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A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

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For six months.....3 00
For three months.....1 50

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(Sunset.)

Editorial rooms.....Red 131
Business Office.....Black 131

(Capital.)

Editorial Rooms.....49
Business Office.....125

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street, and the principal news stands and hotels, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES—Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SANTA BARBARA—Hassinger's News Depot.

FRESNO—C. T. Cearley, 113 J street.

SANTA CRUZ—Cooper Brothers' News Depot.

Also for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

EASTERN BUSINESS HOUSES.

The Tribune Building, New York City.

Western Business Office, "The Rookery," Chicago.

The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, sole agents foreign advertising.

Weather Forecast.

Northern California—Cloudy and probably showers Sunday; fresh southeast to southwest wind.

"Exercise that reserved right of taxation by concentrating all taxes upon land values, and the only incentive that men now have to own land will be instantly taken away."—James G. Maguire in a speech in Congress March 10, 1898.

A QUESTION THAT LIVES.

The value of a question is to be measured by its vitality. Under such a test the question of woman in business and outside employment is a living one. It has, since the "Record-Union" with a few other journals, opened it up over seven years ago, been more and more agitated, until now it is a theme of constant discussion in the reviews and the press generally, and has found a place among the serious studies of sociologists.

The latest contribution upon the subject is found in the "Self Culture" magazine for September, from the pen of I. E. Turner. The monographist travels over some beaten ground, but advances likewise some new thought upon the subject, and presents the whole question with lucidity and crispness, which add much to the interest of the discussion. A rapid glance at the points made will not prove unprofitable.

The question propounded is "Will not the best interests of the future woman be promoted by having laws and custom favor her return from the field of industrial pursuits to the duties and occupations of the home?" The answer of the essayist is an emphatic affirmative, and the reasons for it are trenchantly given.

Woman's entrance into business walks has meant decreased compensation for the same character and amount of work, and has disturbed rather than helped the industrial world. This journal has so often and clearly presented that view, that it is unnecessary to adduce proofs of its soundness here. It is unquestionably true, as one has well said, "The presence of woman in the ranks of outside employment is a reproach to our civilization and a menace to posterity."

The limitations of environment, sex, and tradition are so many for woman, that her struggle with men in the industrial field is an unequal one. She cannot remove these barriers, most of them natural ones, and in the effort to do so there is an expenditure of strength and energy she cannot afford. Her health cannot stand the strain. Women are intense. With men the lines between work and recreation are nicely drawn, while with women it is absorption; they give their all to their work; it envelops them. When a man is at the zenith of his powers and strength, the woman is generally declining. For his physical energy, therefore, they offer that which is invariably mistaken for it, nervous force, and it is a losing race from that on. The testimony of the physician confirms this view in the statement, that more and more of the earnings of the woman go for medical attention.

There is no room in industrial employment of the character so much sought nowadays by her for the exercise of ambition. Her toil leaves her no time for true living. It is slow suicide. She misses the true aim of life, happiness; her spirit of unrest shuts out contentment. Nine women out of ten so engaged do not look upon their outside work as lifelong employment, but rather as unpleasant necessity. This causes in many a case that heedless rush into matrimony which results unhappily. Woman is not a success in industrial pursuits; she confesses this herself. From the humblest to the highest walk this admission is made. The reasons are mainly natural ones, and have frequently and fully been set forth by the "Record-Union." The main one, however, may be repeated—namely, woman is not possessed of the judicial mind. She is wisely and providentially the creature of intuition and impulse. She is wisely and lovingly the slave of her sympathies. Her judgment stops short at her heart.

Mr. Turner pauses here and does not consider several other phases of the question which have so much interested us, and which will bear restatement, namely, that the moral influence of woman in business is bad as a rule; that industrial employment robs her of womanly quality; that she is weaned away from domesticity and becomes unfitted for the home; that her employment in outside walks operates against the interests of the true caretaker and natural bread-winner, and hence is antagonistic to the founding and maintenance of homes and therefore is bad for posterity.

