

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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SAFE THROUGH DANGERS.

The second fleet of transports for Manila bearing troops from this coast has arrived in safety. The command of General Anderson is, therefore, now so much augmented that we may anticipate early receipt of news of assault upon Manila, if that capital refuses acquiescence to the demand for its surrender. It is said that out of all the men on the four ships of the second expedition, there were but four deaths, which is a low percentage, and, besides, it is known that a number of the men were far from well when they sailed from San Francisco—a fact due to city life some weeks prior to departure.

The safe arrival of two fleets carrying troops to the Philippines gives encouragement for the belief that the others en route—and to follow will be as fortunate, and that the Monterey and the Monadnock will also safely make the crossing of the Pacific. If they do, there will have been accomplished a wonderful naval feat. Neither of the fighting monsters was constructed for the high seas. Neither has free board equal to that of an ordinary schooner. They are passing through the tropics in tow, and at a time when terrible typhoons are to be expected, before which so many noble ships go to the bottom. If, then, the two ironclads reach Manila harbor in safety, it will be cause for national rejoicing. Neither of them will ever be returned to these shores. No one expects to have them sent back. Their home will hereafter be in hot waters beneath the tropic suns.

The award of the contract for the transportation of Spanish prisoners to Spain has been made to a Spanish steamship company. That is well. It removes some difficulties that were prominent in the way of making the transfer, such, for instance, as the conveying of the transports and the negotiation for safe conduct of our ships through and out of Spanish jurisdiction.

THE CARLISTS ONCE MORE.

There comes a story from Europe that the Carlists are manifesting renewed interest in the Spanish situation, that the Carlists in England are making preparations to go to the Spanish border on the French side with money and arms and that Don Carlos, the pretender, is himself greatly agitated and his days full of mysterious activity. In short, the belief is entertained that the Carlists believe the hour is near at hand when they can strike, and seat their man upon the throne.

There is good reason to believe these reports. The Carlists have these many years been awaiting opportunity and hovering over unhappy Spain like birds of prey. Twice they have made notable strokes to achieve success, while a dozen times or more they have incited insurrection, and one of their wars was so pretentious as to be continued for two years, while at one time they controlled absolutely one of the States of Spain on her east side.

If there is now a new rising of the Carlists the chances of their success will be far greater than at any time since the pretension of the house was inaugurated. At no other time has Spain been engaged in a foreign war. Not since there was a Don Carlos pretender has Spain been in such financial straits; never before has the drain upon the material for soldiers been so great; at no time in this age has she suffered the loss of a navy and of two of her principal colonies, for indeed they are practically lost to her to-day, a fact, however, of which the Spanish masses are not as yet aware. When they become acquainted with the truth, we may reasonably expect them to rise, and to fall easy prey to the wily Carlists who will seek to win them to their side.

The pretender's supporters will need but to point to the fact that Spain has sacrificed 200,000 of the flower of her soldiery in Cuba in two years' time; that she has lost fully 100,000 more in the Philippines; that in the two colonies there are now cooped up beyond hope of rescue over 200,000 other troops. That under the Regency Spain has lost two large and formidable fleets, and an army of 24,000 men has been made captive in a single province of Cuba, while 4,000 of the cream of the Spanish navy are prisoners of war, some of them having been transported to the soil of the enemy.

In addition it will be shown to the people that the enemy's forces are invading Porto Rico, and that a formidable navy is fitting out to sail for the Spanish coast and prey upon commerce and assault coast cities and towns, while five transport fleets have been put afloat conveying soldiers of the enemy to Manila, where 5,000 American troops have already been gathered. That two of the most powerful fighting ships of the monitor type in all the world are about to arrive in Manila Bay and make the fall of the capital of the Philippines certain, which city is now invested by 40,000 Filipino insurgents, made such by mal-administration under the regency, by cruelty under regency commanders and by injustice and peculation under the Governors General sent out on the warrant of the Queen Regent.

The Carlists will also appeal to their

countrymen on the ground that the Regent is not Spanish, and that the boy King, if he comes to the throne will do so by reason of the violation of an ancient law of the realm, which was violently and illegally suspended and set aside by a weak King in order to gratify private ambition and place a woman on the throne of Spain to the exclusion of the lawful and rightly descended heirs, namely the males of the royal house.

