

DAILY RECORD-UNION ISSUED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office: Third Street, between J and K. THE DAILY RECORD-UNION. A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE. For one year \$3.00 For six months \$1.50 For three months \$1.00

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

Weather Forecast. Northern California - Fair Thursday; cooler in the interior; westerly winds; fog in the morning along the coast.

THEY DO THEIR BEST.

In view of the inordinate boasting frequently indulged in by evening papers in regard to their superior advantages for giving the news to the public, the question is often asked: "Why is it, if the evening paper possesses so many advantages that all of the great newspapers of the world are morning papers?"

Those of the evening papers which amount to anything take the Associated Press dispatches and it must be said for many of them that they handle the material furnished them with great skill and in a manner to make a fine showing on very little. By means of extravagant headings, covering not only what is contained in the dispatches but what they expect will be the sequel of the story, they succeed in conveying the idea that they are publishing all the news.

It can readily be seen, therefore, that the evening paper covers the news—so far as fresh news is concerned—from 5 a. m. to 2 or 4 p. m., while the morning paper covers it for the whole twenty-four hours. It is for this reason that the evening papers are required to pay only a very small amount compared to that paid by the morning papers for the Associated Press service.

When these facts are considered there is no longer anything strange in the fact, which is unquestioned, that all of the great newspapers of the world are morning papers.

THE BEGINNING OF PRECEDENTS.

International lawyers are reported as saying that there is no precedent for the intervention by one nation in the affairs of another on the grounds of humanity. Indeed! Well, that good old stand-by commentator, Wheaton, says there is a principle justifying it, but the inhumanity "must be extreme."

The Duke of Veragua, whom we treated so royally when he was over here in 1894, does not like President McKinley and calls him a "suttler." The President is to be congratulated

when the capacity of the Spanish tongue for bad language is considered. The Duke can rest assured that we know now that he is of blue blood and sun-refined.

A PROTEST THAT COMES TOO LATE.

The Spanish press is now declaring that the assertion by the United States of the right to intervene in the Cuban case is offensive, and may be taken to be an act of war. With this they are seeking to anger the Spanish people the more, and to stir them to greater hostility towards America. But all this is a sudden awakening on the part of the press.

In his last message to Congress President Cleveland said that when it became manifest that Spain was unequal to the task of dealing with the insurrection in Cuba, that her sovereignty was extinct in the island, for all purposes of rightful existence; "when the struggle for its maintenance has degenerated into a hopeless strife, meaning only the useless sacrifice of life and the destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict," then and in that event the United States of America will have met a condition "in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will have been superseded by higher obligations which we must recognize and discharge."

Now that, as has been well pointed out by a San Francisco contemporary, was the assertion of the right to intervene. Such assertion, it is conceded by all writers on international law, may be accepted as an unfriendly declaration. But if it is not so received, and no protest is made against it, concurrence in its rightfulness is conceded. Spain did not protest against that expression. She, therefore, admitted that there might arise conditions under which we would be justified in intervening.

When Mr. McKinley came into office in 1897, in his first message he asserted the right of the United States to intervene in Cuban affairs, whenever in its judgment the need developed. Shortly after that he instructed our Minister at Madrid to inform the Spanish Government that the United States would wait "only a reasonable time for Spain to establish her authority and restore peace and order in Cuba," and that "an indefinite period could not be contemplated" for such waiting.

Spain did not protest against this assertion of the right to intervene. She has at no time since objected to it, or taken it, as she had a right to do, to be an unfriendly expression. On the contrary she replied to us with diplomatic courtesy, saying that she was doing, and would do all that was necessary to pacify the island.

It is, therefore, now too late for the Spanish to raise the objection that the assertion of the right to intervene is offensive. She has conceded that right. From the time President Grant asserted it and advised its application and an enforcement with arms; from the time when in 1896 the Senate and House of Representatives asserted it by joint resolution, to this hour Spain has not only not protested, but has admitted the right and accepted the assertion of it, as not unfriendly, or cause for war. She is now too late with her protest.

SPAIN'S HASTE TO RECOGNIZE OUR REBELS.

Those who are for further temporizing with Spain and giving greater time to that nation before recognizing a state of belligerency on the Island of Cuba between the insurgent force and the Spanish force, are glib in denying that Spain recognized the Confederates with undue haste.

