DAILY RECORD-UNION

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SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

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The Sunday "Record-Union," twelve pages, 25 cents per month, delivered by carrier. Sent by mail at $1 per year.

UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES.

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

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

Weather Forecast.

For Northern California—Partly cloudy Thursday, except light showers early Thursday morning in the northwest portion; fresh west wind.

THE SENATORIAL CRISIS.

Every reason why the party caucus rule should be invoked and prevail in the present deadlock condition of the Senatorial contest remains. Nothing has developed to weaken the demand for the employment of the traditional methods of ascertaining the will of the majority of the party. This fact also remains, that if the legislators fail to come to an agreement to be bound by the usual methods of selecting a candidate, and as a result no Senator is elected, the people of California will not only rebuke the Republican party at the polls, but they will visit their anger upon whatever men are chargeable with that unhappy outcome.

When moral cowardice, the stubborn adhesion to a declared candidate, the pledge of the individual or the bargain between two, intervene to bring about such a disaster as the vacation of a California seat in the United States Senate at such a critical juncture as now presents to the Pacific Coast—when any one or all of these influences visit upon the people of California such an ill, there will certainly follow punishment. Not only will it be general and the Republican party be the sufferer, but it will be personal and reach the men who are found to have been responsible. Their political ambitions will be cut short, their public careers will be practically closed and their personal influence in their communities will be reduced to the minimum.

For these legislators were elected not only to audit State conditions and accounts, enact needed laws and correct erroneous ones, but to elect a Senator. Indeed, that was clearly before the people in the late campaign, and they put up the Legislature we have with a strong Republican majority, for the declared purpose not only of expressing confidence in the Administration and faith in the President, but that he might have the affirmative and direct support of California votes in the Senate to uphold his hands in carrying out the policy of the Administration.

Failure to elect, therefore, will be a slap in the faces of the people, a violation of party pledges, disloyalty to the Republican organization, and practically a rebuke to the Administration.

It turns out that it was due in part to a vote of Mr. Bryan while in Congress, refusing a necessary appropriation for the adoption of smokeless powder in army and navy, that that agency was not in our hands at the opening of the war with Spain, a failure that cost us many lives and a vast sum of money and which gave the enemy decided advantage. That is by no means all for which Mr. Bryan is to be held responsible, that has proved ill for his country.

AMERICANISM AND FILIPINOISM.

At a time when the United States is engaged in maintaining its honor and keeping faith with a nation with which it has treated, and while its soldiers are laying down their lives to defend the flag against semi-savage hordes, it is little short of traitorous expression when men arise in or out of Congress and so assail the Government as to give aid and comfort to those who are battling against us.

It is stated in the dispatches that the attitude and speeches of the anti-expansionists give hope and encouragement to the enemy in the Philippines. It is reliably communicated that the Filipinos issued their order for "massacre and no quarter" of Americans and other foreigners because of the attitude of the opponents of the Administration in the United States. They are told in the Philippines that a great party has arisen here in their behalf; that it will overthrow the Government and put to death the President and his advisers; that our troops will then be withdrawn and the Filipinos be left free to butcher the Spaniards in and out of Manila, regardless of age or sex. They believe all this and have issued their no-quarter order accordingly.

In the early days of the rebellion, when we were engaged in crushing a domestic insurrection, when men on the street corner, much less from place in Congress, pulpit or the public rostrum, denounced the Government, and by word gave aid and comfort to the enemy, they were seized, locked up in Alcatraz, Fort Lafayette or Fortress Monroe or Fort Henry, and left to ruminate upon the woes of copperheads. There was not even charge or accusation laid against them. They were simply put out of harm's way until the war was over, or they were prepared to take the oath of allegiance.

And in that way the Union was saved and the disruption of the greatest and noblest of republics was prevented. It is not suggested that such measures in this hour should be introduced. But it is suggested that when the nation is fighting to the best of its ability to faithfully carry out the solemn obligations of a treaty to which it is pledged by all that is honorable; when our soldiers in defense of that treaty and in support of the clearly defined purpose of the nation to pacify the Philippines before undertaking the task of setting up a form of stable government for them that it is bad taste, smacks of copperheadism and steps dangerously near to treason to impede the Administration and throw obstacles in the way of our military officials abroad.

