom abroad.

That single instance illustrates the whole subject matter. If our merchants, artisans and manufacturers are to live here, contribute to employment of labor, skilled and unskilled, and to maintenance of other trades, business and labor, and to support of the local government that gives us municipal conveniences and protection, they have a right to demand and expect of the people of this locality all of their patronage that can be possibly responded to in this city.

That is the long and short of the whole matter. But how can these ideas be so carried to the conviction of the people as to become practically effective? If all were minded as is the "Record-Union" and the citizens who attended the meeting of Thursday night, there would not be the slightest difficulty. Carelessness, thoughtlessness and selfishness will, however, operate largely against the scheme of the league. How can these be counteracted?

We beg leave to suggest to the league, which has our hearty sympathy, that the ends in view will not be accomplished by an organization of traders, manufacturers alone, even though, as at present, a considerable body of wage earners full of good resolve joins with them. It will be conceded that it is impracticable to secure the personal pledges of 33,000 people to patronize home dealers and suppliers first. Even if they could be secured, there would be but slender guarantee of continued good faith and resistance of temptation.

Two plans suggest themselves to the "Record-Union," both feasible. First, an educational campaign, carried on and maintained, addressed not to the philanthropy, but to the selfish interests of the people. In trade philanthropy and pleading count for nothing. The people in every household must be shown that it is to their direct personal gain and advantage to trade at home,

to expend their earnings here, rather than abroad, because thereby their earnings are either enlarged or rendered more certain, and their property given greater and better value.

The second plan involves the first. It is to have numerous small organizations in each ward, the sole purpose of which shall be to preach the doctrine set forth, educate the selfish sentiment of all people on the subject, and to secure the personal pledges of the neighborhoods to keep home money at home, whenever it can have as good and economic response as from abroad.

We have reason to believe that over \$75,000 a month is sent out of this city for supplies that can be precisely as well had on as good terms of home dealers. The retention of that sum in the community monthly would go to the benefit of every business man and every wage earner in the city. It is not a large sum, it is true, but at the end of a year it means nearly one million of dollars taken out of the community uselessly and profitlessly.

It would seem, therefore, that what the league should do is to encourage neighborhood organizations auxiliary to it. To gather as large a body of consumers into the organizations as is possible; to promote the educational spirit to such an extent that the habit of home-buying will become fixed. It must avoid threatening and boycotting as assuredly it will, for it is an axiom that people cannot be driven in these matters; they must be persuaded. Yet we concede that it is legitimate argument to use in the education of sentiment on the subject, to point out that if John has goods to sell to William and he can only live by reason of such sales to William and his friends; and William can obtain employment and effect sale of the products of his labor, soil and machinery only through the prosperity of such as John, who need his skill, labor and products, it is legitimate to warn William and all of his order, that if they go abroad to buy of John's rival, without indisputable good reason therefor, he cannot expect and will not receive the support of John and his order.

The community that has a good newspaper, serving it well, cleanly, decently and reasonably, but refuses to support it by giving preference to a foreign rival, must be expected to lose the newspaper. The printer who establishes himself in a community and buys of it his supplies, has the right to expect from the furnisher a fair patronage in return. The laborer who receives wages of business men and sends his money abroad for his necessary supplies has no reason whatever for surprise if labor is refused him in time. The wife of the dry goods merchant living and flourishing upon the trade of the community, who spends her coin for household supplies, and articles of adornment and personal wear in a rival market, must afford no surprise if people turn from her husband's establishment to one whose family is more deeply impressed with the obligations of community reciprocity.

Such illustrations could be continued indefinitely. But enough are given to prove the truth, that as every man's style of living must be determined by his wage or income, so the prosperity of every business community of men must be dependent upon the measure of its income in business, trade, manufacture, labor or through other avenues.

THE TRUTH OF "QUO VADIS."

It is creditable to the taste of American readers that while in England but 4,000 copies of "Quo Vadis" have been sold as yet, in America over 150,000 copies have been disposed of, and the sale is still on. The book has passed itself far beyond the pale of advertising that any mention of it would give. It is a modern classic, so to speak. It is working a distinct influence, and therefore must be considered as such. It is a serious book and unlike many another novel, it can not be satirized, cannot be dramatized and will never be burlesqued or abridged.

The volume indeed is so serious a work and so far from being a novel in the usual acceptance, that the surprise is it should be so widely and eagerly read by people not usually won over to such romances. What does this reading indicate? Renewed interest in the sufferings and heroism of the early Christians? Awakened love for revelations of social and political life in the Rome of Nero? Perhaps both. But tens of thousands have read the book and tens of thousands more will read it, whose knowledge of ancient history is exceedingly limited, or a blank, and these and other ten thousands read it who have no faith in Christian dogmas, no belief in Christian faith.

