DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

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For six months.....3 00
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(Capital.)

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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.

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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: Partly cloudy Sunday, probably with showers on northern coast; light southeast wind in south portion.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

The New York "World" has been delving into the records of vital statistics and it has made some discoveries. For instance in twenty-seven representative cities of the country it finds that the birth rate on the whole has greatly declined in the last few years. In Des Moines, Ia., the decrease has been 60 per cent. in ten years. In Milwaukee in the last year the birth rate was but one in thirty-seven of the population. In 1896 it was one in thirty-three.

In Cleveland in one year to November 1st the rate has dropped to one in forty-four. It was one in thirty-five in 1893. Similar decline is reported from San Francisco, Omaha, Springfield, Ill., Richmond, Va., and many cities in the West and South. In New York City the birth rate in 1897 was one to every thirty-six of the population while in 1888 it was one to every forty-three. Here then there was gain, but it does not, says the "World," offset the decline in other quarters. So, too, in Fall River, Mass., there was gain, and in Rutland, Vt., there was a rise of 62 per cent. in ten years and in Lowell 24 per cent. Indeed increase is the rule in New England, but this is attributed to the influx of the prolific French Canadians into that section.

In the South and West few cities show much increase, some are at a standstill, the figures neither increasing nor diminishing, but on the whole the rule is a decline. The figures the "World" has gathered show that the highest birth rate is in intellectual Boston, thus giving the lie to the oft asserted statement that there is birth decline with advance in culture and intellectuality.

But the conclusion the "World" draws from its research, is that the native population is dying out and that the new population is to be more largely of foreign tracing, and in largest part of parentage originally foreign in birth. There may be something in all this, but not nearly so much as the "World" claims. That journal is given to attacks of nerves, and cares for no news that has not a twinge in it. First and foremost its statistics are too limited for just conclusions to be formed. To be of high value they should cover not only cities but country communities. In the next place it is known that birth reports are not fully made. There is no item in vital statistics so hard to get. To this we bring the testimony of our own Board of Health, which declares that it is apparently impossible to get all physicians and midwives to make reports of births. There is a law requiring such reports to be filed, but notoriously it is ignored.

Then, also, to base sound reason, we must have reports not generally from the South, West and East but from all over the land, and covering such a large percentage of the total population as to justify the conclusion that the rule developed prevails over the whole county. Such a comprehensive view the "World's" figures do not give.

As to the question, "Is the native American dying out?" we answer by asking in turn, "What is a native American?" Nearly three-fourths of the present generation can easily trace their descent to a foreign source, and not a very ancient one at that. The only native American is the aboriginal American. At one time the entire population was of foreign birth or parentage and at best all of us are removed not more than three or four generations, at most five, from direct foreign sources. Then, too, let us reflect that the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of those who come into the United States as immigrants become quite as enthusiastic Americans as any of us who trace our lineage back to the founders of the thirteen colonies.

The proudest of American families trace their descent in New York, Maryland and Virginia directly very shortly to the Hollandese and the British, while in the far South the French strain marks as good Americans as any we have. This question, Who is the native American? is a mixed one. To define the native American is a very difficult task.

However, we do believe, and we have statistical proofs of a better order than those gathered by the "World" to sustain us, that the declination of the birth rate in the United States along the best lines is something deplorable, and that it ought to awaken a good deal of concern. It is no longer considered the right thing to raise many children. Perhaps the method of to-day's living inhibits large families. Marriage "for keeps," as the saying goes, is less promoted than ever before, and child-bearing is becoming unfashionable.

The training of women into business walks is deporting them from their true relation to nature, namely, the producers and perpetuators of the race. Domesticity is antagonized by the system, and fatherhood and motherhood are becoming too expensive to be considered other than as luxuries; that is to say, such is the view of a very large body of our people. France is to-day seeking to meet the same problem in her domains by putting a premium upon given numbers of children in families, and is proposing exemption from certain public burdens to fathers of more than four children.

We concede, therefore, that there is something in the conclusions reached by the "World," but we do not deem its method of ascertaining the facts as reliable. The comparisons between the official census reports of 1880 and 1890 would be very much more valuable, though more distant in point of time.