Let men consider who are crying out that we are "shooting down poor, inoffensive foreigners struggling for liberty," that we are wantonly, unjustifiably and mercilessly prosecuting conquest and slavery of a people who have harmed us not at all nor offended, whether they are playing the part of good citizenship; whether some of the blood spilled upon the steaming soil of Luzon is not smelled upon their garments. The right to entertain opinion adverse to the policy of the Administration is, of course, not questioned; the right to hold that we are in error in our Philippine course is undenied; but there is raised the question whether the men of the stripe of Mr. Johnson of Indiana, Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, Mr. Vest of Missouri and others whose voices are heard from official station are not digging graves for patriotic soldiers of America, and filling them rapidly.

What would these people have; what would such of the press as quibble and oppose and doubt and sneer and roar that we are destroying the nation have? Retire from the Philippines at once, sail away and leave our compact with Spain unfulfilled? Leave the Spanish prisoners we are bound to see safely to their homes to be butchered by the savage hordes of Aguinaldo? Abandon the American interests in the Archipelago and open the door for the prowling and ready nations of Europe to enter in promptly, re-enslave the Filipinos and occupy the whole land to our shame and discomfiture?

Wherein have we done wrong against the Filipinos that so much salt water should be shed over their woes? We have simply forbidden them to loot Manila. We have refused to deal with them as a nation. We have declined to consult with them concerning the government of the islands until we have fulfilled to the last item our contract with Spain. We have refused to bring infamy upon the American name by abandoning the Spanish people in the Philippines to loot and massacre by the Filipinos, and the naked tribes they have enlisted in their murderous warfare.

The United States has manifested no disposition to enslave the Filipinos, or to refuse them the privileges of home rule wherever they are capable of self-government. It has not denied them a single human right. On the contrary we have freed them from Spanish chains and priestly enslavement. We seconded their protest and gave them arms as our allies in the war against Spain. We did not go to the Philippines in their interest, but to protect our coasts from ravage, by destroying the Spanish fleet. We thereby assumed obligations, the natural sequence of war, of which we cannot on the instant dispossess ourselves.

We find in our hands as the result of a war prosecuted humanely and justly, and a treaty well considered, but not yet ratified by Spain, a territory for the peace of which and justice in which we are responsible, until at least the capacity of the native population for self-government is demonstrated.

That is the situation against which ultra-sentimental Americans, disappointed politicians and mistaken philanthropists are exclaiming in a way and tone that gives encouragement to the insurgents to shoot down our men, machete them in the trenches, and dismember their bodies on the field.

The question is becoming a serious one, "Who are true Americans in these days?" The noisy opposition to the President is deceiving the Filipino leaders and prolonging a bloody struggle, and the leaders in turn are deceiving the semi-savage followers of their banners. We have been accustomed to treat with peoples intelligent and responsible, capable of carrying out their agreements and of maintaining their compacts. In this case we are confronted by a people who have no sense of natural responsibility. Because we have been forbearing towards them, patient under their annoying threats and premature demands, our leniency has been mistaken for weakness and cowardice.

What then remains for us? Nothing possible under the sun but assertion of a character that will convince the mistaken and ill-advised people of the Philippines of their error. We must be firmly severe that we may be the more kind and generous. We must slay in battle that we may not be made responsible for slaughter in massacre. Had the Filipinos waited a decent time all would have been well for them. Their folly and impatience has changed all. Assuredly it has been hastened by the whining, moaning and vituperation against the Administration at home.

When the accounting is made for the blood let from American veins by hot and foolish Filipinos, the judgment of history will charge it up against those Americans who, in and out of Congress, encouraged these misguided people to believe that we are cruel and merciless conquerors, indisposed to do justice, and wickedly engaged in deceiving them to their ruin.

The Commissioners the President sent to the Philippines to study the people, their industries, social system, the soil, the climate and all other conditions concerning which we should be well informed, have arrived at Manila. But since they left home conditions have so changed that their investigations will probably be confined for some time to the city of Manila and the immediate vicinity. They will probably find it uncomfortable to travel in the interior just now.

Some people are so mean that they even make their attempts at politeness disagreeable.

Knowledge of our duties is often as important as the performance thereof.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

San Jose Mercury: The text-book ring, beaten in open fight, is trying to sneak a bill through the Legislature which will authorize Trustees and Boards of Education to purchase books from the ring. There is a big bug carefully and ingeniously hidden away in the substitute for Senate bill 36, pertaining to the School Department and school books, and legislators who are opposed to the ring cannot examine that substitute too carefully.