We must ascribe then something of the reading attractiveness of such a book at this time to love for the romantic, admiration for the heroic and to mere curiosity—but its influence is not therefore the less. In view of such wide reading as is given to the remarkable work of Sienkiewicz, criticism of it such as is made by Professor Harry T. Peck, Latin Professor in Columbia University, and editor of a well known classical dictionary, becomes of importance. For it is exceedingly desirable to have the minds of general readers informed upon two essential points, namely, whether "Quo Vadis" is historically correct and whether the picture of social life in Rome at its period is reasonably accurate.

Whenever a book is widely read that is capable of molding opinion and informing the reading mind, it is a matter of very great importance that the people should be instructed as to whether the volume is error or fairly true. Suppose that such a work as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had been radically false, what a powerful factor for evil it would have been, appealing as it did to the tenderest sympathies and most easily awakened emotions.

Professor Peck's review of "Quo Vadis" in the New York "Times" therefore is timely and valuable. It is analytical, judicial and unimpassioned. It may be summed up as follows. Historically the book is reasonably accurate.

It contains no essential errors of recital of historical fact. But it does treat of some historical events concerning which there is divergence of authority, among not only the contemporaneous writers of that day, but among modern scholars. It does contain errors of detail, but this relates most largely to mere nomenclature, and to misconception of Latin meanings. For instance, the warrior hero is described as domiciled in a building that was really a tenement house, not such a dwelling as a man of his rank and wealth, though a bachelor, would be likely to occupy.

There are errors also that amount to literary blunders. For instance, in relation to the writings of Petronius: "In the second chapter he is described as purchasing at a book shop a copy of his own work, the 'Satyricon.'" (better "Satura") while in the eleventh chapter he is said to be still at work upon his "Feast of Trimalchio." But the "Feast of Trimalchio" is not, as the author appears to think, a work separate from the "Satyricon," but is merely one of the episodes contained in that curious book, the best remaining specimen of the ancient novel. A fabulous saying which has been often misquoted in modern times is ascribed to Petronius in the misquoted portion. This is "ne sutor ultra crepidam"—properly "ne sutor supra crepidam."

Proper names are several times incorrectly given, as Vitellius for Vitellus, and Caius for Gaius. So, too, there are some historical errors, as for instance, where the slave of a Roman is described as pitted by the small-pox, when there is no record whatever to show that such a disease was known at that period. Archaeologically Professor Peck appears to think, a work separate from the "Satyricon," but is merely one of the episodes contained in that curious book, the best remaining specimen of the ancient novel. A fabulous saying which has been often misquoted in modern times is ascribed to Petronius in the misquoted portion. This is "ne sutor ultra crepidam"—properly "ne sutor supra crepidam."

As to delineation of historical characters, Peck believes the work to be faithful, a verdict that will be gratefully received by such of its readers as must trust to authorities like Professor Peck. For there is nothing that more disturbs the mind than the feeling of doubt or suspicion concerning the accuracy of recital in a book with which one becomes enamored. Any lingering distrust on that point, whether it arises from lack of knowledge of the facts or from doubt as to the reliability of asserted proofs, greatly lessens the value and pleasure one has the right to expect from an author's work.

Professor Peck thinks that he is fully justified in saying that Sienkiewicz has exaggerated the repulsive features in Nero's character and suppressed some redeeming traits. This moral monster is set before the reader with a vividness that is intense, but his vanity is exaggerated and his morbid greed for flattery, in fact, Professor Peck thinks that the Nero of the book is largely a caricature.

It is possible that this was the purpose of the author. That he handled his colors thus extravagantly and "piled them on" with set purpose. For while it is extravagantly drawn, as Professor Peck says, it is clear that Sienkiewicz intended to make Nero utterly repulsive, that the contrasts of his picture might be the stronger. In fact it is revealed to the close reader that the Nero of the volume is an exaggeration in detail, but with positive insistence that in all material concerns it is the Nero of truth.

Professor Peck takes no exception whatever to the descriptions of extravagant display of wealth in Rome, the gorgeous feasts, the great pageants, the shameless revels, and that wallow in license which is so repulsive while so dramatically powerful in description. The critic concedes also, that the picture of Rome of that day is correctly drawn, is not overcolored; but he adds a warning that readers of the book should keep in mind, namely that while Rome was what "Quo Vadis" tells us, it was not representative of the Roman Empire in the first century. The Capital was a seething mass of debauchery and corruption, but there was a wide moral difference between the City of Rome and the Empire as a whole.

