DAILY RECORD-UNION
ISSUED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY
Office: Third Street, between J and K.

Weather Forecast.

For Northern California—Fair Wednesday; cooler near the coast; light shifting to west wind.

THE DAWN OF PEACE.

Through the agency of the French Embassador to this Government, Spain has so far smothered her pride as to solicit the opening of negotiations for peace. The initial communication has been made by the Embassador to the President, who will have a consultation with his Cabinet, and probably within the week the formal authority will have been given to our representative in France to receive from the proper Spanish authority the propositions made by Spain, with a view to opening a conference in which the terms of peace may be diplomatically discussed.

There is, it is understood, no demand for an armistice pending the negotiations; at least, the preliminary negotiations. This is well. Our Government certainly will not rest upon its arms for weeks or months while Spain is making up its mind what it will concede as the price of peace. The invasion of Porto Rico will go on, where our flag has already been raised, and the right to take the land has been asserted under its folds as legitimate spoil of war.

Honorable peace is always desirable. War is always to be avoided or closed when the ends of justice can be attained by peaceful methods. However, the United States has accomplished sufficient to warrant it in listening to negotiations for a cessation of hostilities, but these should not be heard for a moment without the stipulation that pending the debate of negotiation the horrible condition of famine among the non-combatants of Cuba shall be brought to an end by food distribution, either by the Spanish Government or through its permission by the United States.

The appeal sent up by the old and helpless people of Cienfuegos, for instance, is pitiful enough to melt a heart of stone. These suffering people beg for bread. The Weyler system of concentration of the people there continues, and we are utterly unable to mitigate its horrors. We should compel Spain as a condition precedent to feed these people, and at once.

The United States has planted its banners on Cuban soil, and by surrender occupied a considerable portion of one province, while the insurgent Cubans are active in war and occupy large sections of other States of the island. We have asserted capture and raised the flag over the Philippines, the Ladrones and Porto Rico, and are therefore in an excellent position to receive peace overtures. These, it is proposed, shall now come from Spain, which is as it should be. That monarchy has at last awakened to the truth, apparent long ago to all the world, that no other Power could find pretext for interfering and endeavoring to force us to listen to terms of peace. Spanish statesmen have at last confessed that however humiliating it may be to Spanish pride, which is more vanity and false assumption than anything else, Spain must appeal for peace directly to this country, as she has done now through the French Minister, who simply becomes the friendly medium for initial exchange of notes looking to the close of the war.

That these negotiations will be entered into fully we are convinced. Spain realizes the hopelessness of her further resistance, the impossibility of contending against a Power so vastly greater in strength and so much her superior in the arts of war. The United States is thus suddenly confronted with a problem equally serious and momentous with that of declaring and making war. It took us but two months to mobilize an army and make it one of invasion and hot aggression. It will possibly take a longer time to adjust terms of peace.

The probabilities are that the only terms to which the United States will agree will be the complete withdrawal of Spanish forces and governmental agencies from every part of the island of Cuba. That she shall have no voice whatever in the adjustment of new government to those territories. That she shall surrender Porto Rico and all Government property there to us absolutely. With these items will go that of the cash indemnity, and which we are disposed to believe will be heavier than Spain expects. She will probably wish to put in Porto Rico as an offset for the whole amount, but she is late in the day for that, since before her agent had approached our Government relative to settlement of a peace Porto Rico was practically ours.

The right of the United States to make war upon the Spanish coast is based on the maxim that one in war may pursue the enemy where ever he is to be found, as long as the rights of neutrals are not infringed. If we send a fleet to the coast of Spain it trespasses upon the right of no neutral, therefore no Power can find pretext for interfering. However, we do not believe this Government really contemplates the dispatch of a fleet to the Spanish coast. One may be sent as far as the Canaries. That would be safe, and sufficiently alarm the Spanish people to hasten the end of the war. On the coast itself we could engage in destruction only, since occupation is, of course, out of the question. To assault the Canaries would have precisely the effect desired, namely, hasten the war to a close. An assault upon the coast could scarcely do more.

A SANITARY REASON.

It is odd to advance a sanitary reason for war, doubtless, but there is a perfectly sound one in the case of Cuba. It has not, it is true, been listed with the reasons for our assault, but it exists nevertheless, and is in all seriousness a reason that is weighty.