Coming to the question of the home, Mr. Turner holds that for women in commercial and industrial employment—and it must be understood throughout the discussion that employment refers to those walks for which it is claimed woman is not fitted or intended, and not those many artistic and naturally feminine employments for which by nature she is adapted, and which she may pursue in harmony with home-life and instincts.

Home is not now the center of attraction—the Mecca of both men and women—where the ties of family are strengthened by daily and close contact; consequently, it is not now the bulwark of the nation. The obligations of men, in a monetary sense especially, have been held more lightly than under previous conditions; therefore, it is no uncommon thing to see the reverse of the past—a wife supporting a husband, a sister, a brother, and, occasionally, an able-bodied father taking an unearned rest while his comparatively delicate daughters toil for him.

Their influence in the home is not so great, and the money which should rightfully go to support the family, or do their share, is too often spent by the men of the household selfishly, and, frequently, to their detriment and harm; and as, in working, women are increasing competition, or doubtless taking employment from men, who would have a greater earning power for the same work, they are actually creating a hardship.

The question of household help enters here; a better adjustment of responsibilities would lessen one's dependence upon inefficient hirelings; this applies to the most ordinary home; in the past, as was proper, the household was composed of its natural inmates only—each having a fair allotment of the work, and doing it well.

The present, says Mr. Turner, is responsible for the future. It is questionable if women employed in shops and factories are ordinarily competent to make the bargains as to their hours of labor. If not, they are waiving the right of free contract and yielding cherished individual rights. Whatever is best for the State is best for women and contributes most to their happiness. This position fortifies the demand that legislation upon the subject is a duty devolving upon those responsible for it, in directions that will inaugurate an era of better things.

Regarding custom favoring the return of women to the home, the question does not permit of much room for debate. Their life will then mean something to them; it will be comprehensive and full; they will have ample scope for their ambition; and rather than having less freedom and opportunity—as those on the opposite side would claim—they would assuredly have more; because, released from the anxiety and distraction which bread winning brings, they will feel the joy of living. In taking the masses from manufacturing and commercial circles, they would be relieved of the entailed drudgery; and the influences of their abode, growing to be more and more a home, could not help to be such that the family life would be broader and deeper. Do you argue in this connection that they would become narrow and listless in the home? They might under the conditions of a century ago, but not in the present enlightened age when there are so many chances to improve—literature, magazines, evidences of advanced thought and growth, societies for the exchange of ideas—all brought to the perfect flower of achievement by the leisure class.

The representative women of to-day are not those in the workshop or the office. They are found among the makers of homes who have so adjusted their duties as to possess time and have the inclination to give to the world a share of the riches of mind and heart, made possible by the discipline and true education of the home. Take women out of the industrial circles, says the monographist, and put them into the atmosphere of culture, and we interpose to remark that this may be done, no matter how lowly and poor the individual, and you will give to the world legions of those well-poised, capable, liberal women of whom we have now, alas, too few. A true home affords a chance for gaining an education transcending that of books; under such conditions there will gradually come to the humblest, through broadening by observation and environment the all-pervading culture native to such soil.

Under such a condition the scholastic life will be longer, the mind will be expanded, discontent will be relegated to the background, and living become an increasing joy and privilege. Woman will then be healthier, the sedentary and standing occupations that carry a host of evils in their train, will not handicap them; they will be, as intended, "perfect women, nobly planned."

If the women of the future are to have for their mothers the working women of to-day, they will be at a disadvantage from the start. If the workers of to-day, who are for the most part children of women who had not been called from the home circle prior to marriage, had the burden and heat of the day so fierce and destructive, what chance is there for their descendants, asks the essayist, and the world will await an answer to the pertinent and searching question with anxiety.

But are the women of the future to be servile and passive? Are they to eat the bread of dependence? Are they to be turned back to a life of dalliance or listlessness? By no means; women should bear their share of the labor and responsibility of the home, founded on reason and the laws of nature, in which the income and the distribution of it would be clearly defined. The paper concludes with a look ahead as to the influence and power of woman in such new conditions, under the spirit and character of this age and that which it forecasts, which will be even better and broader in opportunity.

