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.

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

Weather Forecast.

Northern California: Cloudy and unsettled weather Saturday, with light showers early Saturday morning; fresh southwesterly winds.

REVIEW OF THE WAR SITUATION.

Admiral Sampson has accomplished a good part of that which he was sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, to do, namely, to administer punishment. At this writing there are conflicting stories as to what was done, but the Admiral's own report is to be taken as accurate, in which he says that he injured Morro and some lesser batteries, and that incidentally the town was fired along the water front.

It is clear that he did not go to San Juan with the intention of bombarding the city or of occupying it. He has no force to spare for occupancy, and his aim was to destroy fortifications only. The Spanish claim that he did little damage, but his own report is quite satisfactory. He was probably called away from completing his task by news of the whereabouts of that will-o'-wisp section of the Spanish fleet, it having been discovered at Martinique. He has now sailed to engage the enemy in those waters and cut it off from approaching Cuba, or with the idea of pursuing it, if it has gone after the Oregon.

An unconfirmed dispatch tells of the surrender of the town of San Juan, Porto Rico. But this probably relates to compliance with Admiral Sampson's notice to remove non-combatants from the town, as his bombardment of the forts would endanger the place.

The Schley flying squadron has sailed, possibly to unite with Sampson's fleet, 1,500 miles away, but more likely to proceed north and ascertain what sort of enemy is in the New England coast section, that is alarming the good folks of Boston and Masachusetts coast towns by mysterious approaches and much signaling, and now and then pursuit of a commerce bearer.

What we may look for next is a terrific sea fight between Sampson's fleet and that of Spain in the Leeward Island or Windward Island section. The two fleets are fairly evenly matched. We are to expect no picnic work in this contest. Admiral Sampson will confront the choicest Spain has to offer, seven ships, all first-class, and four of them heavily armored cruisers, but not a battleship in the lot. Sampson will present them the American compliments of at least two battleships, and possibly three monitor type ships, besides armored cruisers and gunboats.

The Spanish Admiral will outclass us in small fry. He has three formidable torpedo boat destroyers that are not to be despised even by a battleship. But on the other hand the heavy metal at long range of the American battleship may settle the fate of these small craft, which once rightly struck are doomed, while the battleship is capable of resisting successive assaults in large number.

A story comes from Manila, which lacks confirmation, to the effect that the insurgents on the Island of Luzon have divided, and part have turned against the Americans, declaring that they are opposed to the Spanish priests only, wish reforms instituted, but do not want the Spanish rule overthrown. It is said that a body of these by treachery have deceived a body of Dewey's men and massacred them. It would not be at all surprising to find ourselves committed to the task of training the Luzon insurgents at the point of the bayonet. They have among them a class not to be easily controlled. They respect force only.

However, if Dewey had met with trouble from the class indicated, it is probable, now that he has control of the cable, that he would have reported it, and have asked for declaration of the policy of this Government toward the Philippine natives, to guide his conduct regarding them.

The appearance of the Spanish fleet in Carribean waters has checked the movement of troops upon Cuba. That was to have been expected. That fleet must be attended to first. When it is disposed of our ships can be used to cover the landing our troops must effect upon Cuban soil.

ORDERS OF MERIT.

Congress has voted Admiral Dewey a sword and a vote of thanks and to his officers and men medals of honor. These will be known as Manila medals, of course. Future generations will come to value these simple costless mementoes of a nation's gratitude as priceless; as tokens of honor and decorations of nobility before which the gaudy jewels of kings and potentates will sink into insignificance. These bronze medals which will be cast from the melt of captured Spanish cannon, will hold a place in human estimation so far above royal orders of merit and imperial decorations, that they will be scarcely mentionable in the same breath.

The little bronze discs will preach of a nation that abhors war but admires gallantry; that would be at peace with all the world, but not at the price of mercy and liberty. They will tell the generations of men the story of undaunted courage and rare skill by American seamen, such as has not been paralleled in the history of free institutions. They will cast no shadows upon the great achievements of our navy in the war of the revolution, in the war of 1812, the conflict with Mexico or the unhappy internecine struggle of the rebellion. On the contrary they will confer new brilliancy upon them and new honor upon every evidence of gallantry and service worn upon the breast of a veteran soldier or sailor.

