

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... For six months... For three months... Subscribers served by carriers at fifteen cents per week.

The Sunday "Record-Union" twelve pages, 25 cents per month, delivered by carrier. Sent by mail at \$1 per year.

UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES. At Thomas W. McLaughlin & Co.'s Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.

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

Weather Forecast. Northern California—Cloudy Tuesday, with fog in the morning along the coast; warmer in the interior; southerly winds inland; westerly winds on the coast.

THE PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

The San Francisco "Argonaut" is pessimistic. In a vein of merciless irony it points out that the United States is about to put aside the teachings of the fathers, the counsels of Washington and the revolutionary patriots, and to trample under foot the traditions of the Republic.

This is exceedingly doleful if true. But it happens that there is not a word of verity in all the moaning and sneering. War measures with us do not settle national policy until the civil authority approves, confirms and carries military accomplishment into permanency.

It is perfectly true that in the flush of victory and the pride of triumph, we might possibly be led into a policy in contravention of the traditions of the nation. But we do not fear it. At least, as matters now stand the purpose of the Government has not been departed from in any respect.

WAR AND PROSPERITY. It is urged by one of our interior contemporaries that the war will create great industrial prosperity. Yes, in a partial sense, that is true.

The exigencies of war have thrown into our hands certain territory of the enemy. When the war closes it is possible, nay it is probable that one of two things will happen, namely, that freedom and a republican form of government will be assured to the people of the Philippines, with irrevocable guaranty to us that we shall have a safe harbor of refuge there and supplies for our ships abroad, in protection of our people and their interests; or for indemnity and costs of war we will hold a suitable harbor in the island group, and return to Spanish control the remainder of the territory now under our guns and threat of occupation.

A singular result of prohibition in a foreign nation is now attracting much attention. Norway was cursed for many years by too much indulgence by the people in spirituous liquors. To remedy the evil the celebrated Gothenberg system was introduced, which regulated and purified the saloons, greatly reduced drunkenness and generally resulted in much good.

That there is in contemplation the permanent occupancy of Cuba is not in evidence. We have expressly and explicitly disavowed such purpose. We started out with that disavowal emblazoned upon our banners. There is no reason for entertaining the belief or the fear that the United States will give the lie to its declaration. What the United States will demand and must have is that which the fathers with all their prescience did not perceive, namely, such ports, refuges and supply stations in various parts of the world as are demanded by the necessities of our commerce, the expansion of our trade, the augmentation of our population and the changed conditions of intercommunication and transportation, and by the obligation upon us to protect our citizens and their property abroad as the lives, liberties and pos-

sessions of the subjects and citizens of other nations are protected.

If we do not do this we will not fulfill the conditions of our maturity, the obligations and guarantees of free government to the people, or be able to enforce compliance with the treaties and compacts into which we are competent to enter. But that by no means involves a scheme of colonial empire, a campaign of conquest or territorial thievery.

A STINGING RETORT.

The New York "Times" has been taking the scholar and writer, historian and essayist, James Bryce, over its journalistic knee and administering to his intelligence something in the nature of a spanking. Professor Bryce has expressed himself in a way to lead to the conclusion that he entertains a fear that this war, be it short or long, is going to work dangerous changes in the character of the American people; that it will tend to make us aggressive, and wish to build a larger navy and strengthen the army, and then to use both in a "meddlesome and aggressive way."

It will change our habits, we admit. We shall keep a larger navy and a larger army. We have been very heedless in not doing that before. But will our aggressive Spain make us aggressive and intransigent? Will it make us meddlesome and aggressive? Shall we turn from our ways of peace, industrious money-getting and contentment to become a nation of restless ambition?

There is not the remotest chance of such a transformation in the character of our people. It is an idea born of dyspeptic foreboding, a bominating chimer of pessimistic speculation.

It is reasonable to suppose that in exercising upon this miserable Spaniard a part of the qualities implanted in us by our fathers, and in the center of our environment we shall part with the rest? Does a man of peaceful life become a swaggering bully as a consequence of thrashing a wayside loafer who has annoyed him? Does a muscular Christian become an habitual lawbreaker because he has been drawn to thump a dirty old villain for abusing his children?

