DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES.

At Thomas W. McAuliffe & Co.'s Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.

OAK PARK AGENCY—Carter's Blacksmith shop, corner Thirty-fourth street and Sacramento avenue.

Weather Forecast.

For Northern California—Fair Monday; killing frost in southeastern portion Monday.

A NEW PHASE OF THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

The San Francisco "Bulletin's" Washington correspondent claims to have had an interview with Secretary Wilson of President McKinley's Cabinet, in which that officer sets out what he thinks will be the President's policy relative to the Philippines. In brief the expression is that the President will not favor the retention of the Philippines by the United States. But he will not consent to a return of the archipelago to the Spanish. His idea is to secure for the United States such commercial advantages by reason of our victory as will inure enormously in beneficence to the Pacific Coast and result in its upbuilding far beyond the fancy of any who have yet forecast its future.

Assuming that this is a correct interpretation of the President's thought, it throws light upon the peculiar words of the protocol, namely, that the Peace Commission is to "decide upon the control and disposition of the government of the Philippines"; not of the islands themselves, but of their "government." The "Bulletin's" statement being questioned, its correspondent again called upon Secretary Wilson, who averred that he had been correctly reported, only he wished to be understood as expressing rather his own views of what the outcome will be, and not as assuming to speak for the President. He authorized our contemporary to say that he had nothing to retract from the expressions published in the first statement, and that he still adheres to the belief that the policy will be to secure such commercial advantages as will add immensely to the trade and agriculture of the Pacific Coast without the United States taking actual and final control of the islands.

This, if verity, would indicate that the policy of the United States may be to secure an independent government for the Philippines, with such guardianship and protection as will insure its permanency and justice, but without the United States exercising absolute sovereignty over the archipelago and holding it as a possession of this Government.

It will make very little difference, we apprehend, whether we vest the title in ourselves if we secure all the benefits that we could have in the way of commerce, by some other adjustment. There is a demand that we shall not lose any commercial advantages which we might acquire by absolute annexation.

If, now, the President's policy shall develop a scheme whereby we can be relieved of permanent responsibility, and the islands be insured a free government, while our relations with them are so adjusted that we will have every benefit we could have by possession, we apprehend that the people will accept that solution very gladly.

But on these things they are fixed—the Philippines must not be returned to Spain; the people there must not be again restored to the cruel and inefficient domination of the Spaniard; Spain must not be permitted to make any transfer of the islands or any part of them, and whatever the benefits possible to flow from our victory, they must not be forfeited.

Carl Schurz says that the "manifest destiny" cry is a swindle. Ah, Carl, there is many a man who thinks the term better applied to yourself.

THE WATER CAMPAIGN.

The Great Lakes, each from 300 to 400 miles in length, and through which there is a constant movement of the waters supplying the current that pours over Niagara Falls, all have far purer water than that in the Sacramento River. It is clear and to all appearances pure. It is used by a great number of cities and towns for domestic purposes, and it is the only supply the great cities of Chicago and Cleveland have. Yet in Chicago, as in others, the Health Boards are now advising the people to boil the lake water before drinking it. Instructions concerning the boiling process are sent out to all houses, and great stress is placed upon their observance.

In the city of Cleveland the same precautions have been taken, as also in Toledo and at many other points in the United States and Canada where lake water is used. It is not contended that the water in its natural state is unfit for use, since it is soft, clear and sparkling. But it is pointed out that it is contaminated by sewage of towns and cities, the drainage of stockyards and farms, by the filth coming out of city harbors, as at Chicago, etc., all due to a change in conditions as the country has settled up and towns and cities along the lakes have multiplied.

The Cleveland "Plain Dealer" remarking upon the subject, says:

The lake water here ought to be boiled at this season of the year, however, before it is drank, if the people would avoid all danger of contracting typhoid fever and other diseases, the germs of which lurk in the water.

Many people object to boiled water, because it has a flat taste, but the Health Commissioner of Chicago says that it is due to the fact that is not boiled properly. He says the boiling should continue for half an hour. After the water has cooled and the foreign matter has settled it should be poured off and bottled. If the bottle is shaken vigorously when uncorked the water will become oxygenized and be perfectly palatable for drinking purposes.