SNAPPING AT HIS HEELS.

Kern Standard: That yellow journalistic cur yclept the "Examiner" is still yelping and snapping at the heels of General Shafter, and the General, as befits true greatness, still calmly ignores it. It is hard, however, for the General's friends, knowing the animus that prompts these brutal, false and disgraceful attacks (Shafter's unkindness to the yellow press in Cuba) to let the cur snarl without some attempt to perforate its moth-eaten hide. It is, however, as great an honor to have incurred the enmity of the "Examiner" as to be the hero of Santiago. Secure in the esteem of his countrymen and a high and honorable place in his country's history, the General can afford to be lenient with the curs at his heels.

THE LICENSE OF THE YELLOWS.

Redlands Facts: The "Facts" is not shedding any tears on account of the passage of the law; will not shed any, should the law prove constitutional, which is doubted in some quarters. Its effect will be felt almost entirely by the big metropolitan papers, many of which have outrageously abused the liberty given the press by the people. The "yellow" journals are especially concerned, and if the law will act in compelling decency upon their part, it would seem to be a wise provision. Often it happens, in order that the greatest good of the greatest number may be conserved, that we are obliged to give up some of that liberty which everyone holds dear. It is a necessary concomitant of society, which renders some laws needful, which seem to bear harshly upon some of its members. We must each give up something, that the general good may be enhanced. "Yellow" journalism, both in pictures and in words, has been carried to such an infamous extent, that sooner or later repressive measures were bound to be enacted. Possibly, it is well that action has been now taken and in the present form. We say "possibly," for we have no copy of the law as amended and signed by the Governor and consequently can not speak from "the letter." We doubt not, however, the general public will approve of some curtailment of a privilege, which has been terribly abused.

MR. JOHNSON OF INDIANA.

Stockton Independent: Mr. Johnson of Indiana has failed to read the signs of the times. He is an honest and capable man of conservative nature and positive convictions, who has become soured and despairing because the country, the Administration and Congress have refused to take the gloomy view of affairs that he has taken. He is rather to be pitied than blamed. His convictions are primarily sincere, but have been warped into exaggeration by his own temperament. Were it necessary to make Mr. Johnson seem ridiculous it would only be necessary to quote his speech made in the House last spring, when the country and Congress were crazily shouting war and President McKinley was calmly, firmly and prudently holding the mad passions of his countrymen in check until he could exhaust every resource of diplomatic negotiations in behalf of honorable peace. Then Mr. Johnson thought the President was strong, patriotic and humane. He declared that his course was above criticism and that the time would come when Congress would regret that it had forced a wise and just Executive into a war.

This all goes to show that Mr. Johnson is the weak man, that he judges the quality and sincerity of others by the degree of their agreement to his views and that his perception is not keen enough to discover two sides to a question so vital as the future place of the republic among the nations and in the civilization of the world.

MR. JOHNSON'S ACTION.

Santa Rosa Republican: Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento did the handsome thing in the Assembly Thursday morning. When his bill repealing the law requiring a bond of $500 in instituting libel proceedings against a newspaper was reached on the third reading file he stated that he had become convinced that it would injure the rural press of the State, and therefore asked unanimous consent for its withdrawal. Consent was granted and the measure was stricken from the file. This was a graceful act on the part of Mr. Johnson. If the issue had been forced there is little doubt but the law would have been repealed. Because of the vicious course pursued by the metropolitan press, a strong anti-newspaper sentiment prevailed in the Assembly. Mr. Johnson had the good sense and the fairness to control this sentiment by an adroit speech by which he paved the way to the action finally taken.

A WATCHFUL EYE.

Oakland Tribune: That Governor Gage is keeping a very watchful eye upon the legislation that is in progress in the chambers above him is shown by the business-like messages with which he disoses of the bills reaching his hands of which he desires to voice his disapproval. It is a tolerably sure thing that very few bugs concealed in measures that reach the executive office succeed in getting away alive.

GAGE IS A GOOD ONE.

Stockton Mail: There has not been in the Governor's chair since Bartlett a man who would have shown the strength and courage exhibited by Governor Gage recently when he signed the Works anti-cartoon bill.

