DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES.

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

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

Weather Forecast.

For Northern California—Fair Monday; warmer in the interior; northerly winds.

THE REPORT OF AN ARMISTICE PROFFER.

A Madrid dispatch says that at the intercession of the Pope and the Powers the Spanish Government has granted an armistice in Cuba. On the assumption that this is verity, let us examine the matter. An armistice is, according to the lexicographers and the technical and common meaning of the word, a convention or agreement arrived at between two or more contending powers by which there is effected a temporary cessation of hostilities, for any purpose the agreement may recite. Almost always, however, an armistice is for the purpose of considering suggestions and means to the permanent cessation of hostilities, and hence it is that an armistice is always hailed as the harbinger of peace, as indicating a disposition to substitute reason and concessions for brute force and stubborn passion.

While it is perfectly true that such a thing must have the co-operation of two or more parties, it is also true that it must first be proposed by one of them. It cannot emanate from both simultaneously. In this case it comes from the Spanish Government, and to be effective it must, of course, be accepted and agreed to by the Cuban insurgents. The offer is in itself practically a confession of the belligerent character of the other party. To this date Spain has steadfastly denied such character to the insurgents. The proffer of an armistice cannot, however, be considered a binding recognition of belligerency, since it is a direct and right-angled departure from the hostile attitude.

If the party to whom the offer of an armistice is made declines to accept it, if agreement upon terms cannot be reached, then, of course, it fails. In this case, if present advices are to be relied upon, Spain has made the United States a third party to the proposed armistice, as it is provided that we must withdraw our fleets from our own waters contiguous to Cuban waters, and cease to render material and moral support to the insurgents. That the people of the United States have been giving both to the Cuban rebels will not be denied by any one sensible of the truth. But here comes what we fear will be a very serious hitch, namely, the United States Government cannot admit that it has been giving aid to the rebels, since as a Government it has not done so. It cannot reply that moral support will not be given to them, since it has no control over moral forces of that character operating among the people. But so far as the Government is concerned, it can say that it will not, pending the armistice, act in any way to give comfort to either side to the quarrel. It cannot by any such concession, however, admit that it has failed of its duty in the past to prevent material aid being sent in to the insurgents in violation of the neutrality laws.

If the terms of the proposed armistice specifically recite that this Government shall "cease to give aid to the rebels," we fear very much that the term will be taken at Washington to be offensive, since it implies that in the past the United States Government has been a secret ally of the insurgents. Here, then, is a difficulty of the most grave character standing in the way of what all good citizens should desire, a peaceful settlement of the present troubles, which seem to be about to culminate in war.

Assuming that the Cuban rebels accept the offer of armistice, the reported terms involving the United States, we fear, will be ill received at Washington, and still more complicate matters. But if peace is so desirable—and who will venture to say that it is not?—should this great and generous people stand for a technical wording of terms in the way of its accomplishment? Should this free people become the stumbling-block over which the last hope for peace and prosperity for Cuba shall trip and fall into the ditch of war?

These are the questions Americans who consider the interests of their own land and of Cuba as well should ask themselves, and respond with the prompt answer, "No." We can waive any and all verbiage, any and all diplomatic sensitiveness, for the sake of a peaceful settlement and the avoidance of bloodshed over the question of Cuba's political future and present unhappy condition. Shall this great nation in this crisis stand like a sulky child and refuse to cast its vote for the blessings of peace rather than the horrors of war, horrors intensified a hundredfold since the time of the last struggle in arms in which this nation engaged?

The San Francisco "Post" points out that the whole country is horrified and made dumb with horror over the sudden crushing out of life from a hundred human beings by the descent of an avalanche in Alaska, but at the same time there are people among us who talk glibly of a war in which a single shot may scatter the mangled remains of several hundreds of brave men over the ocean's breast, and send to the bottom gallant craft costing the nation millions of dollars. This, not as the result of accident or the inevitable, but of the deliberation of war, the outcome of the heavy-lunged and loud-mouthed shouters for war who will remain at home and write yellow editorials about war's management and criticise brave men who die in the battle's shock.

CENSORSHIP METHODS.

The censors of the press in Spain and Cuba are having a hard time of it just now and have been sweating under labor for some weeks. They are paid a princely salary, but really what we can discover of their work fails to establish a just claim to the wage, for they are at best a lot of bunglers.