Corbett is protesting through the press that the late fight with Sharkey was "on the square." Silence would have been more eloquent on Corbett's part. Inability to find his second, McVey, who has disappeared, looks bad for his protestations. But we protest also—protest against weeks and weeks of jaw-smith work between the bruisers. The people are sick and weary of such tactics to keep alive interest in contests run and managed by theatrical sharps. For Corbett is simply an engaged actor, under shrewd, sharp Showman Brady. One thing we do hope the people will be spared, namely, that Sharkey will not be thrust upon the dramatic stage as Corbett was. Sullivan and Corbett are enough for the drama to stand at one dose.

CHINA'S FUTURE.

Messrs. Denby and Allen in the "Engineering Magazine" scout the idea that the Dowager Empress of China has put the Emperor of China out of the way. They ask what motive could inspire her to such an atrocity? He is her devoted and most affectionate child, to whom she has as strong an attachment as has any other parent for offspring. But, they explain, she saw him a weak young man, dragged hither and thither by contending factions, the bribed agents of rival countries, and by calculating and selfish politicians. She therefore stepped in to protect him from them and from himself, and thus laid her worn old hands once more upon the reins of power.

She is a strong and intelligent woman, greatly revered by the Chinese, a woman who ruled China for thirty years during the most difficult period of its modern history, when foreign plans and methods were being introduced, and when the empire was beset with all manner of notions, suggestions and even menaces from the outside. It was natural, therefore, that she should step between her son and the dangers she saw threatening him, because of his lack of manly vigor and moral courage.

We may accept this statement at its full value, and still believe that China is now ruled by one of the old regime who entertains only hatred for foreigners, and will contest inch by inch every effort to revitalize China and bring her somewhat into line with the progress of the age. "She is a great woman" assuredly, and one of marvelous daring, as she demonstrated in 1862, when she sent to the bowstring four of the leading men of the Empire's Capital who dared to conspire against and oppose her. But she is an unprogressive woman. The Emperor is assuredly weak, but the Dowager Empress is certainly retrogressive and merciless in prosecution of her enmities. The writers referred to, who assert their beliefs with great vigor and apparent deep conviction of their entire soundness, do not believe that there will be a partition of China. They say:

Germany, Russia, France and England have seized what they want of the territory of China. They recognize that she is the greatest market on earth for their manufactured goods, and the greatest field for industrial enterprise. They have no interest in dividing her up into hostile camps, in checking production, and paralyzing progress. The more the Chinaman is civilized, the greater purchaser of imported goods he becomes. If every man in China wore a shirt, the sale of shirtings would keep all the mills in the United States busy; and so with other articles. Nations are governed by self-interest. It is the interest of the world to preserve the autonomy of China. It is particularly to American interest to do so. To carry out this view the United States need only hold the Philippines, which they claim as their own by conquest, and they do not need to take any part of the mainland of China.

THE ANGRY VATICAN.

Mr. Stead, the English editor who has been recently traveling through Europe, reports that everywhere among the political classes he found intense dissatisfaction with the United States policy in the matter of peace terms imposed upon Spain. But nowhere was the hostility so bitter as in the Vatican.

And no wonder. The freeing of the West Indies and the Spanish East Indies from Spanish domination means the freeing of the people from ecclesiastical slavery. In all those parts the clergy was a State charge. It was paid by the Government. It was a State pensioner. All the monasteries, monks and friars lived largely upon the State, and in the Philippines they were, besides, local rulers. Even the Government itself dare take no step without their consent. They possessed enormous property, dictated local ordinances and practically levied the larger share of the harsh taxes, since without their co-operation they could not have been laid on.

In the Philippines even the dying paid a tax, since their bodies could not be committed to the earth whence they came without the payment to the church of a sum of money. In Porto Rico, out of pure charity, our Military Governor paid the salaries of the ecclesiastics for September, but notified them that they could look to the Government for no further support, but must do as other priests and preachers do, live upon the income the people who worship under their ministrations see fit to accord to them. These charges and complaints, be it noted, come in large part from sincere and devoted friends and adherents of the church, and therefore are divested of hostile feeling.

Of course such a revolution and upset makes the sufferers angry, and the Vatican reflects the sentiment. Its attitude, as revealed now by Mr. Stead, casts a good deal of doubt upon its former protestations of regard for the United States during the war. In truth the Holy Father desired peace, wanted the war to come to an end, used all his power to prevent war, but did so with the hope constantly in view that Spanish sovereignty would remain undisturbed. There is no record—and we have made diligent search to find something of that nature—disclosing any sufficient effort on the part of the Vatican to relieve the people of the Philippines from the exactions and tyranny of the monks and friars in the islands.