The simple, undeniable truth is that Cuba has been a nuisance to the United States all these years, because of the yellow fever. It originates in that island, and from that spot is disseminated to ravage the lands of the continent. It originates in Cuba mainly because the Spanish Government has not had the energy, knowledge or care to prevent it. It is a preventable disease. Under sanitary laws it cannot only be checked and confined, but its breeding spots can be rendered wholesome.

Havana is a filthy city. Its drainage is unworthy of the name. Its domestic sanitation is farcical. Destruction of disease breeders is unknown in that city; the removal of fifth is not even attempted; the bay in front of the city is a sheet of festering corruption, and the discharges of centuries into its waters from the city have made the bottom so foul that the least agitation blackens them so that even diving operations cannot be conducted.

The low, swampy lands of Cuba, malarial and poisonous, have never had any treatment. Their drainage has not been attempted, nor their isolation even thought of, yet both are feasible. Where one is not, the other is; human beings can be removed from their vicinity and kept away, and the spread of the pestilence in part prevented thereby. But Havana and Santiago are the fever breeding centers, and they are the two foulest cities of the Western Hemisphere. Because of their condition hundreds of thousands of lives in America have been assailed and sacrificed which would have been spared, had not Cuba with her neglect of sanitary laws been the breeding place of the plague.

Under American discipline Cuba can be redeemed from the yellow fever. If not wholly, she can at least be rendered comparatively harmless to the rest of the hemisphere. We can quite successfully quarantine against Central American and other States where the yellow jack has a foothold, but it is exceedingly difficult to do so against Cuba, because of the contiguity of her shores to ours, and because of the great volume of travel and traffic between the island and the continent.

When we come into possession of Cuba one of the very first things to do will be to abate the yellow fever nuisance. In common decency, under the law of self-protection, justified by all natural law, we have a right to put an end to that which is a constant menace to the health and the lives of our people. And what is more, we are going to do it. The cause is sufficient to justify a war. If one's neighbor refuses to clean up his unsanitary premises, and continues to maintain a nuisance under our noses, we hale him to the bar of justice, and he is punished as a criminal. In similar cases with nations, the tribunal to which a final appeal is made is that of war.

It is reported that on the fall of Santiago being signaled to the American fleet, Admiral Sampson signaled in turn to Commodore Schley his congratulations, referring, of course, to the destruction of Cervera's fleet as the beginning of the victory. Thereupon the crew of the Brooklyn cheered the Commodore, whereupon that naval dignitary, with the simplicity and modesty of the true man, said: "Thank you, boys; but I did not do it. You're the boys who did it. Let the officers cheer the crew." And the officers responded with a will. That was right. Schley spoke the truth. American blue jackets, and marines, and engineers, and stokers, and coal-passers did the work. To their splendid valor, quick response, magnificent marksmanship and ready obedience to orders the victory was due. Saying this in no wise shears Schley of the honors attaching to him in commanding the pursuit, or Sampson of credit for having his fleet so conditioned and stationed that Schley and his squadron were able to achieve the victory.

In the midst of a foreign war, yet our commercial showing improves. The fiscal year closing June 30th shows statistics proving that our exports are now about double the value of our imports.

THE CUBANS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT.

Every personal letter from our soldiers in Cuba tells the same story concerning the Cubans of Garcia's command. They are gluttons, say the letters, do not hesitate to rob our soldiers' packs when they throw them down to enter battle, and unaided could not have whipped the well-equipped Spanish troops in a century.

We are prepared to believe this, and to say that so far as the Cuban is represented by the privates in the Cuban army he is a most unattractive personality, and not fit to be intrusted with the government of the island. At the same time we repeat what has already been said in these columns—the Cuban soldiers are not all the larger nor the better part of the Cuban people.

The Cuban soldier as we find him is the direct product of Spanish rule, or rather misrule. This whole question of the fitness of the Cuban as a governor is an open one, with the preponderance of testimony in favor of the judgment being against him. We are strongly impressed with the idea that when the war is over, and the census of opinion among the Cuban people as a whole is taken, it will be found that the large majority will favor such relations being established with the United States as will give Cuba permanent American protectorate, if not absolute ownership of the country, to be held and its affairs administered as wisdom shall provide in special laws to be enacted, in the making of which the highest, best interests of the Cuban population will be the sole end in view. In its prosperity, happiness, industrial, commercial and civilizing development, we will find our own best interests promoted.

