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

Weather Forecast.

For Northern California—Cloudy Friday, rain in north portion Friday afternoon or evening; brisk southerly wind.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Governor Gage's inaugural address reads well. It is a plain straightforward and business-like delivery. It indicates the purpose of the Governor to be to conserve economy in the administration of State affairs, to frown down and resist to the last extravagance of every shade and excuse; to further the interests of good government by simplicity of and the least possible legislation; to refuse to lend his office to the rewarding of political servitors, and to make the new admintration notable for reforms in the system of doing State business.

The message is notable for its epigramatic expressions, each of which are charged with wisdom and emphasized by a determination to conserve public interests regardless of private demands and greed. The address is unimpassioned, promises not more than can be performed, and has about it the ring of sincerity and honesty of purpose that will inspire respect for its author and ought to awaken among legislators a corresponding high sense of the obligations of duty upon public officers and servants.

The Governor did not hesitate to express himself boldly and vigorously in favor of upholding the hands of the Federal Administration and of indorsing the policy of retaining the legitimate fruits of the justifiable war into which the nation was driven by the dictates of humanity and the necessities of national concern. He believes that the interest of California in the retention of our Asiatic possessions is of incalculable importance, and is inextricably interwoven with the expansion policy. While he favors representation of the State at the Paris exposition, it is his opinion that it should be done at an expense that will be negatived by retrenchment in other directions.

The arraignment by Governor Budd of the Legislatures under his administration for the cost of carrying on State Government, is replied to rather sharply by calling attention to the fact that in the nature of things we cannot conduct our affairs on so strict a line of low cost as is effected in States of small territorial area, with settled systems and great age. But the Governor gives it to be understood that he will use the veto power lodged in him relentlessly to bring California as soon as possible to that low level of cost in conducting the government which should characterize it, and which in private business would be held to be an essential of success. In pursuance of such a policy he warns the Legislature against excess of legislation, believing firmly in the doctrine that the State is best governed that has least legislation; indeed, he goes so far as to express his belief that a session of the Legislature but once in four years would be promotive of greater good to the State.

He takes especial pains to condemn legislation that is accomplished by the trading system, whereby appropriations of public money are made upon bargins between legislators to support each the other's desire to favor institutions which happen to be located in their particular districts. Therein the Governor touches upon a great abuse, and most serious misconception on the part of legislators, namely, the idea which seems to obtain that because a State institution is located within the district of a given county delegation, that body of legislators is, therefore, specially duty bound to stand for that particular institution, and to secure for it all possible money appropriation, regardless of the claims of other institutions. This is a subject upon which the "Record-Union" has repeatedly dwelt with emphasis—the localizing of State institutions, the cultivation of the idea that appropriations for this, that or the other State institution is the particular concern of the locality where it is planted, or that institutional appropriations are to be considered as pap to localities. The Governor clearly desires that the representatives of the people in both houses of legislation shall entertain broader ideas of their duties and responsibilities and of the purposes of State institutions than are bounded by the interests of localities.

The new Governor is decidedly opposed to the custom of making all appropriations payable immediately out of the general fund, instead of allotting them to the future revenue to which they should be chargable, according to their character. He makes no concealment of his disapproval of the action of Governor Budd in the closing of the State Printing Office. Relative to public printing generally he advises reforms which will limit its volume, and in this connection renews a suggestion often made, and which has frequently been advocated in these columns, namely, that the printing for each department of the government should be made a charge against that department. This plan will immediately put each department upon its mettle to make an economical showing, and thus the excessive volume of public printing will be greatly reduced and useless work be cut off.

He insists that the fraudulent coyote scalp claims shall be separated from those which are untainted by fraud, and demands that there shall be warfare made upon the raids upon the treasury through special claims for relief of individuals. He denounces properly the scheme to have the counties sue the State on the tax collection percentage claims, and declares that as a matter of fact there is no ground for the maintenance of such litigation. But if it succeeds the counties, after having depleted the treasury, will, by increased taxation, have to replenish it, and thus will lose the sum of whatever they expend in the way of attorneys' fees and commissions.

The disposition of the boards controlling public buildings to promote large expenditure upon the same must be repressed, and construction and repair be confined to necessities, since elegance is not one of the purposes of maintenance of asylums, hospitals and retreats for dependents. Irrigation interest receives his warm approval, and also the proposition to establish an intermediate appellate court to relieve the Supreme Court of excess of business. A few other economic matters are touched upon, and the address closes with the expression of desire for economic, honest and fearless discharge of duty on the part of all holding State trusts.