No matter what the present Don Carlos may be, and his is by no means a lovely character, such a case as we have outlined he can make out; garnished with a program of promises of reforms and recoveries, he will go with it to the people with unprepared strength. That it is the intention of the Carlists to make a case with the Spanish people, can scarcely be doubted. That the monarchies of Europe with scarcely an exception, will, however, give the Queen Regent comfort and some of them, possibly actual assistance in resisting the pretensions of the pretender, may well be believed.

The latest advices from Manila are that, so far from the insurgents inclining to make terms with the Spanish, as was reported early in the week, there is fear on their part that the United States will not annex the Philippines. It is added that the insurgents are shrewd enough to understand that if they attempt to hold the country until they will invite the grasping Powers of Europe to seek pretext for intervening and dividing the insular territory among them. They therefore naturally want the United States to fulfill the trust it has assumed and keep the strong arm of this Government outstretched over the Philippines. This is very different and far more comforting news than any we have received from the insurgent camp yet. We can only hope, in absence of official confirmation, that the report is verity.

PEACE TALK.

There is a deal of talk reported through the dispatches concerning the opening of peace negotiations. It is even charged that President McKinley has been approached regarding peace in behalf of and by authority of Spain, but has delayed the progress of the negotiations in order to get a hold upon Puerto Rico first, that there may be stronger claim preferred for its transfer to the United States in indemnity.

That we desire Puerto Rico is undeniable. That we ought to secure such holding as will make our claim for indemnity good is unquestioned. But we do not believe the President has been guilty of any tricks in delaying peace procedure. The instant Spain comes as she must in the first person, and asks for the appointment of commissioners to negotiate peace, she will have immediate attention from the President of the United States, and there will be no concealment of the fact.

If there has been any approach with peace in view, it has been roundabout and not direct, and of such a character as not to warrant suspension of hostilities. The American Executive has managed in this war too splendidly, wisely and successfully to be open to the charge at this late day, that he is guilty of chicanery. It may be, indeed, that overtures have come to him looking to negotiating a peace. But assuredly there has come before him nothing as yet of official character, or so fortified as to justify him in withholding the hands of army and navy.

Until Spain comes to the United States openly and above board in her own proper person and asks for the re-establishment of peaceful relations, the thing for the American President to do is precisely that which he is doing, to push the war with the utmost vigor, and prosecute it so sharply as to earlier convince Spain of the hopelessness of her case, and thus the sooner secure lasting peace and permanent suspension of hostilities.

RUMORS FROM MANILA.

In view of the many disquieting rumors which continue to come from Manila regarding the announced and the secret intentions of the Admiral of the German fleet in that harbor, it would seem that there is sufficient ground for this Government to address a note to Germany asking for disavowal of intention to interfere.

We are told that the President has, however, received assurance from Germany that it has no intention of interfering, and that it will maintain strict neutrality. But the assurance, it is admitted, has not come to us in a directly official manner. It is announced that Admiral Dewey has communicated very recently with Washington, and very fully, and that the burden of that communication the Navy Department does not deem it wise to make public. That may be favorable or unfavorable news. We incline to the belief that such secrecy as the department is preserving in the matter is not because of any bad news from the Admiral. It is probable that the reticence is simply due to wise judgment in not disclosing our plans to the enemy and to a gossiping world.

Since we can conjure up no possible pretext for German interference at Manila, we should comfort ourselves with the belief that no interposition against us is contemplated. The only reason advanced for possible interference is found in a story that came to hand yesterday, told at Hongkong by a sailor of the German fleet, who says that his Admiral will interfere to prevent the bombardment of the city of Manila, because such assault would be a useless and cruel sacrifice of life and property. But that is not worthy of much credit. Precisely the same reason could be given for interference in Cuba for interfering between us and our ideas of the right conduct of any war, under civilized methods, and, indeed, between us and any object we may pursue by legitimate warfare. The nations of the world cannot afford to assent to such a precedent.

Why isn't the fire-swallower in a museum a light eater?

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Napa Register: If the Republicans of New York should conclude to nominate Colonel Roosevelt as their standard bearer in the coming election, the Rough Rider of ability and an opposing political faith may expect to be hunted down by a Democratic nomination. Soldier against soldier will be the demand of the situation. No other type of statesman can look for success.

ALL THEY ASK. San Jose Mercury: They that the Democrats ask of the Populists is that they stand on the Democratic platform and vote to put Democrats in office. That is the kind of fusion the Populists got in 1895, and they will get it worse still this year.

JUST SO. Santa Barbara Press: It is to be hoped that the 1,600 Spaniards now in American hands will take some observations of the manner in which civilized countries treat their prisoners of war. They can then see what some needed reforms when they get home.

THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING. Riverside Enterprise: There are those who look confidently forward to an era of good feeling that is to follow the war. If by that term they mean to imply that the various agitations, political and social, which were interrupted by the blowing up of the Maine, have been permanently laid aside, they are doomed to disappointment. There is not a reform which has not gathered fresh impetus during this interval of seeming inertia; there is not a lesson which has not been brought home to the people more forcibly than ever before, by the events leading up to and growing out of the war.

In the first place a spirit of nationality has been engendered that had no prior existence save in the embryo. Citizenship, which was once a mere idea to thousands before the Maine was destroyed, has become something worth dying for; there has been a complete and overwhelming change in the relative values of the facts of life.

NOTORIOUS IGNORANCE. San Diego Union: The statement that some Spanish soldiers believed that they would be killed if taken prisoners, was received with incredulity when first made. It is now fully corroborated. Of course the only explanation is the notorious ignorance of the Spaniards who are in our hands. It is possible, however, that one of them thought they would be butchered, if captured, was that they knew that they deserved death. Soldiers who shoot surgeons while the latter are attending to the wounded, and who deliberately shoot the Red Cross attendants, are not worthy of recognition as prisoners of war. They are guerrillas. But for all that it appears that those captured thus far have been accorded all the privileges belonging to men taken in honorable warfare.

THE VALUE OF THE EXPLOIT. Stockton Mail: The value of the exploit of Hobson and his men is seen in the statement of Captain Eulate, who declares that the Spanish fleet would have made its dash at night but for the fact that it was not safe to pass the sundown. The exploit of the American fleet in the night, had the Spanish fleet run out at night, the likelihood is that part, if not all, of it would have escaped. So it seems that the total destruction of the squadron is largely due to the exploit of Hobson and his men. It is unpleasant to recall that the result of that exploit these brave men was defeated in the Republican House of Representatives, because an Administration Republican—Dalzell of Pennsylvania—fought the measure on the ground that its passage would give the sea-birds the privilege of the floor—a privilege enjoyed by dozens of pension sharks and shyster lawyers who infest the legislative halls and practice at the whiskey bars of the Capital.

THE AMERICAN HOG. San Jose Mercury: Considering the fact that the climatic conditions in California are so favorable for the hog industry, it is singular that the farmers here do not pay more attention to hog-raising. The local demand for fresh pork, ham and bacon is enormous, yet so small is the supply that nearly all of the pork consumed in this State is imported from various parts of the East, from which section we buy also a large portion of the poultry and the eggs consumed here, notwithstanding the fact that in no other State is there a climate which permits the raising of fowls in the open air from nine to ten months in the year. The extreme mildness of our climate gives the farmers of California an immense advantage over those of the East, yet the hog industry continues to be neglected. Alfalfa makes the best of pasture, and grain here is abundant and cheap.

WHAT WORRIES THEM. Riverside Enterprise: There are those who deplore the sudden growth among us of what they term the spirit of empire. It is pointed out frequently that in entering upon the war, we declared in express terms any purpose of territorial aggrandizement, and that by departing from the letter of our declaration, we are laying ourselves open to reproach, and the suspicion that our vaunted humanitarianism was a hollow pretense, cloaking the instincts and designs of a bandit.

The people who make these charges are for the greater part actuated less by morality than by the sort of conservatism which loves the known safety of trodden paths. As a matter of fact, the declaration of which so much was made concerned Cuba alone, and no statesman has yet ventured to hint the possibility of our retaining a foot of land in the West Indies. Not long ago, of the Philippines or of Porto Rico at the beginning of the war, yet every thinking man knew that it would be necessary to seize upon territory somewhere to insure the payment of the indemnity that would form the basis of the final settlement.

NEW NATION. Los Angeles Herald: Within the last few months a new nation was born at the Antipodes. The people of Australia are no longer a group of disjointed colonies, but a union of federated States, under a general government and a common Constitution. The new nation will be known as the Commonwealth of Australia. Not long ago representatives from the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and West Australia met in convention at Melbourne and adopted a Constitution, which has since been ratified by them. Not long ago, it is believed will be acceptable to all of

them. This Constitution was very carefully framed, and embodies the best political thought of a wide awake, progressive people. While the "Commonwealth of Australia," for which the Constitution provides the governmental machinery, is not an independent nation, its organic law is fashioned so nearly along the structural lines of our own national Government as to be to all intents and purposes a government of and by, and for the people. And in this the new born Commonwealth of their kith and kin at the Antipodes has peculiar interests for the American people.