Newspaper publishers and news gathering must be delightful under such censorship as is exercised in Austria and Spain. The censor receives every line of proof that is to be prepared for press and all copy of news notes made by newsgatherers. He and his assistants, who are very numerous, then read it all and seek to read between lines also, to drag out some hidden meaning or covert design. Whatever he suspects as being of dangerous tone he eliminates with a single stroke of the pencil. All that appearing doubtful he changes, or indicates what change must be made by the editors of the several departments of the paper or by the news collector.

But it happens that in cities this supreme officer must have so many assistants to aid him, that he is often placed in a most ridiculous position by the wide difference of opinion among these aids as to what is dangerous, what is insulting, what is discreet, and that which, however true, ought to be withheld from the public. When there is hot dispute between these aids he may be appealed to, but he seldom has time in which to pass upon these matters. He indicates his policy and his instructions, and his lieutenants are trusted for most part to carry out the same.

At times these leeches suck the life blood out of a paper and leave it without color or tone. At other times they refuse to interfere and let the paper run a few days perfectly free, only to bring it up suddenly with a round turn, and compel it to humiliate itself by a course opposed to all it has previously held. Of course these censors are loved by the men of the press. Of course they appeal to the Government in a way to keep the censor in hot water. Especially do these men of the editorial staff raise merry mischief for the censors' corps when that which is prohibited in one paper is freely allowed in another or when an article or item in one paper is allowed to pass without modification, and in another the same order of article, or the same report of fact is cut, slashed and ruined. When such "scoops" happen the atmosphere in the office of the censor is made sulphurous by the newspapermen who venture to enter the den of these autocrats, but the censor only smiles and proceeds to jot down notes of revenge.

It is said that the grant of an armistice, or Cuban recognition, or one as the result of the other, will still leave the Maine disaster an open question. That is true. It must be settled hereafter. It is not a part of the question whether peace shall come to Cuba, independence, recognition of belligerency, succor of the suffering and restoration of prosperous conditions to an impoverished community of insular people. When it comes to adjustment of the Maine disaster, we must proceed from the ground work of the Court of Inquiry erected by ourselves. That finding was, that the court was unable, in the light of all its research, to fix the responsibility for the loss of the Maine. Before, therefore, we can more than demand indemnity for the loss of the ship because of the lamentable occurrence happening in the harbor of a friendly power which was bound to reasonably safeguard our vessel in those waters, we must lay the foundation for the advancement of a direct charge and its strong support, that Spain is responsible in another way for the loss of the ship and our officers and men who met their death in the harbor of Havana. To the clear reasoning mind that must be apparent. We have not notified Spain that we hold her responsible, that we hold her accountable either for treacherous act or culpable negligence or stupid neglet of ordinary precaution. All that has been dispatched to Spain is a copy of the findings of our Court of Inquiry, in which the last words are the two verdicts that the ship was destroyed by reason of the explosion of a submarine mine, and that we were unable, to that date, to fix upon the party responsible therefor. Until we have done two things, therefore, we are not in a position, comporting with our rank and dignity as a nation, to view the Maine disaster as a cause for war. Those two things are notification sent to Spain that we hold her responsible. Secondly, the searching out of evidence that will fix the responsibility. Nations do not go to war upon mere suspicion. They do not guess at cause for war. They must have justifiable and substantial reasons to show for such awful resort.

Beginning February 25th, and continuing to latest report, April 1st, the input of foreign gold into this country has been $1,500,000 a day, or in all about $45,000,000. The statistical showing now is that the United States has $3 per capita more of money than it had April 1, 1897. In no year since 1892 have we had so much money in the country as at this time.

The idea that hanging for killing is played out in California must be abandoned. Five murderers have been worked off at the State prisons within the last few weeks, and eleven others are to tread in the same mill presently that grinds out the wrath of outraged society, and the commands of the law.

WITH OUR WARSHIPS.

DAILY ROUTINE ON BOARD AT DRY TORTUGAS.

Jack of the Navy and His Officers Busy With New Drills and Maneuvers.

If the Creator of the universe has made a more barren and desolate spot than Tortugas it has not been discovered by man. Fortunately fer our gallant tars who are at present stationed there, they are not compelled to live ashore. Life on shipboard may have its discomforts, but they are as nothing compared with existence on Tortugas.

Nothing grows on the reef. It is an arid waste. Fort Jefferson and the barracks are about the only objects that greet the vision. Aside from the garrison, the only inhabitants are a few fishermen, who eke out a miserable existence. It is not a pretty place to look at.