It seems that on two occasions Rome did protest and on several occasions admonished, but there is no record that she ever commanded as might have been done, reforms and modifications, which might, nay would have prevented the insurrection, and have thus covered the weakness of Spain in the Orient and prevented it from becoming a menace, or even known, and that in turn would probably have prevented us taking the Philippines. So but for the church acquiescence in the tyranny of her servants, the Philippines might today be still under Spanish control and ownership.

No, it is not surprising that the Vatican is sore over the outcome and looks upon the United States as the oppressors of the Spanish. But who oppressed the Filipinos? Who gave cause for the insurrection in the islands? Against whom did the original followers of Aguinaldo raise their weapons first? Against the commissioned and robed representatives of the Vatican.

The United States did not create that condition. We found the islands in a State of war. We found the common people on the one side and the ecclesiastics on the other arrayed against one another, with the feeble, trembling State doing the will and obesiance to the latter. America now comes in as a savior. She relieves the people of the burdens the Spanish and the monks put upon them. She bids the native to stand erect in the attitude of a man. She gives priest and layman equal freedom, oppresses neither and favors neither. She commands the peace between them and strikes off the shackles Spain had been permitted by the church, to which in all things she was pliant, to rivet upon a conquered people.

No, it is not surprising that the Vatican is angry, but it is surprising that the shrewd, sharp statesmen of the Vatican should be so shortsighted and narrow-minded as not to perceive in the new conditions to prevail in late Spanish possessions, immensely greater benefits and far higher possibilities for the people of that religion. For the betterment of mankind materially as well as spiritually, is assuredly one end and aim of the church.

When the compact was formed by which the Greater States of Central America became the United States of Central America the "Record-Union" gave the new affair just three months of life. The forecast was inaccurate. We should have said that the completion of the "union" would never be concluded. Really it never was a consummation. All the preliminaries were arranged. Even the documents of the union were exchanged, but with the very first attempt to exercise any of the functions of its office the incomplete structure fell to pieces. One of the parties to the "union" has already suffered a revolution, the lawful President has been thrown out and a military dictator has usurped his place. The people of the United States are becoming weary of the Central American broils. They are coming rapidly to the conclusion that the Central American States are incapable of peaceful, stable self-government, and that the best thing to do is to withdraw recognition from the whole batch, and unite with Mexico in such a protectorate over the Isthmian section as will secure for its communities safe and permanent free government.

WISE DECLINATION.

Lieutenant Hobson has proved himself to be made of the right metal. Recently he was offered by an enterprising amusement caterer the sum of $50,000 and expenses for a full season of lectures, covering a period of about five or six months. He has declined the offer, though it was accompanied by guarantees. He says that what he did in the war he did in the strict performance of his duty as an officer of the American navy and he thinks that it would be unbecoming in him to make the outcome of his acts the means of personal aggrandizement. He has, he adds, agreed to write a few papers for a magazine, but that he holds is a very different matter, and the compensation does not amount to a fortune—far from it. Hobson has taken the right view of the matter. He is elevated to a much loftier hight in the esteem of his countrymen by his refusal to make commerce of his heroism and duty-doing.

LILIOUKALANI WANTS MILLIONS.

Ex-Queen Lilioukalani is on her way to the National Capital to urge upon the Congress of the nation a measure to provide for payment to her of a certain amount of money for "her crown lands" now owned by the United States. The modest sum she asks is $5,000,000. Some of our contemporaries favor her scheme, declare it is founded in justice, and that there is more reason in paying her for her crown lands than in paying Spain for the Philippines.

That is absurd. We pay Spain simply because it is cheaper than to continue the war and take them, and for another thing, because that country really leaves something in the Philippines in the way of internal and harbor improvements that is of value. In short, the Philippine payment is simply a peace settlement. There is no such consideration in the case of Hawaii. We did not treat with Lilioukalani for cession of the islands of the Hawaiian group. We made no peace settlement with her. Those islands came to us by consent and petition of the established and recognized Government of Hawaii; a Government which overcame Lilioukalani and ejected her from her "divine right" to rule; a Government competent to treat with us and to effect a change of sovereignty.