The son of General George B. McClellan is a member of the House of Representatives. Mark how the spirit of a great and heroic father burns in the breast of the son. The war revenue bill was under debate, and some small and partisan souls were carping about its provisions. Said Mr. McClellan:

I recognize the necessity of raising revenue, and of raising sufficient revenue, without delay, to support the President in the prosecution of this war. This is not a time to play politics. This is not a time to draw party lines. If my ideas as to how the means of carrying on the war should be raised do not prove to be the ideas of the House; if the views of the minority should be voted down, then I shall feel it is my duty to refrain from putting even the small obstacle of one vote in the way of the successful prosecution of the war. I shall feel that it is my duty as a man and as an American to ignore my personal predilections, to ignore my partisanship, and, forgetting that I am a partisan, to remember only that I am a citizen of the United States who loves his country.

Up in Oregon they are teaching in the special schools a number of simple household duties. For instance, one of these is how to kindle a fire. Now, at first blush, it would seem to be trifling with time to teach a boy or girl how to start a fire in a stove or on a hearth. But as a matter of fact the mass of children grow up without understanding that art; for it is an art, call it by a coarser name if we will, still it requires certain skill and knowledge, which it is found the many do not have. Fire mismanagement by girls has been a prolific source of woe. It means ill-cooked food, waste of fuel, loss of time and danger to life and property. The "Oregonian" says, "Teach the girls by all means how to make and manage a kitchen fire even if the last new stitch in embroidery is omitted." But then, why should parents by neglect of home duty force this new task upon even a special school system?

It is practically impossible to look forward to this war as a long and very bloody one. The helplessness of Spain and her incapacity against this nation are so patent, that to the clear seeing it seems that the Peninsular Government must very soon accede to the demands of the United States, concede the independence of Cuba and sue for peace. Indeed we apprehend that we are going to have more real trouble in organizing, controlling and getting into peaceful state with their neighbors, the insurgents of Cuba, than we will have with the Spanish. Not that there is to be any conflict of war between the two, but assuredly it will be necessary to exercise a powerful pacific influence over Cuba before the insurrectionists can be trusted to control the whole island.

Mark the difference of spirit between the two peoples. According to a statement by Premier Sagasta, the greater difficulty under which Spain labors is the division among her people. The venerable statesman laments that as soon as the Government was put into a close corner, politicians in the Cortes began to hamper the policy of the crown, oppose measures necessary for the national defense, and to stir up a spirit of revolt against the Government itself. Here in the United States the instant war was resolved upon political differences were pushed aside, all parties united to vote the Government confidence and unlimited financial aid, and the people as one man sprang forward, a unit in support of the President and his Cabinet. But this is America and the other is Spain.

It is now seen clearly that the President was right in opposing recognition of the independence of the Cuban insurgents. Had that been done we could have operated in Cuba only by greatest difficulty. They are now recognized as belligerents, and we are cooperating with them. Indeed, we could not well make a campaign in the rainy season or at any other time without their co-operation while they remained in the field. But to have recognized them as independents would have placed all our troops under their command, practically. We could not have made a land movement except by their consent and according to their plans of campaign.

The warning of history so often given, that in time of war is no time to prepare for war, is now so deeply impressed upon the judgment of the American people that it is safe to say we will never again be caught out as in the present instance, when it takes a solid month to mobilize about half of the regular forces of the nation and equip them for service. It was always true that the time to prepare is prior to the outbreak of hostilities. But in this day, when nations do not give thirty days' warning of intention to make war, it is more necessary to be ready all the time. Such state of readiness is a conservator of peace.

Now then let the school girls and the summer girls prove their patriotism by sticking to their chewing gum. A war tax of one cent has been laid upon every package of five sticks of gum. This will, it is anticipated, yield a revenue of $2,000,000 for the Government per annum. It seems incredible that such a vast sum can be realized from such a source, but that is the calculation. Now, then, girls, chew two sticks for every one heretofore. Wag your jaws vigorously for Old Glory.

The complaint still comes up from the southern part of the State that the fair credit of California is being seriously injured by the acts of unconscionable dealers who send away California fruits of a grade that should never appear in the Eastern markets, and thus the effort to establish a standard of excellence in the East for our products is negatived in large measure.