But our gulf fleet is not anchored at Tortugas. The reef is a sort of cruising center, but the vessels are constantly being moved about. One day a ship may be at Tortugas and the next day at Key West. So the awful monotony that hangs over the barren reef is somewhat relieved.

THE FLEET AT TORTUGAS.

We have quite a fleet in these waters. Cruising about are the New York, the Massachusetts, the Indiana, the Iowa, the Texas, the Marblehead, the Detroit, the Nashville, the Vesuvius and the Fern, while the two torpedo boats, Cushing and Ericsson, are also here. And the crews are taking life quite seroiusly. The decks in evening hours no longer echo to the slap of feet in hornpipe dances, and the tattoo call, sounded at 9 o'clock o' nights, generally finds all of the men who are not on duty ensconced in hammocks and asleep.

No, the men in blue have no heart for mirth these days. They are all serious now, and have been since their lost consort of the fleet, the gallant Maine—

Hove up her battered sides,
And carried her million pounds in steel
To the shark and the corpse-fed eel.

The men here are busy thinking of that horror, and they are thinking, too, of what might have caused that wreck in Havana harbor. They are doing much else besides thinking, as a visit to any of the vessels any day except Sunday will show.

CHANGES IN ROUTINE.

The even tenor of navy life has undergone a striking change. Long established routines have been flung aside and new ones substituted. Previous to that fateful February 15th navy jack and his officers had considerable time to call their own, with now and then a jaunt ashore, but now they have found a period "when it's always double drill and no canteen."

The new order of things is accepted as a matter of course, and crews that a few weeks ago might have commented on any such abrupt change with deep sea ability and forecastle point go about their multiplied tasks with never a word of marvel or murmur of complaint. Old timers, who would have been scandalized at the idea of clearing ship for action for drill purposes at shorter intervals than once a month, find no astonishment in being ordered to "clear ship for action" three and four times a week and sometimes oftener.

And you may believe that in these exercises of preparing for battle nothing is neglected that will tend to insure victory over a foe, and very little is left undone that would be done in case the vessels were being prepared for actual conflict. That little mainly consists in the throwing overboard of articles and such pieces of deck furniture as would be in the way, and the lowering and sending adrift of all boats, as it is believed that these in action would soon be knocked into splinters.

This disposition of the boats adds the danger of being drowned to that of being shot, but as Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, the Maine's valiant executive, has tersely expressed it, "fighting cannot be made a safe business."

A DAY WITH JACK.

In this somewhat weary iteration of shipboard life, as it is here at present, most all days look alike to Jack. At the behest of the boatswain's mate he tumbles out of his hammock at half past 5 in the morning, and after disposing of his cup of hot coffee splashes water along the deck and on the wet planking stretches out such pieces of his wearing apparel as are in need of scrubbing and attacks them with brush and soap. His clothing placed on the line to dry, his next duty is to scrub the deckand generally clean ship.

After the decks have been dried down and every blemish removed from the paintwork, the call to breakfast is sounded and the meal pennant is sent aloft to notify all concerned that the crew is at breakfast and not to be disturbed without good reason. During this breakfast hour, the crew array themselves in the uniform prescribed for the day, and then when pipes are finished the brass work of the ship is polished until a myriad little suns wink from the glistening metal. Gun crews, in the meantime, clean and oil the various parts of their pieces, and the inspection call, sounded at half-past 9 o'clock, finds the ship, her battery and her crew ready for the eyes of the inspecting officers. Then follows a muster of the various divisions and this completed, the drill set for the day is on.

As I have said, "clear the ship for action" has become a favorite exercise of late. This is followed by an exercise of the men at the guns—loading and firing, dummy charges, training the guns from one point to another, collision drill and all the rest that goes with modern warfare afloat.

NO CHILD'S PLAY, THIS.

Well nigh breathless from exertion are the men when the drill is over, for celerity in every movement is insisted upon. If, for instance, the guns are trained ahead and the order is given to train abeam or astern, the heavy rifles must be swung around on the instant, and so it goes throughout.

Dinner comes with the noon hour, and at 1 o'clock drill recommences. Some of the divisions are exercised in signals, some in small arms, others at boat drill and some at target practice. This target practice is largely of the sub-caliber sort and is intended to make the men expert marksmen with the heavy guns without unnecessary expenditure of heavy ammunition.