To set at rest beyond all question of debate the contention referred to we quote a few historical lines from a report made to the United States Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations January 29, 1896, in support of resolutions favoring recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban rebels. The committee said: "The last great precedent was that of the civil war which broke out in the United States in the spring of 1861. In that instance without waiting for the outbreak of actual hostilities, further than the bloodless attack on Fort Sumter and its surrender April 13, 1861, the British Government issued its proclamation of neutrality on the 13th of May following, before it had received official information that war existed, except as a blockade of certain insurgent ports. The French Government acted in concert with Great Britain but delayed the official announcement until June. The Spanish Government issued its proclamation of belligerency June 17th, and the first battle of our war was not fought until July 21st, nor known at Madrid until August."

Unless we are greatly misled by news advices in this country the people of Spain are systematically deceived. The real news is kept from them. They are fed by a fiery press with matter that passes official censorship, and labor under the impression that with their 17,000,000 against our 73,000,000 they have but a summer day's task in the way of wiping the earth with us. On this side of the water we are probably somewhat misled by underestimates of Spanish strength and resource, and the aid Spain may be able to command from friendly monarchies in the way of money loans. Nevertheless, it is perfectly clear that if the Spanish could be informed, as are other peoples, of the exact facts in the case of Cuba and in the matter of the Maine, there would be less fiery spirit manifest among them. But then, 68 per cent. of the Spanish neither read nor write, and take their news from the gossip of the town common and the bull ring.

Evidently Spain bases her hope for a peaceful settlement of the Cuban question upon the expectation that the United States would compel the Cuban insurgents to accept home rule, with allegiance to the Spanish crown acknowledged, and a Viceroy ruling in the island. But this hope cannot be realized.

First, the insurgents will not consent to any such adjustment, and second, the American people will not be a party to any action that compels an unwilling people to accept monarchical rule.

THE SAN BERNARDINO "SUN" WARMS THE FOREST RESERVES TO THE STOCK MEN

The San Bernardino "Sun" warns the people that unless something is done right away, the movement to reopen the forest reserves to the stock men will achieve success. It adds that the scheme is to open them to a favored few sheep men, who will be permitted to drive in their flocks while all others are kept out, and it winds up by charging that the scheme has its birth in the conspiracy of a few modest Los Angeles farmers. We do not share fear with the "Sun." That such an effort is afoot is true, but the Federal Government is not so easily moved upon as our contemporary fears. It will not make any such order without giving opportunity for a hearing on the part of friends of forest preservation. However, the "Sun's" alarm may serve a good purpose. But it should reflect that permission granted to drive stock "across" the reservations to green feed in greater altitudes, is not opening the reservations by any means.

Spain's offer to give the Cubans a government much like that of the States of the American Union, if made in those words, becomes absurd. With us the States make up the Federal Government which is born of these independent sovereignties. But Cuba could not have any such government while compelled to recognize a superior power and authority outside of the home Government in the island. A system of independent States such as ours, with allegiance due to a distant or any monarchy, is inconsistent with a free government or genuine home rule. The English system is the nearest approach to it, but it is not parallel with the American.

It is said in the dispatches that the Pope expresses his friendship for the cause of Spain in Cuba and gives the Government his blessing and prayers for its success. Either the Pope is lied about, or he is not the Christian he is reputed to be, perhaps the old man is in his dotage, and forgets that the people of Cuba as well as those of Spain are of his spiritual fold. This is a case in which the church should either keep hands off, or pray for both sides with equal fervor, and thus even things up between the people of its faith.

Anna Held, the beautiful French soprano, disappoints San Franciscans because she is "too modest." It is a pity, to be sure, that San Francisco should be so cruelly abused in the region of its exuberant fancy and erotic imagination.

Honorable nations do not provoke wars for mere love of fighting. Nor do they cowardly sneak out of them for fear of punishment. The just quarrel is armed with the right, and the honorable man or nation never engages in an unjust one.

LILLIAN BELL AS A SAILOR.

She Travels Better Flat When Voyaging on the English Channel.

