DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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

Weather Forecast.

For Northern California—Fair; light variable winds.

A NOVEL LICENSE PROPOSITION.

In the Sttae of Washington there is pending before the Legislature a bill authorizing local governments, cities and towns to regulate the riding of bicycles, tricycles, etc., upon streets or roads, by levying a small license tax upon the same, the money thus raised to be used solely for the construction of bicycle paths, wheelways, or country sidewalks outside of the local jurisdiction levying the license tax.

In Washington the sentiment is strongly in favor of such a law. Three years ago Tacoma passed an ordinance fixing a $1 license tax on all bicycles, the fund raised to be used in path construction. Up to date $9,800 have been raised under that ordinance, and the money has been judiciously expended, since no rake downs were possible with such an army of wheelmen watching.

Seattle some time later followed the example of Tacoma, and the system works well there. The effort now made is by general law to warrant these ordinances and remove all doubt as to authority to pass them. For it will be remembered that Chicago adopted a license system for bicycles for a similar purpose, and on test the Supreme Court held it invalid because there was no State law justifying it.

Bicyclists in this State are generally desirous that such a law shall be enacted by the Legislature now in session. The leading men in the movement declare that seven out of ten of all wheelmen will gladly pay the tax for the purposes indicated. Some ask that it be made part of the State tax system, that it may be general, and that the money to be raised may be applied to building in each county what are coming to be known as country sidewalks. But we doubt very much if that should or could be done. The better plan would be to authorize communities to license the use of bicycles and tricycles, for a fee of, say $1 a year, less the amount paid on the wheel as a personal property tax. The sum thus raised should be applied solely to path construction and maintenance for the uses of pedestrians and those who ride the wheel.

Unquestionably the construction of these side ways are beneficent, equally beneficial to pedestrians and wheelmen. The rural resident ought to have easy and dustless, mudless—so to speak—walkways as residents of towns and cities. The Legislature has so far recognized the benefits of such paths that it is now the law that Supervisors may provide for them along all country roads, and in this county several such path routes have been built or are now in process of dedication.

In Washington the proposed bill specifies, only cities of certain classes in which such license tax may be levied. It is not imperative, but simply permissive. An imperative law, we think, would be unconstitutional, but a permissive one might not, probably would not, be so held. Authorization to local governments to lay on the license tax for the purposes indicated would meet with no serious opposition, since it can be safely assumed that no local board will place such a license if the people subject to it do not wish it. To illustrate how such a permissive law would work in Sacramento, it may be assumed that there are fully 1,500 bicycles ridden upon the streets of the city. A tax of $1 a year upon each would produce a fund that would enable the city to contribute to the Supervisors money enough to improve fifteen miles of country wheelway paths along county roads annually, and maintain them. But since there are some 500 bicycles owned in the county outside of the city, which would thus escape the license while their owners would enjoy the benefits of the paths, there would seem to be inequality in the proposition. However, that is not a question of supreme difficulty, since it is probable that a permissive law including counties would be as constitutional as one relating to towns and cities only. But town cyclists desire the enactment whether their country brethren contribute or not.

The State organization of cyclists is warmly in favor of a law such as has been indicated, not one imperative in its directions but giving to local jurisdictions power to license wheels and apply the proceeds to path construction outside of their jurisdictions, which is to say to contribute to Board of Supervisors the sum raised to be applied to path construction, or to be applied direct upon paths along county roads by consent of the Supervisors of counties.

It will certainly do no harm for the Legislature to look into the matter and pass the desired bill, which has not yet been formulated. The wheelmen of the State constitute a large body of the people, and any respectful request from them is entitled to consideration. Moreover it so happens that rural dwellers are now generally favorable to path construction, and have abandoned their one-time opposition. Indeed, in this county we recently had an instance of an entire rural community in a certain district petitioning the Board of Supervisors to lay out and construct a foot and bicycle path along a certain public road. Three years ago the same people would have hotly resented the proposition to construct such a path. But the county wheelway and sidewalk wherever tried has proved such a convenience to the rural residents that opposition to it has now wholly disappeared.

