

ONE STEP TOWARD DEGENCY.

LICENSES OF TWO TOUGH PLACES REVOKED

The City Trustee Takes Prompt Action on Chief Dwyer's Request.

The City Board of Trustees—at least a majority of the members—are with Chief of Police Dwyer in his fight against the dives. Last night they promptly sustained his recommendation that the licenses issued to the proprietors of the Klondike and the City Hotel Saloons, situated on the north side of K street, between Third and Fourth, be revoked.

It was late in the evening when the matter was brought up, and for a half-hour there was a warm time at the meeting, at which everybody showed a decided inclination to talk at the same time. Chief Dwyer's recommendation, which caused all the trouble, was couched in vigorous and emphatic language, and is as follows:

"Sacramento, Cal., May 31, 1898.

"To the Honorable Board of Trustees—

Gentlemen: I hereby ask your honorable body to revoke the saloon licenses of the following saloons: The Klondike, 313 K street, and the City Saloon, 313 K street, and offer the following reasons for the same:

"The Klondike is one of the worst places on the Pacific Coast, and in the past two weeks we have had complaints of several parties being robbed.

"The City Saloon is a resort for prostitutes and thieves, and has given the Police Department a great deal of trouble. I can produce competent witnesses to prove my statements should your honorable body see fit to investigate this matter.

"If ask you to give this your careful consideration and recommend that the licenses be revoked. Respectfully,

"THOS. DWYER, Chief of Police."

Trustee Dolan started the ball rolling by moving that the licenses be revoked, in accordance with the recommendation of Chief Dwyer, and that the license moneys be returned to the proprietors. He called attention to Section 7 of Ordinance 276, which provides for the revocation of licenses on recommendation of the Chief of Police, in a summary manner, provided the money paid in for licenses be returned.

Trustee Tebbets seconded the motion. The manager of the City Hotel Saloon addressed the board, and declared that within the past eleven months no trouble had occurred at that place. He said it was a case of persecution on the part of Chief Dwyer, and that every policeman who had been on duty since he had had charge of the place would bear him out in the statement. He said he was managing the place for Mrs. McCall, in whose name the license had been issued. Since he had been in charge no robbery had been committed in the place.

Then Trustee Tebbets called on Chief Dwyer to enlighten the board, and the Chief did so in no doubtful manner. He said the Police Department had always had trouble with the City Hotel saloon. Only the other night he had some there, and he had a case of condensed milk that had been stolen. The man in charge—he who had addressed the board—acted in a surly manner, told him that he only did business with the Captain, and wanted nothing to do with the Chief. He was insulting, but a threat to lock up the man, and the case of milk, which had been opened and sixteen cans taken.

The Chief said the place was continually the resort of ex-convicts, that there are many fights there, that those in charge always protest to the American citizen and thought he had a right to work. The saloon, he said, was an orderly place, and there had been no robberies nor trouble of any kind there. He said he had informed Chief Dwyer about the case of milk that had been stolen from Mebbins & Drescher's store, but was unable to account for the sixteen cans that were missing.

Chief Dwyer asked the board to hear Officer Fisher's account of the place, and Fisher made the effort of his life. He said the City Hotel saloon was one of the worst dives in the United States, and that the worst people who walk the face of the earth congregated there. The police, he said, are never able to get information from the place, and the men who run it are ex-convicts. Barrett, he explained, was an American citizen and thought he had a right to work. The saloon, he said, was an orderly place, and there had been no robberies nor trouble of any kind there. He said he had informed Chief Dwyer about the case of milk that had been stolen from Mebbins & Drescher's store, but was unable to account for the sixteen cans that were missing.

Devine said the motion was very sweeping. He knew Mrs. McCall, the proprietress of the place, to be an estimable woman, who had no visible means of support except the saloon. He thought the other parties to run the place for her if those in charge were objectionable, but he did not believe in such a summary proceeding. He offered an amendment to the motion that the matter of the City Saloon be referred to the Police Committee, in conjunction with the Chief of Police.

Trustee Kent seconded the amendment.