All of which points a moral and adorns a tale for Sacramentans. We need also to boil water taken from the river. Without the boiling process it is unfit for human use, and for reasons similar to those which obtain along the line of the Great Lakes. But we can have water pure, clear and not needing boiling, and that, too, at no greater cost than is involved in pumping in river water. As a matter of fact the cost will be less, because there will be no greater expenditure of power than now, or at most only a slight increase in lift, while we will save enormously by having the pipes kept clear of debris, river detritus, slickens and other nastiness. This water supply the city owns as well as the present, and she should own it. No one contends for letting out the task of supplying the city with water. And, finally, we are now so near to the discharge of the city indebtedness that Sacramento can afford to incur the necessary liability to give her the needed proper water supply.

Of course, every time the question is raised, and we have been raising it for twenty-five years, there goes up a shout form small souls who can conceive of no honesty among men, of "jobbery," that some one has an ax to grind. This is all bosh, mere dust to blind the eyes of the people. The job, if there is any, is all in the retention of the present system, which is a never failing source of bill making, repair and refitting, in all which jobbery can take part if city officials are not honest. We have not been among those who have charged that in any new outfitting of water works sworn officials would perjure themselves and profit their pockets by "rake downs" from public expenditure, but we frankly say that if any city official charges dishonesty in the proposition to procure a clear, pure water supply for Sacramento to displace the present system of filth and uncleanliness, he opens the door to the suspicion that retention of the present system involves jobbery in which he has a part.

The simple truth is that the pure, clear water supply is demanded by the Board of Health, by the entire body of the medical faculty, by every well-read sanitarian, by the heaviest taxpayers, by the most thoughtful and far-seeing citizens, by every visitor, by the Mayor of the city, by the daily press, by those having the greatest pride in the city and the highest hopes for its future. These are engaged in no jobs and no thievery, and they have no axes to grind save one, the Sacramento blade.

If the entire machinery of the United States Government is not presently run by the San Francisco "Examiner," it will not be because of failure on the part of that flash sheet to claim credit for everything done in the name of the Government that is popular. Here we have that paper actually heading up a dispatch outlining the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Navy, "The Examiner's Big Navy in Sight." And this because Secretary Long, following the line laid down by several of his predecessors and keeping step with the policy of the Republican party, will advise increase in the strength of our naval force, greater efficiency in its armament, and better system in its manning. But, of course, the "Examiner" originated the whole thing. The "idea" was born of its fertile patriotism and its wonderful far-seeing; the "Examiner," of course, advised the naval enlargement and betterment long before any one else thought of suggesting such a thing. The American people had nothing to do with it. Presidents, Secretaries and Congresses have done nothing in the matter. While they and the people slept the "Examiner" was hatching the idea of a great navy. Let all the earth keep silence, the "Examiner" will do all necessary thinking and suggesting for the benefit of mankind. It will attend to all the shouting, at least.

The Spanish Commissioners at Paris appear to be incapable of getting it through their noddles that because we demand that Spanish sovereignty cease in a captured or freed territory, therefore some other sovereignty has become dominant—that is, to so remain. They ask "if we have surrendered sovereignty as you insist, then yours must have been substituted." To this the United States enters denial, whereupon the Spanish insist that if American sovereignty is not to the fore, then Spanish sovereignty must be, in view of the fact that no other has presented. The difficulty with the Spanish Commissioners is that they cannot or will not comprehend that when we demand their withdrawal, and that has been accomplished, they have no more concern about the matter. It is for the United States and the people of the new acquisitions to settle the question of domination. Spain will awake presently to the fact that under forms of the institutions of liberty there is such a thing as free government, a sovereignty born of the people's exercise of free will; that we, on this side of the water, can conceive of a governmental system which may be free and yet so weak that it will need the guardianship and fostering care of the American nation without actual claim of absolute domination being made. We propose, for instance, to dominate in Cuba, not for all time, but only as long as it is necessary to develop among the Cuban people the strength that will enable them to stand alone. Spain will some day understand that the United States does not view possession in the light which streams from the throne of a monarch claiming divine right to rule, and independent of and often in opposition to the will of the people over whom the rule is maintained.