The address will be well received by the people, will be found to respond to the public thought, and will strengthen faith in the hope that the administration of the new Executive will be one of high credit and distinguished honor.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The Legislature has, with remarkable unanimity and with commendable promptness, passed strong resolutions and telegraphed them to Washington praying the River and Harbor Committee, before which the proposition is now pending, to approve the engineers' plans for the improvement of the Sacramento River by advising Congress to vote the necessary appropriation. The resolutions are likewise so addressed that the California delegation may use them in support of the proposition in Congress.

It would seem that we are drawing very near to the time when we may expect Congress to give our chief navigable stream the attention which its deplorable condition demands. The long delayed, long hoped for report of the engineers of the War Department has at last been secured, recommending a definite plan of work. Heretofore the great difficulty has been that there has been no engineer's report upon which to base Congressional action. Recently the State and Federal engineering forces have been moving harmoniously along lines of investigation for river improvement, and the engineer in charge in behalf of the War Department has acted as consulting engineer for the State in the work prosecuted by the latter. This close relation has resulted in better understanding between the two sovereignties, and as a result we are now justified in expecting Congress to heed our prayers and at last order the beginning of a work that is of the utmost importance to the State and every section of it.

If river correction is carried on comprehensively, systematically and thoroughly, it is safe to say that the commerce of the valley will be immensely stimulated and greatly enlarged, and taxable values will in a few years be added to the State assessment rolls that will be counted by the millions of dollars' value.

A CHANCE FOR A REFORM.

They are having a recount of the votes cast in the last election in Santa Clara County. The result is stated by the San Jose "Herald" to be that amazing blunders were found to have been committed by election officers in every precinct. Not a single precinct showed up correct returns. Stupidity, blundering, gross disregard of the law and the plainly printed instructions characterize the board returns and general work throughout.

Yet here is a county that boasts constantly of the high intelligence of its people, its numerous educational establishments, and the general elevation and high tone of the thought and intellectuality of the citizens. The instance is a powerful sermon in favor of radical reform in the election law relative to the qualifications of election officers. Suppose a private business concern was about to take account of stock, or expert its books, or that it was to engage in a revolution of its policy, would it employ clerks, experts, accountants, or other men notoriously unsuited to any such work to perform the several tasks?

Why shall the people in their revolutions—and every election is a peaceful revolution—call to the clerical tasks involved men who are incapable of adding one and one or making out a simple tally sheet at a pigeon shoot, or unequal to the recording of a score at a baseball match? Yet that is what we do. We should have the law so amended that election boards must possess specific qualifications. The members should write a good hand, should be skilled in computation work, should be of superior intelligence, quick of comprehension and clear in judgment. There should be a high standard of excellence established for all these positions.

Men in such places are called to the most important of works. They are intrusted with the most solemn rights and privileges of the people. In a way they have in hand the whole scheme of government. Let us have reform in these matters. Santa Clara is not alone in her blundering. Much the same is true all around the circle. The result is error, contest, delay, lawsuits, recounts, heavy cost, and often defeat of the will of the people.

By the action of the General Committee and by the subsequent order of the Senate, there is to be no wine of any kind served at the inaugural ball. That is right. Now we can be assured of a far better ball. The prohibition will not one whit interfere with the social enjoyment of the occasion, while it will insure attendance by a large number who would not go with their wives and daughters if there was wine service as in the past. By the way, we are in this matter following the highest of precedents. At great State affairs of this order wine is now no longer served. It is only at less general public functions, and where there is more of the restraint of exclusiveness that wine appears upon the table.

Naturalists are at present discussing the question whether or not the bees have an actual language. Those best informed on the subject regard it as being possible.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Placerville Nugget: Colonel Bryan will pay the penalty of all Democratic leaders. He will be compelled to oppose everything that is being done by the Republican Administration, however praiseworthy it may be. He is, of course, opposed to expansion, opposed to protection, and opposed to sound money, which places him in opposition to every leading issue that is making this country great and grand. He will find himself in very close quarters, and in extremely limited company.

JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY.