Trustee Dolan said he considered it the duty of the board to sustain the Chief of Police without question. He had had the motion in order to dispose of the matter without delay and called for a vote on Trustee Devine's amendment.

Trustee Tebbets was emphatic in sustaining the Chief of Police, as was also President McKay.

Kent arose to explain his vote. He said there were too many saloons on K street, and that he would gladly vote for a resolution to revoke the licenses of everyone of them, but he did not believe in revoking that of the City Hotel saloon and next week issuing another license to the same party to conduct a saloon in the same place. He did not want to make fish of one and flesh of another.

Trustee Tebbets said that while he wanted women to live, he wanted them to do so by conducting some creditable business. Chief Dwyer had brought no specific charges, but the board was not investigating, it was merely acting on his recommendation.

"Chief Dwyer," said President McKay, "has made a strong statement. He has told us that the place is infested with thugs and thieves, and that you can ask."

Trustee Devine's amendment was lost.

The man in charge of the City Hotel

AN AMADOR ROAD.

A Macadam Highway That Will Cost Very Little.

Under the superintendency of Commissioner of the State Bureau of Highways has practically demonstrated that macadam roadways can be constructed under their supervision and by day labor for fully one-half of the sum demanded by most contractors.

Authorized by the County Board of Supervisors of Amador County, the members of the Highway Commission made surveys and estimates of the cost of constructing four miles of macadam wagon road over which there is annually hauled some 50,000 tons of freight to supply the towns of Jackson, Sutter, Colusa and Yuba. This particular stretch of road has long been conceded to be the worst of any of a road in the State, being a mass of rough, loose cobblestones.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

During May Ninety-Nine Carloads Were Forwarded.

During the month of May, according to a statement made yesterday by the California Fruitgrowers' and Shippers' Association, the shipments of fresh fruits to Eastern points were as follows:

To Chicago—Cherries 48 cars, apricots 3 1/2, peaches 3 1/2, plums 3 1/2.

New York—Cherries 20 1/2 cars, apricots 2, plums 2.

Boston—Cherries 4 cars, apricots 1 1/2, plums 1 1/2.

Philadelphia—Apricots 1/2 car, peaches 1/2, plums 1/2.

Minneapolis—Cherries 3 1/2 cars, apricots 1 1/2, peaches 1 1/2.

St. Paul—Cherries 4 1/2 cars, apricots 1 1/2, peaches 1 1/2.

June 5th—Cherries 1 carload, apricots 3/4, plums 3/4.

June 6th—Cherries 1 1/2 carloads, plums 1/2, peaches 1/2.

June 7th—Cherries 2 carloads, apricots 1/2, peaches 1/2.

June 8th—Cherries 1/2 carload, apricots 1/2, plums 1/2.

Total—Chicago 53, New York 24, Boston 5, Minneapolis 4, St. Paul 5.

Fruit now on the way is due to arrive in the East as follows:

June 1st—Cherries 2 carloads, apricots 1/2, plums 1/2.

June 2d—Cherries 5 carloads.

June 3d—Cherries 5 1/2 carloads, apricots 1/2.

June 4th—Cherries 6 1/4 carloads, apricots 1/2.

June 9th—Cherries 3 1/4 carloads, plums 3/4.

June 10th—Cherries 1 carload.

During May, 1897, the number of carloads shipped were 106, and for May, 1898, 99.

JUNE WEATHER.

Its Chief Features During the Last Twenty Years.

The following data, covering a period of twenty years, have been compiled from the Weather Bureau records in this city by Observer James A. Barwick:

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature, 60 degrees. The warmest month was that of 1883, with an average of 73 degrees. The coldest month was that of 1894, with an average of 64 degrees. The highest temperature was 106 degrees, on the 30th, 1891. The lowest temperature was 44 degrees, on the 1st, 1890. Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, November 15th. Average date of first "killing" frost occurred in spring, February 16th.

Precipitation—Average for the month, .18 of an inch. Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 1. The greatest monthly precipitation was 1.45 inches, in 1884. The least monthly precipitation was nothing in 1878, 1880, 1883, 1886, 1887, 1890, 1893, 1895 and 1896. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was .82 of an inch, on the 11th and 12th, 1889.