Bills are before the Legislature for the establishment of two more Normal Schools, one in San Francisco and one in Calaveras County—and there are others. In the name of common sense, gentlemen, have we not enough State schools already? Here also is a bill to establish a State school of technology in San Luis Obispo County. Really, suppose we even things up by a general bill giving every county in the State one Normal School and one technical or reform or other school. Let's rake the treasury, and be done with it. It's all for the good cause of education, you know, and one cannot possibly have too much of a good thing. What with a new and increased tax for the State University, two new Normal Schools proposed and money asked for the Normal Schools at Chico, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Jose, when will the end be reached? We turn out more trained teachers now than the school system can possibly employ, by far, to say nothing of the teachers coming direct from the High Schools and Universities. How would it do just for a change to put the brake on?

AMAZING METHODS OF INQUIRY.

In the cannibal islands there is—if not there should be—a code of legal ethics which provides that when a witness called to testify in the investigation of a charge, or crime, on oath declares that he knows nothing concerning the matters about which he is interrogated, except what some one had told him some one else had said that somebody suspected, he is discharged from the stand. But we do things in this fair land ever so much better. Here it is sufficient for a witness in a legislative investigation to swear that he had heard that some one else had the impression that some other person might have done a certain thing. And the "testimony" is swallowed and gravely entered, and so men's liberties and rights are protected.

But in all seriousness, in the name of common justice, why should a court, legislative, or other body outrage the simplest dictates of fair play by drawing from a witness such statements as this—it is a fair sample of much testimony now educed before the current Investigating Committee at the Capitol: A witness, being sworn, said that of his personal knowledge he knew of no improper methods used to influence votes in favor of any Senatorial candidates, but that "he had been led to believe that such might have been the case." And upon such statements committees deliberate.

Again, a witness on the stand who swore he knew nothing of the matter under investigation of his own knowledge was permitted to testify that another had told another, that still another had done this, that or the other thing, but really witness could not say who had given him the information. It is true that the taking of such ramshackle stuff as this is excused upon the ground that the proceeding is a drag-net sort of affair, and a fishing excursion, and is justified by the fact that the quasi court will throw it all out, if nothing results from it all.

But unhappily all this sort of stuff goes before people in full-faced type, with the reservations and explanations in small type, solid composition, and a large body of the readers confused by extended reports, caught by exaggerated and flaming printing, accept the rank pretense of testimony as solemn truth.

And so scandals grow and yellow journalism glories, and the taxpayers' money flows out to meet the expenses of "inquiries." Heaven save the mark. Whatever the truth is, it should come out in all official inquiry. No one self-respecting and fair wants any covering of misdoing or sheltering of rascality, but decent men do demand that the simpler, common, every day, just and fair methods of arriving at the truth shall be pursued.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

There has just been presented to the Legislature by Mr. Stratton of Alameda, in the Senate, and Mr. Radcliff of Santa Cruz, in the Assembly, a bill of vital importance to the people of this State. It is a measure providing for a thorough and prompt investigation to be made by the University of California into the rainfall and water supply of the entire State. Investigation must precede intelligent action in every case where a theory is to be reduced to practicability and proven desirable.

The "Record-Union" has heretofore set forth that it is more than probable that when a more minute knowledge is had of controlling conditions and causes it will be possible to forecast the general character of the seasons' rainfall; that it will be possible in November or December of each year to say confidently to the farmer, "Irrigate abundantly; throw storm waters on your lands and hold them there as much as is possible; plow and sow with a view to standing a season of deficient rainfall." Or, "irrigate sparingly; thoroughly drain your lands; plow and sow with a view to having an abundant rainfall." Or, "you may now confidently anticipate a season of average rainfall."

The value of such foreknowledge in season, any intelligence will be able to comprehend, will be of incalculable value to the people of this State. Tens of millions of dollars' cash value would not indicate its measure, to say nothing of the sum of human happiness compassed, or of human misery prevented. The same warnings referred to would, of course, be of corresponding value to the miners, to horticulturists, to municipalities and to corporations storing water for industrial necessities.