Oakland Tribune: The reorganization of the Japanese army and navy is being done in a very thorough manner, and in ten years from now the "little brown men" will be one of the powers of the Western world, if they keep on at the rate they are going now. As China is retrogressing in that regard at just about the same rate that Japan is advancing, it is easy to figure out the destinies of the two nations.

IT IS INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY.

Los Angeles Express: It is difficult to speak with proper emphasis of the progress the industries of this country are making. For last week the clearances at the banks were $1,673,030,022, for the previous week over $1,690,000,000, and for the week before that over $1,500,000,000. For each week in the month of December they have run at over $1,500,000,000, which is fully $250,000,000 more than for December, 1897, or any month in that year, and $500,000,000, or 50 per cent more than the average of any previous year in the history of the country.

But some one says this is all a matter of finance, and not one of industry. Let us grant, for the sake of argument, that such a thing could take place for any long period of time because of the financial manipulation independent of industrial development, still it would be in no sense true of the year just closing. The facts all prove this, and these facts stand out so distinctly that a blind man on these subjects ought to know them, and would know them if he took the trouble to learn, and must know them if he did not purposely close his mind or grossly neglect to become acquainted with them.

INSTINCT OF THE PEOPLE.

San Jose Herald: The average instinct of the people, whether in matters of business or sentiment, is seldom far wrong. Few single citizens of California could perhaps give reasons for the acquisition of the Philippines that would be satisfactory on critcal examination. Yet the instinct of this Pacific Coast community is that the acquisition of the islands somehow means a boom for the coast, and the instinct is undoubtedly true. Take one man's reasons for thinking so, add them to the reasons of another and another, and presently there is a consensus of opinion formed.

And perhaps the fact that such an average instinct and opinion exist is one of the strongest factors in bringing about the expected result. It is not always the unexpected that happens. That will hold good sometimes, especially in the case of individuals; but in the case of the community it is usually the expected that happens, and it happens largely because so many persons are expecting it, working for it, praying for it, and bound to have it so.

REPRESSION THE CAUSE.

Bakersfield Californian: Hall Caine in a recent interview said:

"It does not require any knowledge in economic problems to see that in one important particular America is master of the world. Already that amazing country absorbs all the races of the world, and every race that it absorbs it feeds and strengthens. It may be stated as a sure, though astounding fact, that no civilized race whatever has yet been known to decline or diminish on American soil."

Yet, it is not the soil that strengthens the emigrant. It is the opportunity he acquires to rise to his full stature and be a man. It is the magic of political equality; the result of added responsibility, of participation in the larger life. Coming from lands where the individual is compressed, the newly arrived merely expand to their natural size. Let the squeezing of any European people cease and in a short time it may be said of them as Caine says of Americans that no civilized race, whatever declines or diminishes on their soil.

BRYAN AND CARNEGIE.

Tacoma Ledger: Carnegie wrote Bryan to come and see him, as he believed Bryan "to be the only man who can save this country from the twin evils of imperialism and militarism." Bryan called on Carnegie and found him in a most despondent state of mind concerning the future of the republic, and quotes him as declaring that the first act in the destruction of this Nation occurred when the United States Commissioners signed the treaty of peace at Paris last week. He urged Mr. Bryan to continue his opposition to the policy of the Administration, promised to furnish him all the funds that were necessary to pay his expenses, and finally promised to support him for President in 1900. It would be interesting to watch the result of Bryan's election and policy as President upon the great industries built up by Mr. Carnegie. Perhaps the iron king has, in his anti-imperialist panic, lost sight of the results of the Bryan policy upon the business interests of this country; but the people have not, and they will be forced to oppose both Carnegie and Bryan. There is no more chance for anti-imperialism than there is for free silver."

HE CAST THE DIE.

Fresno Republican; Colonel Bryan has cast the die. He has come out of the army and spoken. Now his party must follow him or leave him. Either it must become anti-imperialistic with him—and we give him the credit for the sanest anti-imperialistic arguments that have appeared—or it must leave him and go—where? For the life of us we can not see where unless it is bodily into the Republican ranks. Most Democrats will do that, anyway, but the saving remnant under Mr. Bryan may turn out to be all that can save the party from extinction. It will be a nucleus, at least, for reorganization.

TIRED OF MASSACRES.