NEWS BY CABLE.

LINES OVER WHICH THE WAR MESSAGES ARE RECEIVED.

Interesting Information for Those Who Wish to Keep Posted on the War.

It will interest most readers of the "Record-Union" to know by what cable routes news is received in this office of operations in the Philippines and in the West Indies. Knowledge of the routes will do much to render understanding clear concerning the dates and places of dispatch, for not always is the news dated at the place of origination.

From Europe we have as the main lines of service in the North Atlantic three cables from the British Isles leading to New York and Boston by way of Halifax. Two lines branching lead to Boston, one to New Brunswick, and from Halifax one leads direct to Bermuda, thence to Turks Island, thence through the passage between Cuba and Hayti to Kingston in Jamaica. There is also a direct line from Kingston to Aspinwall, and two lines from Kingston to San Juan, on the north side of Porto Rico, and Ponce on the south shore of the same island.

A line also leads from Kingston to Santiago de Cuba, thence along the south Cuban shores to Cienfuegos, thence to Havana by cable and land. From Havana to Key West there are four lines; and from Key West to Punta Rassa, on the west coast of Florida, there are four lines of wire in submarine cable.

From Cape Haitien, Hayti, a submarine line leads to Puerto Plata, San Domingo, thence to Martinique, thence to Paramaribo and the Brazilian and Argentine States generally, and relates to all South American independencies. From the south shore of San Domingo, from the city of the same name, a cable leads direct to Curacoa, and relates to Venezuela generally and French and British colonies on the north shores of South America.

From San Juan, Porto Rico, and from Ponce, Porto Rico, cables lead to the islands St. Thomas and St. Croix. That landed at St. Thomas leads southeasterly to St. Kitts, thence to Antigua, Guadeloupe, Galante, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and the island of Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela. A line leads also direct from St. Croix, near St. Thomas, to Trinidad, and from the latter island two lines extend southwardly and easterly to the States of the South American continent.

From the island of St. Vincent a double line extends by cable to Barbadoes. From the east coast of Florida, at Jupiter, a cable runs to the English isle of Nassau. Now by taking a map of the region indicated, pencil-tracing will enable any one to lay down all these lines between the points named. Nearly all the lines are controlled by English companies and the English Government, and any disturbance of them will land the offender in trouble with England. Besides, there are treaties protecting most of the cables laid.

The lines connecting Punta Rassa, Fla., with Key West and Havana and New York with Hayti are American; the direct line from Puerto Plata, Hayti, to Martinique is French, and all the rest are English. Spain does not possess an inch of cable in the Western Hemisphere.

The Punta Rassa-Havana line has been cut by the Spaniards. That will, of course, make direct communication impossible between Cuba and Florida, but an American who may desire to send a dispatch, and finds himself anywhere near Cienfuegos or Santiago de Cuba, can send a cable message over the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company's line to Kingston, Jamaica, and thence it will be transmitted over the direct cable to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and from there to the United States.

When the base of operations is anywhere near Porto Rico, dispatches will have to be sent from St. Thomas, which is Danish territory, to Kingston, and thus the United States can be reached. This can be done, however, only if the Spanish authorities do not interfere with the cable which touches Porto Rico at San Juan. They could intercept the message there, and in that event the means of communication would be made vastly more difficult. A dispatch would have to be sent to Martinique, and thence over the French line to Puerto Plata and Cape Haytien, where the American cable to New York begins. This latter, in the opinion of cable experts, could not easily be cut, as it lies very deep, and is extremely difficult to find unless exact maps are obtainable, and, of course, the maps are in the hands of the owners only.

But should even this line be cut by the Spaniards, there is still another way of sending a message—namely, from St. Thomas to Martinique, and thence via the Paramaribo line to Rio de Janeiro, or Pernambuco, where connections with the European line across South Atlantic waters could be made. The Paramaribo line is, however, seldom used in transmitting messages from St. Thomas, and would be pressed into cervice only in case of extreme necessity.

News from any engagement held anywhere near the Bahamas can easily be obtainable by the short cable which runs from Nassau to Jupiter, Fla., controlled by an English company. Wherever, therefore, the navies of the two countries may meet, it is thought that no difficulty will be encountered in transmitting intelligence to the people of the United States and Europe. If, however, the American fleet sails for the Cape Verde Islands, or the Canaries, the Spaniards will be in a better position to control the wires.