Prismatic or plain window lights, for use in transoms and basement windows, are being manufactured with perforations in their surface to allow ventilation, the entrance of water being prevented by the inclination of the openings or by external hoods.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Los Angeles Herald: It would take a matter of more consequence than the Temple murder case to cause a rupture between the United States and Mexico. The two republics are intimate friends, and will probably long remain so. More than half a century has passed since they crossed swords, and there is too much good sense on both sides of the line to reopen the old wound.

THE ARMY.

Los Angeles Times: The regular army will have to be reorganized, and largely increased, in the very near future. Although the present strength of the regular army is upward of 60,000 men, this strength is on a war basis, and was authorized by Congress upon the distinct understanding that the army should be reduced to its former numerical strength of about 25,000 men at the end of the war. The actual peace footing of the army is therefore no higher than it was at the outbreak of the war. Until the regular army, therefore, is increased to an extent commensurate in some degree with the services which will be required of it, the disbanding of the volunteer forces will be impracticable and unsafe.

This matter will no doubt be taken up at the approaching session of Congress. It is difficult to see how the conclusion can be avoided that the regular army should comprise an effective force of at least 100,000 men. Such an army would be none too large for the new and vastly increased responsibilities which will devolve upon the military branch of the Government, under the changed conditions and enlarged responsibilities which have been left us as a legacy of the war with Spain.

CAN STAND IT.

Tulare Register: Chairman Dingley announces that the war taxes will have to be endured for a year longer at least. It will take a good while to settle with Spain and a good while longer to get Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico provided with governments and a peaceful state of affairs, and this all costs money and the money should be raised by taxation rather than by borrowing. Well, we can stand it if we have to and it looks as though we would have to.

REASONS WHY.

Napa Register: Democrats who refused to talk before election frankly express themselves now. James W. Oates of Santa Rosa says to the "Press-Democrat:" "The prime causes of Maguire's defeat were fusion, his economic views and associations, including single tax, and expansion. Still there was scarcely an issue, large or small, upon which he did not lose votes. The method of his nomination was no small factor. The whole thing means that our party is intensely American and don't want any fusion and confusion of principles with any other party; we want to fight under our own banners and upon red blooded American principles."

SOLID SOUTH A MISTAKE.

Stockton Independent: The Lexington "Morning Herald," edited by Colonel W. C. P. Breckenridge, has the following comment on the results of the election:

"The unpleasant picture is again presented of an almost solid South against an almost solid North, to which is to be added the Pacific Slope and a majority of the new West. The electoral vote is overwhelmingly Republican. The solid South is a mistake, a dangerous mistake for the South and her future. She is not now in this generation. Her true policy, her highest wisdom, is to march forward in the van of human progress and human thought instead of lagging in the rear"

It is reassuring that Confederate veterans and life-long Democratic leaders are reaching this conclusion. Some of the most distinguished Democratic leaders of the South are now in nearer accord with the Republican party than with the Democracy and yet they continue in a nominal adherence and fealty to the Democratic name and faith. Among these may be named Senators Morgan, Lindsay, Caffery and McEnnery; Generals Wheeler, Buckner, M. C. Butler and Fitzhugh Lee. The better sentiment of the South is to-day in closer alliance with Republicanism than Democracy and were it not for the traditional prejudice that begets the "negro domination" ghost, two-thirds of the Southern States would be Republican. The great mistake of the Democracy of the South is that it has not divided the negro vote instead of suppressing it. It could by proper leadership have been balanced against itself, so that it would not have been a menace.

NO MORE FUSION.

Red Bluff News: The fusion business knocked the Democracy out completely in Washington, all the same as in California and Oregon. The bosses may fix up things to their notion, but delivering the goods is another proposition that no individual, clique or ring can accomplish in this free and enlightened country.—Yreka Journal.