To accomplish this small rifle tubes are fitted in the bore of the big guns and these are fired at targets anchored about the ships, the target corresponding in size to the size of the small missiles that are fired at them. This is considered excellent practice, for its results have shown that a gun captain who can hit one of the small targets with the small bullet can strike a large target with the larger missile.

READY TO TURN IN.

When retreat from drill is sounded, the call for setting up exercise is heard, and this summons all hands on deck. This exercise is for the purpose of keeping the crew in fine physical condition, and when it is over the men are ready for supper and supper is ready for them. Tattoo is sounded at 9 o'clock, the quarter watch is set and the day's work is done.

This setting of a quarter watch instead of the ordinary anchor watch is also something new. The old rule was to detail a man from each gun division to stand four-hour watches during the night, along with the officer of the deck, the quartermaster and the sentries. But that is changed now, and an entire quarter watch is kept on duty at night. This watch is sufficiently numerous, in case of sudden surprise, to keep the enemy engaged until their comrades can rush to their assistance.

With all this drill and watchfulness, there is one day of immunity from the first, but the other is never relaxed. That day is Sunday. After the morning muster and inspection the men can do as they please. They generally spend it in writing letters, sewing, reading, smoking and spinning yarns. —Tortugas Correspondent New York Herald.

ROBLEY D. EVANS.

"Fighting Bob," the Captain of the Battleship Iowa.

In naval warfare a poor vessel with a good Captain beats a good vessel with a poor one. The battleship Iowa with her new Captain, Robley D. Evans, better known as "Fighting Bob,' is one of the best ships of the United States navy and is far ahead of others in regard to her Captain.

Robert M. Evans was a cadet at Annapolis when the civil war broke out. He was from Virginia and stuck to the Union, while his brother went to the Confederacy. They come of a fighting family. Captain Evans is a typical tar, bluff, bronzed, jovial and energetic. He recently made the remark, speaking of the Spanish possibilities, that if he could have his way they would speak nothing but Spanish in h—— for the next five years. He is a social favorite in Washington, and was a warm personal friend of President Cleveland, who took him along on many of his fishing trips. Captain Evans has a bullet in his knee which he got in the attack on Fort Fisher.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Sacramento, April 11, 1898:

LADIES' LIST.

Banks, Mrs George	Martin, Mrs J C
Barker, Miss Myrtle	McMillan, Miss Zoa
Bohmen, Miss A	Mezgar, Miss Birdie
Boyd, Miss Lillie	Mixer, Mrs M E
Brown, Mrs Ella	Morelli, Mrs M
Campbell, Miss M	Mullar, Mrs Bertha
Clark, Mame	Niery, Mrs Jennie
Curry, Mrs Wm E	Ohrer, Miss Jessie
Dilley, Mrs Carrie	Olmstead, Miss May
Dawson, Mrs M	Pendery, Mrs Edith
Davis, Mrs George	Pixley, Mrs Ariel
Done, Mrs Rosa	Prader, Miss Kate
Donaghue, Mrs Ann	Raymond, Mrs P
Dunn, Mrs Arthur	Richard, Rosa B
Fair, Miss Virgie	Rivel, Mrs H M
Fiddler, Mrs M H	Russell, Mrs Mary
Fox, Miss Grace	Scott, Mrs K E
Gardner, Miss K	Stanley, Mrs W J
Hamilton, Mrs N	Summer, Mrs S
Hart, Miss Pearl	Tilson, Mrs E
Herington, Mrs H	Waldron, Mrs H E
Holfet, Mrs I	Watson, Mrs G
Jackson, Mrs Elnora	Weeks, Mrs Jane M
Jones, Annie M	Wells, Miss Zetta
Kennedy, Therese	Williams, Miss N
Kruse Jr, Mrs H	Woodward, Mrs J C
Lindsay, Mrs Sarah	Young, Mrs E