One phase of the question, not more than hinted at in the essay, is to our mind a vital and foremost one, namely, the influence of the present and growing system upon the morals of all related to it. That is a consideration that will not down, and despite all protests against it, it is one that confronts the age as one of the gravest and most serious conceivable.

Mr. Waddel, a leading light in Populist camps, said in a speech in San Francisco the other night, that the Democrats would never have nominated Mr. Maguire had not the Populists forced him upon them; that he is more a Populist to-day than a Democrat, though he does not belong to the People's party. It is true that Maguire was forced down the Democratic throat, but if, as the speaker declared, Mr. Maguire is not a Populist, what is he, since he has himself written it that he is not a Democrat?

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Senor Trujillo expresses the fear that the United States will accomplish the annexation of Cuba without giving the people of that island full opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for self-government and the stable establishment of a civil system.

Let the distinguished editor restrain his fears. Nothing of that kind will happen. We believe that annexation will eventually be the fate of Cuba; that the trend of opinion in that direction among the Cubans will be all powerful, and at no very far distant date. But the honor of the Government of the United States is solemnly pledged to free Cuba, to secure there the establishment of a stable government, doing justice among the people and conserving the arts of peace; and that the war for Cuban independence was not commenced as a war of conquest, so far as Cuban soil was concerned.

To that the Government will stand. But we are of those who believe that the Cubans could never have conquered their own independence. From what the war has revealed we are now convinced, though once of a different opinion, that the Cuban insurgents never could have driven out the Spanish arms or have unseated them from their strongholds. Nor is it probable that within any few years the Spanish could have entirely suppressed the insurrection. But it is certain that eventually the Cubans will confess that however capable they may believe the population of Cuba to be in the matter of self-government, there will be no perfect assurance of peace and development, but that annexation to the United States with a local government subject to ours will be wiser for Cuba, more helpful and an assurance of all that is desirable.

When that expression is made, as it certainly will be, the obligations of this Government will be released and annexation may honorably be accomplished. So, too, after fair opportunity is given to the Cubans—and by that is meant all who have their homes in Cuba and citizenship there—to establish a stable government, and failure is the result, annexation may be honorably had without consulting the people. But in any case Senor Trujillo is needlessly disturbed—Cuba will have full opportunity to prove her ability to stand alone. The American Government will not stand before the world as a pledge breaker.

There is common complaint that in cases of street collisions the guilty party frequently refuses to stop and be identified, or to render assistance to those he has run down. In New York they have met this difficulty by enacting that it shall be an offense to fail to stop. The law reads:

If any accident or injury shall happen to any person or any carriage, vehicle, or other thing, by reason of coming in contact with any public cart, or other cart, or vehicle, or the horse or horses attached thereto, or anything loaded thereon, while the same is moving, it shall be the duty of the person driving, or having charge of the same, to immediately stop, and, if necessary, render his assistance, and to give his name and residence, and to give the number of the cart or other vehicle he was driving, and the name and residence of the owner thereof under penalty of $50, to be recovered from the driver or owner of such cart or vehicle.

That is a reasonable ordinance and it ought to be the law in all communities.

A COMPARISON.

A naval Chaplain is before a court-martial now for use of language in a public lecture wherein he permitted his enthusiasm for his ship to get the better of judgment and good sense in making comparisons. But assuming him to be guilty of such indiscretion, what is his offense compared with that of a clergyman over whom military laws have no power, and who cannot be punished for his shameful assault upon a gallant officer of the nation?

During the summer a Methodist official paper published at Richmond, Va., entitled "The Christian Advocate" and edited by Rev. John J. Lafferty, assailed General Miles, calling him a pompous dude, without experience of warfare, who was too cowardly to go to the front, and detailed other Generals to do his fighting for him, while he posed as a conquering hero.

The Rev. Lafferty went on to say that how Miles grew to be commander of the army no one knew; that the army records make no disclosures concerning him; books of valor make no mention of him; and of bullets and bayonets he is ignorant; that Miles is on no page telling of wounds received or battles fought; that he never risked life or limb for his country; and so it is added, there is at the head of the army an officer without a military education and without a battle.