"In crossing the Channel there is everything in knowing how," writes Lillian Bell, describing her yachting experiences on the English Channel, in the "Ladies' Home Journal." "I have discarded the private stateroom. It is too expensive, and I am not a bit less uncomfortable than when occupying six feet in the settee in the ladies' cabin, with my feet in the flowers of another woman's hat. In fact, I prefer the latter. The only woman is always too ill to protest or to move. I have, by long and patient practice, proved to my own satisfaction what serves me best in case of seasickness. I will not stay on deck. I will not eat or drink anything to cure it. I will not sit up, and I will not keep my hat on. When I go on board of a Channel steamer my first act is to shake hands with my friends and go below. There I present the stewardess with a modest testimonial of my regard. I also give her my ticket. Then I select the most desirable portion of the settee, near a porthole, from which I can get fresh air. I take off my hat and lie down. The steamer may not start for an hour. No matter. There I am, and there I stay. The Channel may be as smooth as glass, but I never better flat. Like manuscript, I am not to be rolled. Sometimes I am not ill at all, but I freely confess that those times are infrequent and disappointing."

La Donna Della Finestra.

Beneath the veil and shadow of her tresses Her deepening eyes dwell on me evermore. With such a look perchance as Mary wore. When Gabriel met her by the water-places. Hers is that vineblood with the South as it is. 'Tis his passion leaves her, this I know. Chaste as the Virgin's self; if 'twere not so She looked not thus on me nor I on her.

And I have often pleaded with her to say Whether she loved and lost, or loves and dreams. Or is not yet to love, and still it seems She will not soon be my lucky. But holds her secret in some world of years. Strange to our death, unwithered by our tears. —N. F. in Black and White.

When Putting Away Furs.

Shake and brush the furs thoroughly, hanging them in the open air—in the sun if possible. Wrap them closely in stout wrapping paper, being careful that no rent exists to give entrance to the wandering moth; tie the parcel firmly, then inclose it in an outside wrapper of paper, pasting up the ends, and one need have no fear of moths.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Sensitive Point.

"Yes," said Colonel Stillwell, "I shall probably join the army if there is any fighting to be done, and with the less hesitation the more reason."

My motives could not be misconstrued. Nobody could accuse me of adopting that method of securing a title which I already hold by popular acclamation, huh.—Washington Star.

An Explanation.

"Why do they speak of it as matrimonial harness?" asked the inquisitive boarder. "Because," Asbury Peppers explained, "it begins with a bridal and usually ends with one or the other having a bit of a cinch."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Utah Republican Press: It happens that it is greatly to our interest to buy some foreign warships, not only to strengthen our navy, but even more to keep them out of the hands of an adversary. Of course the trade is for cash, and it is to be noted that the Brazilian ships cost in gold less than half the amount that would have been demanded for them in silver. The same is true of all war material purchased in Europe. Gold passes anywhere in the world at the coinage value, while silver is accepted only as bullion outside of the country where it is coined. If anyone had taken the floor in the Chicago convention and suggested that the day might come when we should find it highly expedient to buy foreign warships in a hurry he would have been hailed down as a visionary, and totally lacking in patriotism.

THE PRIMARY LAW.

Stockton Record: The law was complex and cumbersome, but it was merely an experiment and an earthquake might have come along and paralyzed some of its absurdities after a while. It was intended to make another start at governmental supervision of primaries. That is, the Supreme Court has made it very difficult to legislate against political crimes—the worst crimes of the day—those that are undermining the purity of the ballot box and the independence of the citizen. Yet the regulation of primary elections and the protection of every citizen in the right to participate in the initial movements for selecting officials is one of the coming issues. Some political plan will be evolved out of the present agitation in the East, and California will come trailing tardily into line after a few years more of political suffering. What we want and need is a primary law that will not permit the San Francisco push to rule both parties, or all parties in this State.

THE PRIMARY LAW.

Alameda Argus: In view of the enormous work and trouble incident to the drafting and enactment of the primary election law, which has come to naught through the decision of the Supreme Court, the query suggests itself, Why not let the State of California enact upon bills before they are formally enacted, and if they are lame indicate where, and what will cure them? Not only the primary law, but many others, have been enacted and put in force, only to be ruthlessly wiped off the books by the court when it suited somebody's purpose to test their legality. This in many instances results in the greatest confusion and injury. Many times the uncertainty of the legality of a law hinders improvements and prevents important projects being carried out. We see nothing in violation of good sense or reasonableness in having the constitution so that when it is desired the Supreme Court can pass upon the legality of a bill which it is proposed to enact into a law. Precedents and usage, of course, would be all against it, but the proposition would have a strong support in common sense.