Clouds—Average number of clear days, 24; partly cloudy days, 5; cloudy days, 1.

Wind—The prevailing winds have been from the south. The highest velocity of the wind was 42 miles, from the northwest, on the 12th, 1886.

A BELLOWING CALF.

It Came Near Ending the Career of a Capitol Officer.

Colonel W. D. Nichols, watchman at the State Capitol building, recently had an exciting experience in which a forlorn looking calf bore a prominent part. Nichols visited the Merkley ranch, down the river, to look after some stock at that place. He was driving his trotting mare Stella, and was in the act of passing through a gate when a calf jumped up and gave a bellow. The Colonel's mare swerved and the buggy struck a stump. Nichols was thrown into the air and came down behind the seat. Luckily he stopped the animal, and while the shafts were smashed to smithereens, no other damage was done.

Weather Reports.

The Weather Bureau reports show the highest and lowest temperatures yesterday to have been 69 and 49 degrees, with fresh to brisk and high southerly winds and cloudy weather prevailing. The barometrical readings at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. yesterday were 29.98 inches and 29.93 inches, respectively. The highest and lowest temperatures one year ago yesterday were 77 and 50 degrees, and one year ago to-day 84 and 53 degrees. The average temperature was 59 degrees, and the normal 68, showing yesterday to have been 9 degrees cooler than usual for the 31st day of May. The highest wind velocity yesterday was 27 miles per hour.

Steamman Again Arrested.

Ed A. Steamman, an erratic fellow, who assaulted his brother at Rocklin a few days since, and was brought here for safe keeping, but escaped, was re-arrested yesterday and locked up in the County Jail. It is quite likely the Lunacy Examiners will "investigate" him.

Mrs. Gregory's Funeral.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the funeral of the late Mrs. M. E. Gregory will take place from the Congregational Church. Friends may view the remains from 11 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. at the family residence, 128 1/2 J street, also at the church. The interment will be in the City Cemetery.

Money Rolling In.

Colusa and Tuolumne Counties yesterday settled with the State Controller and paid into the State Treasury their quota of taxes for the last half of 1897, the former \$18,829.08, the latter \$8,428.83.

Funds for the Red Cross.

The ladies of Calvary Baptist Church yesterday paid over to Treasurer Frank Miller of the Red Cross Society the sum of \$35, the proceeds of their lunch stand on Saturday and Monday.

A MEMORABLE STAMPEDE.

Fifteen Thousand Cattle Were in It, and 2,700 Were Lost.

One of the most desperate stampedes of the West, caused by a Texas cowboy, says the Rev. J. B. Cranfill, of Waco, occurred in 1876 on the prairie in the center of which now stands the town of McGregor. Fifteen thousand cattle and twenty-five cowboys participated in the exciting event. Mr. Cranfill was not a participant, but he tells the story as he got it from an eye-witness. Late in the afternoon of July 4th there had been a lively thunderstorm that made the cattle nervous. At 10 o'clock at night, however, they seemed to be sleeping profoundly. Then the narrative proceeds as follows:

"The stars were still shining, and there was no cause at all for the arousing of the herd. They appeared to get up all at once, with a single purpose, and the roar that was heard seemed to come from a single throat. The Wilson brothers and their cowboys, who were close to the stampede, rushed to their ponies, who were grazing with saddles and bridles on, and as fast as the bits could be placed in their mouths they mounted and galloped to the flanks of the now disappearing mass, headed in the direction of the Brazos River.

"It was usual custom on such occasions to get in front of the herd—a risky piece of work—and start it to running in a circle. This attempt was made in this case. Some cattle can outrun others, and in this case there was a bunch of about fifty fully twenty yards in advance, and toward this leading group the Wilson brothers, with their group also some were faster than others, and this group ran in a diamond shape, with two immense steers leading all. When Mr. Wilson and his companion reached the two leading steers they began shooting their revolvers at them, and in that way the bunch was made to oblique, and as the leading bunch of cattle obliqued the main stampede obliqued, and the first step in 'milling' had been taken. By this time the cattle were getting tired. Nearly five miles had been covered, and the breath of the leaders was coming and rattling, but the Wilsons were rushing on, because the front cattle at this time knew as a matter of fact their only safety was in keeping up the run. Those behind were coming, and they were in the majority, and the leaders were compelled to run. There was a danger to the forward members of the stampede.