As a matter of fact, the Roman city was, as an eminent modern historian has described her, the lightning-rod that drew upon itself all the bolts of horror and destruction, to leave the rest of the Empire blessed with smiling peace and political contentment, in its role of tributary, and purveyor to the capital. For it is not true that the provinces in the first century were tainted and terrorized as was the seat of government, and hence the folly is egregious of those who talk so glibly about the corruption of the Roman Empire as the cause of the Empire's ultimate dismemberment. These persons are, in fact, the same unsuspecting and guileless souls who think that the defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian war was due to moral causes and was a tribute to the superior virtue of the Germans—a pleasing tenet impossible to any one familiar with the darker phases of modern German life.

Rome itself, however, was the Rome that "Quo Vadis" reveals to us, its ablest men had long before laid by their old religion in everything except the picturesque and stately forms that still were vaguely reminiscent of the days of national virility; and they had begun to weary of the cold and shadowy philosophy that had for a time usurped the place of faith. And all through the lower strata of society a new belief was germinating with a vitality which, apart from a supernatural origin, laid an unshakable grasp upon the human heart, because it taught what neither the theology nor the philosophy of paganism had ever really cared to teach—the universal brotherhood of man.

A case has just been decided in New York, after years of litigation, that is to have a wonderful influence upon lumbering in the Adirondack and other regions. Mr. de Camp owns land through which runs the waters of a small stream that is the north fork of a larger stream known as the Moose River. A lumber company above him has been in the habit of improving the high-water season to float down the lesser stream large quantities of logs, which are taken thence into the river, and on to the saw mills on Black River and at Forestport. De Camp challenged the right of the company to float logs through his premises on the bosom of the creek. He claimed the right to the land under the shallow stream, because he owns the land on each side of it, and he claimed the sole use of the waters as they flow through the land, because they are upon his land; likewise he claimed the right to take the fish in the stream on his land, and to exclude others from doing so. The lumber company contested these claims, and in the lower courts Mr. de Camp won. The case then went the round of the upper courts, and now the last court of resort, the Court of Appeals, has also affirmed his claims, and he is in undisputed ownership of the creek and its waters, and the lumber company is finally out. The same decision will apply to the waters of the other branches of the Moose, which are also used for lumbering purposes, and also to Canada Creek, and all the logging streams of the Adirondack region. This puts a stop to denuding the hills except where there are lines of logging railway to carry the logs to the mills below. The New York papers say that the decision of the courts is recognized as just, and there is little regret expressed or felt over the outcome. But there is sympathy for the lumbermen that the law cannot be so far made yielding as to permit the vast quantity of logs already cut to be floated down from the great forest regions. All these are doomed to decay now, and such cut groups are so numerous as to involve some millions of money. But the decision must stand, for it is the law as interpreted by the New York courts, that streams not public highways, and which flow through private lands and farms, are the property of the owners of the lands, and also is the right to occupy them for any purpose, such as angling, rafting, boating, etc. The decision hits thousands of fishermen, and summer tourists who have for years been accustomed to go upon any lands they pleased to fish in streams flowing from beyond the private lands but through them. The remedy is two-fold—secure the consent of the owner of the land, or promote legislation that will enable the State to acquire forest lands and throw them open to the uses of all the people under proper regulations.

The Chicago "Record" contends that the deficit in the Postal Department is a discredit upon the Government operation of that enterprise. Why so? The scheme of the postal service never contemplated a profit. In fact, that there would be a deficit or loss was well understood when it was provided that a mail package should be carried 10,000 miles for A. B. for precisely the same charge made against C. D., whose package is carried but one mile. The service some time can be and will be made self-supporting, steadily and profitably, but it will not come about until the country is better provided with facilities for carriage of the mails to all sections which the law contemplates shall be served, no matter how sparse the population and distant the spot from commercial centers. But that the deficit can be greatly reduced, and the department brought near to a self-supporting basis very early, is true. What we need to do is to cut off three-fifths of the enormous tonnage of free matter; to cut out the device by which books pass through the mails as regular magazine issues; to require every department of Government to pay for use of the postal service the same as any other business concerns, instead of a good-sized portion of departmental cost being saddled upon the Postal Department; to greatly restrict the use of the mails for matter ranking as second class that has no business in that classification.