Further than this, the proposed law looks to an investigation into the supplies of water from wells: into the causes which are affecting the gradual decrease of the flow of artesian wells, which in many districts are yielding less than can be reasonably expected. This decrease is, of course, in a part due to the drainage off of rainfall from the tributary catchment areas, and the consequent shortening of the time during which the flood waters sink beneath the soil and are caught in the stratas which yield well and artesian supplies.

The law looks, likewise, to determination of the limits to which such supplies can be relied upon, and to the pointing out of measures necessary to protect and conserve the industries dependent upon these supplies.

It is therefore eminently proper, nay, it would seem to be from recent developments and incomplete inquiries imperative, that this investigation should be conducted, and there is no agency better fitted to economically and reliably conduct it than the State University. The reasons are: First—The trained mind engaged in scientific pursuits is least liable to be misled in researches of this character. Second—It removes this important work, in which all have common interest and hope, from the baneful influence of political control. Third—It places at the disposal of the great industries of the State information and data of incalculable value.

In no way does it interfere or clash with work now being done in a general way by the Federal Government, but it supplements the indefinite work thus done by supplying the special needs which are of vital importance to the industries of this State, and which vary so greatly from those other portions of our country.

The prospect of seasonable rains during the rest of the winter and the coming spring should not cause us to lose sight of the vast importance of this subject. Deficient, average or excessive rainfall must occur in future seasons, as in the past. While disastrous seasons are, fortunately, the exception rather than the rule, it is the part of wisdom to provide, as far as human wisdom can, for the results, and to be forewarned is to ward off most of the disasters which come with a dry winter. Knowledge many weeks in advance as to the probable character of an approaching season, it will be readily understood, will be practical, economic equipment for the season.

The lines of study which are necessary to follow in this important work are very broad. They will require the collection and compilation of data from all sources, and the comparisons of temperatures, rainfall and weather phenomena over vast areas of sea and land. It is of record that the Japan Current—that vast river of warm water which flows across the Pacific Ocean—varies its position on the western side as much as 500 miles. What effect has that variation had on this side upon our climate and rainfall? How, when and why do these changes take place? What effect do they have upon other conditions vital to us? Does the record of observations taken in the past on the other side correspond with climatic changes on this side with sufficient regularity and certainty to form a basis of belief for the future?

These are some of the problems which confront the student of the weather, and upon the solution of which depend the wealth and prosperity of the vast industries of agriculture, horticulture, mining and commerce. Let us hope that no petty considerations will delay the prompt passage of the bill under consideration, and of all necessary measures to inaugurate and carry on the work on the lines indicated.

TIME TO HALT.

This thing of nosing out every "they say," and vague rumor about legislators and their corruption is becoming ridiculous. The story of the three black crows is being repeated. If any man has charges to prefer against legislators let him have the courage to come forward with them, and then let investigation be full, exhaustive and dignified, upon testimony held to such rule of law as would be conceded to a coolie on trial for stealing a half hose.

The bravest, purest, cleanest, fairest man on earth sent to the Legislature by a confiding constituency is liable under the present practice to be haled before an investigating committee, because some newspaper reporter has heard that some one has suspected that some one else has thought that he, the legislator, might be corrupt. Let there be an end of this nonsense. It is time to be manly and cease to be foolish and boyish.

Articles of Incorporation.

The following articles of incorporation were yesterday filed at the office of the Secretary of State:

The California Fruit Preserving Company. For the purpose of canning and selling fruits. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors: H. B. Williamson, San Francisco; F. Tillmann, Jr., E. H. Nielsen, J. W. Nelson, Oakland; Peter Lamb, San Francisco. Capital stock, $100,000; paid up, $3,000.

Abalona Canning Company. For the purpose of canning and preserving abalona and other shell fish. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors: E. P. Goyetta, J. W. Goyetta, F. A. Larson, William Gibbons, Robert Ash, San Francisco. Capital stock, $20,000; paid up $10,210.