Yes, fusion is knocked in the head and ought to be. It is true, as the "Journal" remarks, that the bosses may "fix up things" to their liking but they can't deliver the goods. Fusion means confusion, and, if it succeeds at the polls, it is sure to bring trouble afterwards as a fight over the spoils is certain to follow and then comes contention and bickerings which are sure to result in demoralization. We have been opposed to fusion from the beginning, and hope that there will be none of it in the future. This is not intended to be a reflection on our Populist friends—not at all—but applies to all fusions where party sacrifices are made with the hope, and for the purpose, of success and the spoils which follow. Hereafter we hope the Democratic party, when it meets in convention, will adopt a straight platform of sound Democratic principles and put up a good ticket composed of well known Democrats in whom the rank and file have confidence.

THE ELECTION AND SILVER.

Fresno Republican: If there is any conclusion that can be drawn from the election beyond the possibility of a doubt it is that the silver question is no longer a vital one in American politics. No public interest was shown in it during the campaign, neither party forced the discussion of it, the Democratic party refused to discuss it even where it had nothing else to discuss, and the result has shown that both parties have lost whatever extra strength their respective attitudes on the question gave them two years ago. The Republicans have fallen back to their normal strength in gold standard sections, while the opposition has lost heavily in silver sections.

While individual opinions on the subject may not have undergone any wholesale changes, the question has simply ceased to be of general public interest or political importance, and the election was really decided more on the issues of the future, undefined as they are, than on the issues of the past, definite as they are. The natural obliteration of old things by new is, of course, partly accountable for the change, but the fact that the evils for which free silver was vainly held up as a remedy have disappeared is the main reason.

THE REAL LESSON.

San Diego Union: The result of the election has shown that Republicans acted wisely in not attempting to disguise the actual situation. It is by no means certain that any different course would have been followed by victory. Few people, probably, are aware how difficult it is for the party in power to carry a Congressional election in the middle of a Presidential term and secure a majority, however small, in the House of Representatives. Yet it is a fact that since the Presidency of Lincoln, with three notable exceptions, the middle-of-the-term elections have resulted in a majority in the House against the Administration. The exceptions were during General Grant's first term, during Grover Cleveland's first term, and the election last week. That is to say, during the quarter of a century since General Grant's first term, there had been only a single instance, prior to last week, when the party to which the President belonged had not failed to obtain a majority of the House at the middle-of-the-term election.

With this record in mind, it is not strange that some of the shrewdest political observers believed that the Congressional elections this year would result as such contests almost invariably have in the past. On the Republican side there were two courses open. One was to follow the politician's instinct and conceal all doubts and fears; the other was to deal honestly and frankly by the rank and file of the party and trust to its intelligence and loyalty to avert disaster. The latter plan was adopted, and it won.

The real lesson of the late campaign is that political leaders increase the chances of their party's success by laying aside the politician's claptray and dealing honestly by the rank and file.

OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Alameda Argus: The method of adopting constitutional amendments is seen to be faulty. Not one-fourth of the voters mark their ballots either way on constitutional amendments, and but slightly more than half of these are for the amendment that carries. Thus, the organic law of the State is changed by the votes of one-eighth, or maybe one-tenth, the qualified electors. It may be said that every voter has a chance, and if he does not express himself on the subject it is his own fault. Theoretically, this is true, but in reality it is not. The other features of a general election distract and claim the attention of the voter to the extional amendments. The average voter is not a student of affairs, and a proposed amendment the nature of which isn't palpable is not likely to be well understood by him. Indeed, the sharpest of men are likely to fail of discovering the joker in some of the changes that are proposed in the organic law. Consequently, when it is so that one-tenth of the vote, or any such fraction, may change the State Constitution, the danger of tricks and schemes in that direction is entirely too great.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Sacramento November 21, 1898:

LADIES' LIST.