The direct cable from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, though an English line, goes directly through both the Cape Verde Islands and the Canaries. It will not be necessary for the Spaniards to cut the cables, but they can merely hold up the ends of the wires wherever they strike their territory, and thus delay communication. There is only one other cable line that runs through the Canary Islands, and that is from St. Louis, Senegal. From the latter port to Tejita, in the Canaries, the line is in the hands of an English company, but from Tejita to Cadiz it is a Spanish Government line.

The only means of communication available in the event of hostilities in the vicinity of the Canaries or Cape Verde Islands would be via the Azores Islands, which are a Portuguese possession. From there a short line runs to Lisbon, and is under English control. There is direct communication betweene Lisbon and London, and the news would thus have to come to the United States through England.

Concerning news communication with the Philippines, it must be understood that there is no cable across the Pacific Ocean. A submarine cable leads from Manila to Hongkong, China, 628 miles. A cable leads from Hongkong to Labuan, in British North Borneo, south of the Philippine group. From there a cable leads to Singapore, and thence through British India and the usual Enropean routes to the capitals of Europe.

Another line leads from Hongkong to Hanot, in Tonquin, passing through the Hainan Straits. From Hanot the cable leads to Hue, in Anam, thence to Saigon, in Cochin-China, thence to Singapore, and thence, as in the other case, to Europe by cables and land lines.

It will therefore be seen that the only communication by wire with Manila is via Hongkong. When the line from Manilt to that place is interrupted communication can only be had by steamer to Hongkong or to Labuan, in Borneo, but the latter route is the longer, and is seldom used.

To Keep Posted.

[Biggs Notes.]

The Sacramento "Weekly Union" has entered upon its 46th year and volume. Anyone desirous of keeping posted on the history of the State and nation should take the "Union." Just at present it is giving the fullest and most complete history of our trouble with Spain. The reports of the "Union" are as near correct as they can be, without the sensational coloring of the yellow journals. If you want the truth, you want the "Union."

Y. P. S. TO MEET.

Quarterly Union of Young People's Societies on Sunday.

The regular quarterly union mass meeting of the Young People's Societies of the city and county of Sacramento will be held in the First Baptist Church, on Ninth street near L, on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock.

This meeting was expected to take place in the Sixth-street Methodist Church, but for unavoidable reasons is changed to the above location. The society of this church having the meeting in charge is arranging a liberal musical programme and will make the occasion one of especial interest to all workers in the young people's societies.

The annual State convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies will meet in Los Angeles June 23d to 26th. Great preparations are being made to entertain delegates, and in every way to make it the most notable State convention ever held in California.

A number of the noted speakers from the National convention at Nashville will be at Los Angeles, among whom will be Dr. Wayland Hoyt, one of the intellectual giants of the day.

Quite a large number of the Christian Endeavorers of this county, and also from other parts of the State, have gone to serve as volunteers for the war, which fully illustrates the spirit of devotion taught in love of country as well as devotion to the Master's service.

All these subjects will be presented at the Sunday evening meeting, and it is hoped that a great number will be present.

Articles of Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation were yesterday filed in the office of the Secretary of State as follows:

Court Harmonia, No. 25. Formed for beneficiary purposes, etc. Principal place of business, Oakland. Directors—H. Franz, H. Richhold, H. Gloy, H. De Vries, L. Leithoff, J. Spring and A. Hoffman, all of Oakland. No capital stock.

Lasar Bros., incorporated. Formed to conduct a general merchandise business. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—Marcus Lasar and Isaac Lasar, San Luis Obispo; Maurice Getz, Emanuel Lasar and Amelia Getz, San Francisco. Capital stock, $50,000; amount subscribed, $500.

Alta Consolidated Mining Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—W. B. Meckfessel, George W. Parsons, William F. Laumeister, Austin Cook and S. K. Thornton, all of San Francisco. Capital stock, $100,000; amount subscribed, $50.

Dyea Investment Company. Formed to carry on an hotel business in Dyea and elsewhere in Alaska. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—George W. Hendry, Michael White, George W. Kneass, John Erickson, Samuel A. Joseph, all of San Francisco. Capital stock, $50,000; amount subscribed, $7,500.