Articles of Incorporation.

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

Protestant Episcopal Church. In the diocese of Los Angeles. Directors—Joseph Horsfall Johnson, B. W. R. Taylor, J. F. Towse, L. J. Winder, A. G. L. Srew, H. T. Lee and J. E. Cowles, all of Los Angeles. No capital stock.

Lacy Manufacturing Company. Formed to manufacture iron and steel pipes, tanks, etc. Principal place of business, Los Angeles. Directors—William Lacy, R. H. Lacy, Maud H. Lacy, Emma L. Lacy and K. E. Lacy, all of Los Angeles. Capital stock, \$100,000; amount subscribed, \$60,000.

Antelope Heights Land and Fruit Company. Principal place of business, Visalia. Directors—Walter Hy Brown, Ross W. Gould, Visalia; William E. Nye, Messina, and Fred E. Harding and James H. Pattee, Monmouth, Ill. Capital stock, \$20,000; all subscribed.

Truck Ching Society. Formed for social and other purposes. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—William Lacy, R. H. Lacy, Maud H. Lacy, Emma L. Lacy and K. E. Lacy, all of Los Angeles. Capital stock, \$100,000; amount subscribed, \$60,000.

Ontario Deciduous Fruitgrowers' Association. Directors—H. H. Morgan, Robert May, J. M. Stratford, Ontario; George Kane, Zuckor, and George E. Scott, North Cucamonga. Capital stock, \$10,000; all subscribed.

American River Channel Mining Company. Formed to mine the bed of the American River below Folsom. Principal place of business, Folsom. Directors—John B. Gonyean, John L. Cooke, Louis A. Larsen, San Francisco, and Nelson Fife and Harry A. Cooke, Oakland. Capital stock, \$100,000; amount subscribed, \$60,000.

San Francisco Contracting Company. Directors—A. E. Buckner, John Keane, L. H. Clement, J. H. Terrill, Edwin L. Forster and William H. Chapman, San Francisco. Capital stock, \$125,000; amount subscribed, \$60,000.

Trial Calendar.

In Department 1 of the Superior Court yesterday Judge Hughes announced his trial calendar as follows:

George E. Bates vs. A. L. Frost, Treasurer of Sacramento—June 15th.

Thomas Haug vs. Jerome Haas et al.—June 20th.

Sacramento Electric Gas and Railway Company vs. C. W. Clarke et al.—July 11th.

P. S. Lawson vs. J. G. Davis—July 6th.

Caroline Camenzind vs. John Kampfer—July 18th.

In the matter of the estate of M. Dubois—June 13th.

W. S. Kendall vs. A. L. Frost, Treasurer of Sacramento—June 15th.

No Telephone Charges.

Volunteers in camp at San Francisco—or at least those from Los Angeles—have been granted the privilege by the Sunset Telephone Company to talk with the folks at home free of charge.

Hotel Arrivals.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: J. M. Wells, St. Louis; H. Isaacs, J. A. Solomon, New York; Dr. F. G. Fay, Sacramento; D. Will, Stockton; J. T. Hall, New York; L. R. Primer, R. S. Hawley and wife, Boston; H. Lowenthal, Philadelphia; Joseph T. Hughes, Jacob Vensanger and wife, H. S. Smith, Frank Freeman, H. D. Scribner, C. A. Thurston, L. M. Daniels, San Francisco; G. N. Easton, Chicago; J. M. Sherrard, New Jersey; P. O'Neill, San Francisco.

A Mortgage Foreclosed.

In Judge Johnson's Court yesterday, in the case of the Sacramento Building and Loan Association against Sarah L. Johnson and others, a decree of foreclosure of mortgage was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for \$3,685.

Crops About Arno.

Pio Valensin was up from Arno yesterday. He says the late rains materially benefited many fields of grain down that way. Some grain was beyond help, but for that that there will be considerable of a crop in that section. The upland fields are the best.