The voice of reason finds the deafest ear in youth, and passion the hardest hearing in old age. When youth attends upon wisdom and age successfully counsels passionate vigor, we are apt to have the well balanced man.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

San Jose Mercury: A member of the Spanish Ministry arises in his place to inform this country that to demand more than the relinquishment of Cuba would be to say that Spain must commit suicide. Well, if that is the way he looks at it, Spain may as well prepare at once to perform the go-hence act. She will find her navy awaiting her.

INDORSING MAGUIRE.

Los Angeles Herald: Enthusiastic indorsement of the nomination of Judge Maguire is the first duty of California Democrats. That it will be esteemed as a privilege by the masses of the party throughout the State—regardless of the attitude of the "bosses" is scarcely debatable. There could be no escape from the obvious obligation were there a disposition to shirk it. No loyal member of the party will scorn any honorable instrumentality for bringing about so desirable a consummation as the election of Judge Maguire.

THE TORPEDO BOAT.

Los Angeles Express: If the blotting out of two-thirds of Spain's navy counts for anything as a criterion, the usefulness of the torpedo boat has been greatly overrated. There was certainly a fair field for the two torpedo boats that came out of Santiago harbor as part of Cervera's fleet. These boats not only failed to do any damage to the American fleet, but they were actually beaten and sunk by Pierpont Morgan's pleasure yacht Corsair, transformed into a war craft and named Gloucester.

IMPERIAL POLICY.

Stockton Record: The "imperial policy" that we hear so much about is much more the speculation of the press than an expression of sentiment of the people. Our commercial bodies do unquestionably favor the absorption of every foot of earth possible, reasoning that trade follows the flag. But commercial bodies are not wholly dominant in our affairs. There are a lot of other people who will not consent to a dubious colonizing policy before this country reaches the hundred million mark. The acquisition of Hawaii is not, however, bad policy. If, with honor, we can absorb the West Indies we should do so, but so long as we are only partially developed ourselves the acquisition of outside territory should be a secondary consideration. The development of California is far more important to San Francisco than the acquisition of the Philippines. The San Joaquin Valley, blooming as the rose, is worth more to San Francisco than all Oceanica, aside from the British dependencies.

THE ARMY COOK.

Alameda Argus: No provision is made in the army regulations for a cook. He and his trade are unknown to the stern and formal laws that regulate soldiering. Minute rules are laid down as to rations and socks, shoes and underdrawers, but none as to the preparation of food, which is the essence of the soldier's well being. If he is not well nourished he soon becomes ineffective. Not the least provision is made even for the preparation of food in barracks or formal camp, where the soldier spends such a large share of his time. This would seem to be unwise. The engagement of skilled cooks for such places as it is possible for them to operate in, might be authorized by some sort of law, one would think. We have seen at Camp Barrett how a skilled cook was thrown out because of his color. The law could not contemplate him except as a regular soldier, and usage would not admit a colored man to a white regiment. The law and usage might be revised to be a little more elastic, with distinct advantage to the service.

ROLL BACKWARD, TIME.

Tulare Register: A correspondent of the "Bulletin" has struck a new form of single tax, a new device for repealing the law of competition, and it is to tax machinery the difference between the cost of production by its use and the cost of doing the work by hand. Like many another, this reformer sings the old refrain: "Roll backward, roll backward, oh, time in your flight!" The gentleman's ideas are more to the credit of his sympathies than to his sense, but there is no good reason why a single tax on machinery would not serve as well as a single tax on land—to discourage enterprise, retard progress and ruin the world. Of course it is not worth while to discuss this new form of single tax, as it scarcely is to discuss the form more commonly talked of. There is no possible way of repealing competition, supply and demand, gravitation, or the fact that two and two make four. These facts are facts of nature, ordained by God, and the result of their attempted repeal would be national and individual death.

GERMAN INTENTIONS.

Fresno Expositor: A prominent Philippine insurgent interviewed at London sneers at German pretensions with regard to those islands. He says the Germans there are practically little more than peddlers, and that all the large mercantile houses belong to the English, who have in their hands quite three-fourths of the bulk and value of the commerce. This may be very true, yet the gentleman interviewed shows that by maintaining it in order to prove that Germany's pretensions are preposterous he is not acquainted with the international text-book on "Pretexts for Territorial Aggrandizement." On page 17 of that invaluable work it is stated that no matter if one of the predatory Powers is represented in an annexable district by only a peanut stand, the Power so represented has a right to assert its claim should occasion arise. Germany did not even have a peanut stand at Kiaouchow, merely a few priests whom it had expelled from its own domain, yet when some misguided Mongolian laid violent hands upon these priests Germany stepped in and asserted its claim and China is now a province the poorer.