Stockton Record: Signs multiply that four of the treaty powers have come to something like a quiet understanding with reference to the personal responsibility of the Sultan of Turkey in the matter of Christian massacres. It is not at all probable that anything like an understanding has or very soon will be arrived at in regard to what shall be done with the sick man and his domain, but it looks very much as if, pending any discussion of territorial matters or of who shall be master of the Orient, England, France, Russia and Germany have agreed to draw the line pretty tight on some of the murderous pashas of the Sultan. The occupation of Crete in spite of the diplomatic deceits and Turkish delays, the energy with which the British Admirals carried out their orders, and, finally, the sending of Prince George of Greece as a high commissioner, notwithstanding the appeals of the Sultan, seem to indicate that Europe has about grown tired of the perfidy and infamy that cost annually so many innocent lives. Whatever alliances diplomacy may make with the Mohammedan, the sentiment of Europe is too strong to permit him to go on killing ad interim.

HEADS AND TAILS.

Alameda Encinal: The proposition of all the counties suing the State for certain commissions alleged to be due is a very pretty one—for the lawyers who have sprung the scheme. They are to receive an average of 40 per cent. of the entire amount sued for, that amount being over $1,500,000. Every county in the State is interested in the suits and all have proportionate claims based on the amount of taxes paid by each. Should the suitors win and the State be forced to pay the money, each county would have to pay in taxes its proportion of the amount. But as stated, 40 per cent. will go into the pockets of the astute lawyers who sprung the scheme. That is to say: Suppose Alameda County is entitled to $50,000 and gets judgment for it. She will collect that $50,000, pay the lawyers $20,000 and then pay back the $50,000 into the treasury in taxes to make up the amount drawn down. It seems to be a case of taking money out of one pocket and putting it in the other, after paying some one a big fee for telling you how to do it. With the lawyers it is "heads I win; tails you lose." With the people it is a needless expense any way it is looked at.

A LARGER ARMY.

Los Angeles Times: One of the strong, clear lessons which was emphasized by the war is this: that the United States should maintain a larger standing army than it has maintained in the past. In the late war, while the volunteer who engaged the enemy fought with superb courage, the large part of the fighting was done by the regular troops. There is necessarily great loss of life in taking citizens from their usual avocations and converting them into soldiers. Such men are unused to camp life. The radical changes they are compelled to undergo in the process of converting them from citizens into soldiers tells heavily upon the health of the men. This was forcibly illustrated in the large percentage of deaths among the volunteers, in the preparatory camps, during the war. Trained soldiers, on the contrary, are inured to the routine of camp life, and are in a state of preparedness for service at short notice in any part of the world, with comparatively little danger to their health. The United States will be obliged henceforth to take an active part in the affairs of the world. We cannot escape this alternative if we could, and we must therefore hold ourselves in readiness to meet all exigencies as they arise.

BIG BOW-WOW PROPHECY.

Portland Oregonian: Perhaps the most gloomy and terrible prophecy yet uttered against the acquisition of the Philippine Islands is the following from the New York "Evening Post":

"We have not, no thinking man has, the smallest doubt how this 'imperialist' movement will end. The history of America under it will, in all human probability, be the history of the most tremendous calamity which has ever overtaken the human race, greater by far than the fall of the Roman Empire, considering what our religion is, what our knowledge and experience are, considering how many instruments of civilization we possess which the Romans did not."

Now, really, that would be a serious matter. "The most tremendous calamity that has yet overtaken the human race" would be quite a calamity, indeed. It would also, we should say, be a notable event. It might be worth writing a book of history about. But in this prophecy there seems to be some tone of exaggeration. The object appears to be, not so much to warn an imperiled country as to advertise a new, original and powerful prophet, and the stock of goods he carries in his shop. The meaning is that this "imperialist" movement will lead to expenditure and waste, then to terrible disasters, and finally will transform the character of our people, bring the great republic to an ignoble end, and cause the sun of liberty to set forever on mankind.

We shall hope it will not be so bad as that; and we are encouraged in this hope and belief by the fact that these prophecies that roar so loud and thunder in the index are never known to come to anything. We may reasonably expect to be able to do a little something with the Philippine Islands; but if it shall prove that we haven't intelligence and energy enough for that, we are not worth the room we occupy in the world, and would better give place to others, who can do things.

ILLEGAL CONTRACTS.