The delusion that this world has now come upon a time when all is to be sweetness and light, when the possessions of the weak are no longer to be subject to the rapacity of the strong, when Spain and Turkey are to be as free from guile as Brooklyn, and the imperial masters of Russia and Germany are about to enter a Trappist monastery, leaving their happy peoples to govern themselves, when, therefore, navies are no longer necessary and coast defenses are to be replaced by a smiling face, has spread among us as it has in some other lands, but it is one that we are rid of quickly. Our simple trust, however, has put us in the way of getting abused. It is undeniable that we are looked on by a great part of "abroad" as a people who will stand anything so long as we are allowed to go on making money.

WAR AND PROSPERITY. It is urged by one of our interior contemporaries that the war will create great industrial prosperity. Yes, in a partial sense, that is true. It would have been more accurate to have said that it will stimulate industrial activity. The places of the men gone into war will be filled by those heretofore out of work, in largest part; the outfitting of the troops will demand certain supplies in large quantities, and the payment for these supplies will put into circulation some extra millions. But let it not be forgotten that for all such activity, misnamed prosperity, there must come the day of payment. This will be encountered in the form of augmented cost of several necessities of life. It is true that among the better conditioned of our people that may be offset by retrenchment in luxury supplies, but for the poor there is no such possibility. Other forms of the taxation will be felt by direct and indirect levies. Whatever apparent prosperity there is because of warlike conditions must inevitably be paid for with heavy interest. That is an undisputed economic truth, verified and established by all history. We went into the war with this knowledge fully before our eyes, and there is not now, and should not be, any complaining. Nor do we believe there will be from the great body of the people. They have counted the cost, believe that the end in view justifies the step taken, and that America will have the approval of history, and the commendation of mankind for her action.

A singular result of prohibition in a foreign nation is now attracting much attention. Norway was cursed for many years by too much indulgence by the people in spirituous liquors. To remedy the evil the celebrated Gothenberg system was introduced, which regulated and purified the saloons, greatly reduced drunkenness and generally resulted in much good. Eighteen towns however, thought to do still better, and voted to prohibit liquor use and manufacture altogether. The result is that drunkenness is more prevalent in those towns than ever known in that country before. It is of a worse character, too, because the people consume enormous quantities of a very strong wine and they set up illicit stills and make villainous liquors, and besides they drink raw spirits to an extent that is more than deplorable. Even children are becoming drunkards, and the latter condition of the prohibition towns is infinitely worse than any that preceded it. This experiment may serve a useful purpose as a study among those who seek to control and regulate the liquor traffic.

Coming Terrors.—Bridget, who is that at the door? "It's a poor man, um. He wants something to ate." "If he's another refugee driven out of Spain by the war, tell him there's nothing left for him. We've already fed eleven ex-Consuls this morning."—Chicago Tribune.

The widow of the brilliant journalist and writer, George Augustus Sala, is a bankrupt because of the burdens of her husband's debts.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Bakersfield Echo: As the season advances it becomes more and more apparent that this is a year when Kern County stands out in a most favorable light. The farmers are going to high prices. Grain is bank lands from high alfalfa seems to know nothing about a drought. A section that goes through this year without loss of crops may safely be said to be drought proof and as this is our condition, the fact should have wide circulation.

JONATHAN AND JOHN. Riverside Enterprise: The position taken by Great Britain in this war, quarrel with Spain, is most gratifying to every thinking American. From the old "Thunderer" down to the radical labor sheets sympathy for America is manifested in no uncertain terms, and the opposition of the "Saturday Review" and "St. James Gazette" are hardly a fly in the ointment. Neither of these sheets represents more than a handful of the subjects of the great mother nation, and that handful by no means shows the characteristics which mark the Anglo-Saxon race.

Not only the tight little island, but her colonies are also with us. Wherever the English tongue is spoken, the bonds of brotherhood are being drawn closer by the heat of impending battle and the alliance which thinkers have looked forward to during the last decade seems upon the point of being inseparably welded by the blast of war.