The bill was aimed at the unscrupulous press, which had already marked for its disapproval in the usual unscrupulous way those who ventured to support the measure, and it had been even hinted that the Governor, in case the bill should pass and meet with his approval, would be listed among the condemned; but that had no effect upon the iron will of the fearless Gage. It appears to have caused him to be all the more prompt, if anything, in affixing the Executive signature.

For this the people of California, irrespective of party, salute the Executive and say well done, thou good and faithful servant.

It is, of course, an extreme measure which says that no newspaper shall print a caricature of a citizen without first having obtained in writing the citizen's consent; but it was an extreme situation that called the measure forth. There is no State in the Union where the liberty of the press has drifted into a license of the virulent form exhibited daily in San Francisco.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

Stockton Independent: But the Philippines is a tame and transitory affair compared with others that are bound to crowd upon us as the result of this war. The advance declaration that we would establish a stable government in Cuba was made to justify our interference before the world. That achievement is one of the most serious that we have undertaken for three reasons, viz: The Cubans are a turbulent and irrational people, the island is too close to prevent carpet-bagging and political interference from the United States, Congress is unwilling that the work of establishing such stable government in Cuba be left to the executive, but will be constantly interfering. Cuba will not have a safe and stable government for twenty years, except under military rule. Were American influences withdrawn the inhabitants of Cuba would be fighting among themselves inside of three months. In truth we expect such action on the part of Congress that Cuban leaders will be encouraged to resist American authority.

Iloilo—Haro Market.

As you push your way through the hundreds of natives who throng the market, taking care not to step on their brown toes, you will run across some pretty half-caste girls, who have used all their worldly possessions for self-adornment, and would starve rather than go without jewelry and fine clothes. They carry themselves very erect (all Filipino women carry themselves gracefully), and flaunt the beaver-tail-shaped trains of their pretty dresses in the eyes of their less fortunate sisters.

In one corner of the market is a large hut—the restaurant. An old hag keeps the place and ladles out the food. On the split bamboo floor, in a circle about the room, large smoking jars filled with unsavory stews of buffalo meat and queer vegetables give off an unpleasant odor. The clients come with their plates and squat before the jar which contains for them the most pleasing mess. They receive a ladleful for 1 cent, and if they like the concoction they take another helping.

You, as a European, will be looked upon with suspicion. The crowd will stare at you, and your efforts to purchase anything will be met by monosyllabic coldness. If, however, you want to buy a piece of the "pina," cloth of pineapple fiber finer than the finest linen, you must pick out that neat old lady (the young women are more shy) in a red and yellow plaid skirt, a "pina" waist which leaves her brown arms and shoulders bare to the sun, with an embroidered handkerchief about her neck; you must squat at her bare shiny feet and ask the price. She will look at the spot where you are vainly trying to balance yourself on your toes as if you were not there, and answer in a monosyllable whose cold indifference will complete the overthrow of your physical and moral balance, and probably you will retire discomfited. If you are experienced, however, you will continue to squat and finger the goods in silence. By and by the old lady will look at you and begin to talk. You will not understand what she says, because the chances are she is talking to you in the Visayan dialect, but you will understand that in time you may get a price set on the goods. It is your turn to speak next. It does not matter much what you say, for she will not understand. Recite "The boy stood on the burning deck"; do it dramatically, and then say' "Quanto vale?" (how much?), holding up the five fingers of your hand. If the old lady smiles, the day is won, and after half an hour's further bargaining you will be able to buy the pina at five times its value. After that the whole market will show you a friendly indifference, and you will return with your keelis laden down with more goods than have changed hands before for a month in the market of Haro.—Harper's Weekly.

How to Lengthen Life.

Dr. R. H. Dalton says that, although to suggest that methodical use of cold water as a beverage in the absence of thirst as a means of augmenting the chance of longevity may render a man liable to be dubbed a fool, if not a lunatic, the idea has a soundly physiological origin, and is well supported by experience. Solid and dry as the human body appears, water constitutes more than one-fourth of its bulk, and all the functions of life are really carried on in a water bath, and although the sense of thirst may be trusted to call for a draught of water when required, the fluid can be imbibed most advantageously for many reasons beside merely satisfying thirst. In the latter stage of digestion, when comminution of the mass is incomplete, it is much facilitated by a moderate draught of water, which disintegrates and dissolves the contents of the stomach, fitting it for emulgence and preparing it for assimilation. Hence the habit of drinking water in moderate quantities between meals contributes to health, and indicates the fact that those who visit health resorts for the purpose of imbibing the waters of mineral springs might profit by staying at home and drinking more water and less whisky. Water is the universal solvent of nature, and the chief agent in all transformations of matter. When taken into an empty stomach it soon begins to pass out through the tissues by an osmotic process into the circulation to liquefy effete solids whose excretion from the system is thus facilitated. Very few people think of the necessity of washing the inside as well as the outside of the body, and he who would be perfectly healthy should be as careful about the cleanliness of his stomach as that of his skin.—Family Physician.