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Arnitt, C	Lewis, C H (2)
Atwater, C J	Leonard, M D, Hon C L
Bartley, J H	Levy, E
Barenett, J H	Lewis, Henry
Behan, John	Mason & Hamlin
Belcher, A	Mayhew, H A
Bell, W H	McCaustland, S E
Bennett, Guy (2)	McDougal, M
Bess, Thos (2)	McLoughlin, J W
Bingay, Geo	McKay, Grant
Billingsley, Ferd	Mebach, Henry
Birmingham, Mr	Meyer, Frank
Bordel, E J	Mills, G W
Braunschweig, G H	Mitchell, Frank
Brender, F W	Moore, C S
Brown, Frank J	Morton, Tom
Burke, John	Meyers, Leroy
Buttler, F	Nelson, Albert
Byrens, Henry	Niles, Edward
Canon, Isaac	Noonan, Walter
Carpenter, T R	O'Dell, F M
Clark, George	O'Dell, I M
Clark, Whitt	Openhym, Enile
Cummings, O H	Overton, Ed
Dalrymple, J H	Padon, Geo
Durane, Frank	Parks, O N
Dunbar, Gus (2)	Petrall, B
Dyer, T H	Root, F W
Eastman, W H	Russell, Chas G
Ekeret, Steve	Scott, Geo W
Felch, W C (2)	Shadle, Henry
Fisher, Celic	Shearer, John A
Flammer, Geo L	Shepler, Franklin F
Fleischer, Aug	Shufelt, Smith
Garter, Dr	Smith, W D
Glide, Wm	Snyder, John A
Goetz, John	Sprague, Herbert G
Gomez, J L	Starr, Ernest
Griffen, Wm	Stiles, H W
Grimm, Dave	Sweeney, Jay
Hall, Warren	Terefelva, Jose M
Heckathorn, N S	Tickner, W C
Heckathorn, S	Travers, James A
Henderson, Albert G	Trainor, John
Henderson, Willie	Vargas, Joe
Hutchings, Earl L	Waterman, Jesse F
Inderkum, John	Wiley, John
Johnson, Horace	Willams, Oscar
Keller, Chas	Wilson, Secretary
Knox, Faty	Wolfskill, Virgil (2)
Labuzan, W S	Wyss, Fritz
Landgraf, Theadore	
Lewis, Edgar B	

FOREIGN.

Paoletti, Giojafatte Mento
Bernardino, Pellegrini

JAPANESE.

R Toko Mr Kimoto

CHINESE.

Yee Kee

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wonder Publishing Co
Proprietor Ebner Hotel

THOMAS FOX, Postmaster.

Hard Luck.

He has gold in glittering heaps,
But sadness weighs him down;
There's not a better looking man
Than he in all the town.

The women overwhelm him
With welcome flattery,
For he, besides his millions, has
A noble pedigree.

And yet, despite his handsome face,
The women's smiles, his lordly wealth,
He groans beneath a weight of woe,
For the doctor tells him he must go
To work to keep his health.
—Chicago News.

Seldom Fatal.

Boody—Doctor, I'm very much alarmed about my son. He has had three peculiar attacks within a week and during each of them he was without sense or knowledge for nearly three hours.

Doctor—Oh, don't be uneasy about a little thing like that. I've known people to live all their lives in a similar condition.—Chicago Daily News.

Try McMorry's 35c tea. 531 M.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Riverside Press: Efforts are being made in San Bernardino and Fresno Counties to have the Government forest reservations opened to the pasturage of cattle and sheep this summer in view of the short grazing supply in the valleys. Such action may be justified this season, but the necessity for it should be extremely clear. In one season even the herds and flocks would do untold damage to the shrubs and grass that do so much to retain the moisture and give out gradually through the springs for the use of irrigators in the valleys. And our water supply is even more important than the stock industry.

IN SONOMA.

Sebastopol Times: In Sonoma County the disastrous effects of an insufficiency of rain and more than a sufficiency of frost can be easily foreshadowed. Analy Township has not escaped the destructive stroke, and be it said to our sorrow that we are about to experience our third consecutive season of short crops. The grain gives promise of a short yield, and pasture land looks anything but encouraging. This is due to the very light rainfall, and if the floodgates of heaven do not open at once the price of hay will be greater next season than it is at present. The fruit buds are suffering intensely from the frost, and half a crop is scarcely assured. Orchardists have not given up in despair, however, as they are counting on good prices for whatever fruit they will have.

SEEING OURSELVES, ETC.

Oakland Tribune: An interesting article has just been translated from a native newspaper published in China. It treats of the "foreign devils," and shows that over there they regard us as far behind civilization as we do them. For instance, the writer complains that the foreigners eat meat with knives and prongs, take enormous quantities of whisky, hurry with everything instead of resting like civilized persons, jump around and kick balls as if paid to do it, while on festive occasions the women are compelled to appear partly naked before every man who likes to look at them, and are dragged around the room to the accompaniment of the most discordant music. Seeing ourselves as others see us is not quite as complimentary after all, for it must be admitted that there is a good deal of truth to most of the criticisms.