Santa Rosa Republican: It is most probable that the contracts made by the Supervisors of a number of counties with attorneys proposing to collect funds from the State are unlawful. Such contracts are contrary to public policy and it is not likely that they are authorized by any statute. It is presumable that the District Attorney is to prosecute the cases in which any county is interested. He is the officer provided by the people to do this business and to give legal advice to the Board of Supervisors. In the Colusa County case, recently decided, and in other cases passed on by the Supreme Court, there is a disposition to limit the general power of Supervisors in the expenditure of the people's money. These decisions limit them to the strict letter of the law in the employment and payment of men. It is highly probable that they will apply to the hiring of these special attorneys who are merely trying to get money out of the State Treasury that the people will have to replace by increased taxation within a year.

Speaking From Experience.

Wife—What would you do if you had no wife to look after your mending, I'd like to know?

Husband—Do? Why, in that case, I could afford to buy new clothes.—London Figaro.

Why doesn't the sea cow give watered milk?

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

AFTER USING Ely's Cream Balm six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. Joseph Stewart, Grand avenue, Buffalo, New York.

A 10c trial size or the 50c size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

PRESENT DAY THOUGHTS.

By G. Grosvenor Dawe.

Freedom of Thought.—I wonder whether any of us really understand what we mean by "freedom of thought." We boast about it and regard it as a precious heritage from the fathers who fought for it, but to what extent do we understand it? Possibly a great deal, as far as we ourselves are concerned. Our ideas go soaring away in this direction and in that until we are thrilled with rejoicing at being able to think on great subjects and puzzle out great plans for ourselves and the world around us. But when it relates to the other man, with thoughts at variance from our own, then where is our glorying in freedom? I tell you tyranny lurks very near to great hearts; for they are on fire with enthusiasm and so concentrated in their efforts that they cannot brook the idea of there being any side but their side to a question. Yet surely one man's right to think carries with it the right for all to think and to think unhinderedly. The way to down error of thought is not by denying it the right to exist, but by treating it with sweet reasonableness. Thought never did harm to any land. It is like measles, harmless if allowed on the surface, but exceedingly dangerous if forced to "set in." The man whose freedom to think as he chooses is denied him, has within him the seed of revolution and the last end of the repressor is worse than the first. Instead of less freedom let us have more of it, particularly in our great cities, and thus many a noxious influence will be made harmless because of its freedom, and because its strength is not aroused by opposition. Martyrs to restrained thought are dangerous storm centers.

* * *

Real Culture.—Culture of the head alone is disastrous in its effects, it either makes a man a mere scrap-bag of odds and ends of knowledge, or a supercilious cur who looks down on the rest of us as Philistines and outcasts, or it turns a man into a ponderous nuisance who needs must air knowledge and awe listeners on every possible occasion. You know all three kinds—so do I. There is in my memory at this moment the picture of an awkward lout who by reason of college education knows the most extraordinary details about languages, ancient and modern, but cannot succeed in doing anything higher than write addresses for a pittance of $8 per week. That other sort of a fellow is in every town, a little more bookish than his neighbors, by reason perhaps of the short-sleeved father who spoiled a man and made a fool when he denied himself to give the lad a crust of education. Since the fatal day when the boy was lead to think of himself as a little superior to the plow-boys he left behind, he has made culture an offense to the nostrils of those who have an infinitely better quality than miles of book knowledge—heart knowledge which goes so much further than dead languages in the storms and stress and trials of life. The noisy, positive, disputable character who has read much, remembered much, learned little is also familiar to all of us. Real culture is of head and the heart together. So that the learned one has pity for those less favored, energy for making the best of his mental outfit, and the strain of consideration to him that characterized old Benjamin Franklin, who won his way by gentle courtesy and by diplomatic behavior towards those who differed from him. Useless knowledge furnishes no table, conceited knowledge makes no friends, overbearing knowledge fallows no fields for future cultivation. Real culture carries a man above pettiness, the jealousies and disputings of lower planes of thought, and lifts him up to where the view is broad and where he can see that there are two sides to things.