Pacific Trust Company. For the purpose of acting as trustee, treasurer, etc., and executing trusts. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors: Rolla V. Watt, W. B. King, George A. Raymond, E. R. Smith, John W. Butler, J. D. McKee, Joseph Hutchinson, San Francisco. Capital stock, $1,000,000; paid up $3,500.

New Notaries Public.

The Governor yesterday appointed and commissioned the following Notaries Public:

William Sweets, Martinez; A. V. Mendenhall, Oakland; W. B. Rogers, Walnut Creek; John J. Gloria, Middleton; William E. Cox, Los Angeles; George W. Simpton, Sausalito; W. P. Thomas, Ukiah; Frank Stanley, Anaheim; U. S. Webb, Quincy; E. W. Gandy, Sacramento; J. L. Hudner, Hollister; George L. Wolf, Stockton; F. O. Housken, Tracy; W. H. Rose, Arroyo Grande; W. H. Aiken, Wrights; Katherine E. Leithner, Redding; Horace S. Crane, Turlock; L. T. Easton, Ventura.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Kern Echo: In view of the prostrate condition of the prune industry of the State a prune combine, similar to the raisin growers' combine, is on the the tapis. If it pans out like the raisin organization has started to do all will be well with it. To get rid of the incompetent and irresponsible middlemen is the salvation of the fruit and grape industries of California.

NO DEMOCRATS.

Ukiah Republican Press: Not one straight Democrat from the Northern States will be a member of the next Senate whose term begins March 4th. Thirty Senators end their period of service on that day, and in filling the seats the Democrats of the North will be entirely unrepresented. It is an extraordinary fact in American politics. The Senators from Utah and Montana will be elected by fusion Legislatures and are as much Populist as Democratic. A close estimate of the next Senate is fifty-four Republicans, twenty-six Democrats and ten Populists and Silverites, a Republican majority over all of eighteen. The twenty-six Democratic Senators are from the South, but that section is no longer solid. It sends ten Republicans to the next Senate. In five years the Republicans have gained eighteen seats in the Senate.

EAGAN AND MILES.

Oakland Tribune: There may be two sides to the subject matter of the lamentable controversy in which two high officers of the American army are engaged. The sympathies of the American people, like those of General Miles, are on the side of the soldiers, who certainly were great and needless sufferers from poor rations and insufficient distribution during the late war. Their condemnation is ready to be bestowed upon the system and the individuals responsible for the outrageous scandals. At the same time, it must be conceded that this responsibility has not yet been brought home to Commissary General Eagan. General Miles had said some pretty hard things about him and he was entitled to a suspension of judgment pending their proof.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

Watsonville Transcript: Secretary Wilson is a firm believer in practical education for men engaged in practical pursuits. He was a member of the Presidential party to the South, and as the head of the Agricultural Department he felt called upon to give our Southern neighbors some advice that will hold its own in any climate. He said the young farmer should study soils rather than dead languages; he should learn of the plants rather than of the classics, and how to feed animals rather than how to compete in belles lettres. The study of moisture of the soil, he said, will pay better than the study of oratory; barnyard poultry offers greater reward than the country office, the mutton sheep pay better than State heroes, while the promise of a dairy cow brings more happiness than a Congressional career.

MR. BRYAN'S POSITION.

Ukiah Republican-Press: Bryan concedes that the treaty will be ratified, but he says he will attempt to get the country to give up all the islands afterward, even Porto Rico. This is a fine example of that leader's shortsightedness. The hauling down the flag policy will get fewer votes than opposition to the treaty could command, and even the most blind and bigoted of the anti-expansionists acknowledge that the treaty could not be defeated. Bryan's overthrow in the particular un-American scheme will be more crushing than that which met him when, in 1896, he attempted to debase the country's currency.

CONCERNING DAMS.