But back of all this, and waiving every reason of that order, let it be asked what title Lilioukalani had to the so-called crown lands? Who gave to her the right to monopolize a vast acreage of Hawaii, and sequester the land under a crown claim and crown possession? Her right was that of the monarch alone. In morals and equity the lands the crown thus seized and held from the date when Hawaiian chiefs beat out each other's brains and devoured the remains were held by the strong arm only.

Our contemporaries who are so insistent that Lilioukalani should be paid some millions of American dollars for "her" crown lands are the very foremost of intelligences which are contending that the title to the soil rests in the people; that no crown, no capital, no person, has a right to take and hold land in large tracts to the exclusion of men who go tramping around the globe landless.

But, returning to the other consideration, the title to the crown lands, such as it was, vested in the Government succeeding the crown. The crown—if taken to represent the Government when the throne was dominant—rightly or not held certain lands. There was a revolution; the crown was thrown down and the throne overturned. The Government changed form, and Government possessions as a whole passed to the successor of the ejected and rejected power.

This later Government had full authority under recognition of rightfulness and power by the nations of the earth to treat with the United States for the transfer to us of all Government property. That was done, and we are in possession rightfully. For the dispossessed, two removes away, to now come in and ask for cold coin payment for that which she was unable to hold, and thus make good her title to, is simply ridiculous.

POSSIBLE NEW ALIGNMENT.

Mr. Bryan has expressed himself as opposed to expansion; that is to say, against the policy of taking and holding the Philippines in accordance with the terms of settlement enforced by the Paris Peace Commission. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic House leader, and Mr. Mills of Texas, Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, both stalwarts, have also announced their hostility to the policy of the new treaty.

Now come newspapers assuming to be Democratic leaders and dictators, but which are favorable to the policy of the Administration regarding expansion, and proceed to excommunicate Messrs. Mills and Bailey from the Democratic party. But none of these have a word of censure for Mr. Bryan, who sails in the same boat, and who is an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

If one of these men is worthy of reproach, so is the other, and each of them. Do our Democratic expansion contemporaries contemplate a new alignment two years hence? If the leaders they are now reading out of the party prevail and remain leaders, where must our Democratic contemporaries land except in the Republican party? It is altogether possible that the Republican opposition and the mugwumps may in the next six months clasp palms with the opposition Democrats, and the expansion Democracy frankly come over to the Republicans, and thus a new adjustment of political forces be made, one in which free silver, tariff revenue, and other issues will be swallowed up for the time being in the greater questions of the foreign and colonial policy of the United States.

Wood and Steel.

In no portion of the United States is the outlook so bright for the development of American shipbuilding as the South. In the days of wooden ships, New England was the center of that great and then flourishing industry, but in these days of steel the indications all are that the South will furnish its full share of the ships for the future carriage of American commerce.

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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.

Ellington pianos. Wiley B. Allen Co.*

Try McMorry's Blend coffee, 35c. *

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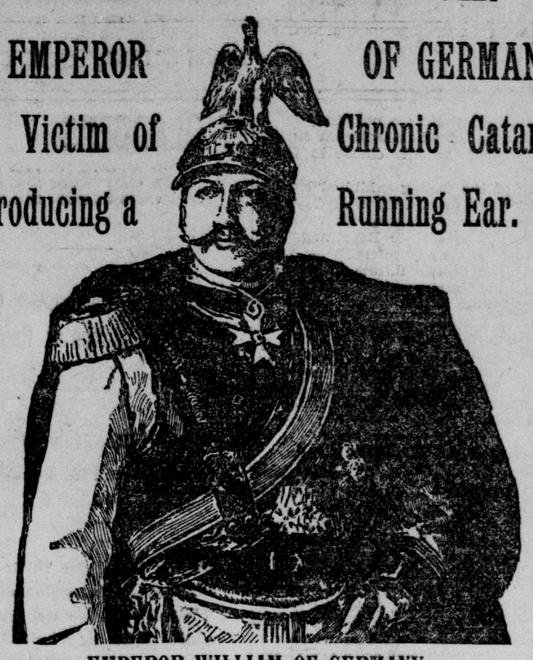
consisting of six to one dozen bottles of Choice Wines, Liquors, Cordials, etc. Sold at a reduction of 15 to 25 per cent. at

THE SANITARY LIQUOR STORE,
321 K Street.