THE RAILROAD DEBT.

Stockton Independent: The "Examiner" started a cartoon campaign with C. P. Huntington pocketing the Republican Congress. This referred to the provision empowering the President and Cabinet to settle the Central Pacific debts. This particular amendment to the deficiency bill was offered by the Democratic Senator, Morgan, who has always fought against the railroads; it was further amended by the Democratic Senator, Stephen M. White, who is Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and has pretended all the time to be opposed to the railroads, and the only limitation that was imposed on the proposed settlement and the only clause offered that expressly continued the liens of the Government was that offered by a Republican Congressman from California.

A COMBINATION.

Mountain Democrat: When the cheerful idiot and the calamity shrieker come together in political convention or campaign there is always a circus. Like the menagerie of Sells Brothers, it is two shows in one. With a demagogue for clown, he must play the double role of idiot and shrieker. If there be not two of him, he must dilate with conflicting emotions. To make the idiot more cheerful were useless. To make the shrieker less miserable were to damn the whole outfit. And so to boom a calamity circus becomes a serious repetition of stale jokes that saddens even the cheerful idiot.

MARINER OF MANY PARTS.

Rear Admiral Sampson a Model Officer and a Man of Science.

Years ago Raleigh declared that "a good mariner ought to have all knowledge of carnal and wordly cunning that he may turn his hand to anything that may hap." And since his day most of the great sea Captains have been men such as he sought in his many perilous enterprises.

Notable as an example of the man, prophesied by the old courtier, soldier and sailor is the subject of this appreciation—Acting Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. Sir Walter's description fits him neatly, indeed completely, for he is a very high development of the practical sea-going officer and of the trained man of science. In his day he had to play many parts, and in all of these he has been the shining illustration of what soundness of temperament and breadth of mind may achieve. He is a skilled mechanic, and a famed expert in the science of ordnance; he is a mathematician of a high order, and a notable Captain of a ship. He has been Superintendent of a great school of learning, and has directed the construction of every type of modern gun. He was brought up under sail, and he is an electrician of accepted reputation; he has reefed an angry topsail without splitting a rope yarn, and he has created a new and valuable formula in the highest mathematics.

He is deeply read in literature, and dexterous with the hammer and file; he is skilled in literary expressions and has successfully organized and controlled labor. His knowledge is encyclopedic and colorful, and he absorbs without study, because he scorns nonessentials and has the gift of touching the vital point on first principles. Above all he is human, though cool and analytical, and he governs as much by the affections as with the intellect.

This model officer, now so much in the public mind, was born in Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y., of sound stock and worthy ancestry in 1841. He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1857, and after a full course, marked by unusual distinction, he was graduated at the head of his class in 1861. He was ordered immediately into active service, receiving a commission as Lieutenant in 1862, and four years later, when the war broke out, the commission of Lieutenant Commander.

Young as he was at this time—just five and twenty — his reputation for coolness, skill, intrepidity and ability had been already made. He was often under fire; he had several narrow escapes—but he came out of it all, with a fine record, and such a brilliant promise of future usefulness, that his growth in official and service appreciation was rapid. In 1874 he was promoted to Commander, and by this time his special predilections for ordnance and gunnery had been wisely fostered; he forged rapidly to the front as one of the first experts in this country and ultimately in the world. It is unnecessary in any brief enumeration of his unceasing work to give the details of his various duties, for set down without their informing color, they would be unjust in their inadequacy. He had active service afloat as executive officer of the Congress on a notable cruise; he was a Captain of ships; he saw much duty at and in connection with the Ordnance Bureau, and when the navy was recreated he was probably the most prominent officer particularly employed upon this essay. He commanded the San Francisco, when first commissioned, and by general acclaim she was the crack ship in a notable squadron; he was Superintendent in the Naval Academy, and later Chief of Ordnance, in the meantime achieving his rank of Captain in 1888, and holding it when he went to the Iowa and subsequently succeeded Rear Admiral Sicard in command of the squadron.