The New York "Evening Post" is no friend of the Dingley bill. On the contrary, it is its inveterate and consistent enemy. It should be pretty good authority, when it says: "We have said more than once that neither the Dingley tariff nor any other tariff is answerable for the present reductions of wages in New England. We have seen hints in the cotton-trade journal that one cause of the trouble is that New England manufacturers have not generally kept up with modern improvements in machinery and processes. Some few have done so, and these are still able to make a profit without reducing wages. Those who have relied on the tariff rather than on their own wits, are left in the lurch. They have not kept up with the world's procession; so they are now left in the rear and are 'taking it out of their help.'"

However, the "Post" thinks that the tariff bill made the New Englanders lazy, led them to rely more upon protective legislation than energy, and to close their eyes to changes going on in the manufacturing interests and localities of the United States.

The German Government has so far receded from its arbitrary decree excluding American fresh fruits as to admit the consignments now at the frontier. It is clear that Germany did not make its order of exclusion for fear of introduction of insect pests, but that been its reason it would have given notice in time to have prevented shipments being made, and consequent loss to innocent people. If Germany insists upon its order, which it is now understood includes fruits of all conditions, thus embracing dried fruits, it will become the American Government to retaliate sufficiently to bring Germany to a realizing sense of its folly. This Government will never raise a word of exception to any investigation and inspection of fruit shipments at the German border, nor to the exclusion of infected fruits or packages. But it should, as it does, object firmly to a sweeping and indiscriminating order such as that already made.

The effect of the tariff policy of this Government upon the silk industry is very marked. Home manufacture has been so encouraged that the French have realized that their business of sending silk to this country is in jeopardy. The result is that they are coming over to manufacture here. One Lyons firm has already secured ground for a plant, and the machinery is now upon the ground. But American workmen are to be employed at the looms, and only French skilled operatives enough to head the manufacturing departments.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

ITS REASONS FOR OPPOSING ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Millions for the Sugar Kings if They Can Defeat the Pending Treaty.

[From the Washington Star.] Statements are being made that the sugar trust will be benefited by the annexation of Hawaii, and that it is, therefore, supporting the treaty. On the other hand, it is said that the sugar trust will be injured by annexation, and that it is, therefore, opposing the treaty.

It may be taken for granted that the sugar trust will support or oppose the annexation according to its material interests are benefited or injured by that measure, for no one has ever charged the trust with being guided by sentiment or patriotism.

Whether annexation will benefit or injure the sugar trust does not depend upon argument or belief; it depends upon facts. What are the facts? The policy of the sugar trust, in common with that of every other trust, is to crush competition and obtain a monopoly of the market for their product. The product of the sugar trust, for which they seek a monopoly, is refined sugar.

There is no conceivable reason why the annexation of Hawaii will help the sugar trust in maintaining its monopoly, while there are manifest reasons why annexation will interfere therewith.

The tariff law levies a higher duty on refined and high-grade raw sugar than on low-grade raw sugar, thereby practically prohibiting the importation of refined and high-grade raw sugar into this country.

The trust has levied on refined and high-grade raw sugar from Hawaii, as well as from other countries, as the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty admits free of duty only dark or low-grade sugars.

As long, therefore, as Hawaii remains out of the Union its sugars cannot compete with the product of the sugar trust.

As soon, however, as Hawaii is within the boundaries of the Union it will be in a position to place high-grade raw or refined sugar upon the American market, and thereby become an immediate and direct competitor with the trust.

There is no likelihood that Hawaii will produce any amount of refined sugar, but there is every probability that it will produce a high-grade raw sugar, a wholesome and palatable article, which will be consumed without being refined, thereby depriving the trust of the profit upon just that amount of sugar.

Prior to the reciprocity treaty, when all sugars paid duty alike, the greater part of the Hawaiian crop was sold either to consumers or by way of "washed sugar." "Washed sugar" is produced by simply pouring a bucket of water into the drying centrifugal machine, which has the effect of washing off the thin film of molasses adhering to each grain of sugar, leaving a granulated sugar of sparkling whiteness, but without lowering its saccharine strength.

This sugar is preferred by many people to refined sugar, but, being unrefined, there is no profit to the refiner if this sugar is consumed, therefore, the interest of the trust is to prevent its sale. Hawaii, independent, cannot sell this sugar in the United States, because the duty excludes it; Hawaii, annexed, would be within the tariff wall, and could, therefore, sell this sugar in competition with refined sugar, leaving a granulated sugar of sparkling whiteness, but without lowering its saccharine strength.

A second reason why the sugar trust opposes annexation, and why it sought last year to secure the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, is that, under the annexation of Hawaii, Hawaiian sugar is bound to come to this country, as it secures more favorable terms here than elsewhere. The trust must either purchase it or it will go to possible rivals.