Of course, the monstrous ignorance or the amazing lying of this reverend editor makes his assault ridiculous, and excite pity for so contemptible a soul as inhabits the body of Lafferty. Either he spoke out of lust for falsehood, or he is shamefully ignorant of the history of his country, namely, that General Miles entered the Army of the Potomac as a Lieutenant, and in four years' time fought his way to the rank of Major General; that he was four times wounded in the war of the rebellion; that he fought thirty-five battles of the war; in fact, was in every great one except that of Gettysburg, and he was not there because at the time he was near death's door from a serious wound received in battle.

But besides the thirty-five great battles, General Miles was in more than 100 other engagements, and prosecuted six Indian campaigns after the Civil War. Yet this religious editor describes Miles as a General who never smelt powder. It is a pity that poor McIntyre for indiscreet language should be tried while such ignoramuses and assailants as Lafferty go free.

It is a mistake to suppose that with the close of the war there ended the need for the aid associations formed during the summer. On the contrary, there remains a broad field for their activity still. The men in arms and far away have to be taken into account, though there may be no more fighting. Their families and those dependent upon them left behind must not be neglected and forgotten. Pride may seal the lips of many a suffering one, but patriotism should hunt them out and guard them against want. There are thousands of men who will return incapacitated for a long time, and many for life, for active labor, and these must be aided, encouraged and materially helped on in life. Many a gallant lad who left comfortable employment, giving him and his means to live decently, will return to find his place filled, and the compulsion upon him to take up some other line of work or wait wearily for an opening for his willing hands to toil in that in which he is skilled. The work present and ahead may not so burn with enthusiasm as it did a few weeks ago, when the war fever was at its hight and we could not do enough for the men who were going, but there is just as much to do for the men who have gone, for those who return, and for the dependents they left behind when they went out to fight the battles of the Republic.

Not so many years ago Dr. Lueger, the famous Austrian Jew baiter, declared that he would "smash the Jews out of Austria first," and next he would "run out the English." He had the power and proceeded to cancel the Vienna contracts with the gas company which supplied the city and had stockholders and officers from among Jews and Englishmen. He then established a company of his own, laid pipes, spent much money in machinery and set about furnishing gas himself. After a few years of the experiment, the doctor has failed. His company has gone to smash and now he is meekly begging the old company of Jews and Englishmen to take his plant off his hands, renew the city service and proceed to furnish the people with gas that will burn and at rates they once enjoyed. So the Jew and the Englishman win in Vienna, and the Jew baiter and English expeller is their humble petitioner for salvation from bankruptcy. Thus even in Austria they are discovering that persecution does not pay.

Admiral Dewey's action in seizing an insurgent steamer for transporting arms to Manila Bay and points south of it has been approved at Washington, because the act of the steamer was in violation of the neutrality laws. Likewise it was in violation of the terms of the protocol. Aguinaldo is very indignant because of the seizure of his ship, but Dewey was right, as indeed he always is. When has Dewey been reversed?

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transactions have been recorded since our last report:

E. S. Driver to C. T. K. Tracy—Lots 11, 12, 13, block P, Highland Park.

Annie Colombo to Frank Marincovich—South quarter of lot 3, M and N, First and Second streets.

C. T. K. Tracy to Philip S. Driver—Lot 13, block P, Highland Park.

C. Weisel to Miss Mary Rosenberg—West half of lot 3, O and P, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

F. Kohler et al., by commissioner, to George Schroth—East half of lot 3, lot 4, J and K, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; $10,500.

J. M. Avery to J. H. McKune—West half of southeast quarter of section 7, township 7 north, range 9 east.

Miss Mina L. Coon to S. B. Coon—Lots 4 and 5, block 23, Oak Park.

S. B. Coon et ux. to Mina L. Coon—South 32 feet of north 96 feet of lot 8, C and D, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

Amelia, Malvene and Daisy L. Gregory to Mrs. Isabella S. Monsch—West half of lot 8, J and K, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets; $900.