Whist Club Election To-night.

The annual election of the Whist Club will be held to-night at the club rooms. President George M. Mott, Treasurer A. A. Van Voorhies and Secretary Charles N. Thompson will present their several reports. After the routine business is transacted, there will be a "free for all" contest. It is hoped that all members will be on hand, as the reports will contain matters of vital interest to the club.

Let us as a people feel exceedingly glad, but let us avoid all puffeduppedness.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Terminal City Wheelmen and the Relay Race Trophy.

The Terminal City Wheelmen of Stockton have written here repudiating certain expressions in a Stockton paper which caused the Capital City Wheelmen annoyance. The Stockton Club stands to its original protest concerning packet-carrying in the late relay race, and the Capital City Wheelmen have conceded the protest. Nothing is grounded on pacing, whatever, despite the statements in a Stockton paper.

A committee of the Capital City Wheelmen leaves here this evening to carry the trophy over to Stockton. The Stockton people will receive the committee with open arms and royally entertain it. A letter received here yesterday from the Terminal City Wheelmen invites any Capital City Wheelmen who desire to accompany the committee and be the guests of the Terminals. A special meeting of the Terminals was held on Wednesday night, and it was agreed that Sacramento had done a magnanimous thing, and that its committee should be received with open arms.

The Stockton "Record" says that a Committee of Reception has been appointed, consisting of L. F. Salbach, Hugh McNoble, Nate Cohn, Carl Steinhart, S. Gist, George Brown; on arrangements, S. Chapman, Fred Krumb, George Willis, W. Rothenbush, Adolph Krumb, Ed Salbach, M. Brisco and M. Conway on decorations. A procession will be formed, with the Road Club annex as guests, and headed by a band the visitors will be received at the depot and march to the Hotel Imperial. When the presentation is made later H. R. McNoble will make the response in behalf of Stockton, after which refreshments will be served and a smoker held.

The Sacramento committee invites any Capital City Wheelmen members to accompany it, and hopes that several will go over, as it fears it will not be able alone to do the honors for Sacramento under so much of attention. The committee goes by the 5:15 train this afternoon and advertises that if fifteen excursionists appear at the depot at 5 p. m., excursion rates can be had.

SUPERIOR COURT.

(Department One—Hughes, Judge.)

Friday, May 13th.

Estate of Ephraim Ray, deceased—Petition for letters to Don Ray withdrawn. Letters to Public Administrator.

Guardianship of Lottie Zeigler et al—Letters to A. F. Zeigler. Bond for each minor $250.

Estate of Christopher Strothman, deceased—Administrator directed to allow claim of Friend & Terry Lumber Company for $250.

Estate of Eliza Coleman, deceased—Petition for letters heard and submitted.

Estate of Manuel Dubois, deceased—Petition and contest of Mary C. Olsen set for hearing May 21st.

J. A. Sweeney vs. His Creditors—Submitted. Five days to plaintiff to file points. Demurrer overruled.

Estate of Sarah E. Nichols, deceased—Letters to H. L. Nichols. Bond $500. Notice to creditors in "Record-Union."

All other cases continued.

(Department Two—Johnson, Judge.)

Friday, May 13th.

Estate of Randolph Kendall, deceased—Order setting apart personal property and making family allowance of $30 per month from the death of deceased.

Estate and guardianship of Henry Vogel, a minor—Order settling first account of guardian.

Estate of Bertha Doretha Schaden—Third annual account of guardian submitted.

Estate of Catherine Limbach, deceased—Order for sale of real estate granted.

Estate of Clara G. Comassi, deceased—Order granted to mortgage real estate described in the petition for the sum of $1,000.

Emma M. Shinkle vs. Benjamin Shinkle—Defendant ordered to pay $30 within twenty-four hours, under penalty of imprisonment, and to pay $40 for each of the months of June, July and August.

Estate of Maud Nixon Love, deceased—G. W. Baker appointed administrator. Bond $5,000.

A. F. Silva vs. A. A. De Ligne, etc.—Motion to strike out parts of complaint denied and demurrer sustained.

All other cases continued.

What Would Happen?

"Oh, it's all very well for you girls to talk!" said Archie. "We fellows are the ones who will have to suffer in war. You won't run any risks."

