DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office: Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

For one year.....$6 00
For six months.....3 00
For three months.....1 50

Subscribers served by carriers at Fifteen cents per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal periodical dealers, newsmen and agents.

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—Fair Sunday; warmer; fresh north wind.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE RESOLUTIONS.

The Democratic members of the lower House of Congress, forgetting that last year they fairly raved in their campaign to force the Administration into the war with Spain before the country was ready for it, have now had the effrontery to meet in caucus and pass resolutions denouncing the policy of the President—before they know what it is in detail—and declaring that the Constitution was ordained for a free, self-governing people; that Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and that they, the Democratic Representatives, are unalterably opposed to establishing a form of government over any people without the consent of the people to be governed, etc. Therefore they are opposed to exercise of control permanently over the Philippines, but that when an independent government shall have been established in the islands, it must be turned over to the people on terms that will be reasonable and just to all whose rights are concerned.

This resolution is either not enough or it is too much. If the preamble concerning the consent of the governed is sound, then we should not establish a government over that people at all, but should permit them unaided to do it. Secondly, if we are to establish a government, how is it to be an independent one without the consent of the governed? Thirdly, the resolution is far away and indefinite concerning the terms upon which the transfer of government should be made.

It seems to have escaped the memory of these Democrats that we established a government in America over some millions of native peoples without their consent, without asking it, and indeed in the faec of their armed protest against it. We established a government over the people of Alaska without asking for or receiving their consent, and in a like manner acted toward the people of every acquired territory we have. In 1865 we resumed sovereignty over the people of the South and dictated their governing laws without asking their consent or having it. Yet it is a matter of national pride and congratulation that now the people of the South accept, uphold and do battle for that government.

The resolutions of the caucus fail—and this is a vital matter—to declare that the people of the Philippines are either capable of giving consent to a system of government which we would deem free, just and correspondent with the rights of other peoples, were it laid before them in detail to be voted upon. On the contrary there is studious avoidance of that which the whole world knows to be true, that these islanders, divided into numerous antagonistic tribes, warring with each other, having each their tribal chiefs and distinct forms of rule, are incapable as yet of expressing in any practicable way, their consent to or criticism of any such form as we might present for their judgment expressed through the ballot box or otherwise.

The resolutions go too far for their purpose by conceding that we must establish an "independent form of government" for the Philippines. That would seem to give away the whole question. It concedes the need of the present and is crushing self-answer to the opposition, ill-concealed in the resolutions, to the Administration. If we are to establish a government then we must have the right to do so. If there are rights involved which must be guarded, and obligations running to Spain which we must see respected and observed, then it is granted that we are to plant the government which it is demanded in some future time shall be transferred. How did we acquire that right? By the logic of war that these same Democrats urged upon the country. By transfer of the sovereignty of a power that ruled in the Philippines and had recognition as such by all civilized States.

What we have to deal with then is the present, not the future. It is out of order and untimely to raise the question of the future control of the Philippines at this time. We are dealing with present conditions and they are sufficient unto the hour. These conditions the resolutions of the Democratic members of the House admit are such that we must control at least temporarily. It is the future control alone then, that troubles our friends of the opposition.

It is suggested that raising the question of the future in the face of the aimed rifles and poised spears of an enemy is trespassing upon border land speculation, and not calculated to aid the establishment of that temporary control, which the resolutions concede must take the form of "an independent" government capable of "transfer to these islanders on terms that are reasonable, and just to all rights secured under the cession by Spain."

Here, then, it is admitted that there were rights grounded under that cession; that there is yet to be settled the question of reasonableness and justice of terms; that, indeed, there are to be "terms." But if the preamble declaration that the consent of the governed is at all times and under all conditions to be obtained, then the "cession" rights are without grounding in justice and right, and should not at all be considered.

"We are unalterably opposed to the establishment of any government by the United States without the consent of the people to be governed," exclaim the proponents of the resolutions in one section of their ill-constructed protest, and in the very next breath they solemnly resolve that we must establish an "independent" government which we are to "transfer" to the Filipinos and other peoples of the islands on "terms," etc. We submit that the Democracy has not done itself credit in the mouths of its representatives in the lower house of Congress.