TO PUNISH.

Mountain Echo: When a man sees a weak one persecuted and refuses to side with the weak he is no man. The rule for a man is the rule for a nation. Murder of women and children, helpless and enfeebled and starving, is at our door; at last we begin to appreciate it. The broken lives, their untimely deaths, their rights to a happier condition, are making themselves slowly understood among our people. Every stratum of society is permeated. The great underlying love of fair play is stirring this nation, North and South. And it is girding itself to punish, and not to wage war.

CATFISH EGGS.

Fresno Republican: Now that the discovery has been made that eggs of the catfish make the finest caviar known to the trade, the companion pest of carp in California streams may prove to be the nucleus of an important industry. As for the carp—well, anything produced by carp cannot be "doctored" into food fit for human consumption.

BOARD OF TRADE REPORT.

San Jose Mercury: The State Board of Trade desires suggestions from fruit-growers and others concerning the most effective method of exhibiting our fruits and other products at the Paris Exposition. The sole purpose of the exhibit will be to create a greater demand for those products, and the producers should be glad to make such practical suggestions as may occur to them.

CLARA BARTON.

Los Angeles Herald: Clara Barton is not the woman to shrink from personal danger, and yet it is difficult to reconcile her departure from Cuba at this juncture upon any other theory than that, in the estimation of her friends, at least, she may not longer remain with safety. Some weeks ago she made application to General Blanco for permission to put the reconcentrados of a certain locality at work upon adjacent vacant ground, and thus produce food for their sustenance. The request was not only denied, but she was charged with endeavoring to promote an annexation scheme, under the cloak of charity, and warned to desist. With the means at hand, and considering the reluctance with which Spanish authorities have permitted her to pursue her efforts, she has achieved wonderful results, and her withdrawal from the field would be deplored but for the promise that the United States is getting ready to go into the relief business upon a much larger scale very soon.

THE YELLOWS.

Los Angeles Times: The yellow journals are not yet discouraged. A wild rumor that General Lee had slapped General Blanco's face and was afterward assassinated was officially denied yesterday. The "yellows" can "kill" their own news if nothing else when they get hard up.

IF UNDERTAKEN, DO IT.

Stockton Record: It is not our duty to convert Cuba into a Hayti, where mad passions and gross ignorance have undisputed sway. We cannot conscientiously free Cuba only to make her a prey to cupidity—an arena for petty tyrants and shameless adventurers. If the task is undertaken, let it be done so thoroughly that her Government will be a model for all the Spanish-American States. It would be a national crime to punish Spain and renovate the island merely to plant the seeds of future revolution, anarchy and suffering. War should end the troubles there. We are not justified in our interference unless we plant the seed of permanent civil liberty, thrift, progress and enlightenment to adorn our conquest. It will need a standing American army in Cuba for twenty-five years to accomplish that.

OF FUSION.

Redlands Citrograph: It really seems to us that if there is not enough difference in the platforms, policies or aims of the Populist and Democratic parties to justify two organizations, then there is no possible use for two names. Stop talking about Democrat or Populist. As fusion is a hybrid institution, adobt a hybrid name. Make it Demopop or Popocrat, but don't insult common sense by talking about fusion.

THE SOUND OF THE DRUM.

Stockton Independent: Kipling, the obscure, says that Americans are irresolute and full of doubts until the war drum sounds and then doubts cease until their last gun is fired. This is the first characterization of our national traits that has come from an Englishman. There is no questioning the fact that America is divided regarding the justice and expediency or even the effectiveness of war to settle our dispute with Spain, but when the war drum beats Europe may be quite sure that doubts and differences cease.

Life.

Life is like the ocean,
Broad and deep;
Billows of emotion
O'er it sweep;
We must battle boldly
With the tide,
Lest it waft us coldly
Far and wide.

Life is bright or dreary
Where we dwell;
Though our feet are weary,
All is well;
Ever bravely pressing
On our way,
Fairer is the blessing
Day by day.

Life is like a jewel
In the rough;
Cut it, be not cruel,
Just enough;
Polish till its glory,
Full, divine,
Tells a noble story,
Even thine.
—Cora C. Bass in Boston Transcript.

That's Different.

Bones—Williams is bound to get on in life. He has a will of his own.

Morgan—Yes, but he wouldn't mind being mentioned in somebody else's.—Tit-Bits.

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age.

Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs. The gain in weight is substantial; it comes to stay.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

$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 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."

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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
NOTE THE NAME.

BOOK on stomach troubles sent free to any person addressing the STUART CO., Marshall, Mich., manufacturers of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Every form of Stomach weakness cured by this wonderful new discovery. FREE

A $225 Buggy.

A rubber tired top buggy for $225, end spring, piano box, hand-buffed leather trimmings, Mather's long distance axles (run 1,000 miles with one oiling). Painted in latest colors and style. Our own make and guaranteed A1.

A. MEISTER & SONS,
910-914 Ninth Street.

How to Purchase
PURE LARD

Our plain cans are stamped with our name on the lid. The pails are labled thus:

GOLD MEDAL AWARD.
KETTLE RENDERED
PURE LEAF LARD.
MOHR & YOERK PKG. CO.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

Business Houses, Contractors and Public Men
—FURNISHED WITH—
NEWSPAPER INFORMATION OF ALL KINDS
—BY ALLEN'S—
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU,
510 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Pears'
Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses.

MUNYON'S

Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to be absolutely harmless, and a strong tonic in building up the weak and debilitated. It cures acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body stopped in a few doses. A prompt, complete and permanent cure for lameness, soreness, stiff back and all pains in hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured. It seldom fails to give relief from one to two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. The Munyon Remedy Company prepare a separate cure for each disease. At all druggists—25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

RHEUMATISM

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For internal and external use. Cures and prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF taken internally will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Fifty cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

Assist Sluggish Kidneys,

The seat of inflammation, congestion and pain that impair their power to properly perform their normal functions by applying

Benson's Porous Plasters

across the back on line with the lower ribs. They promptly relieve the Backache, Pain in the Loins, or heavy dull feelings in the region of the kidneys, and through their valuable medicinal and counter-irritating effects, aid in stimulating and re-establishing a healthy condition. No external remedy so effective, reliable and prompt as a BENSON. Price 25 cents. Refuse substitutes.
Seabury & Johnson, M'f'g Chemists, New York.

ARE YOU GOING TO MOVE?

If so, don't worry about your carpets not fitting, just

RING UP RIVETT

He will take the entire matter off your hands and tell you what it will cost you beforehand.
Telephones—Cap. 292; Sunset black 952.

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NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO.
Sacramento, Cal.—Founded 1850.
DIRECTORS:
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S. PRENTISS SMITH.
FRANK MILLER.....President
CHARLES F. DILLMAN.....Cashier
U. S. Bonds Bought and Sold.
Capital and Surplus, $600,000.

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK,
SACRAMENTO.
Does a General Banking Business.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
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SACRAMENTO BANK.
THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN the city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, $500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, $400,000; reserve fund, $52,000; term and ordinary deposits, $3,224,931 50; loans on real estate January 1, 1897, $2,635,761 75. Terms and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. Information furnished upon application to
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FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK
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LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. Interest paid semi-annually on Term and Ordinary Deposits.
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Paid up capital.....$225,500
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CROCKER-WOOLWORTH NATIONAL BANK,
Crocker Building, Market and Post Streets, San Francisco.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $611,085
DIRECTORS:
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Vice-President.....W. E. BROWN
Cashier.....G. W. KLINE
H. T. SCOTT.....HY J. CROCKER
W. G. SCOTT.....E. B. POND

NOTICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION

OF THE CAPITAL STOCK, DEBTS, PROPERTIES, ASSETS AND FRANCHISES OF THE OAKLAND CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, THE ALAMEDA, OAKLAND AND PIEDMONT ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE CENTRAL AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.

PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF THE State of California in such case made and provided, public notice is hereby given that the Oakland Consolidated Street Railway Company, the Alameda, Oakland and Piedmont Electric Railway Company and the Central Avenue Railway Company, upon the written consent of the stockholders holding more than three-fourths in value of all the stock of each of said corporations, respectively, and by agreement of the respective Boards of Directors of said corporations, made and entered into in accordance with such consent, and pursuant to the said laws of the State of California, in such case made and provided, have consolidated and amalgamated their capital stock, debts, properties, assets and franchises under the corporate name and style of the OAKLAND TRANSIT COMPANY.

Dated at Oakland, Alameda County, State of California, this 22d day of March, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Oakland Transit Company.
by SAMUEL J. TAYLOR,
mr23-tillap25 Secretary.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Trade Mark. Price $1.00

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.