EVILS OF BONDING PRIVILEGES.

Tacoma Ledger: In reply to an interpellation of the opposition in the Dominion Parliament, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, asserted that there was no truth in the report that the Canadian Government would hereafter allow American vessels to transport merchandise into a Canadian port to another. This is a plain and authentic statement of the situation so far as the Dominion is concerned. No American vessel can carry a pound of freight between Canadian sea or lake ports. Canada has a perfect right to give protection to its own vessels in this matter.

THE UNITED STATES DOES THE SAME THING TO THE GREAT BENEFIT OF ITS COASTING AND LAKE FLEET, BUT IT DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH, FOR WHILE PROTECTING ITS OWN COASTING FLEET FROM THE INTERFERENCE AND COMPETITION OF CANADIAN VESSELS, IT LEAVES OPEN THE GATE TO THE CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The Canadian railways, which can do just what is prohibited to Canadian vessels and is allowed to interfere on greatly advantageous terms with not only our American railways but our vessels. Our Government permits the Canadian railways, without giving any consideration to the transportation of merchandise from Buffalo to Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Duluth, or from Boston or New York to San Francisco, and between other points, and vice versa.

LET'S DO SOMETHING.

Napa Register: With every right effort on the part of the National Administration to ward it off, war seems inevitable. In the name of a common humanity this country must do something toward giving permanent relief to the struggling Cubans. We may see the day when the ships to Havana and with it our prayers for the people's deliverance—we may talk and temporize, for the sake of peace—but if the Weyler spirit in Spain refuses to honor our good will and persists in striking down and starving the helpless people we seek to help from perishing, people heroic measures must be applied. By armed intervention this Government must say: "I am to some extent, at least, my brother's keeper."

REASON TO HONOR HIM.

Riverside Press: Before we are through with this Spanish business the people will see abundant reason to honor President McKinley for his firmness and prudence. He has insisted upon waiting till time was ripe for an impartial and competent tribunal had reported on the Maine disaster. When that is done the delegates to conventions had on the subject will be ready to back up any demands he may make. The President has taken time to be sure he was right, and when the proper moment comes, no one will criticize the speed with which he goes ahead.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS.

Santa Rosa Republican: There is real need of strong legislation for the control of primary elections in the larger cities is generally admitted. As it is and has been for many years there have been no fair primaries in such places. The bosses of all parties have been naming the delegates to conventions in the big cities, and the mass of the voters have been virtually disfranchised at the place in our political system calling for the highest wisdom and patriotism. It seems that this condition is to continue at least for some time to come, and its effect is sure to be bad on the coming State conventions and the next Legislature.

There is quite general agreement to the proposition that the bona fide members of any political party should con-

trol its affairs, and that every member of any party should have equal voice and vote in doing this. In the country districts and smaller towns this is now the general rule, and little need be attempted in regard to them. But the demoralization of politics in the cities is an evil that the best men of all parties have determined must be stopped, and if Senatorial lawyers cannot do the subject justice it is about time the laymen tried their hand at drafting a bill for its suppression.

A SCORE TO SETTLE.

Stockton Mail: We have a black score to settle with Spain—a black score of our own. The ghosts of our murdered seamen still cry to us for vengeance. To a man the nation believes that the gallant fellows who died in the harbor of Havana were done to death by Spanish treachery. And we will yet have a fearful retribution for that accursed settlement. Let no man doubt that the President may be weak, that Congress may be held in the Speaker's masterful hand. But that wrath of the people that long has smoldered will yet burst into an angry blaze that shall utterly consume all which stands in its way. That day is near at hand, if the signs do not lend all too cowardly and accursed tactics of the undamned villains and dogs who would have the flag spit upon and a whole people butchered, raped, starved and tortured to death rather than that the stock market should suffer to well to hide themselves. It is time for Wall street to take its hands off the Government.

IT IS A SHAME.