WHY THEY FOUGHT WELL. Portland Oregonian: The important lesson to be drawn from this battle is the value of discipline and military training when severe fighting is expected. It is easy to say that such an army as McDowell led at Bull Run had been directed to carry the entrenched Spanish lines before Santiago it would have been severely repulsed and probably have been utterly routed. It is no answer to this to point to the fact that the Second Massachusetts volunteers behaved as well in the day's fighting as the regulars. Why did the volunteer regiments, comprising about one-eighth of Shafter's army, and distributed about one regiment to three regulars in a brigade, fight with unexampled steadiness and courage? It was because they fought side by side with disciplined troops, in whose courage and skill the volunteers had entire confidence. So long as their comrades of the regulars did not flinch, the volunteers would be sure to behave like veterans, but had they been left to their own devices, their work, the volunteers could not have been held to their work very long. It was shown time and again during the civil war that a "green" regiment of volunteers would fight splendidly in their first battle, so long as things were going their way; but the moment any severe, unexpected check was encountered, the "green" regiment would go to pieces as quickly as they did at first Bull Run. This is not because raw troops are not just as brave naturally as veterans, but because they have no confidence in each other, they charge into a "hornet's nest" in battle. They know that their officers are as raw and ignorant as they are themselves, and lacking any knowledge as to what the battle becomes bitter the raw volunteers fall into disorder and defeat.

THE NEW SHIPS. San Jose Herald: The chances seem to be that we may be able to save one and possibly three of Cervera's stranded ships. No pains should be spared to do it. They are just the class of ships in which we are lacking, and for which no provision was made in the bill for increasing the navy passed at the last session of Congress. We have felt in the war the need of a good number of swift heavily armed and armored vessels. We have swift cruisers and heavy battleships and monitors, but we have not the combination of both except two, the New York and New Orleans.

In authorizing three new battleships Congress left a considerable margin of discretion to the Navy Department. The Bureau of Construction and Repair is arranging to build sixteen-knot ships, most of them in the service. European nations are now building eighteen-knot battleships. Our proposed ships could only fight with or run from these European ships at the latter's pleasure. Not a good lay-out for the American navy in which we are just now so much priding ourselves. The Ordnance Bureau demands the eighteen-knot ships, but is not likely to obtain a hearing. Give our officers and men ships that can both fight and run and they may be depended on to beat the world with them. The bureau of the Navy Department should be kept strictly up to date.

THERE SHOULD BE INQUIRY. Stockton Independent: There are a great number of Americans who will not agree with the Administration that the conduct of the German warship Irene at Subig Bay should not constitute a basis for a demand on Germany for an explanation. An inquiry now in direct language may save trouble later. Germany seems to be bent on convincing us that she intends to meddle and the "doubting Thomases" will soon become an insignificant minority.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES. Los Angeles Times: Our esteemed contemporary, the "Novoe Vremya" of St. Petersburg, discussing the war between the United States and Spain, with its regulars as usual, openly, and naturally observes that "the political situation largely depends upon the attitude of Russia." This statement would be important, if it were true. But inasmuch as it is not true, its importance correspondingly impaired.

The political situation largely depends upon the war "largely depends" upon the attitude of the United States, and it will not be the part of wisdom for Russia nor for any other European Power to go very far in attempting to influence this situation without consulting the United States. \* \* \* "Russia has no positive interests in the Philippine Islands." Very good. Such being the case, Russia is not called upon to interfere in any way with the disposition of the islands after the war. She need have no fears that Germany, Great Britain and Japan will secure "the best parts" of the Philippines. There is little danger of their being divided up among the Powers among whom they are other Powers. In taking possession of the Philippines, the United States has incurred certain grave responsibilities, and we shall not shirk our duties, nor yield our position by reason of states, cajolery, diplomatic trickery, nor attempted coercion.

GEN. SHAFER'S SOBRIQUET. How He Earned the Name "Pecos Bill" While Fighting Indians. Nine-tenths of the men in the regular army from Major Generals, Brigadiers, officers of the line to ordinary troopers, always refer to the commander of the American forces at Santiago as "Pecos Bill." Shafter is known by that title from Vancouver Barracks to Tampa. The sobriquet is a reminiscence of the old days in the Southwest, when Major General Shafter, as a Colonel of infantry, chased Indians, rode hard, tramped hard and made the hardest sort of military life pleasant for everybody around him.