"Oh, won't we?" said Polly. "How about when we go in bathing next summer, with the harbors full of mines and torpedoes and things? What do you suppose would happen if we stepped on one?"—Harper's Bazar.

FIBROID TUMOR CONQUERED.

Expelled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Strong Statement from Mrs. B. A. Lombard.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Fibroid Tumor.

The growth of these tumors is so sly that frequently their presence is not suspected until they are far advanced.

So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive menstruation accompanied by unusual pain extending from the ovaries down the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation; secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and begin its use.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., will give you her advice free of all charge if you will write her about yourself. Your letter will be seen by women only, and you need have no hesitation about being perfectly frank.

Read what MRS. B. A. LOMBARD, Box 71, Westdale, Mass., says:

"I have reason to think that I would not be here now if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cured me of a fibroid tumor in my womb Doctors could do nothing for me, and they could not cure me at the hospital. I will tell you about it. I had been in my usual health, but had worked quite hard. When my monthly period came on I flowed very badly. The doctor gave me medicine, but it did me no good. He said the flow must be stopped if possible, and he must find the cause of my trouble. Upon examination he found there was a fibroid tumor in my womb, and gave me treatment without any benefit whatever. About that time a lady called on me and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; said she owed her life to it. I said I would try it, and did. Soon after the flow became more natural and regular. I still continued taking the Compound for some time. Then the doctor made an examination again, and found everything all right. The tumor had passed away, and that dull ache was gone."

Taken Internally. Applied Externally. | *Always Pure and Reliable.*

COUGHS, COLDS AND SORE THROAT

Cured by

THE ONLY

POND'S EXTRACT

Fac-simile of Bottle with Buff Wrapper.

THIS IS IT!

Invaluable for all Aches, Pains, Inflammations, Catarrhal Trouble and Piles.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Fac-simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

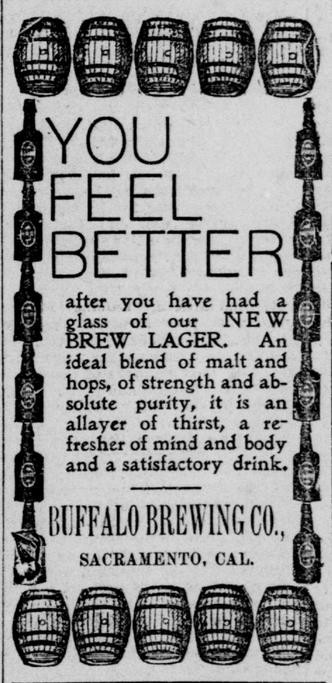
Appears on Every Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BRADLEY FERTILIZERS ARE CHEAPEST . . . . . .

BECAUSE the results are larger than any other fertilizer manufactured. Its use doubles the yield, increases the size, deepens the color and strengthens the flavor.

WOOD, CURTIS & CO., Agents.



BANKING HOUSES.

NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.—Founded 1850.

DIRECTORS:

D. O. MILLS. EDGAR MILLS
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.

OFFICERS:

FREDERICK COX.....President
GEORGE W. PELTIER....Vice-President
W. E. GERBER.....Cashier
C. E. BURNHAM.....Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS:

C. W. CLARK. GEO. W. PELTIER,
FREDERICK COX, JOSEPH STEFFENS,
PETER BOHL, ADOLPH HEILBRON,
W. E. GERBER.

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

W. P. COLEMAN, President.
Ed. R. Hamilton, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK

Fourth and J Streets, Sacramento, Cal.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. Interest paid semi-annually on Term and Ordinary Deposits.

B. U. STEINMAN .....President
DWIGHT HOLLISTER ....Vice-President
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C. H. CUMMINGS .....Secretary
JAMES M. STEVENSON .....Surveyor

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Sacramento, Cal.

Paid up capital.....$225,500
Reserve and surplus.....100,000

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Beckman, J. L. Huntoon,
Wm. Johnston, E. J. Croly,
Geo. M. Hayton,

Loans made on real estate. Interest paid semi-annually.

WM. BECKMAN, President.
George W. Lorenz, Secretary.

CROCKER-WOOLWORTH NATIONAL BANK,

Crocker Building, Market and Post Streets, San Francisco.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $611,085

DIRECTORS:

President.....WM. H. CROCKER
Vice-President.....W. E. BROWN
Cashier.....G. W. KLINE
H. T. SCOTT.....HY J. CROCKER
W. G. SCOTT.....E. B. POND

Notice of Trustee's Sale of Property.

WHEREAS, J. D. MORTON MADE A certain deed of trust to J. W. Hall to secure the payment of certain indebtedness to the "Sunday Leader," H. S. Crocker & Co., the Capital Telephone and Telegraph Company, J. Young, H. C. Megerle, L. T. Hatfield, L. L. Lewis & Co., Ed. Sharp, J. C. Boyd, E. Gross, H. Davis, Locke & Lavenson, W. F. Peterson, C. Meister, Otto Kaufman, C. Suter, W. P. Fuller & Co., Sacramento Electric Supply Company, Kimball & Upson, George H. Fuller, Dailey Bros., J. Snook, Sacramento Electric, Gas and Railway Company, Baker & Hamilton, William Curtis, Humboldt Lumber Company, E. K. Wood Lumber Company and James McClatchy & Co., and certain advances and disbursements made, or to be made by said J. W. Hall, which deed of trust is dated August 27, 1897, and was recorded August 30, 1897, in Book 164 of Deeds, at pages 236-244, Sacramento County Records; and

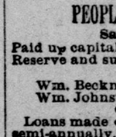
Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a portion of the indebtedness and other charges described in, and payment of which is secured by said deed of trust, and application having been made to the undersigned Trustee named in said deed of trust, by holders of notes secured thereby, to sell the property therein described, which said property is embraced in, and constitutes what is commonly known as the Oak Park Athletic Grounds, constituting certain erections, improvements and appliances, more fully hereinafter described, no interest in the title to the real estate being included in said deed of trust, or the property affected thereby; now, therefore,

Notice is hereby given by the said J. W. Hall, the Trustee named in said deed of trust, that under and in acocrdance with the provisions thereof, he will on MONDAY, the 16th day of May, 1898, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the main entrance to the said Oak Park Athletic Grounds, at Oak Park, Sacramento County, California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, the property described in said deed of trust, which consists of the following: All those buildings, erections, improvements, structures and contrivances constituting the Oak Park Athletic Grounds, the improvements being situated upon the real estate in said county known as the Oak Park Pleasure Grounds of the Sacramento Electric, Gas and Railway Company, within the following lines: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of the said Oak Park Pleasure Grounds, running thence westerly along the southerly line of said Pleasure Grounds about four hundred and twenty (420) feet; thence northerly in an irregular line about seven hundred (700) feet to the southerly line of the alley on the southerly side of block fifty-eight (58), in Oak Park, near the southwesterly corner of said block; thence at right angles easterly a distance of about three hundred and twenty (320) feet; thence southerly at right angles along the easterly line of said Pleasure Grounds, to the place of beginning; also, upon the following described additional grounds owned by L. L. Lewis, to wit: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, in said block fifty-eight (58) of Oak Park; and, in addition thereto, unplatted grounds adjoining lots eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18) and nineteen (19), in said block fifty-eight (58), on the south side within the following lines: Beginning at the southeast corner of the Pleasure grounds owned by the Sacramento Electric, Gas and Railway Company, running thence easterly three hundred and ninety (390) feet; thence northerly in an irregular line six hundred and seventy (670) feet; thence westerly eighty (80) feet to a conection with said block fifty-eight (58) in Oak Park. Being all of the buildings, erections, improvements, structures and contrivances created, procured and placed in position on said land by said J. D. Morton.

Dated, Sacramento, Cal., April 29, 1898.

ap30-3tSa J. W. HALL, Trustee.

MADE ME A MAN



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AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Sacramento, Cal., by W. L. Helks, Second and K streets, and Hammer's Drug Store, 401 K street. TuSa

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE of QUINLAN SULLIVAN, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executrix, at the law offices of W. A. Gett, southwest corner of Fifth and J streets, Sacramento, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the county of Sacramento, State of California.

MARGARET J. McCARTY,
Executrix of the estate of Quinlan Sullivan, deceased.

Dated May 7, 1898.

W. A. Gett, Attorney for Executrix.

m7-5tSa