STATE TEXT BOOKS. San Jose Mercury: Parents know what it will mean to be compelled once more to procure their little ones a book ring. It will add many dollars to the expenses of every family, and thousands of these families will feel that expense keenly. Every dollar added to their school-book expense will be a hardship. There must be no surrenders to the book trust and no abandonment of the principle of State textbooks.

UNPATRIOTIC DEALERS. San Diego Union: It is stated that Missouri mule dealers have taken advantage of the war situation already effected a "corner" in mules, forcing up the price of those useful animals to the government at least 25 per cent. If this sort of war-time extortion were confined to the men who have mules for sale, the matter might be dismissed as trivial. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that in dealing with the Government the average citizen is apt to be oblivious of all patriotism.

During the early sixties the very same "army contractors" became almost a term of reproach. Indications are not lacking that the rapacity that grew rich through the Government's necessities in those trying times is still vigorous and eager to repeat its previous successes.

CORRECT GUESS. Los Angeles Herald: The "Herald" ventures the guess that the present attack on the State series was instituted and fomented by interested parties, who desire to secure the introduction of new books for their own profit. Present changes in text books have formed one of the greatest evils of our public school system, and popular sentiment against such a policy grows stronger every year.

GOLD PILING UP. Humboldt Standard: Gold continues to pile up in the Treasury and in the hands of those who have been making money out of the ground during the past year. The amount in the treasury now reaches, in round numbers, \$180,000,000; the orders of gold for import during the past six days have run at the rate of about a million dollars a day, and the amount in circulation is now \$125,000,000. The amount in circulation at the date of the Chicago convention of 1896, while the gold production of the world is increasing with greater rapidity than ever before, exceeding in 1897 that of any preceding year, while that of 1898 promises to be still greater.

CHARACTER OF THE STAGE. Oakland Tribune: Madame Modjeska has taken up her cudgels on the subject of the degeneracy of the stage. "I appeal to the women of the stage and to the women of the audience, and in particular to those who form our audiences," she says. "Can we not exact a common influence to rectify this state of affairs, both from the inside and from the outside, the former—the actresses—to elevate the standard of our art so as to have it aloft together with the other emblems of higher civilization, and the other, our sisters from the outside, to help us in the struggle by exerting their own refining actions in order to protect what is best and to taboo what is unclean or unartistic in the theatrical world." It is easy to see what Modjeska's opinion would be of Pilar-Mourin, Anna Held, Yvette Guilbert and the rest of the actresses of that quid, who, however, it must be admitted, monopolize a good deal of the theatrical patronage of New York whenever they are there.

THE GUARDSMEN. Tulare Register: By the way, Congressman Castle's "hired assassins" are looked upon in rather different light now that their country needs them and they are responding with such alacrity. Even Poissulists have no fear of their malevolent desire to enslave the masse, at the behest of plutocracy.

THE FORTUNES OF WAR. Los Angeles Times: While all good Americans hope and pray for a succession of victories for our arms on both land and sea, we should not, in our zeal and enthusiasm, lose sight of the fact that war is a game that two play at, and that all the victories are not likely to be on one side. We must expect the bitter of war with its sweets—the bitter of disaster and death to our gallant crews at sea and the fighting force on land, as well as the sweets of victory, and if defeat comes, the nation should look upon it with philosophy and simply put forth effort to win two battles to make up for the one defeat sustained.

CHOICEST FRUITS OF WAR. Stockton Independent: War is the cradle of intense patriotism. A continued war is a purifying and chastening process. The revolutionary war and the civil war were protected tests of the people's faith, courage and constancy. The affairs at Lexington and Sumter thrilled the country. The outbursts of indignation and patriotic ardor were almost identical in both cases. The conscience of a free people had been touched, their sympathies aroused, their courage steeled to the occasion. In both of these wars there was an

element of dissension, almost of treason, at work among the loyal elements. The American Tories of revolutionary times had their counterpart in the Copperheads of the Civil War period. Passions run high, and cant, falsehood and hypocrisy were overwhelmed by the true and undisguised impulses that moved the great heart of the nation and dictated the processes of thought. Dishonest, underhanded and indirect methods became dishonored through the contrast afforded by the manifestations of truth, honor and open impulse. The devious ways of the politician were at a discount. The heroes of the day even in their private lives, who blurted out their sentiments without reserve, however inelegantly. Zack Chandler and Ben Wade, with their rough candor, were the ideals of the period. The country had scaled off its veneering of indifference and deceit, and public sentiment left bare, sensitive to the slightest impression.