AFFLICTED MONARCH.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY Is a Victim of Chronic Catarrh, Producing a Running Ear.



EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany has a running ear. A rather prosy statement to make of so great a personage; it is true, nevertheless; and, what is worse, he can find no cure. This greatest of Emperors, this autocratic ruler of the greatest of nations, can find no cure for such a seemingly insignificant malady. Just think of it: a man at whose beck one of the strongest armies and navies of the whole earth could be set in motion, a man whose rule is absolute over the country of medical universities, a man whose slightest caprice could press into service the most noted savants and philosophers on earth, has a running ear and is unable to find a cure!

Now contrast the experience of the following citizens of the United States with the Emperor of Germany. Like the Emperor, they failed to find a cure. But, unlike the Emperor, they happened to be plain citizens of the United States, rather than the center of the inner court of the most exclusive and carefully guarded aristocracy of the world. In his position nothing but the remedies that have met the approval of the most fastidious medical orthodoxy could ever reach him. In the position of these American citizens, however, they had access to remedies old and new, tried and untried, approved and disapproved. They were at perfect liberty to try anything they chose to. They chose to try the remedy that had cured others like themselves, and thus they found a cure.

Scott Bostick, Sumpter, S. C., cured of Running Ears by Dr. Hartman.

Running of the ears, deafness or all other affections of the middle ear, are due primarily to chronic catarrh. Running of the ear is properly called chronic suppurative catarrh. Pe-ru-na will cure catarrh of the middle ear, as well as catarrh located elsewhere. This has been proven over and over again in innumerable cases besides the ones just mentioned. Deafness and running of the ears are but symptoms of chronic catarrh of the middle ear. Pe-ru-na cures the catarrh, when the symptoms disappear, whether it be running ears or deafness or any other affection of the middle ear. The remedy is compounded according to the formula originally devised by Dr. Hartman of the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O., the noted catarrhal authority.

Following are a few cases of catarrh of the middle ear, in which a permanent cure was made by the use of Pe-ru-na. These, of course, are only examples of the many thousands of cases which Dr. Hartman has cured. The first case, Mr. Amos B. Miller, Mechanic's Grove, Pa., is one of chronic suppurative catarrh of the ear of 28 years' standing, which produced a constant discharge from both ears. This man is now entirely cured and is a living witness to the fact that Pe-ru-na can cure such cases. "I had a profuse and constant discharge from both ears for 28 years, caused by taking cold (catarrh). The last four years polypi tumors filled both ears; I was very deaf. I then applied to Dr. Hartman, who cured my ears perfectly. I now hear as well as ever in my life. I would not take a thousand dollars for the benefit I received from Dr. Hartman's treatment."

Mr. Amos B. Miller.

The second case, Mr. H. Walter Brady, Cascade, Ark., is a case of suppuration of the middle ear of 14 years' standing. After a course of treatment with Pe-ru-na, he was entirely cured and has remained so ever since. "I had running ears, and for 14 years I was almost an invalid. It was so offensive that I excluded myself from all society. I received a pamphlet from Dr. Hartman entitled 'The Ills of Life,' and wrote me that the remedy was simple and that I could cure myself. After using $17 worth of his remedies I was entirely cured. The world could not buy my fortune. I recommend Pe-ru-na to all as the best medicine sold."

Mr. H. Walter Brady.

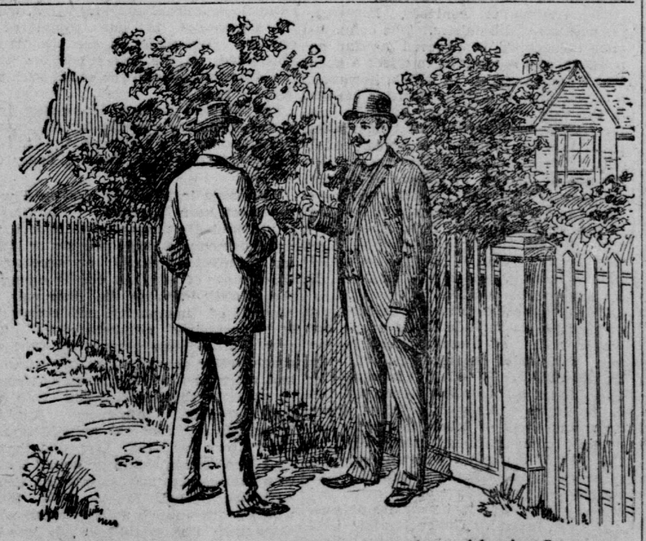
The third case is that of Rev. S. H. Renfro, Norbarne, Mo., who had running ears. Could get no relief. He was finally cured by using Pe-ru-na. "My head gathered and broke and my ears ran terribly. I tried several remedies with no relief. At last I got a bottle of Pe-ru-na and it did me so much good that I kept on using it; am on the fourth bottle, and must say it has removed all my bad symptoms. My head does not pain any more, my ears have stopped running and I feel a great deal better. I think the public ought to know what Pe-ru-na has done for me and will do for them; and you are at liberty to use this statement in any way you think best."