He controls to-day, with the rank of Acting Rear Admiral, the most powerful fleet ever assembled under our flag—and the country may be sure that its interests are confided to safe hands.—J. D. Jerrold Kelley, Lieutenant Commander United States Navy, in Criterion.

OLD AND NEW PROVERBS.

When Man Smokes He Thinks, and Vice Versa.

The motorman adjusted the trolley and moved the fender to the front of the outward bound Brightwood car, and all was in readiness for the journey. The first pair of passengers was a young girl and her mother. The mother had a very square countenance, and she wore common sense shoes and ringlets. She looked as if she might be able to make a home peaceful by force of arms. She stepped ponderously into the next-to-the-last seat. Her young daughter remained on the running board and said:

"Mamma, those are the smoking seats. There are plenty of vacant seats up in front, aren't there?"

"Never mind the vacant seats up in front. We sit here," was the reply. "I guess they won't smoke, They wouldn't dare. Smoking seats, indeed!" and so the young daughter obediently stepped into the car and sat down beside her mother.

As the militant looking mother made her last remark about smoking seats, four old soldiers, bound for the home, climbed into the rear seat. They heard the remark. They winked at each other. None of them were smoking, but their clothes smelt tobaccoey. The young girl noticed this, and said to her mother:

"Mamma, I told you these were the smoking seats. These men will smoke."

"Hush, you forward child! They shall not smoke. They would not have the impudence to smoke."

Three brawny workingmen climbed into the same seat with the defiant mother and her young daughter in time to hear this declaration. They smiled at each other significantly, and then they caught the eyes of the four old soldiers in the rear seat and smiled at them, too. The car rapidly filled up from this time on, and when the start was made every seat was filled.

When the conductor pulled the bell rope the four soldiers in the rear seat and the three workingmen in the next-to-the-last seat pulled out their pipes, as if at a prearanged signal, filled them all together, and then seven matches furnished flame to the bowls of seven pipes at once. They weren't fine meerschaum and briar pipes, either. Five of them were short clay pipes, and the other two were corncobs. The effusion of smoke was something to make even a tobacco seasoned man catch at his breath. Probably no seven men ever smoked so industriously or so blindingly before. They puffed until their faces were hardly distinguishable in the clouds they created.

The militant looking woman got red in the face with wrath when she saw the men on her seat pull out their pipes. When they lit them she was in a tempest.

"Kerr-choo, poof! Oh, the nasty brutes! How dare they? Whoo! The impertinent wretches! Ker-chiff!. Did you ever see the like in your life? H'nist-st-st! The filthy stuff! I've a good mind to have the conductor stop the car and put them off! Ker-choo! Kerst-st-st!"

The four soldiers and three workingmen were enjoying the scenery a great deal, but not enough to cause them to relax their industry on their pipes. They all smoked like men trying to color pipes a rich, dark bronze on one car ride. Their eyes met occasionally, and they smiled with beautiful confidence at each other, but none of them spake any word.

"Ker-snif-ft-ft! Conductor, you come here a minute. Don't you see these filthy animals making a groggery of this car? H'nst-st-st! How dare you permit such a thing in the presence of ladies?"

"Smokin' seats, ma'am," said the conductor, calmly. "Plenty of room up front when you got on, ma'am. Three last seats reserved for smokers."

"Stop the car-ker-choo!—this instant, I say! Lena, we'll get off! We shan't stay another minute in the company—ker-choo—of such animals! But I'll report this to the——"

And she and her obedient daughter were off, standing on the dusty road waiting for the next car along.

The car from which they alighted was no sooner under way than the four old soldiers and the three workingmen, as if by a common impulse, knocked the ashes out of their pipes and replaced them in their pockets.

"Didn't want to smoke, anyhow, did you?" they inquired of each other.—Exchange.

THE WOMEN OF SPAIN.

Statistics of Their Social and Intellectual Standing.

A great deal has been written about Spanish men, but I think one may find a truer key to Spanish character by taking a glimpse of the misery of the Spanish women. I doubt if the Spanish woman is any better off than the Turkish woman, and while American women are not clamoring for a conflict, the fact remains that the taking of Spain from the European geography might prove a great step in advance for the women of that land.