Adams, Mrs J B	Mills, Mrs R T
Bailey, Mrs Allie	Murray, Miss Mary
Baty, Mary E	Nichols, Mrs Clara
Bercher, Mr	Peevy, Miss Evelyn
Christy, Miss F L	Pierce, Mrs H L
Clark, Mrs Annie E	Reed, Mrs W D
Colby, Mrs Alice M	Real, Miss Sylva
Collins, Miss G	Roger, Mrs M C
Correll, Miss L (2)	Rowland, Miss M
Cope, Mrs P	Ross, Mrs Antro
Davis, Miss Maud	Schlieman, Mrs ST(2)
Dersh, Miss Annie	Sexton, Miss Mary
Dusserre, Miss A	Slayback, Mrs M (2)
Dunn, Mrs A S	Slater, Mrs M
Edwards, Mrs Edith	Sleamon, Miss T
Evans, Maud	Slack, Mrs E J
Fonge, Mrs W D	Smith, Mrs A D
Green, Mrs Belle	Smith, Mrs Millie J
Hobern, Mrs B	Sullivan, Mrs I H
Holland, Mrs Lou	Weden, Miss Mary
Joslyn, Mrs N (2)	Westvelt, Mrs M
Love, Maud	White, Mrs A P
Lyons, Mrs James	Williams, Mrs M E
McCara, Mrs M B	Williams, Mrs A C
McIntosh, Mrs J	Young, Mrs C
Moody, Mrs S	

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Allen, John B	McCall, Arthur (2)
Anderson, J	McGrath, Rev. A I
Anderson, Robert	Meachem, M A
Battle, Mr	Mead, Mr
Beabout, Howard	Meeker, Mr
Bertolucci, R (2)	Meads, L
Bixler, G G	Merino, Ch
Block, Charlie	Milne, W T
Bowman, William	Morgan, G H
Bradley, A H	Morris, Mr
Brown, L A	Mott, F M
Burden, Harry	Mulligan, J T (2)
Burns, James	Nathan, G
Casebeer, H L	Newell, Julius
Colombo, L	Nelson, D H
Coller, H D	Parker, Harry W
Collins, George E	Peresra, Antonio V
Cowell, Dr. Willard	Phipps, Claud
Creque, Mr	Pearce, Henery
D'Allesandria, J	Price, Mr
Dailey, Peter	Rackliffe, Austin
Dickson, Hugh M	Reeko, Charley
Dudgeon, L A	Reilly, Eugene H
Eaton, H S	Richards & Co
Elder, F S	Rine, N W & Co
Emmett, Billy	Robinson, Hugh
Felch, W C	Robison, Henry
Fourgous, Frank	Rude, Jno
Fraiser, James	Ryan, John
Freed, J B	Smith Brothers
Furry, Hank	Smith, W
Genazzi, Jerry	Steele, Edd
Giles, W B	Strawbridge, W R
Godfree, Clarence	Taylor, V F
Gold Bugh, G W	Thayer, T O
Gomez, M J	Thomas, H B
Green, Villard D	Thompson Sr, Henry
Grossheim, J	Towne, Frank B
Hagerty, James	Trainor, O F
Handly, J C	Turner, Chas
Hastings, J W	Van Amburg, High
Hope, B	Watson, Prof J W
Howell, Wm	Wemp & Henderson
Johnson, J W	Weis, Charles
Johnstone, D W	Welch, A W
Kahn & Co	Wells, W J
Kecholevanski, Paul	Wells, H H
Little, Rey. James	Wells, W J
Mackey, J	Wight, A H (2)
Mackey, Jas J	Wiley, J
Macdonald, H F	Wildbach, Hiram D
Machado, J J	Wintringer, L L
Manning, Freddie	Wynn, Henry
Marten, James	

FOREIGN.

Antonio Silveria Pascoal
Nicola Schiro
Manoel Machado Soares (3)
Luigi Angell
Mato Lapinez

JAPANESE.

M Matsunaga	M Iwamura
J Turnto	D Yutoni
Y Miyake	

CHINESE.

Quong Lung	Fong Chow Yen

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sacramento Wood Yard
Court 8393, A. O. F. of A.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS.

Mrs M C Rogers Miss M Sturman

THOMAS FOX, Postmaster.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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DIRECT IMPORTED WHISKIES, bottled and in bulk. Also MARTEL BRANDY, retailed at wholesale prices.