We cannot believe that the present war will continue long enough to so thoroughly cradle the elements of truth out of the cross imposition. But as an elixir to unselfish, spontaneous patriotism it is becoming or has become the most valuable of any of our wars.

RETTALIATORY. Los Angeles Herald: The irritation caused by the exactions of the Dingley tariff law is doubtless largely responsible for the unfriendly spirit manifested in various foreign countries, notably in Germany and Argentina, where retaliatory legislation was being strongly urged upon the Governments just prior to the breaking out of hostilities.

REAR-ADMIRAL DEWEY. How He is Seen Through the Eyes of His Son. "I am the first commander to command the United States Asiatic squadron since Perry, and I think that will mean something."

These were Commodore Dewey's last words spoken to his only child, George Goodwin Dewey, when father and son bade each other good-by last December.

"Those were very significant words," said young Mr. Dewey, when I saw him at his apartment at No. 438 West Fifty-seventh street, last week. "They did not impress me when spoken, but have very much since, in the light of the events of this week. I was grasping father's hand and had said, 'I wish you may have a successful cruise,' when he spoke these words."

"How true they have been! Since the days of brave Perry Admirals have commanded our Asiatic squadron, but a Commodore until father took charge. And then it has meant something. It meant the opportunity of a lifetime, of which advantage was taken with grand results."

"When father left here for his command, after trying the lowly capacity of President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, he said nothing about expecting hostilities, but showed he looked forward with pleasure to taking command of the squadron. He never says much about what he expected, but is always prepared for anything. Knowing of his thorough preparation in preparation, and the fact that he was always master of the situation, I had no fear of the result when I knew he would lead his squadron in battle against the Spanish forts and ships."

"Unfortunately, I have been much separated from my father, for he has been off on long cruises, and in recent years while he was home I was at college and afterward entered the commission business here in New York, so I know of but few of the interesting events of his life, but I do know his character, habits of thought and action."

While Mr. Dewey was speaking he showed in every expression of countenance and voice the commendable pride he felt in his father's achievements, and when I asked what sort of a man his father was, as he viewed him, he answered quickly, and with a quite evident show of enthusiasm:

"He is deliberate, cool, businesslike, without fear, gentle, very fond of children, good natured and good to every one. He is most thorough, determined and energetic. He is a disciplinarian, and everything under his control must be as near perfect as possible. You can easily imagine why I have such faith in father's ability, when you appreciate these strong points in his character."

"He is so very kind hearted; yet nothing can stop him in the performance of his duty, no matter what the results may be. He loves a good horse, and is particularly fond of horseback riding, yet he always considers the comfort of the animal he rides. He will not allow his horse to trot on a hard road or to be hurried up a steep hill. Then he has always been quite fond of society, or club life, and has been devoted to children, and always enters into the pleasures of the moment."

"I was very much impressed by his last letter, received a month ago," continued Mr. Dewey. "He said nothing about expecting war, but said he was very busy. Now, 'busy' is a little word, but it means what it meant with him. He meant he was practicing his crews in every duty. That they were handling the ships and guns, firing at targets and doing everything that would bring them to the maximum of perfection in case they were called into action."

"At a what? It meant with him, he was busy when he wrote, and busy for a good purpose. 'He believes that our ships and men are the best in the world. He is right, and has proved it. Farragut is his ideal of a naval commander, and we all know what Farragut was.'—New York Herald.

Explained. "Are you a native of this town?" asked a traveler of a resident of a sleepy little Southern hamlet. "Are you a native of the town?" "Hey?" "I asked if you were a native of this place?"