Louisa Grove to Louis Grove—Lot 4, F and G, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

Jane Bowling to Charles Bowling—Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, E and F, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

John Freitas et ux. to Mary Nascimento—North half of lot 5, T and U, Second and Third streets; $900.

George B. Gibbs to John Quinn—134 acres in section 31, township 8 north, range 8 east; $1,300.

A. L. Nichols, Lucy R. Oatman, and Anna H. Bonte to H. L. Nichols—Lots 3 and 4, D and E, Eighth and Ninth streets.

James Toole to Oliver R. Snow—40 acres in section 6, township 5 north, range 5 east; $325.

Estate of Mary Muir—Lot 1, O and P, Eighth and Ninth streets.

Horatio T. Harper et ux. to E. P. Christie—West half of lot 7, I and J, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Save money by buying your tea and coffee of J. McMorry, 531 M. *

Natural gas supplies. Tom Scott, 303 J.*

Try McMorry's 45c tea. 531 M. *

THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.

Why Should This Large Class of Voters be Disfranchised.

(From Oroville Register.)

The most amusing feature, thus far, of the pending political campaign is the indignation expressed in certain quarters over the organization of political clubs by railroad employes. It seems that in the opinion of a certain schooi of politicians, all citizens are free to form clubs, and to work for the success of their favorite candidates at the coming election, except those who earn their own living as railroad conductors, and brakemen, and switchmen, and workmen at railroad depots. It would be interesting to discover how this large class of voters came to be disfranchised.

No one has proposed to deprive farmers and shippers of the right to organize to compel a reduction of freight rates by the railroad. That class of citizens are represented in the Railroad Commission by H. M. Larue, who is himself a farmer and shipper, and whose zeal for low freight rates is stimulated by personal interest. No one objected to Mr. Larue's nomination on the ground that the reforms which he advocated as Commissioner would put money in his pocket as grain-grower. Why should not the rule work both ways, and if the interest of shippers is to be guarded by the presence of a prominent shipper on the commission, should not the interest of carriers, whose living depends on the maintenance of paying rates, be looked after by some one, somewhere?

The sufferers by the success of the anti-railroad crusade would be the men who draw wages from the company. The wages fund is the only item in the company's disbursements which is compressible. The price of materials consumed by railroads—fuel, steel, machinery, ties, oil and waste—is regulated by supply and demand in the open market, and cannot be lowered even to the extent of a fraction of a cent by appeals to public opinion, or resolutions adopted by Railroad Commissioners. Nor can any diminution be effected in the fixed charges payable by railroads, in the shape of interest on bonds, or rent on leases, to comply with the requirements of Commissioners. The companies must pay the covenanted interest on their obligations, whether their income from business be large or small. The only place where they can cut down their outlay is in the pay of their men. Is it not natural that these men should consider whether their interest does not invite them to organize, on their side, against a foe which has been organized to cheapen grain freights at the cost of the railroad operative?

The Southern Pacific, and the other railroad companies, employ twenty thousand men, more or less, in this State. Up to this time, no attempt has been made by the companies to influence these men's votes. They have divided on election day, between the political parties of their choice, without a word of interference by their employers. But if H. M. Larue, on behalf of grain shippers, should seriously insist on scrimping the wages of railroad operatives in order to add two or three cents per cental to the market value which their grain commands on the seaboard, the operatives would be strangely indifferent to their own welfare and to the well being of their families if they neglected the duty of self defense.

This is not a question of politics, but of bread. Railroad Commissioners, exhausting their time in fool's errands to find what fish-plates cost twenty years ago, and how many of them go to a mile, may be animated by a notion that their efforts will be crowned by office hereafter; but the brakeman or switchman who is expected to pay two or three cents out of each dollar he earns to vindicate the power of the commission to control freights and fares has no compensating advantage in prospect, and it is no wonder he should form clubs to ascertain whether it is fair he should be selected to pay so large a proportion of the cost of the proposed reforms.