Stockton Independent: It is a shame that there should be at such a time as this any American with so rancorous and prejudiced a nature as to seek by word or deed to impede a peaceful and honorable settlement of the Government that have arisen between this Government and the Government of Spain. It is a shame that any citizen of the United States, endowed with the full privileges and protection of its laws, who so little appreciates the tremendous advantages of such citizenship, as to stab the Government in the back when it is engaged with a foreign enemy. It is a shame that there are so many men in America enjoying the responsibility of influence and entrusted with those dangerous instruments, education and unbounded license of speech—who will so abuse their trust as to join the Spaniards at such a moment in trying to embarrass the Government in a time of critical excitement if not of actual peril.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

Los Angeles Times: A Cincinnati schoolboy proposes a subscription in every schoolhouse in the land to build a monitor to be called "The American Boy," which shall be presented to the Government. That youth is a type of the young patriots that this great country of ours is growing up to fight its future battles of both war and peace. God bless the American boy, anyway; he is just about the most manly and splendid thing that ever occurred.

WHY THE SWEAT?

Stockton Mail: The intense anxiety which the rainless days bring to all ought to be a lesson on the foolishness of staking everything on the result of one crop. It may seem a small thing, but it is a fact that three or four continuous utter failures of the wheat crop would be in the long run a benefit to this section. Wheat is the crop peculiarly suited to those regions where winter wraps the land in snow and sheets it in ice six months in the year, and a crop upon which the magnificent climate and soil of California should have their capacities wasted.

In small, diversified farming lies the ultimate prosperity of this great valley. It is capable of supporting millions of people in comfort and ease. A few thousands now cultivating its soil are sweating with fear lest they will not reap harvest enough to pay for the labor of sowing.

INDUSTRIES IN FULL SWING.

Los Angeles Express: Bank clearances for the week ending March 29th in over fifty cities show a use of money in industries 25 1/2 per cent more than last year in the corresponding week. Only three cities report a falling off in the use of funds. The increases are pretty evenly distributed over all parts of the country. The general stimulus to business is the increased foreign demand for American products. The exports for February were \$15,000,000 more in value than for the same month a year ago. Not only the products of the soil figure in this, but also manufactures. Cotton, woolen and other goods, and iron and steel which was almost immovable during the great strike in England, is now in active demand, and sales on European account are very large. For three weeks the export movement of wheat was over 10,000,000 bushels, as compared with 4,500,000 in a similar period last spring. Iron workers' contracts for 12,000 tons of products for Australia, 10,000 for South Africa, and 15,000 tons for old England.

OF SOME IMPORTANCE.

Oakland Enquirer: An issue of some importance has been raised by the proposition to throw open the new Government forest reserves in California during the coming summer to the sheep, which, under the law, are not allowed to run in these forest reservations, but the President has power to make exceptions. The coming season promises to be a terribly severe one upon the stock unless the forest reservations are thrown open to the sheep many flocks will starve to death.

Dr. Siegest's Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator, is used over the whole civilized world. Beware of imitations.

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to San Diego, from the Sierra to the sea, the name and fame of New Brew Lager

is known to the vast army of consumers who appreciate and demand a high grade article of beer.

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MRS. PINKHAM TALKS ABOUT OVARITIS.

Letter from Mrs. Carrie F. Tremper that all Suffering Women Should Read.

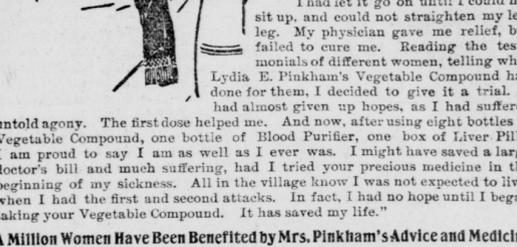
Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation with all its terrors may easily result from neglect.

The fullest counsel on this subject can be secured without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and asking for her advice. Your letter will be confidential and seen by women only.

Mrs. Carrie F. Tremper, Lake, Ind., whose letter we print, is only one of many that have been cured of ovarian troubles by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was suffering from congestion of the ovaries, misplacement of the womb, irregular, scanty, and painful menstruation, also kidney trouble. I had let it go on until I could not sit up, and could not straighten my left leg. My physician gave me relief, but failed to cure me. Reading the testimonials of different women, telling what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for them, I decided to give it a trial. I had almost given up hope, as I had suffered untold agony. The first dose helped me. And now, after using eight bottles of Vegetable Compound, one bottle of Blood Purifier, one box of Liver Pills, I am proud to say I am as well as I ever was. I might have saved a large doctor's bill and much suffering, had I tried your precious medicine in the beginning of my sickness. All in the village know I was not expected to live, when I had the first and second attacks. In fact, I had no hope until I began taking your Vegetable Compound. It has saved my life."

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine



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