It appears from an official document which came my way the other day that but 2,636,615 Spanish women can read or write. This fraction is almost as big as the male army that knows its own language. It is a pitiful showing, but it is only the beginning of the table of female wretchedness. The municipalities list 51,946 professional beggars who wear petticoats. Then there are 828,531 women who earn their living by working in the farm fields. There are 319,596 women rated as day servants, who get but little more than board and shelter for their work, and in all the dying dynasty there are but 719,000 girls in the schools of any kind, public or private. There are twice as many female mendicants as male. The census shows that 6,764,406 women have neither professions nor trades, and are altogether dependent upon charity, the possibility of getting married or hard labor at starvation wages.

The same lamentable condition of the Spanish women is shown by a glance at another side of her life. The kingdom has but seventy-four women classed as literary writers. There are but seventy-eight women physicians in the mother country and all the provinces. The women school teachers number only 14,490, as compared with 24,612 men, but this does not include the nuns, who are classed by themselves, and number 28,549.

Spanish women who are fortunate live in the most magnificent homes and seem never to bother their heads about the poorer sisters at their doors. The favorite resort for the grande senoras is San Sebastian, and the lives the careless Spanish women of fashion lead there during the summer is said to be a scandal over all Europe. There is scarcely a pretense at propriety or even ordinary conventionality. As in France, a majority of the young girls of the best families are educated in the convents. Their greatest accomplishment is embroidery, and they sit and sit and sit at their knitting until some man from an ancient and bankrupt house or a bull raising plantation comes along and marries them. Club life is unknown. Marriages are celebrated very early in life, and but few people who get weary of these early alliances ever go to the trouble and formality of getting a divorce. The unhappy couples simply divide up the household things and live the balance of their lives the best way they can.

Spanish women, so I have found, have very little outdoor amusement. The bicycle is just beginning to be admitted, but under protest. The young women love their Queen next to pretty frocks and glittering fans and bright ribbons. They flock to the cruel shows in the bull rings and laugh and cheer at the horrible spectacles. They show no more pity than an American girl bestows upon the dashing hardships which the average tennis player or the golfer undergoes when he performs in a broiling sun to amuse her.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Pianos only, but lots of them; beautiful, first-class instruments. Prices much lower than any one else. The Wiley B. Allen Company, 415 K street, jobbers and retailers.

Try McMorry's 45c tea. 531 M.

Eczema.

Mr. H. T. Shobe, 2704 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter had Eczema, which covered her head and spread to her face. She was treated by physicians and taken to celebrated health springs, but only grew worse. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only cure for Eczema, and all other obstinate blood diseases. Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

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.

MR. WILSON: I knew an Ohio farmer named Enochs. He was about fifty years old and was bothered for years with some trouble the doctors didn't understand. He told me the story himself. "I kept getting weaker," said he, "and fairly got so weak my food done me no good, what little I did eat, and I went from 135 pounds down to 98." It was the druggist who suggested that he try Ripans Tabules, and he says that he had not used a dozen of them before he felt much better, and after a month he was cured sound and well, and in less than a year weighed 150 pounds. For a long time he had a bad color, but to-day his complexion is as good as mine.

GOGINGS' AGUE PILLS

are a sure cure for diseases caused by miasma in the air. They generally break up the fever the first day. There is rarely a relapse. PRICE, $1 A BOX.

GOGINGS' DRUG STORE, 904 J.

RUBBER TIRES For Comfort.

WILSON'S STABLES have a full line of rubber tired vehicles for rent.

When you want up-to-date turnouts

Wilson's Stables, 318 K STREET, is the only place to get them.

BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS ... MANUFACTURED BY ... CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. NOTE THE NAME.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS ONE FOR A DOSE. Remove Pimples, Prevent Biliousness, Purify the Blood, Cure Headache and Dyspepsia. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. Sold by druggists. DR. BOSANKO CO. Phila. Pa.

THE LAST CHANCE of the Season to Reach the Richest Gold Fields in the World,

Alaska!

Via the All Water Route.

OVER $12,000,000 ASSURED OUTPUT FOR THE SEASON.

The Yukon River Steamboat Company

Will dispatch the new, fast and well-known

St'r Grace Dollar

Positively sailing AUGUST 6th, at 4 p. m., for St. Michael direct, connecting with the company's staunch and light-draught steamers "ALVISO" and "ROMA," under the management of Captain Rideout, for

DAWSON CITY.