Indeed, he owes it to himself to do so. No class of the community can afford to hold its livelihood at the mercy of the other classes. If it does so, it is certain to be despoiled. It is a matter of comparative indifference to the grain-grower of Yolo what wages are paid to the trainmen of Los Angeles; if the latter allows his wages to be regulated by the man from Yolo, who wants low freights on his wheat, he will only have himself to blame when he finds he can't pay his grocery bill. Everybody in this world should look out for himself. The great body of railroad laborers have thus far allowed politicians and grangers to adjust the pay of their labor, under the pretense of curbing corporative rapacity; it is time they took a hand in the job themselves. There could not be a better time than this to organize clubs of railroad hands for action at the coming election. The more of them there are, and the more effectively they explain the effects of the selfish policy of the anti-railroad herd of politicians, the better off they will be at the end of the year.

AT BRUCEVILLE.

Dancing and Politics Make Up a Lively Evening.

A correspondent writing from Bruceville, in this county, says:

"On the last day of September at Bruceville the first gun of the Populist campaign in that locality was fired. The doors of William Bradford's big packing-house were thrown open to the many happy couples who arrived to 'trip the light fantastic toe' to the music of Devin & Hand's orchestra.

"There were a number of candidates present, among them being Morris Brooke, Bruce Knott, and last, but not least, Billy Lamphrey. Billy surely captured the Populist stronghold, as Bruceville is generally called. The candidates sandwiched their speeches in between dances, so no time was lost to the merrymakers. The big hall was filled to overflowing, and all seemed to enjoy themselves greatly.

"The ladies have decided that the candidates present are their favorites—which insures their election."

ONE YEAR.

J. C. Ross' Punishment for Petit Larceny.

Yesterday J. C. Ross pleaded guilty to two several charges of petty larceny and was sentenced by Justice Davis to six months in the County Jail on each charge, one sentence to begin on the expiration of the other.

Ross is the old man who stole a skirt and a cloak from a Mrs. Lewis, and a violin and umbrella from a young man named Brown. He seemed to think he was lucky to escape a charge of burglary.

Indiana's cement belt covers about twenty square miles. Seventeen miles are in operation.

SORE HANDS

FOR EIGHT YEARS

Pain So Intense Would Nearly Twist Fingers from Sockets. Puffed Up Like a Toad.

Water Ran Through Bandages to Floor. Had to Walk the Floor Until Would Fall Asleep.

Fingers Peeled Like an Onion. Doctors Could Not Cure, Cured By Cuticura.

About eight years ago I got sore hands, it commenced with a kind of a burning sensation on my fingers and on top of the hand. When I commenced to rub them, you could see little white pimples on the skin. I rubbed more and more, until I felt like twisting my fingers out of their sockets. I had high fever, and cold chills ran over me, and so I kept it going until I was tired out. Nights, I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep.

My hands peeled like an onion, the finger nails got loose in the roots, and the water ran out, and wherever there was a little pimple, there the burning fire was, and I tell you and can prove to you, that happened at least ten times. During the day, I had to attend to my business, for I am running a blacksmith shop, horseshoeing, and I would not shut up the shop for anybody, but it was hard. My hands puffed up worse than a toad. When I drove horse nails, the water from my hands ran through the bandage, on to the floor. My customers refused to look at my hands. I had a friend to take me to the doctor; he gave a solution of something to bathe my hands with. I was working every day, and did not know what to do so I went to another doctor, I think for a year. I found your advertisement in a Utica newspaper, and I got the CUTICURA RESOLVENT and CUTICURA SOAP. The nails hardened up and peeled off and I don't believe there is one of the first nails left on my hands. What I have told you is true. I do this for your benefit and humanity's sake. I would not suffer any more as I did, for the whole country. CASPER DIETSCHLER, Feb. 22, '98. Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Every Humor, free.

6 YEAR OLD;

Will Never Reach its 7th.

Straight Kentucky Whisky 6 years old, $3 per gallon, and 4 year old Port and Sherry for $1 per gallon at the

SANITARY LIQUOR STORE, 321 K St.

Telephone 897 red.

Annual Sales over 6,000 000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the

LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World.

25c. at all Drug Stores.

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.

POLITICAL CARDS.

GROVE L. JOHNSON,
Republican nominee for
Assembly, Twentieth District.
Election November 8, 1898.