Inactive, at Least.

Teacher—The sentence in the lesson is: "He went there out of idle curiosity." How would you define "idle curiosity?" Give an instance, if one occurs to you.

Bad Boy—Well, I think a mummy is about as idle a curiosity as any I know of, ma'am.—Chicago Tribune.

The Chinese have long been aware that the impressions of no two thumbs, even of the same individual, are alike, and impressions of every criminal's thumb are taken by the police and numbered for reference.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each Tablet. 25c.

For medicinal purposes drink "Glenbrook" sour mash whisky. Theo Blauth, 407 K street. Tel. 297.

Try McMorry's 60c uncolored Japan tea; E. B. tea, 70c; G. P. tea, 85c; P. F. Japan tea, 50c. 531 M street.

Pianos. Wiley B. Allen Co., 415 K.

Try McMorry's Blend coffee, 35c.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

SYLLABUS.

(S. F., No. 740—Department Two—Filed February 17, 1899.)

G. W. Van Allen et al., respondents; D. B. Francis et all., appellants. Suit in conversion. Affirmed.

Conditional sales are recognized in this State to the fullest extent. Even bona fide purchasers from the person to whom personal property is delivered under an executory contract of sale get no valid claim to the property.

The question whether or not a given contract is or is not a contract of conditional sale is to be determined wholly by the intent of the parties, expressed in and deducible from the contract itself. In arriving at the solution of the question, the whole contract is to be considered, and no detached term or condition is to be given prominence or effect over and above another. So, where the intent is clear that title shall not pass until the performance by a vendee of a condition precedent or concurrent, such a contract becomes a conditional sale, and not repugnant to any principle of justice or equity, even though possession of the property be given to the proposing purchaser.

Provision made in the contract for the execution of a bill of sale to the property upon delivery of a mortgage or payment of the purchase price is itself a circumstance indicative of the conditional nature of the sale.

An absolute promise to pay does not necessarily render the sale itself absolute.

Articles of Incorporation.

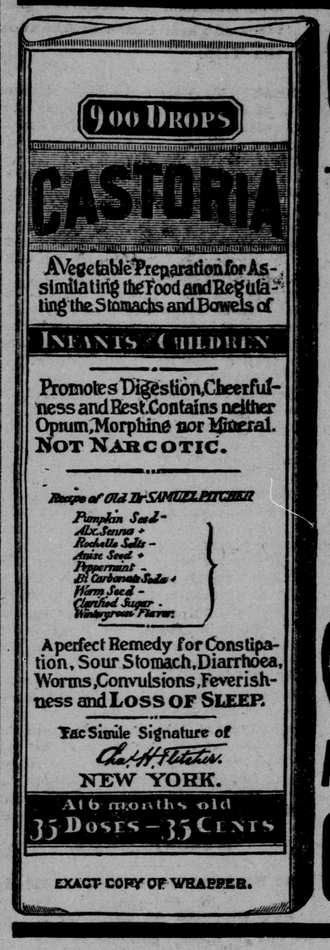
The following articles of incorporation were yesterday filed at the office of the Secretary of State:

Anderson, Watton & Godfrey. Principal place of business, Riverside. Capital stock, $50,000, with $600 subscribed, and R. W. A. Godfrey, Frank E. Godfrey, Robert T. Godfrey, Henrietta Anderson, Henry J. Doolittle of Riverside and Henry Wotton of London, England, as Directors.

The E. D. Judd Company. Principal place of business, Alameda. Capital stock, $8,000, all subscribed, with E. D. Judd, E. A. Randlett, M. L. Neal and M. A. Randlett of Alameda, and Thomas H. Judd of San Francisco, as Directors.

Railroad Hospital.

Following is the report of the Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Hospital for the month ending February 28th: Number of patients in hospital February 1, 1899, 56; admitted during month, 32; discharged during month, 35; died during month, 2; on hand March 1, 1899, 51; total number of private house and office patients treated during month, 507.