* * *

Standard of Measure.—How full of splendid records this world would be if all were measured by their own inner feeling of worth and of merit. But alas! there are, as a humorous philosopher has expressed it, three John Smiths—John Smith as he thinks he is, John Smith as his neighbors think him to be, and John Smith as he really is. So it is not surprising that our own self-estimate runs counter to the opinions formed about us. There comes the rub and many a good fellow—better even than he himself thinks—grows soured over misunderstandings by those who cannot see the workings of the heart. The trouble is that we make too much of being credited with all we think we are worth; and like the restless, eager child we constantly pull up our plantings to see if they grow, and consequently set back the crow of good results. We cannot make over the world, and the wise man has to reconcile himself to the fact that we are sized up more generally by our foolishness than by our wisdom, by our mistakes rather than by our successes. I know it seems brutally hard that a clerk after long service should be treated as though his whole career had been no better than the one careless mistake, just found out, would make him appear to be. But he is all neither better nor worse off than the best of us. The only comforting thought is that our own overestimate and the world's underestimate do not in reality afford the permanent value of our work so long as we determinedly continue to do the best we can. To be really happy in work and to be most effective, which surely should be the ambition of all right-minded men—is to stop worrying about long-delayed pats of approval and to just keep on exerting ourselves in the way that lies open before us.

What It Was.

"I am not expecting any package," said the lady of the house.

"This is the number," persisted the driver of the delivery wagon, looking at his book again. "Name's Higgins, ain't it?"

"Yes."

"No. 374?"

"That's our number."

"Then it's for you."

"I think not. It must be a case of mistaken identity.'

"No, mum. It's a case of beer."—Illustrated American.

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Neglect should never be laid at the door of a housewife. It may be she works harder than her neighbor, but doesn't go about it in just the right way. Her neighbor uses

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He had a pain in his bowels, a bad stomach, dyspepsia. It was on the New York Stock Exchange this was. "You ought to take a Ripans Tabule," said his friend, and he admitted he had seen them advertised. "They are not a patent medicine," said his friend. "They are a regular physician's prescription. Ask Hatch over there. He always takes them, or the Chairman, Billy McClure, he swears by them." "Well, where can I get them?" said he. "Get them," said his friend, "why, every druggist sells them, but I'll bring you a package to-morrow. I've used them regularly for four years—and will never be without them." He fulfilled his promise and now these two brokers are better friends than ever.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

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RHEUMATISM.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1897.

DR. RADWAY & CO.—

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief. Yours truly,

W. C. BAKER,

Engineer at A. Montelone's Boot and Shoe Factory, 939 Julia street.

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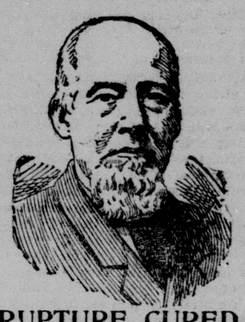

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$40—Large two-story frame dwelling; bath, hot and cold water; large yard; fine shrubbery; No. 2327 H street; barn on alley.

$31—No. 1237 O street, two-story frame dwelling of 8 rooms; all modern improvements.

$20—Dwelling of 8 rooms; large yard and barn in alley; will put in good condition; No. 2321 I street.

$11—A nice dwelling of 5 rooms; No. 2409 O street.

$14—Brick dwelling of 5 rooms, J and K, Fifth and Sixth streets.

$10—Flat of 6 rooms; bath, patent closet, hot and cold water; No. 1626 Eighteenth street.

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Two-thirds of the people of the United States are collecting Sperry & Hutchinson's green trading stamps. The other third are just beginning. "Beware of imitations."

TRUSTEES' SALE.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of a certain deed of trust, executed by NORVAL HARRISON of the county of San Joaquin, State of California, to WILLIAM BECKMAN and J. L. HUNTOON, both of the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State aforesaid, as trustees, dated January 10, 1894, and recorded on January 11, 1894, in the office of the County Recorder of the county of Butte, State of California, in book "38" of deeds, at page "341," and on application of the holder and owner of the promissory note secured to be paid by said deed of trust, and because default has been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured to be paid by said deed of trust, the undersigned trustees will sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in United States gold coin, at the front of the courthouse of the county of Sacramento, in the city of Sacramento, State of California, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of January, 1899, between the hours of 1 p. m. and 3 p. m. (said sale commencing at the said hour of 1 p. m. of said day), the following described real estate, with the improvements thereon, situated in the county of Butte, State of California, to wit:

All of section one, the east half of the east half of section twelve, and the east half of the east half of section thirteen, all in township eighteen north, range one east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

WILLIAM BECKMAN,
J. L. HUNTOON,
Trustees.

Sacramento, December 13, 1898.
d13 to jan6

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