Abandoned His Family.

Officer Healy of the Children's Protective Society is anxious to find N. W. Lashells, who has left his wife and babe penniless. He is reported to be in Placer County.

Try McMorry's 50c uncolored Japan Tea.

Try McMorry's 50c uncolored Japan Tea; E. B. tea, 60c; G. P. tea, 75c; P. F. Japan tea, 40c; 531 M street.

A CHIMNEY OR FLUE THROUGH WHICH HOT PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION ARE ESCAPING.

The current of air will flow to the place of combustion in a direction opposite to that of the current of products. The current of air will, however, gradually become hotter, while that of the products of combustion will gradually become colder. The heat thus imparted by the hot escaping gases to the colder entering air is thus utilized to advantage.

Having reached the fire, the descending but now heated air furnishes oxygen for combustion, and then flows into the current of gases, which proceed upward. Even in the furnace there is no collision or conflict. Mr. Schlicht declares that the draught is automatically adjusted to the requirements of combustion. There is a definite relation between the volume, temperature and density of the air current and those of the products of combustion. The chemical operation of burning seems to control them both.

The inventor declares that in certain experiments made with stoves and house-heating furnaces he secured an economy of from 1-3 to 50 per cent. A number of tests have been made in team-raising plants also, and the saving of coal in these cases is reported to have been from 10 to 30 per cent. The form and size of the inserted cylinder, or "deflector," vary, and need to be adapted specially to the type and number of boilers used.—New York Tribune.

At Dr. McCosh's Expense.

The late Dr. McCosh of Princeton University was an excellent hand at securing donations for the institution, and yet it was always his boast that he never asked any man for a cent. In connection with this well-known trait of President McCosh's character a prominent educator of this city tells how one of the doctor's friends and Chauncey M. Depew once conspired to mortify the good old Princetonian at a Yale dinner. It was arranged that the friend should accuse the doctor of begging, and that Mr. Depew should follow with a vigorous denial. In the first speech it was asserted that Dr. McCosh made a practice of calling upon brokers in their offices and remaining until, in sheer desperation, the brokers gave him contributions to get rid of him; also, that he attended meetings of various kind for the purpose of taking up a collection for Princeton at the end.

A Brilliant Idea.

That was a brilliant idea, that of carrying an army of invasion to Cuba aboard the water, and the plan was proposed that scheme must have traveled on warships all his life, and therefore knew just where the horses and ambulances and wagon train of an army would be stowed—not to speak of the soldiers. They could lie on the spar decks and take the rain or the sun just as heaven chose to distribute them. If an enemy's fleet happened to come along, and it became necessary to clear decks for action, the soldiers could be thrown overboard along with the chemical chests, or buoyed out in the ship's boats. The wagon train could be stowed in the ship's gallery, or in the sick bay, or the Paymaster's clerk's room, or in the Captain's cabin, and the ambulances could be hoisted up to the signal yards out of the way. And if it chanced that the fleet had to stay out over night the soldiers could sleep in the sailors' hammocks, and the crew march to the tune of "All Hands and the Cook" for twenty-four hours at a stretch. There are some people in this country who know quite enough in times of peace, but altogether too much in time of war.—New York Times.

Burmah's New Civilization.

While King Theebaw is amusing himself by throwing pebbles into the sea on the west coast of India, young English officers drink whisky and soda and play cards in his throne-room at Mandalay, which has been converted into a club. No Burmese soldiers with overheavy swords now stagger about the streets. There is a regiment or two of Tommies, with nothing for them to do but make love to Burmese girls, and die of dysentery and fever. There are a few hundred Princesses about Mandalay, to whom the Indian Government, in unbounded generosity for having taken their country, give each fifteen shillings a week. Even in Burmah it is hard to keep up a quasi-aristocratic state on fifteen shillings a week, so the ladies, who are of an enterprising mind, turn, one Princess was fined the other day for keeping a gambling hell.—North China Herald.

NEW METHOD OF COMBUSTION.