Colusa Sun: The Anti-debris Association, representing the valley interests in the matter of the dumping of the debris from the hydraulic mines, has been trying hard to get along under the operation of the Caminetti law, but find that the Government Commission, acting under that law, got more and more careless in the matter of giving permits for the construction of dams until the conclusion has been reached to fall back on the law as announced in the Sawyer decision, and which has never been called in question by any lawyer. The law provides that no dam shall be built without the permission of the commission, but no law of Congress or of any other body can grant a permit to one person to injure the person or the property of another person. To have great piles of debris impounded behind log and brush dams in the mountains, to come rushing down upon us some wet winter, is more than the valley people ought to be required to stand. Any impounding of that material ought to be as permanent as the everlasting hills, and brush and logs are not of that permanent nature. A number of the dams that have been authorized by the commission have already gone out. The fight is now likely to be over the heads of the Commissioners—to stop the filling in behind dams authorized by them.

OF ROAD COST.

Stockton Independent: The report of the State Highway Commissioners to the Governor shows that the counties of the State have in the last twenty years expended over $20,000,000 on roads and bridges. This amount at the average cost of $5,000 per mile would construct 4,000 miles of permanent roadways in the State. If California had 4,000 miles of smooth, hard country roads it would be in better position for rural transportation and travel than any State in the American Union or any country on the Western continent.

The $20,000,000 has been largely wasted, thrown away. This is because the expenditures have been largely made for temporary repairs on poor roads, for hastily and illy devised construction, for the opening of new roads not permanently improved and for the paying of political debts with public funds in a pretense of road making or repairing. It might be truthfully said that the State wastes a million a year on its roads and bridges that might be saved by judicious expenditure of public funds for permanent improvements only.

The people of California do not object to the paying of a heavy tax for highway construction and maintenance if they can get value received for their money. They want good roads, and though the area of the State is extensive and much of the topography rugged, the expenditure of $20,000,000 should bring some results that can be classed as better conditions. The amount this State has expended for roads in a dozen years would pay for the Philippine archipelago.

PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Oakland Tribune: Bryan seems to think that the $20,000,000 we paid for the Philippines cuts a big figure in the transaction regarding the islands. Pshaw! That was a mere incident—our policy revolves around the question of whether or not we should take advantage of a commercial opportunity that the fates seem to have combined to place in our hands. The questions of military triumph and financial bargaining are of secondary consideration.

ARMY DISCIPLINE.

San Diego Tribune: Any army subordinate of whatever rank who openly criticises his superior officer, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, ought to be promptly tried, and if guilty of unjust criticism, severely punished according to army regulations. If army discipline is to be maintained its general officers as well as privates, must be properly punished when they violate the rules governing the army.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Dunsmuir News: Among the bills introduced is one providing a ten-hour day for men working in the lumber districts and in lumber mills. The bill is by Assemblyman Sanford of Mendocino, who says that at present men in the Mendicino forests have to put in twelve hours a day at the hardest kind of labor.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

La grippe averted by drinking "Glenbrook"—$3 a gallon. Theo Blauth, 407 K street. Tel. 297. *

Ellington pianos. Wiley B. Allen Co.*

Try McMorry's Blend coffee, 35c. *

CLEAR COMPLEXION

Soft, White Hands, Luxuriant Hair

Are found in the perfect action of the pores produced by CUTICURA SOAP, a sure preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because a sure preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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The Best is "Dr. Pierce's."

Try an Electric Belt for that pain, Weakness, Lame Back or anything else that ails you (except poverty), and you will be pleased with the result. Electricity will brace you up, put new life into you and make you feel twenty years younger than you do at present. That's what a GOOD Electric Belt will do; but be sure you get a good one while you are about it. In short BUY NO BELT TILL YOU SEE "DR. PIERCE'S."