The Spanish Cortes is very slow about ratifying that peace treaty. Indeed the indications now are that the Queen's Government cannot rally the necessary number of votes to secure approval of the treaty. In that case will we be at war with Spain again? Theoretically, yes. But there will be no blows exchanged. A new treaty convention will have to be called, and if so the lot of Spain in the latter end will be worse than the present. It will then be improbable that we will pay the $20,000,000. It will probably be contended rather that Spain must pay us indemnity because of the prolonged and costly struggle in the Philippines. The Cortes received official notice from the Crown of the conclusion of the treaty on the 15th of February, but no vote has yet been reached. True, a longer time has not elapsed than we took in the United States Senate; but in the case of Spain which cannot re-engage in battle, and has no indemnity to pay and is the unsuccessful party, there can be no serious reasons for delay which relate to the treaty itself. Internal dissension, animosity to the crown, and the dissatisfaction of the army, operate against ratification on the part of Spain. Six months' time is allowed for ratification, but that the full time should be taken was never contemplated. However, it matters very little to us outside of the $20,000,000 obligation, whether the treaty is ratified by Spain or not. Indeed if she refuses to approve we will probably get better terms as a result.

HOPE FOR THE DRAMA.

John Gilmer Speed in the February "Forum" says dramatic conditions are improving—that is, in the New York atmosphere. Let it be hoped that Mr. Speed is right in this judgment, for assuredly there are need and room for improvement. The most of dramatic productions emanate from New York, and their production must be there christened. In the last ten years New York has been doing a sorry business of that kind, however, and has spewed upon the country with the stamp of her approval an interminable lot of trash, degrading to the taste of the people, corrupting in moral influence and disgracing dramatic art.

Some of the New York trash sent to this coast as meritorious would shame a vaudeville dive. True, a good deal that is meritorious has come along, but the great mass of dramatic production in New York has moved upon a low moral plane, and most of it has been demoralizing, however refined a tone may have been attempted in phrasing the thought. Mr. Speed's observation is that there is now evidence of improvement; a rising up out of a deplorable condition; betterment in art and in the character of matter given art to fashion. He thinks commercialism is relaxing its grasp upon things theatrical, and that the actor sees at last a light in which he may stand not as "a hired man," but as an art worker for art's sake, as well as his own. Once Mr. Speed despaired of improvement. He says:

The managers, I then said, were merely amusement purveyors, with no concern for anything else than the weekly balance sheets. They are still that, and nothing more. I ought to say, however, for fear of being misunderstood, that the managers are not in the least to blame for their attitude. They are business men, and as such they would be foolish to measure a play or a company of actors by any standard other than that of the box office. But this is very bad for dramatic art. The business men who have become managers are not to blame for what they have done. They have merely taken advantage of opportunities that were offered. The blameworthy are the actors themselves, who have surrendered their rightful place in theatrical control. If they ever regain control, it will be through the establishment of an academic theater which, in object, in permanency, in dignity and in character, shall resemble the subsidized theaters of the Continent. The improvement in conditions from four years ago is quite marked. Then sex problems were in vogue; then every new play had unchastity for its theme. The public must have tired of all this drivel and vulgarity; for in the new plays what there is of this is subordinate, rather than ever at the front. This is a very distinct gain; and we should be grateful for it, no matter whence or why we got it.

All which is comforting. But we apprehend that the actors have not been so much to blame as Mr. Speed charges. There is another influence to be counted, that is the raw criticism of the flash and yellow press. These have put the actor's personality before art, and have jibed and sneered at that which did not revel in half-nudity, physical and moral. The undressed actress and the smirched actor have had more attention from these critics—save the mark—than anything else connected with the drama. The play itself has been subordinated to personality. It has mattered very little what the moral atmosphere of the drama as long as the production was "snappy" and "racy." If it has been thoughtful, keen, forceful, helpful and uplifting, it has been voted dull, philosophic, stupid, and lacking the spirit of the age.

The drama is viewed by this order of critics in text and illustration as a means of entertainment rather than an agency of education, enlightenment and inspiration. They have thus tainted the public mind, cultivated a taste bad all around, demanded the sensational and the racy, and led the playgoer to think that the drama has no pulpit office whatever. To credit this influence with so much of power is, perhaps, a confession that it is humiliating to make. But it is a truth undeniable, that it is far easier to corrupt the taste of a public than to refine it. The satirist, cartoonist and farce-comedy writer can do more in one day to lower the taste of a community than the philosopher, the reformer and the helpful student can do to elevate it in a year.

And saying that is not creditable to the people, but it is nevertheless truth that the conscientious lovers of the clean, uplifting, refining and purifying drama have been driven from the theater in large part by precisely the agencies to which we refer. When this better class of patrons do appear at the play it is commented upon as something unusual, so common has become the audience that cares nothing for the moral of the play. The "legitimate" has been driven into the background, while the "melodeon" and concert halls have held the stage, until for sake of bread and butter artists of genuine metal have been forced into vaudeville, and compelled to play their parts in squeezed-in acts between dancing girls, ape-like mimics, sleight-of-hand performers and grinning minstrels.