Taking the Air Supply from the Chimney. It is possible to compute the number of heat units which a given quantity of fuel contains, but when that fuel is burned under a steam boiler it is possible to realize only a small percentage of the theoretical amount of energy that was liberated. The two principal causes of waste are imperfect combustion and the escape of a great deal of heat with the gases that go up the chimney.

A new method of managing combustion, with a view to securing economy in the use of coal in steam power plants, has been devised by J. P. Schlicht, and he describes it in a recent number of the "Electric Engineer." The essential feature of it relates to the air supply. This does not enter through the ashpit, and apparently does not pass through the grate at all. But it comes down the chimney.

A tubular device, somewhat smaller than the interior of the chimney, is suspended in the top of the latter, so that it reaches three or four feet above and as far below the edge of the chimney. In this way are separated the upward currents, which take the central passage, and the incoming and descending air, which hugs the wall. Mr. Schlicht says:

"I discovered that a current of air and a current of combustion products will flow in contact without any substantial intermingling, and if a current of air is properly introduced into

Everything for the House

We do not give trading stamps

Modern store keeping means selling at the very closest margin of profit, depending on the great quantity of goods sold—on the multitude of small profits—to make the business successful.

This is an intensely modern store; a one price store; a store that gives no discounts, for the very simple reason that its profit on each purchase is so small it cannot afford to.

Sewing Machines We sell sewing machines exactly as we do every other line of goods in this store—cash only; one price only; a young lady is here to thoroughly explain the workings of all machines.

We do not bound you at your house from day to day. The machines are here—all the leading makes, including the Domestic, Wheeler & Wilson, Standard, Pacific Queen and Eldridge B.—at prices just half the former quotations. You are welcome to come and see them and compare our prices; then buy elsewhere if you choose.

Remember all our machines are guaranteed by ourselves as well as the manufacturers, and may be returned at any time if they prove unsatisfactory.

Mattings for Rough Wear

The best mattings for rough wear; for hotels, public buildings, lodgings, etc., are the Cocoa and Napier mattings. They come plain or with borders, and are exceptionally well made. Prices from 30 to 65 cents the yard.

Get your Awnings up

Old Sol will soon begin to pour down his heat in earnest. Then, as the story always goes, you'll be "sorry you didn't get your awning up before." Making awnings is not a side issue with us. We have the men who know how to quickly estimate; we have the workmen who know how to make and put them up, and we have the correct material. We use the best 16-ounce ducking and 7-16-inch iron frames.

Drop us a line, or phone, and our man will call on you.

A small boy can do the washing

With the Westering machine the washing for an entire family can be done by a small boy. You prepare the water, soap and clothes and he does the rest by simply turning the crank.

Washable Draperies

Some new arrivals in summer drapery and sash curtain materials in the yard. Figured muslins, 15 cents the yard. Fish net muslin, 15 cents the yard.

Tapestry Carpet 45 cents

Never in our business career have we made an offer at regular sale equal to this. Smith's genuine Tapestry Brussels Carpet with all-wool surface, in the very latest designs and colorings, 45 cents the yard, yard and laid.

Washable Draperies

Drapery Section. Silkones, 10 cents the yard. Figured muslins, 15 cents the yard. Fish net muslin, 15 cents the yard.

BAKER & HAMILTON, wholesale hardware, bicycles, carts, buggies, carriages, phaetons, Bain farm and header wagons. Send for catalogue.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children's ailments. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures colic, and restores the bowels, and cures whooping cough, whether arising from teething or other causes. It is sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWF

AUCTIONS.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SALE ROOM 1016 FOURTH STREET. AUCTION SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO IN ANY PART OF THE STATE.

NEW TO-DAY.

DR. GILSTRAP, DENTIST.

The Famous Tooth Extractor, Davis Building, K St. June 1 to 6, Six Days Only.

22d Annual GATHERING AND GAMES

Sacramento Caledonian Club, Oak Park, Saturday, June 4, 1898.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

putting the stone, tossing the caber, vaulting with the pole, running and jumping, sword dance, Highland fling, reel O'Tulloch by lads and lassies and men in costume.

Uncle Sam Says This is America's Greatest Medicine.

It will Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.



Sacramento, Wednesday, 1 June, 1898.</