The hero of Santiago was a slender young man in those days, could ride his sixty miles a day, day in and day out, or tramp along at the head of the troopers under him for a week on army routes without complaining half as much as some of the volunteers who have not progressed any further toward actual war than Camp Alger in Virginia.

They tell a hundred stories in the army to prove that "Pecos Bill" Shafter is a real soldier; not one of the sort that likes a military hop as an enemy. They say of him, of course, "hailed." They don't mean, of course,

that he is "hard" in a moral or humane sense, because he is as gentle as a woman and as rigid in his views of life as a Puritan father. But he is a hard soldier, hard rider, hard fighter and a strict disciplinarian.

"Bill" Shafter always has his coat off when there is anything doing," is a saying in the army. The last time he was seen by the writer "Pecos Bill" not only had off his coat, but also his suspenders, and was giving the herd-ers of a mule pack train a lesson or two about their business and the accompanying art of persuading mules to do things at Port Tampa.

In order fully to appreciate his energy it should be remembered that General Shafter is a sure enough heavy-weight. He admits that he weighs "something over 300 pounds." The reports from Santiago say that the big General assumed direct command of his men; that he rode into the field with his coat off and yelled orders just as he used to do in the old days, when baiting renegade Indians was the extent of the nation's military undertaking.

"Bill" Shafter is known as a plain man, too. There are no frills about him. He went off to Cuba not a whit better equipped as far as clothing was concerned than the troopers who went with him and sweated under heavy blue cloth uniforms. A friend who was with him at Tampa suggested that he have one of the fashionable khaki uniforms constructed for himself. Most of the Generals and staff officers with him presented very natty figures, and the bluff old Indian campaigner admired them in a way.

"They are just the things for a military ball," said he. "But," he added, "I don't want any of them in mine. I guess I will just as I am. I will fit in among the boys better." So "Bill" Shafter went off to the war in a regulation uniform of dark cloth, of the same quality as the clothes worn by the private troopers. The only difference was that upon each of his shoulders there were two gold stars—the insignia of a Major General of the United States army. He endeared himself to the troops in his corps by advising the regimental commanders to take off and leave off their coats. And he left his off during the trip from Tampa to the landing place in Cuba.

The troopers in the First Regiment of Infantry, who served with General Shafter in the West, are sincerely fond of him. They give vigorous evidence of the fact upon every occasion, and no man came in for a heartier reception than he the day he went aboard the transport Segurana at Port Tampa to sail out of the port and point the way to Cuba and the stronghold of the enemy.—Boston Post.

A Cause For Grief. A Chinese of forty years old, whose mother still flogged him daily, shed tears one day in the company of friends. "Why do you weep?" asked one. "Alas! things are not as they used to be!" he lamented. "The poor woman's arm grows feebler every day."—Household Words.

Mrs. Wicks—Why is old china so valuable? Mrs. Ricks—On account of its rarity. Mrs. Wicks—But I don't see why it should be so very rare? Mrs. Ricks—Well, with my experience of servants, I must confess that a piece of china that lasts a month is a wonder to me.—Harper's Bazar.

The only civilized country which does not grant patents on inventions is Switzerland. "It leads them all" is the reply when dealers are asked about the merit and value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. No other preparation compares with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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MEN WHO

Who treat nature in an unfair way have to suffer. Then many of them do not seek relief. They sit down and get full of gloom and do not try to get back the old time fire and vigor. That is more folly than the abuse of nature's first gifts. Where a helping hand is held out it should be promptly grasped. "Hudyan" extends it to all weaklings. "Hudyan" is the great remedio-treatment of the Hudsonian doctors. Its grand work is to restore confidence to men who are afraid of their inability to do anything and everything that men

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They have visiting them at the Nelsons' a Mrs. Duckworth from Kentucky, who used to be a great sufferer from constipation. She says she used to suffer greatly with headache too, due, no doubt, to indigestion and constipation, and tried every kind of remedy, but could find no relief until she began using Ripans Tabules. The very first Tabule gave relief, "and now," she says, "headache is a stranger." The indigestion and constipation disappeared, and she never felt better in her life than she does now. She considers Ripans Tabules the best medicine in the world.

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H.G. Taylor, 718 J St. Dentist. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Sacramento, State of California. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Norman V. Hatch, deceased, to the creditors and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at sixteen hundred and seventh street, Sacramento City, her place of business for this purpose. MRS. ANNIE MARY STARR, Administratrix of the Estate of Norman V. Hatch, Deceased. Henry Starr, Attorney for the Estate. July-15

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