Rev. S. H. Renfro.

The next is the case of Master Murphy, who had been troubled with running ears ever since he was nine months old. After a thorough course of treatment with Pe-ru-na he was entirely cured, and is now rejoicing in the fact that he is entirely free from this horrible disease. Mrs. Mollie L. Murphy, Iatan, Mitchell County, Texas, says: "Our son had been troubled with running ears ever since he was nine months old. I wrote Dr. Hartman that they were running terribly, too bad for him to go to school. I commenced the Pe-ru-na and sent him to school. He has not missed a day since he began to go. He took seven bottles of Pe-ru-na and now has every appearance of a sound healthy boy. He was 10 years old the first day of last June. Many thanks to Dr. Hartman for his kind advice and wonderful medicine."

Master Murphy.

There are three classes of people who are invited to write to Dr. Hartman: First: those who desire to become thoroughly posted on catarrhal diseases. Second: those who are taking Pe-ru-na for catarrh, but desire to put themselves under Dr. Hartman's special advice. Third: those who would like to have a book containing Dr. Hartman's lectures on chronic catarrh, delivered at the Surgical Hotel. All these people should address their letters to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.



MR. HENRY. I have been troubled a long time with what I suppose they call dyspepsia. I call it indigestion. I have had great pain in my chest for many years, and I used to have difficulty in breathing at times, and feel as if something had stuck in my throat, especially after eating, and I always had to be careful what I ate. I dared not eat pastry or hot rolls, and at times I would get dizzy in my head. I tried Pepsin and other patent medicines, and I did not find much benefit until the man at the drug store where I deal asked me to try Ripans Tabules. I did, and I tell you I felt more benefit from one box of Ripans Tabules than all the other stuff I had been taking. I had about three or four boxes, and I am cured. I don't have the pain in my chest, my bowels are more regular, and I can eat any kind of food that is put before me. Ripans Tabules have made a good cure for me, and I tell you I tell all my friends to try them.

HIGH GRADE BUTTER WOODLAND, DOUGLAS OR K. L. C. CREAMERIES. —NONE AS GOOD—

WOOD, CURTIS & CO., General Wholesale Agents.

Headquarters for Creamery Products, EASTERN AND CALIFORNIA BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

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Both of us will profit by your using our NEW BREW LAGER. We guarantee you are getting a beverage absolutely pure and healthful, the use of which will make you stronger and better, while your patronage swells our business so both of us profit by the trade.

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$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.
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A REAL HOME FOR THE SICK; high, healthy location; best physicians, well trained nurses and tender care, turns out a large per cent. of patients thoroughly cured. Men, women and children received for treatment. The hospital is essentially non sectarian in character. For particulars apply to the Sisters of Mercy, or to the Medical Superintendent, Dr. George W. Dufficy. SuMoTu

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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS to and from the cars.
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CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN plan. Strictly first-class. Electric cars pass the door every three minutes.
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THE LEADING HOUSE OF SACRAmento, Cal. Meals, 25c. WM. LAND, Proprietor. Free 'bus to and from hotel

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BOARD AND ROOM, $1 25 TO $2 PER day. Meals, 25c.
Accommodations first-class. Free 'bus to and from hotel. W. J. ELDER, M'gr.

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CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN plan; strictly first-class; hot and cold baths free to guests; electric cars pass the door. FRANK MEYER, Prop.

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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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RESTAURANT DE FRANCE AND Oyster House, 427 K street (formerly near Golden Eagle Hotel). Meals a la carte at all hours. Family Orders, Banquets and Wedding Parties.
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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.