For information and rates apply to F. E. VALENTINE, Commercial Agent, Santa Fe Railroad, 201 J street, Sacramento. or C. J. ELLIS, Agent Southern Pacific Railroad, Front and J streets. or address J. G. McCALL, General Passenger and Freight Agent, 46 Market street. Telephone Drum 8. Or office of YUKON RIVER STEAMBOAT COMPANY, 632 Market street. R. 8 'phone main 1,043. F. E. EMLAY, General Manager.

Burlington Route The Way To Go East

is to go with one of the Burlington Route Overland Excursions. They are cheap, quick and comfortable. You ride in a clean car, on fast trains, with congenial fellow-travelers. The excursions leave Los Angeles every Wednesday, San Francisco every Thursday in the cleanest and brightest tourist sleepers there are.

THRO' TO BOSTON

over the scenic route—through Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha and Chicago, thence via Mich. Cent. R. R., passing Niagara Falls by day. Porter with each car. Manager with each party. Particulars at all So. Pacific ticket offices or by addressing

W. D. SANBORN, Gen'l Agent, 32 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

JUNE 26, 1898.

Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:

LEAVE (For)	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE (From)
12:01 A	Ashland and Portland...	3:55 A
10:20 A	Los Angeles, El Paso & East	5:10 P
11:45 A	Atlantic Express for Ogden and East.....	4:50 P
9:55 P	European Mail for Ogden and East.....	5:40 A
7:00 A	Calistoga and Napa.....	8:05 P
2:00 P	Calistoga and Napa.....	10:55 A
5:15 P	Los Angeles	11:35 A
4:50 P	Colfax	9:40 A
9:45 A	Knights Landing and Oroville	2:30 P
7:15 P	Knights Landing and Oroville	7:50 A
5:35 A	Red Bluff via Knights Landing & Marysville..	6:45 P
*6:30 A	Red Bluff via Woodland	*5:53 P
*6:45 A	Red Bluff, via Roseville and Marysville	*7:30 P
3:25 P	Red Bluff via Marysville	9:50 A
9:55 A	Redding via Willows.....	2:50 P
4:15 A	San Franc via Benicia...	11:40 P
5:55 A	San Fran via Benicia...	9:40 P
7:00 A	San Fran via Benicia...	10:55 A
2:00 P	San Fran via Benicia...	8:05 P
5:10 P	San Fran via Benicia...	11:30 A
*10:00 A	San Fran via steamer...	†6:00 A
10:20 A	San Fran via Livermore	2:55 P
10:20 A	San Jose	2:55 P
10:20 A	Santa Barbara	2:55 P
7:00 A	Vallejo and Santa Rosa	8:05 P
2:00 P	Vallejo and Santa Rosa	10:55 A
10:20 A	Stockton and Galt.....	2:55 P
5:15 P	Stockton and Galt.....	11:35 A
	Stockton and Galt.....	5:10 P
11:45 A	Truckee and Reno.....	4:50 P
9:55 P	Truckee and Reno.....	5:40 A
*6:00 A	Folsom and Placerville..	*4:45 P
3:15 P	Folsom and Placerville..	9:35 A

A—For morning. P—For afternoon.
*Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pas. Agent.

THE LOW RATE EAST—PHILLIPS-Judson Excursion is the only excursion having the low rate east of Chicago. The great scenic route. Through managers to Boston. A visit is made to Niagara Falls. No additional expense for ticket. Get the best. 19 Montgomery street, San Francisco, or apply to C. J. Ellis, Agent Southern Pacific Company, Sacramento.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

REGISTRATION!

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF Sacramento County, State of California, having made an order on May 5, 1898, directing a new and

Complete Registration

Of all the voters of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 1094 of the Political Code of the State of California, it will be necessary for all electors, in order to vote at the next general election, to be held on Tuesday, November 8, 1898, to make application in person to be registered.

Notice is hereby given that said new registration will commence on June 1, 1898, and continue to and including August 14, 1898, when such registration shall cease, provided that any elector who has registered and thereafter moved his residence to another precinct in the same county thirty days before said day of election may have his registration transferred to such other precinct upon his application, verified by oath, setting forth the change of residence and containing the other facts required for original registration, but no transfer from one precinct to another shall be made after a date twenty-seven days before November 8, 1898.

The office of the County Clerk at the Courthouse, corner of Seventh and I streets, Sacramento City, California, will be open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. each day except Sunday. All citizens please take notice and get registered.

W. B. HAMILTON, County Clerk.

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

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

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

PRINTING D. JOHNSTON & CO. 410 J STREET. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED