PRINCE BISMARCK IS NO MORE.

The Iron Chancellor Has Passed Away.

Germany's Greatest Statesman Has Joined the Unknown.

His Death Causes a Surprise in Europe, the Bulletins of His Physician Leading the Public to Believe That His Condition Was Improving.

BERLIN, July 30.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock to-night. Details of the death of Prince Bismarck are obtained with difficulty, because of the lateness of the hour, the isolation of the castle and the strenuous endeavors of the attendants of the family to prevent publicity being given to what they consider private details.

The death of the ex-Chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, there was an under current of apprehension when the sinking of the Prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unpublished than by any information given. But when the daily bulletins chronicled improvement in the Prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare and his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweninger's assertion that there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of ninety.

The reports were deemed to be a repetition of the alarm that Prince Bismarck was in extremis, which had been oft repeated in the past. All of the Saturday papers in Europe dismissed Bismarck with a paragraph, nothing important, while his condition was completely overshadowed in the English papers by the Prince of Wales' condition.

It appears that the ex-Chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic disease, neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins, which kept him in constant pain, and was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected.

The beginning of the end dates from July 20th, when the Prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before an inkling of his decline reached the world.

On Friday Dr. Schweninger said: "For the past nine days I have hardly changed my clothes, having traveled nearly all the time between Berlin and Friedrichsruhe, as you may notice by my shabby velvet jacket."

He then declared that his patient's lungs, stomach and kidneys were sound; in fact, that his whole gigantic frame was sound. "As yet," said Dr. Schweninger, "there is no calcification of the blood vessels, but the pains in his face and legs worry him and shorten his sleep."

Dr. Schweninger added this verdict: "With his extraordinary robust nature he may, excluding complications, reach ninety."

During Dr. Schweninger's brief absence from Freidrichsruhe, Dr. Chrysander was in constant attendance upon the patient.

Although Prince Bismarck was extremely low on Wednesday, he so rallied on Thursday that he was wheeled to the dinner table to celebrate with his assembled family the fifty-first anniversary of his wedding. He never for a moment believed himself in danger until the last day. On Monday he ordered some new pipes and smoked one on Thursday, then conversed brilliantly on the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola and the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States.

Count Von Bantzau, the Prince's son-in-law, read to him from a newspaper an obituary notice of himself at which he was greatly amused. He perused the papers daily and this was one reason why the family deprecated the alarming reports as to his health. The French press showed unabated enmity when discussing his possible death.

The "Temps" compared his end with that of Gladstone, remarking that, though the British statesman had failed in his policy and had compromised his party, he died regretted by all on account of the grandeur of his moral influence; whereas, Prince Bismarck, whose life had been successful, would perish execrated by many, even in Germany, and inquired grimly: "What sort of a funeral will be given him by the millions of socialists who have been hatched by his tyrannical laws?"

The "Lokal Anzeiger" publishes a dispatch from Freidrichsruhe, saying that Dr. Schweninger was present when Prince Bismarck died, having arrived from Berlin at 10:30 o'clock. The Prince was unconscious for several hours before the end came, and his breath almost failed repeatedly. He died without a struggle.

Prince Bismarck was born at the manor of Schonhausen, in the district of Magdeburg, April 1, 1815. His father, Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand von Bismarck, was Captain in the royal body guard of Prussia, and died in 1845. His mother, who died in 1839, was a daughter of Cabinet Councillor Menken. The Bismarck family has been known for upward of five centuries, during which period several members of it were prominent chiefly as military men under the Electors of Brandenburg and the Kings of Prussia. Otto von Bismarck was one of six children, the two eldest and the youngest of whom died in infancy. In 1832 he studied jurisprudence and political science at Gottingen. Toward the end of 1833 he entered the University of Berlin, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1835. In 1836-37 he was referendary at Aix-la-Chapelle and Potsdam. He served his years of military duty partly in the latter city (1837) and partly in Greifswald (1838), where he familiarized himself with the science of husbandry. In 1847 he attended the first united diet at Berlin in his capacity of district delegate of the nobility at the diet of the province of Saxony, and became known as an able and vehement opponent of liberal reforms. In 1848, after the first storm of the revolution, he participated in the gathering of the rural nobility in Berlin, known under the nickname of the Junker Parliament, and wrote in favor of the feudal party in the newly established Kreuzzeitung. In 1849-50, as a member of the second chamber of the Prussian Diet, he urged increased powers for the monarchy, and the consolidation of the German nationality by the joint action of Prussia and Austria. He combatted the schemes of union discussed at the Frankfort and Erfurt Parliaments, though he was himself a member of the latter, as destructive of the true basis of Prussian power; and in his reactionary zeal even applauded Manteuffel's surrender to Austria at Olmutz.

After having been Secretary of Legation, he was appointed in August, 1851, Prussian Embassador to the Germanic Diet at Frankfort. Here he soon manifested a decided turn in his international views, and the pretensions of Austria were repelled by him with so much bitterness that on the eve of the Franco-Italian war of 1859 it was judged proper to transfer him to St. Petersburg, where he strengthened the friendly relations between Russia and Prussia, and remained till the spring of 1862. He then became Prussian Embassador in Paris for a few months, and in September of the same year succeeded Prince Hohenzollern as Prime Minister, first provisionally, and on October 8th became the virtual head of the administration and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

During the long and exciting conflict between the Diet and the Government on the subject of the increase and reform of the army, the new Premier took strong ground in favor of strengthening the military force, and of the royal prerogative in general. Despite the unfriendly attitude of Austria, he was unceasing in his efforts to effect a joint action with that Power in the interest of German unity, and succeeded in procuring her co-operation in the Schleswig-Holstein war (1846), notwithstanding the unwillingness of the Germanic Diet. He concluded a new commercial treaty with Austria in 1865.

The Gastein convention, August 14, 1865, put an end for a time to the Schleswig-Holstein complications. Bismarck was promoted to the rank of Count September 20th, and invested with ministerial authority over the newly conquered territories. The relations with Austria, however, continuing unsatisfactory, Bismarck concluded an alliance with Italy, and war was declared against Austria and her allies at the Frankfort Diet (June, 1866). A few weeks' campaign sufficed to crush them, and the treaty of Prague (August 23d) extinguished Austria as a German Power, dissolved the old German Diet, secured Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia, and placed Prussia at the head of a North German confederation. The statesman formerly so unpopular and even hated, on whose life shortly before the outbreak of the war an attempt was made by a young fanatic, was now idolized by the Prussian people. The victories achieved by Bismarck's diplomacy for the country, and the renown won by the army, put an end to the long parliamentary conflict, and a national endowment was conferred upon him by the Chambers.

The annexation of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Frankfort and Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia, and the establishment of the North German Confederation, with the adhesion of Saxony and other States, were considered chiefly due to his ability. He averted war with France on the Luxemburg question by the treaty of London (1867); but the new diplomatic success achieved here by Prussia, in addition to the prestige gained by her previously, increased the jealousy of France, especially as Napoleon's attempt at a coalition with Austria was baffled by Bismarck's secret treaties with the South German States, and by his understanding with Italy.

The accession of a Hohenzollern Prince to the Roumanian throne being followed in 1870 by a project of raising another Prince of that house to the Spanish throne, Napoleon seized this incident as a pretext for a declaration of war, under which Bismarck's influence was met both by the North German Confederation and the South German States, with Prussia at their head, with such an unprecedented spirit that France was utterly prostrated in the war, while King William, victorious from the beginning to the end, was proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, January 18, 1871; and he soon afterward promoted Count Bismarck, as the originator of the brilliant triumphs of Germany, to the rank of Prince with the title of Chancellor of the German empire. Throughout the war Bismarck was by the side of the Emperor, displaying at every step new talents for executive and diplomatic affairs.

In internal affairs his policy had in the meanwhile gradually assumed a more and more liberal complexion. In 1872 he took strong ground against the doctrine of papal infallibility, caused the expulsion of the Jesuits from Prussia, and insisted upon the subjection of the Roman Catholic Church to the civil government.

Prince Bismarck tendered his resignation as Chancellor, March 17, 1890, which was accepted by the young Emperor on the following day. The rupture between the Chancellor and the Emperor created a profound sensation at Berlin. The differences which led up to the Chancellor's resignation were his refusal to accede to the request made by Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Clerical party in Germany, to restore to the Duke of Cumberland, the claimant of the throne of Hanover, a large portion of the Guelph fund, the Emperor opposing Bismarck in the matter. General von Caprivi, at the time commander of the Tenth Army Corps, was appointed by the Emperor to form a new Cabinet.

On Bismarck's retirement the Emperor conferred upon the Prince the rank of Field Marshal and the title of Duke of Lauenburg, and asked him to accept the continuance of his official emoluments. The military promotion he accepted in deference to the principle of army discipline, but he rejected the offer of a continuance of salary and the possession of the official residence at Berlin.

SPAIN NOT VICTORIOUS.

It Is Now Becoming Evident to the Spaniards.

MANILA, July 25 (via Hongkong, July 30).—The Spaniards are gradually realizing that Spain has not been victorious; that the expected reinforcements are not coming, and that the contest is utterly hopeless. The insurgents are in overwhelming numbers, and the Spaniards can only obtain the bare necessities of life.

Only a fortnight ago Spanish national pride was rampant, but now it is merging into indignation at Spain's feebleness and regret that they were born Spaniards. While they will never surrender without a fight, the Spanish officers will jump at the first honorable opportunity to surrender. They fear national disgrace too much to give in without a fight.

The fighting in the suburbs is desultory, and the Americans are idle. This has given rise to a report that they had determined to suspend operations until September, and by that time peace will probably be concluded. Then, it is asserted here, the Americans may permanently annex the Caroline Islands and the Ladrone Islands, and possibly abandon the Philippines, with the exception of keeping a coaling station here.

Although the insurgents have redoubled their efforts they have hitherto been unable to capture the citadel. On the other hand, the Spaniards are not able to re-establish their suzerainty. Under the circumstances it seems evident that somebody must interfere in the name of humanity. Some insurgent shells have been thrown into the citadel, but they do not appear to have done much damage.

The natives are reported to be starving by the thousands, and the Europeans are also hard pressed for food.

BASEBALL.

Results of Games in Eastern Cities.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Baltimore and Cleveland broke even in their double header this afternoon. Baltimore won the first game in the ninth inning on Child's error, Kelly's double and Holmes' single. McGraw's wild throw in the first inning of the second game was responsible for Cleveland's three runs. Jennings was put out of the second game for arguing with Lynch before he went to the bat. Score of first game: Cleveland 1, hits 2, errors 1; Baltimore 2, hits 7, errors 1. Batteries—Young and Criger; Maul and Robinson. Second game: Baltimore 1, hits 4, errors 2; Cleveland 4, hits 6, errors 0. Batteries—Hughes, Kitson and Robinson; Powell and Criger. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews.

AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—The Giants tried a new pitcher to-day, and the Colonels could do nothing with his delivery. Attendance, 2,000. Score: Louisville 3, hits 8, errors 2; New York 7, hits 8, errors 1. Batteries—Fraser and Kittredge; Carrick and Grady. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Score: St. Louis 2, Boston 4. Batteries—Sudhoff and Clements; Willis and Yeager.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Miller proved a mark for the Reds to-day, and he was forced to retire after the fourth inning. McKenna, who took his place, did splendid work. Score: Cincinnati 8, hits 9, errors 0; Brooklyn 2, hits 6, errors 0. Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Miller, McKenna and Grim. Umpires—Emslie and Hunt.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Orphans won to-day in the second inning, following Weber's wildness with three safe drives. Griffith was hit freely, but kept the hits scattered. Attendance, 4,300. Score: Chicago 13, hits 13, errors 2; Washington 3, hits 9, errors 3. Batteries—Griffith and Chance; Weber, Donovan and Farrell.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Score: Pittsburg 3, Philadelphia 8. Batteries—Killen and Bowerman; Orth and McFarland.

Tarrasch Wins First Prize.

VIENNA, July 30.—Tarrasch won the first prize in the international tournament, $1,500; Pillsbury second, $1,000. The final game to decide the tie was drawn and the score reads: Tarrasch 2½, Pillsbury 1½.

MONDAY, 9:30 A. M.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

One Thousand Shirt Waists; Also, Silk and Mohair Skirts.

One thousand shirt waists—the last of our immense Spring and Summer stock. The mates of these pretty, stylish garments are giving wearers all over the Pacific Coast the good service that all our goods give. It's time now to move the comparatively small lot left in a more active manner. None must be left when the season closes!

The most interesting shirt waist sale of the season will start the selling Monday, and it will likely not be long before the boxes are practically empty. One thousand waists! Enough to go around surely, but all our best novelties are included, and there is always a choice in novelties. Be on hand early enough to secure that choice.

Lot I. Shirt Waists, 25c.

About 250 choice, well made shirt waists, all 1898 styles, patterns and colorings; all sizes from 32 to 42. Former price, 50c.

Sale Price, 25c.

Lot II. Shirt Waists, 65c.

Three hundred choice percale waists in the popular plaid and stripe patterns. Such a wide assortment of colorings and such a variety of desirable effects that one cannot well help making selections that will prove to be of the most pleasing kind. Sizes 32 to 44.

Sale Price, 65c.

Lot III. Shirt Waists, 87c.

About 250 swell shirt waist numbers in this lot, garments that we sold up to now at $1.25. Percales, dimities, organdies and Madras cloths in dainty colorings and effects. A few in the lot have slightly soiled collar and cuffs; sizes 32 to 44.

Sale Price, 87c.

Lot IV. Shirt Waists, 97c.

A lot you really shouldn't overlook. About 200 garments in all—our finest zephyr, Madras and Batiste shirt waists—colorings and patterns that you must see if you want to know how good they are. Hundreds sold up to now at $1.50.

We won't carry any of the pretty novelties over until next season if we can avoid it, hence the

Sale Price, 97c.

Lot V. Silk Skirts, $5.

This has been a phenomenal silk skirt season with us. The regular stock goods sold in the active manner that makes merchants happy, while the interest excited by the special offerings we have made has been at times almost marvelous—on a number of occasions we have been simply unable to supply the demand, and yet we offered large quantities at every sale. In this sale we shall offer 36 choice black figured gros grain silk skirts, all good patterns, in all lengths, perfect hanging, perfect fitting garments, at

Sale Price, $5.

Lot VI. Imported Mohair Skirts, $3.75.

About 60 separate skirts made of imported figured mohair, which we have just secured from an Eastern manufacturer, comprised in this lot. An exceptional skirt offering—fine quality, well made, well lined and perfect hanging skirts in a number of new and handsome patterns. We could sell them in a regular way for more money, but to close them out quickly we have made the

Sale Price, $3.75.

Mason's Fruit Jars.

Pints, 50c dozen.
Quarts, 60c dozen.
Half gallons, 75c dozen.
Tops and rubbers, 30c dozen.
Extra rubbers, 4c dozen.

Fruit Cans.

Quart cans, 35c dozen.
Half gallon cans, 55c dozen.
Sealing wax, 5c pound.
Sealing wax strings, 5c dozen.

Vacuum Glass Fruit Jars.

Jars that are self sealing, open with one touch of the hand, and are guaranteed to preserve fruit properly.
Pint size, 75c dozen.
Quart size, 85c dozen.
Half gallon size, $1.10 dozen.

Superior Two Ply Ingrain Carpets, 50c.

If you have need of a carpet now, and make your choice from somebody's old stock, it's your own fault. We have just received a large shipment of new Fall designs in tapestries, velvets, Axminsters and ingrains, the kinds that sell almost exclusively here. Scores of new patterns here—make your selections from them—it's one way of keeping up with the times.

The ingrain at 50c is well termed a superior two-ply carpet. An extra super wool mixed carpet, with more body to it than two-ply ingrains usually have—ten hundred and eighty ends to the yard. Ten new and pleasing designs. Made and laid, 50c yard.

40c Organdies Reduced to 15c.

Imported Organdies — fine, sheer quality that would sell in an ordinary way for 40c yard. An entire new line reached us only two weeks ago. Awkward, of course, and only one thing to do. Make the price so low that the dainty fabrics would move steadily despite the advanced position of the season. Hence, 40c goods for 15c yard.

A good assortment still left—many of the season's favorite effects in both light and dark colorings. Nile, lavender, black, etc. Excellent opportunity to procure a dainty dress for State Fair wear.

THE NEW BRONX TOP COAT.

Going to the mountains or the seashore? A top coat will be pleasant, and even necessary, for wear on cold mornings and evenings—likely to be plenty of them, too!

The new Bronx Top Coat designed for 1898 Autumn trade is here now, and it is, by the way, the latest thing in top coats, and the swellest garment, perhaps, in town. Made of rough finish herringbone stripe cheviot with full back—body and sleeves finished with silk lining. Differs somewhat from last season's styles—longer, double-breasted, hangs straight from the shoulders and made with large lapels and silk velvet collar. Good serviceable weight for all the year round dress wear. Tailoring perfect.

Certainly the wearers of the new Bronx will be right up to date. Price, $17.50.

Price, $17.50.

Men's Yacht Straw Hats, 50c.

Six different styles in men's white straw hats made in the stiff brim yacht shape with black ribbon band—sightly, dressy hats, well adapted for best wear. Crowns of different hights—wide, medium and narrow brims—plain white, rough Sennett and diamond edge straw—styles, in fact, becoming to all, and sizes to fit all, too!

Temperature 100 to 104 degrees—won't a straw hat rather add to your comfort? Price 50c.

Men's Fine Tan Shoes at Reduced Prices.

Our offering of fine tan shoes at $2.48 and $3.48 for men Friday met with a ready response. Not often are such offerings made. A good assortment of sizes left, however, and offerings of such uncommon goodness that it is well worth repeating.

Superb shoes by superb shoemakers—Burt & Packard fine dark brown Russia calf and vici kid lace shoes made on the modified bulldog and coin toe lasts. Shoes that combine fineness in quality, thoroughness in finish, and stylishness in shape with unquestioned wearing quality. Former price, $5. Reduced price, $3.48.

Nice quality dark brown lace shoes made with modified bulldog toes and vesting tops. Stylish, comfortable, good-wearing shoes. Reduced to $2.48.

Men's Working Shoes, $2.

Full stock kip working shoes—unlined, California made—dependable for good, hard wear. Price, $2.

Men's heavy lace shoes, double soles and broad toes without caps. Made of horsehide leather. Comfortable to the feet and good wearing. Price, $2.

Covert Suitings, 50c Yard.

An exceptional value in a popular fabric. Covert suitings in handsome two-tone effect; desirable, stylish colorings. Nothing better suited for street dresses, mountain or seaside costumes. 38 inches wide. Price, 50c yard.

New Silks.

Pretty and new—just in. Two kinds—85c and $1 yard. Hard to say which of the two is the more deserving.

Small block check taffeta silks, in delicate shades of Nile, cerise, lavender and electric blue, for pretty evening waists. 85c yard.

One inch block checks and plaids in two-tone effects, medium and dark colorings. Nothing more desirable for waists for street wear, etc. $1 yard.

Nun's Veiling, Reduced to 10c.

Nun's veiling in navy blue, terra cotta and green, suitable for wrappers, children's dresses, etc.—quality we have sold up to now at 25c. Reduced price, 10c yard.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., 400-412 K Street, Sacramento.

SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK
—ON—
Trimmed Goods,
—ALSO—
Sailor Hats
—AT—
MRS. M. A. PEALER'S,
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THE SANITARIUM.

The Sacramento Sanitarium—What Is a Sanitarium!—Not a Hospital—Its Great Advantages.

A sanitarium is an establishment for treating the sick—The Sacramento Sanitarium or Neagle Medical Institute is a true sanitarium, where every disease under the sun that the human family is heir to, both male and female, is treated and cured by the very latest and improved methods.

At this sanitarium none but regular skilled physicians, who have diplomas from first-class medical colleges, treat the sick.

All medicines, electricity, baths and trained nurses are furnished to patients without extra charge.

All consultations and examinations are free and strictly confidential and in no case is a patient's name divulged or given to the public without their written consent. At this Institute patients can be cured in less time and with less money than anywhere else.

NOW READ WHAT OTHERS SAY:

L. W. Taylor, the proprietor of the "Placer Representative," at Rocklin, Cal., says: I suffered for many years from rheumatism, catarrh and partial paralysis of the lower limbs. I was treated at The Neagle Medical Institute. I never before had medicine to give me such prompt and rapid relief. I now feel that I am a well man, and with confidence recommend all who are in any way sick to go to that Institute and be cured.

Several years ago I had a severe spell of sickness, which caused me to become deaf. I could not hear the loudest talking. I was treated at the Neagle Medical Institute and was completely cured, and now I hear well. P. EVANS.
Ophir, California.

I had been a long sufferer from rheumatism and neuralgia. I have been completely cured at the Neagle Medical Institute. My two sons were also treated and promptly cured at the same Institute. It is with great confidence that we recommend all who are suffering from any kind of sickness to go there and be treated. MRS. S. DOWDIN.
Natoma, California.

Myself and wife have been successfully treated for catarrh, neuralgia, rheumatism and malaria at the NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE. We recommend all who may be afflicted with any disease to go there and be treated.
W. S. WITHROW,
Pastor M. E. Church, Dutch Flat, California.

I have been successfully treated for catarrh, neuralgia, rheumatism and malaria at the NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE. I recommend all who may be afflicted with any disease to go there and be treated. T. McCARTHY,
1106 Q street, Sacramento.

For many years I have been a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation. Two months ago I began treatment at the Neagle Medical Institute. I never before had a treatment to give me such rapid relief. I now feel that I am a well man, and with confidence recommend all, who are in any way sick, to go to that Institute and be cured.
HUGH J. MORGAN,
1228 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

NERVOUS DISEASE and NERVOUS PROSTRATION made a specialty.

Consultation, either at the Institute or by mail, FREE, and STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

For further particulars call in person or write to the NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, located permanently at 724½ K STREET, Sacramento.

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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 WEEKLY UNION—THE BEST weekly on the coast. Only $1 a year.

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
4:30 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	7:40 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.

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All size Shades made to order.
Estimates given and first class work done.
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Sacramento, Cal.—Founded 1850.
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CHARLES F. DILLMAN.....Cashier
U. S. Bonds Bought and Sold.
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Does a General Banking Business.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
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C. E. BURNHAM.....Assistant Cashier
DIRECTORS:
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PETER BOHL, ADOLPH HEILBRON,
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SACRAMENTO BANK.
THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN the city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, $500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, $400,000; reserve fund, $52,000; term and ordinary deposits, $3,224,931 50; loans on real estate January 1, 1897, $2,635,761 75. Terms and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. Information furnished upon application to
W. P. COLEMAN, President.
Ed. R. Hamilton, Cashier.

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LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. Interest paid semi-annually on Term and Ordinary Deposits.
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C. H. CUMMINGS .....Secretary
JAMES M. STEVENSON .....Surveyor

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