If true art is really struggling to the front once more in New York, if in that great center there is hope for the legitimate standing erect and free from the grip of the box office and the fear of the yellow journal, then indeed there is cause for the little hills to clap their hands and the mountains to exceedingly rejoice.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

The Fresno "Republican," referring to Professor Jordan's lecture, in which he says that we should end the war in the Philippines by withdrawing our troops and leaving the question to settle itself, well comments that the learned educator is of a type of men commoner in universities than elsewhere, to whom a thought is more real than a fact. His thought on this subject is to him as real as a settled fact with other men of broader worldly wisdom but less university experience.

It seems to us that in none of his utterances upon the subject has the Professor given thought to the consequences of a withdrawal of our forces from the Philippines. He fails to consider what to us must be a responsibility, and for which mankind will hold us accountable. Our entry into the Philippines was justified. The burden that the act placed upon us imposed a trust of which we cannot at once divest ourselves, even if so minded. We are bound by treaty with Spain and by every obligation of decency and humanity, to see that our late enemies are not butchered by the Filipinos; that the prisoners we took shall be returned safely to Spain, and that the lives and property of all foreigners in Manila shall be fully protected from assault by those who but a few months ago were carrying our flag and boasting that they were our allies.

To withdraw would be to deliver all these over to the tender mercy of semi-savage races of people. For that civilization would hold us accountable. But, besides this consideration, there is the other that by the treaty with Spain we become the lawful successors of that Government in the Philippines. Not that we are bound to therefore occupy all the territory, or that we will rule the people as victors. On the contrary, the policy of our Government is most likely to be one of special consideration for the highest, best good of these people.

It will probably be our policy to substitute the schoolbook for the musket, industry for unthrift, freedom for slavery, manhood for dependence, and self-government for rule, the moment the Filipinos are equal to its maintenance. But that we should wholly surrender the fruits of the war, reject the manifest duty and destiny of the American people, decline to establish advantageous commercial relations, safe harbors and naval stations which such a power should have abroad, is ridiculous.

It is absurd for the simple reason that if we follow Dr. Jordan's advice and withdraw absolutely, the European Powers will immediately drop down upon the Philippines, seize them, parcel them out among themselves, and thus forever destroy the hope of the Filipinos to be an independent, self-governing people. They will become tenants of foreign masters, and will never rise above that level, while we will be deprived of that which is out right as a world Power—a safe harbor, sure refuge and station for our navy in the Orient.

AS TO CUBA.

General Gomez is a smooth article after all, shrewd, foxy and cunning as well as a tempestuous and wise old fellow. He delayed his entry into Havana just enough to excite the people, anger the American officials and set the insurgent soldiers into a ferment. He thus magnified his importance, and once arrived, by the spreading of his hands commanded peace and quiet, and thus impressed the country with his wonderful power over the Cubans.

It is all right, however. For to this moment the Cubans cannot lay their finger upon a single word, or act on our part indicating any disposition to deal with Cuba other than as we pledged ourselves on taking the initiative of the late war. Nor do we believe that there is any intention on the part of this country to possess Cuba except it comes to us by the volition of its people. Gomez has hinted, and hot-headed Cubans have demanded that we should at once turn over all the affairs of government to the natives of the isle; and there are those in our midst who insist that we are acting the part of the grand rascal, and do not intend to live up to our solemn promise upon which was based the declaration of war.

People who have so low an estimate of the good faith of the Government of which they are a part, ought to get up and out of it; take their bag and baggage and move into some jurisdiction where they think national honor is at par. Some writers in reviews and the press of our land, do not hesitate to say that we have Cuba and intend to keep it, and that the Cubans being a bad lot and incapable of self-government, there remains only one thing to do, and that is to keep the island under our own thumb, as well as permanently possess it.

Such declarations feed the animosity, such as it is, that exists in Cuba against our Government, excite distrust among our wards and inspire our enemies to renewed efforts to do us injury. But if any citizen of the United States can place his or her finger upon a line, act or declaration by the Government of this republic, or any of its authorized officers indicating bad faith towards Cuba or the Cubans, such person or persons will do the reading public infinite service by specifying circumstance, expression, date, place and time; record, page and line.