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"Av you want to shmoke in this house, Mr. O'Hoolihan, you will shmoke Sale of No'th Carilini."

Seal of North Carolina

is fragrant—is easy to light—never needs re-lighting, packs in pipe properly, and does not "tamp" down too hard. Always draws clear and smokes freely. These are facts!

The Original Plug Cut—
Always the same—
Mild and Cool.

GILT EDGE BEER

Seventy-two members of Battery C, Heavy Artillery, California Volunteers (Sacramento boys stationed at Fort Canby), have signed a letter to Capt. Frank Ruhstaller thanking him for his "generosity, good will and patriotic feeling" in sending them GILT EDGE BEER. The "Best in the World" is none too good for our soldier boys, says Captain Ruhstaller.

City Brewery,
Twelfth and H Streets.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED."

GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

"Several years ago I was troubled with an aggravated case of dyspepsia and, of course, the first thing I did was to consult a physician. As I had always enjoyed the best of health I was worried a good deal over this, my first illness, and my only desire was to get well as speedily as I could. I took regularly all the medicines as my doctor prescribed them. In a short time I felt all right, thought I was cured and stopped taking the medicine. But it wasn't long before I was feeling as badly as ever, and again I had recourse to the doctor. This kept up for some time until at last I made up my mind I would quit doctoring and try some of the remedies I saw advertised. I had read so much of Ripans Tabules that I concluded I would give them a good trial. It said 'one would give relief,' and I thought if one could give relief a whole lot might cure me. I purchased a dollar's worth, and when I had finished them I was feeling better than I had for years. I continued to use them, and to-day I believe I am a perfectly well man. Once in a great while I do have a slight touch of the old malady, but a single Tabule fixes it all right. I generally keep a supply at home."

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Great Sale of Winter Underwear and Hosiery at Popular Prices.

EAGLESON & CO., 631 J Street.

MWF

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A splendid tract of land of 483 acres, situate near Sacramento Valley Railroad, and fifteen miles from Sacramento; under lease for this year for $1,000, cash rent, payable after harvest. This is a splendid tract of land and will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms if applied for soon.

TO LET.

$16—Three nicely furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping; all window rooms, hence plenty of light. Southwest corner Fourth and O streets.
$27.50—Cottage of 8 rooms; heater, all other modern improvements. No. 1730 N street.
$16—No. 323 Q street, a dwelling of 5 rooms, with lot running to the alley, and a large barn; very cheap rent.
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$9—No. 1217 C street; dwelling of 4 rooms.

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Real Estate Salesroom, - - 325 J Street
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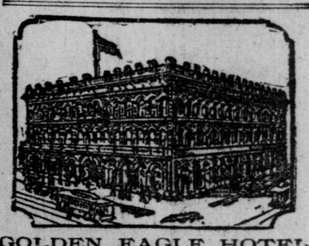
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.



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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS to and from the cars.
GRAY & TITUS, Proprietors.

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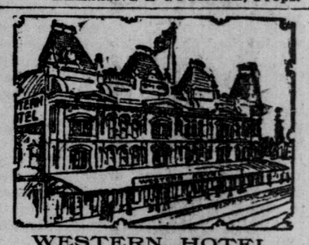
S. W. Cor. K and Seventh Sts., Sacramento.
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN plan. Strictly first-class. Electric cars pass the door every three minutes.
BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Props.



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STATE HOUSE HOTEL,
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AN ELEGANT MODERN ROOMING house, centrally located. Rooms in suites and single at popular prices. Travelers solicited. MRS. E. J. C. KETCHUM.

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SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FIFTH AND K streets. First-class in all its appointments. Rooms, single or en suite. Iced filtered water and baths free to guests.
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RESTAURANT AND OYSTER HOUSE,
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESpect. Ladies' dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMAN & CARRAGHER, Proprietors. No. 1019 Second street, between J and K, Sacramento.

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Private rooms for families; open day and night. Orders served outside. Oysters in every style. MATT and JOHN RADONICH, Proprietors.

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116-118 K Street, Front and Second, Sacramento.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE dealers in Wines and Liquors. Tel. 364.

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