At that moment his wife, tall and sallow and gaunt, appeared at the open door of the cabin, and, taking her pipe from between her teeth, said, acridly: "Ain't ye got no sense, Jim? He means wuz ye livin' here when you was born, or wuz ye born here when you begun livin' here. Now answer him."—Harper's Bazar.

Professional Pride.—Watts—They tell me that there are more than 50,000 tramps in this country. Dismal Dawson—Don't you believe it. More'n half are my only imitations.—Indianapolis Journal.

NO CURE NO PAY. That is the motto of Dr. J. C. GROVES' PAIN-EXPELLER. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a pleasant form. It kills germs, drives them to blisters, neutralizing them. Price, 50c.

UNREQUITTED AFFECTION.

Positively the Worst Case on Record, According to One Girl.

"Have you seen the dear Count?" inquired the impressionable girl. "Not recently," replied Miss Cayenne. "Poor fellow," came the exclamation, with a sigh.

"I can't help sympathizing with him myself," rejoined Miss Cayenne. "Who could help it? There is a wistfulness in his eyes that must move to pity."

"And there is an unmistakable sorrow creeping into his rich, musical voice."

"I have often thought so." "Ah, the sorrow must indeed be there if you perceived it. For, you know, I have always thought that you were of a rather unromantic disposition. Yet you could fail to be interested in the suppressed grief of a man like the dear Count?"

"Your father was saying just the other evening that it was hard to keep from being touched by him."

"Even my father has noticed it. The dear Count is one of those whose silent who loved money more than the dear Count does."—Washington Star.

Rebuked. The Chaplain—Ah, my friend, rum brought you here, of course! I, too, used to drink, but for ten years not a drop of liquor has touched my lips. The Convict—Scuse me, pard, but I don't want to hear no hard luck story now. I've got troubles of me own—Life.

An Extreme Case.—"The young woman you are engaged to is very fascinating, I understand." "Fascinating? I had to stand in line seven hours to get to propose to her."—Chicago Record.

Not Always.—The Nurse—Oh, talk is cheap. The Policeman—Oh, I don't know. I know a cop who was fined three days' pay for spending ten minutes talking to a girl here.—Puck.

NO WOMAN IS EXEMPT.

Regularity is a matter of importance in every woman's life. Much pain is, however, endured in the belief that it is necessary and not alarming, when in truth it is all wrong and indicates derangement that may cause serious trouble.

Excessive monthly pain itself will unsettle the nerves and make women old before their time.

The foundation of woman's health is a perfectly normal and regular performance of nature's function. The statement we print from Miss Gertrude Sikes, of Eldred, Pa., is echoed in every city, town and hamlet in this country. Read what she says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel like a new person since following your advice and think it is my duty to let the public know the good your remedies have done me. My troubles were painful menstruation and leucorrhoea. I was nervous and had spells of being confused. Before using your remedies I never had any faith in patent medicines. I now wish to say that I never had anything do me so much good for painful menstruation as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; also would say that your Sanative Wash has cured me of leucorrhoea. I hope these few words may help suffering women."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

All suffering women are invited to write freely to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice about their health.

YOU FEEL BETTER after you have had a glass of our NEW BREW LAGER. An ideal blend of malt and hops, of strength and absolute purity, it is an allayer of thirst, a refresher of mind and body and a satisfactory drink. BUFFALO BREWING CO., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

A FIRE or a LIGHT for a small amount of money. We sell 5 Gallons of Coal Oil for 60 cts. 5 Gallons of Gasoline for 65 cts. You have been paying 55 cts. for the same oils. KILGORE & TRACY, CASH GROCERS, Northeast Corner Eighth and J Sts.

Always Pure and Reliable. Applied Internally. Applied Externally. COUGHS, COLDS AND SORE THROAT Cured by THE ONLY POND'S EXTRACT THIS IS IT! Invaluable for all Aches, Pains, Inflammations, Catarrhal Trouble and Piles. POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

HO FOR RICHEST GOLD FIELDS IN ALASKA Great Northern Steamship Co. will Dispatch for KOTZEBUE SOUND THE FAST SAILING IRON and Steel Ship RUTH. On or about June 1, 1898, Will proceed directly without stopping at intermediate points, and arrive at Sound as soon as any vessel leaving earlier. LARGEST AND STRONGEST SHIP IN THIS TRADE. Full accommodations, smoking room, staterooms, bathrooms, etc. FREIGHT IN THIS SHIP INSURED AT LOWEST RATES. Fare, including 3,000 pounds baggage and PASSAGE UP KU-BUCK RIVER, in light-drafting river steamer, to head of navigation, about 200 miles, \$200.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL, Corner Seventh and K Streets. STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, FREE 'BUS to and from the cars. GRAY & TITUS, Proprietors. CAPITAL HOTEL, S. W. Cor. Kand Seventh Sts., Sacramento. CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. STRICTLY first-class. Electric cars pass the door every three minutes. BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Props.

BANKING HOUSES. NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO. Sacramento, Cal.—Founded 1850. DIRECTORS: D. O. MILLS, EDGAR MILLS, FRANK MILLER, S. BRENTISS SMITH, CHARLES F. DILLMAN, President, Assistant 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. FELTNER, Vice-President; W. E. BERBER, Cashier; C. E. BURNHAM, Assistant Cashier. DIRECTORS: C. W. CLARK, GEO. W. FELTNER, FREDERICK COX, JOSEPH STEFFENS, PETER BOH, W. E. BERBER.

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, \$22,000; term and ordinary deposits, \$3,224,931 60; loans on real estate January 1, 1897, \$2,685,781 75. Terms and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate on terms. Information furnished upon application to W. J. 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. STEINMAN, President; C. W. HOLLISTER, Vice-President; H. J. SCOTT, Cashier; E. B. FOND, W. G. SCOTT, Secretaries. 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. Huntton, Wm. Johnston, W. E. Brown, 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, \$611,065. DIRECTORS: Wm. H. CROCKER, Vice-President; Wm. H. BROWN, Cashier; G. W. KLINE, H. J. SCOTT, FRANK MEYER, Proprietors.

UNDERTAKERS. GEO. H. CLARK, AL. P. BOOTH. Clark's Undertaking Parlors, NO. 107 and 109 FOURTH STREET, Telephone 124. MILLER & McMULLEN, Undertaking Parlors, 905-907 K Street, Old Fellows Temple. EMBALMING A SPECIALTY. Telephone-38, 195; Sunset, red, 958. W. F. GORMLEY, Undertaker and Funeral Director, Mortuary parlors and hall 915 J street, opposite place of telephone. Capital, 500; Sunset, blue, 581. E. M. KAVANAGH, Undertaker and Funeral Director, NO. 511 J STREET, EMBALMING A SPECIALTY. Office open day and night. Telephone, Sunset 643; red, Capital, 265.

SUPPLIES FOR THE STATE HOSPITALS. Commencing July 1, 1898, and ending December 31, 1898. OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA State Commission in Lunacy—Sacramento, May 15, 1898. Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the State hospital, located near Stockton, Napa, Arden, Ukiah and San Bernardino, up to 3 p. m. June 14, 1898, for furnishing to each of said hospitals furniture and household goods, provisions, fuel, forage, drugs, clothing and material for clothing, and other materials for each of said hospitals for the six months ending December 31, 1898. Blank schedules for bids on supplies needed and instructions to bidders may be obtained by applying to the hospitals, or by the State Commission in Lunacy. JOHN F. CARRERE, Secretary, m15-4wSuTuTh Sacramento, Cal. Rivett's Shop, which is run by a practical carpet man, and where is only first-class help employed. Therefore, they consider any other proposition. Ring him up. H. G. Taylor, 718 J St., Dentist. Phone—Cap. 222; Sunset black 952.

Just a Moment. It won't cost you any more to have your carpet cleaned and laying done at Rivett's Shop, which is run by a practical carpet man, and where is only first-class help employed. Therefore, they consider any other proposition. Ring him up. H. G. Taylor, 718 J St., Dentist. Phone—Cap. 222; Sunset black 952.