Since the trust has secured the practical monopoly of refining sugar in this country it has succeeded in controlling the entire Hawaiian crop until December 31st last, when its contract with the Hawaiian planters expired.

It has this year secured the control of the sugar crop of the Philippines. Davies, the English guardian of Princess Kaulani, and a few plantations controlled by Claus Spreckels, both of whom are opposing annexation, amounting to less than one-fifth of the total Hawaiian crop.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento, State of California. Attest: (Seal) WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk of said Board.

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By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento, State of California. Attest: (Seal) WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk of said Board.

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

The Great Statesman and Ex-Premier of Great Britain.

One of the greatest men of the world to-day is William Ewart Gladstone. He has just passed his eighty-eighth birthday anniversary, having been born in Liverpool, December 29, 1800. He was the son of a wealthy West India merchant. He was educated at Eaton, where he took the "double first" degree in 1831. He entered the House of Commons for the borough of Newark in 1832, where he continued as an advocate of the Peel or Tory party until 1851.

After refusing to hold office under Lord Derby in 1852 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Government formed by Earl of Aberdeen, and since then may be counted the leader of the Liberals. He served half a century in Parliament, and was the leader in many aggressive movements which have resulted in extending the British Empire. He is eloquent as well as being a statesman. He has never been the victim of poverty, but he would probably have overcome that difficulty even if he had.

McMurry sells groceries. Agent for Coronado water and Stockton sarsaparilla and iron. 531 M street.

THE PACIFIC STATES SAVINGS, LOAN AND BUILDING COMPANY.

The LARGEST and most PROSPEROUS Loan Association on the Coast. This company has reserved one thousand Class C Shares for Sacramento investors; now is the time to subscribe. Over thirty-five hundred shares have been sold in Sacramento. These shares are a desirable investment for those who wish to make a monthly deposit. There is no better, safer or more profitable system in this State. Net profits for the year ending July 31, 1897, over \$130,000. Deposits on shares can be withdrawn at any time, with 6 per cent interest, compounded annually. For shares or loans address C. W. REDFIELD, 725 G street, Sacramento. Shareholders paid 6 per cent per annum on deposits made by this company. ja9-1898

SALE OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY BONDS. NOTICE TO BIDDERS. SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County at their office on I street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Sacramento, California, on Saturday, February 12, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of bonds of Sacramento County, California, of the amount of \$75,000, being bonds No. 1 to 75 of \$1,000 each, running twenty years from their date and to be payable after the expiration of ten years from their date, at the pleasure of Sacramento County, said bonds being dated February 3, 1898, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of January, which bonds are issued pursuant to law and the special election held December 4, 1897, and are issued for the purpose of improving and macadamizing the highway known as the Highway No. 1, between the City of Sacramento and the town of Folsom. Said bonds are issued under Section 25, Subdivision 13, County Government Act, 1897. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, cash deposit or bond in an amount equivalent to 10 per cent of the aggregate amount of the bid submitted, and to be forfeited to Sacramento County in the event the bidder declines to purchase said bonds in conformity with the terms of his bid, if accepted, or to pay the cash therefor upon their delivery. The board reserves the right in its discretion to receive bids said bonds with said certified check, cash deposit or bond and reserves the right to reject any and all bids and the public good may require. Said bonds are to be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash in United States gold coin, to be paid to the County Treasurer on delivery of the bonds. By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento, State of California. Attest: (Seal) WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk of said Board. ja20-10t

TESLA COAL \$6 50 a Ton. Good heat; absolutely no soot. YALD TWENTY-FIELD and 15 STS. THE SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOAQUIN COAL CO. M. N. WINANS, Agent. Down Town Office, 704 K Street.

Don't Care a Continental! Many things there are a man "don't care a continental" about, but not so with his glass of BEER. That must be good, and to get it good he must buy the right kind. Of such kind is our NEW BREW LAGER. BUFFALO BREWING CO., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Squelching a Pompous Bishop. A pompous bishop was having his portrait painted, and after sitting for an hour in silence, he thought he would break the monotony. "How are you getting along?" he inquired. To his astonishment the artist, absorbed in his work, replied: "Move your head a little to the right, and shut your mouth." Not being accustomed to

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. Strictly first-class. Electric cars pass the door every three minutes. 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. ELLER, Mgr.

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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. Open day and night. BUCKMAN & CARLACHER, Proprietors. No. 1029 Second street, between J and K, Sacramento.

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