Call at the office or send 2c in stamps for "PAMPHLET No. 2." Address

PIERCE ELECTRIC CO.,

620 Market street (Opp. Palace Hotel), San Francisco.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

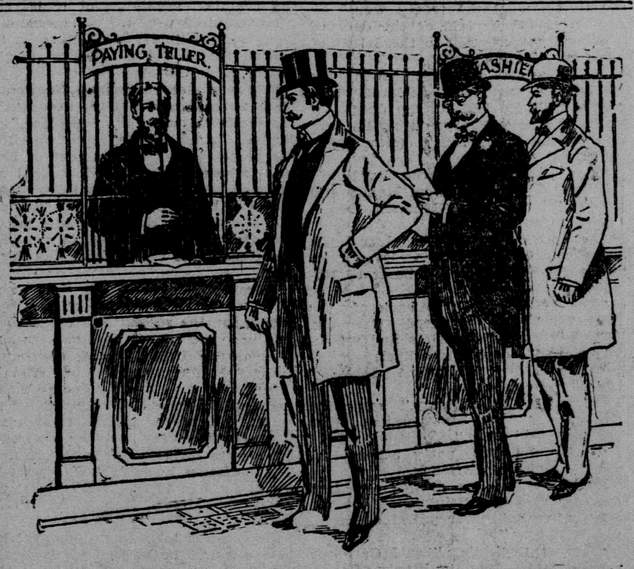
Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVERLY, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS TROMBLEAY, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."



The following story of the well-known teller in the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia argues well for Ripans Tabules:

"My position as paying teller," says he, "is a very arduous one (this being one of the largest banks in the Union). I must have accuracy and steadiness of both hand and brain. On Fridays and Saturdays especially, when checks are pouring in in almost unlimited numbers, I must be both quick and accurate. A clear brain is requisite. Many a Friday, after standing so long, counting out money all the time, I have gone home with a head-splitting pain and a dizziness that would unfit me for any more work, but I find that a Ripans Tabule taken after supper relieves me quickly, and after a refreshing sleep I get up the next day as strong as ever and ready for the duty that is before me. Although I have been a paying teller for over ten years I have made but few mistakes, and I attribute my habitual accuracy to the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. They are superb for the severest sort of headaches and I prize them above all nerve tonics. I heartily recommend Ripans Tabules to all suffering from headaches, nervous prostration and dizziness. A single one brings immediate benefit and ease."

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.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED."

GIRLS WHO USE

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

HIGH GRADE BUTTER WOODLAND, DOUGLAS OR K. I. 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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ONE FOR A DOSE.

Remove Pimples, Prevent Biliousness, Purify the Blood, Cure Headache and Dyspepsia. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. Sold by druggists. DR. BOSANKO CO. Phila. Pa.

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LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

W. J. Taylor, Dentist 718 J St.

NOTICE.

Rebate on Personal Property Tax of 1898 collected by the Assessor is now due and payable at the County Treasurer's Office.

A. S. GREENLAW, County Treasurer.

Sacrmeanto, Jan. 5, 1899.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL, SEVENTH AND K STS. STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS to and from the depot. GRAY & TITUS, Props.

CAPITAL HOTEL, SEVENTH AND K STS. EUROPEAN PLAN, STRICTLY FIRST class. Electric cars pass the door every three minutes. BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Props.

WESTERN HOTEL, THE LEADING HOUSE OF SACRAmento, Cal. Meals, 25c. WM. LAND, Proprietor. Free 'bus to and from hotel

STATE HOUSE HOTEL, Corner Tenth and K Sts., Sacramento. 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.

TURCLU HOTEL, 805 K Street. CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN plan; strictly first-class; hot and cold baths free to guests; electric cars pass the door. FRANK MEYER, Prop.

THE METROPOLITAN, 427½ K Street. AN ELEGANT MODERN ROOMING house, centrally located. Rooms in suites and single at popular prices. Travelers solicited. MRS. E. J. C. KETCHUM.

MAISON FAURE. 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. L. FAURE, Proprietor.

THE SADDLE ROCK 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.

BAY RESTAURANT 1026 Second Street. Private rooms for families; open day and night. Orders served outside. Oysters in every style. MATT and JOHN RADONICH, Proprietors.