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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

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"WELL BRED, SOON WED."

GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

A New York literary man relates that he recently had occasion to consult a well-known physician for a stomach trouble which was pronounced a type of dyspepsia. "After consultation," he writes, "the Doctor gave me a prescription, and I was somewhat surprised to note that the formula was nearly identical with that of

Ripans Tabules

for which I had, on more than one occasion, prepared advertising matter. I had the prescription filled, and it proved satisfactory, giving quick relief. A week later, when I had taken all the medicine, I again called on the Doctor and mentioned the similarity of his prescription and the proprietary remedy spoken of, showing him both the remedy itself and the formula. The Doctor was at first somewhat inclined to criticise what he called patent medicines, but appeared to be surprised when he noted to what extent his own prescription conformed to the formula I showed him. It was practically the same. After a short time devoted to noting the careful manner in which the proprietary medicine was prepared, he wound up by prescribing it for my case. Of course I had to pay him for telling me to do this, but it was worth the cost to have such high professional assurance that the advertised article was, in fact, the scientific formula that it purported to be. I might have taken the proprietary medicine in the beginning and saved the Doctor's fee, but I think the confidence I have acquired in the efficacy of the remedy, through the Doctor's indorsement of it, is well worth the fee."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

Signed J. v. Liebig in blue on every jar

MAKES COOKING EASY.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

MAY & GANDY, COLLECTORS, 606 I Street. PERSONAL ATTENTION TO ALL BILLS. 'Phones—Sunset, Red, 542. Capital, 164.

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SUIE SING & CO. MANUFACTURERS of ladies' and children's muslin underwear, silk wrappers, notions, hosiery, etc., made to order, and all work guaranteed. 613 J street.

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FURNITURE STORED at low rates; two-story, fire-proof brick warehouse, 1014 Thirteenth street, between J and K. Expert packers at all times to crate and pack goods for shipment to all parts of the world. Capital Transfer Co., 906 K street. Reference, Breuner Bros.

UNION LAUNDRY Tenth and O sts. We open up all button holes in collars and cuffs to save our customers trouble. Our other specialties are good work, prompt delivery and reasonable charges. Both 'phones.

F. CADY, 215 L STREET, COAL AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS; also carpet cleaning. Sunset 'phone, red 352. Capital 683.

WHITE OAK WOOD. The New Wood and Coal Company will sell four-foot second-growth white oak, $6 per cord; stove wood, $4.40. Sunset tel. white 391. 1415 J. Office 422 J, 955 black.

WOOD AND COAL YARD Nice 4-ft white oak wood, second growth, at low rates. A. MENDIS, 1515 Front st. Carpets cleaned by steam process.

WOOD, COAL, COKE and Charcoal of all kinds, and at the lowest cash prices. McCAW & SON, 518 L street. Capital 'phone 538.

CARPET CLEANING. TRY Rivett for a first-class job of cleaning, laying or refitting. We seem to please every one else, why not you? Telephone, Cap. 292; Sunset, white 721. Southwest corner Twelfth and O streets.

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W. E. Gerber.

SACRAMENTO BANK.

THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN the city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, $500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, $400,000; reserve fund, $51,000; term and ordinary deposits, $3,068,719; loans on real estate January 1, 1899, $2,077,407. Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. Information furnished upon application to
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Ed. R. Hamilton, Cashier.

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Paid up capital.....$225,500
Reserve and surplus.....100,000
DIRECTORS:
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Loans made on real estate. Interest paid semi-annually.
WM. BECKMAN, President.
George W. Lorenz, Secretary.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the County of Sacramento.

In the matter of the estate of GEORGE WAGNER, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 3d day of March, 1899, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. of said day and the courtroom of said court, at the Courthouse, in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for hearing the petition of Christoph Wagner for the probate of the will of said George Wagner, deceased, and for his appointment as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased, situated in the State of California; the last will and testament of said deceased having been duly proved and allowed in the Probate Court of the County of Cole, State of Missouri, and a copy of said will and the probate thereof, duly authenticated, having been produced by said petitioner and filed herein.

(Seal.) W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
By E. F. Pfund, Deputy Clerk.
Indorsed: Filed February 20, 1899.
W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
By E. F. Pfund, Deputy Clerk.
J. H. Liggett, Attorney for Petitioner.
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