THOMAS JENKINS,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Supervisor Fifth District.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

J. C. BOYD,
Republican nominee for
County Surveyor.
Election November 8, 1898.

DOUGALD GILLIS,
Republican nominee for
Supervisor, First District.
Election November 8, 1898.

D. McKAY,
People's Party nominee for
Supervisor, First District.
Election November 8, 1898.

W. F. GORMLEY,
Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican nominee for
Coroner.
Election November 8, 1898.

W. T. FORSMAN,
Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican nominee for the
Assembly, 21st District.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

ERSKIN GREER,
Democratic, People's Party and Silver Republican nominee for
County Treasurer.
Election, November 8, 1898.

W. A. HENRY,
(Present Incumbent.) Regular nominee of the People's Party, Democrats and Silver Republicans for
Township Justice.
Election, Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

I. BOYSEN,
Independent Candidate for
Supervisor, First District.
Election, Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

GEO. G. DAVIS,
(Present Incumbent.) Regular Republican nominee for
City Justice.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

W. D. KNIGHTS,
Regular Republican nominee for
Assembly, 21st District.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

MORRIS BROOKE,
People's Party, Democratic and Silver Republican Nominee for
Assemblyman, 22d District.
Election November 8, 1898.

J. M. MORRISON,
Democratic Nominee for
Sheriff.
Election November 8, 1898.

WM. JOHNSTON,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Assemblyman 22d District.
Election November 8, 1898.

J. CHARLES JONES,
(Now Assistant District Attorney.)
Independent Candidate for
District Attorney.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

A. J. JOHNSTON,
(Incumbent)
Regular Republican Nominee for
Supt. State Printing.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

FRANK D. RYAN,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Congress (Second District).
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

H. N. BAUMANN,
Regular Nominee of the People's Party, Democratic and Silver Republicans for
Assessor.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

GEO. C. McMULLEN,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Coroner.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

FRANK T. JOHNSON,
Regular Republican nominee for
Sheriff.
Election November 8, 1898.

WM. B. HAMILTON,
People's Party, Democratic and Silver Republican nominee for
County Clerk.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

T. H. BERKEY,
Republican nominee for
County Assessor.
Election November 8, 1898.

CHARLES T. JONES,
Republican nominee for
District Attorney.
Election November 8, 1898.

S. B. SMITH,
Republican nominee for
Public Administrator.
Election November 8, 1898.

A. S. GREENLAW,
Republican nominee for
County Treasurer.
Election November 8, 1898.

NEW STOCK.

THE SACRAMENTO BUILDING AND Loan Association has new stock for sale at $1.00 per share. This association has paid its shareholders 7 1-5 per cent. net for the past four years. Call on the Secretary for printed statement.

FRANK HICKMAN, Secretary.

W. J. Taylor, Dentist. 718 J St.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE county of Sacramento, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of MARY E. HUMPHREY (formerly Mary E. Hall), deceased.

A. B. Humphrey, executor of the estate of said above named deceased, having filed his petition herein duly verified, praying for an order to mortgage certain real estate of said decedent, for the purpose herein set forth;

It is, therefore, ordered by said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said court on Friday, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of the said day, at the Courtroom of said Superior Court, at the courthouse, city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, then and there to show cause why the following real property, to-wit:

All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of real property situate in the county of San Joaquin, State of California, described as follows: The east one-half of section 7; the south 4,500 feet of the east one-half of section 6; the north half of the southwest quarter; the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the south 1,125 feet of each of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section 5; all in township 2 south, range 9 east, M. D. B. and M., containing 814.54 acres; also all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of real property situate in Tulare County, in said State of California, described as follows: Section 16; the north 300 acres of the west half of section 22; all in township 20 south, range 26 east, M. D. B. and M., containing 940 acres.

Together with the improvements thereon or some part thereof, should not be mortgaged for the amount mentioned in said petition, to-wit: $7,250, or such lesser amount as to the court or Judge may seem meet.

Dated September 14, 1898.

MATT F. JOHNSON,
Judge of said Superior Court.

Holl & Dunn, Attorneys for Executor.
se15-4w.