Rear Admiral George Dewey has been nominated to be Admiral of the American Navy, the nomination has been confirmed by the Senate and the news of his elevation has been communicated to Dewey. It is just tribute to a man of surpassing valor, cool judgment and undaunted patriotism. His native land has rewarded him to the full of its ability, and left nothing undone to manifest the love his countrymen have for him, and their admiration for his prowess and wisdom.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transactions have been recorded since our last report:

F. M. Shields to E. Dreimeyer—East half of lot 3, M and N, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; $1,200.

Mrs. L. L. Bundock, wife of H. E. Bundock, to homestead—Lots 187 and 188, Oak Grove; value $1,000.

Sacramento Electric, Gas and Railway Company to John McCarty—Lots 1, 2 and 3, block 43, Oak Park.

Calvin Perkins et ux. to W. G. McMillan—Lot 4, N and O, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

W. G. McMillan et ux. to Albert F. Hitchborn—West half of lot 4, N and O, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

John D. Schoemaker to homestead—East half of lot 3, T and U, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets; $2,000.

Wm. Calder to Mary A. Calder—Tract 169 Orange Vale.

Angus Ross et ux. to Ella M. Heim—Northeast quarter of section 31, township 10 north, range 7 east.

Ellen Haworth to George H. Kunz—Block U and V, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; $1,800.

John Rasmussen et ux. to H. J. Goethe—North half of west half of lot 1, P and Q, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

Charles E. Lais to Minnam Lais—South 110 feet of west half of lot 8, G and H, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

A. E. Lindemeyer to Rosale Lindemeyer—Undivided half of lots 26 and 27, block 58, Oak Park.

Roino C. Calderone to homestead—South half of east quarter of lot 6, N and O, Ninth and Tenth streets; $3,000.

John O. Funston to Henrietta Markewitz—East half of lot 3, O and P, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; $2,500.

J. L. and L. G. Siller to Almer P. Soule—North half of south half of lot 4, M and N, Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; $1,500.

Estate of Malvina E. Maxfield to J. W. Maxfield—Lots 3 and 4, block 53, Folsom; $250.

J. W. Maxfield tot C. E. Maxfield—Same; $250.

W. O. Bowers et ux. to Henry E. Kleinsorge—East half of lot 5, M and N, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

H. E. Kleinsorge et ux. to Philip Wolf, Jr.—North half of east half of lot 5, M and N, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

Louisa M. Fassler to Joseph and Peter Perazzo—1.55 acres in section 31, township 10, north, range 8 east.

Jos. and Peter Perazzo to Louisa M. Fassler—1.55 acres in section 6, township 9 north, range 8 east.

Adelia E. Holland to Mary Schwartz—East 30 feet of lot 1 and west half of lot 2, G and H, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets; $3,000.

H. E. Yardley et ux. to Frederick S. Hotchkiss, Jr.—East half of lot 6, J and K, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

C. F. Wright to same—Quit claim to same.

C. E. Thielen to Belle Frances Prior—South 10 acres of north 120 acres of east quarter of section 3, township 7 north, range 5 east.

Articles of Incorporation.

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

Home of Eternal Rest Cemetery Association; for the purpose of burying bodies of the dead, etc. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—Joseph Schmidt, P. Stern, M. Friedman, M. Kahn, H. Stern, J. M. Strauss, A. Levy, San Francisco. Capital, $20,000, all subscribed.

S. and G. Gump Company; to carry on the business of the late S. and G. Gump. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—G. Gump, Fannie Gump, H. L. Gump, H. Gump, W. E. Gump, San Francisco. Capital, $200,000; subscribed, $5,000.

Electric Gold Extraction Company; for the purpose of extracting gold from ore. Principal place of business, Bishop, Cal. Directors—W. W. Watterson, J. V. Unthonk, P. Somerville, P. P. Keough, T. E. Luce. Capital, $5,000.

Susanville Hall Association; for the purpose of building a town hall. Principal place of business, Susanville. Directors—E. P. Cady, N. C. Hunsinger, J. E. Pardee, W. S. Harrison, N. J. Barry, Susanville. Capital, $5,000.

With Sympathetic Insight.

Weary Watkins—It is all right to run them Spaniards out of Cuby, but I don't see no need for insultin' them.

Hungry Higgins—Who's insultin' 'em? "W'y, the American newspapers, mostly. Tellin' 'em the best thing they kin do is to go to work."—Indianapolis Journal.

No Resemblance.

Creston—Barnes doesn't look like an actor, does he?

Clarke—No; he doesn't act like one, either.—Town Topics.

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.

Chickering pianos. Wiley B. Allen Co.*

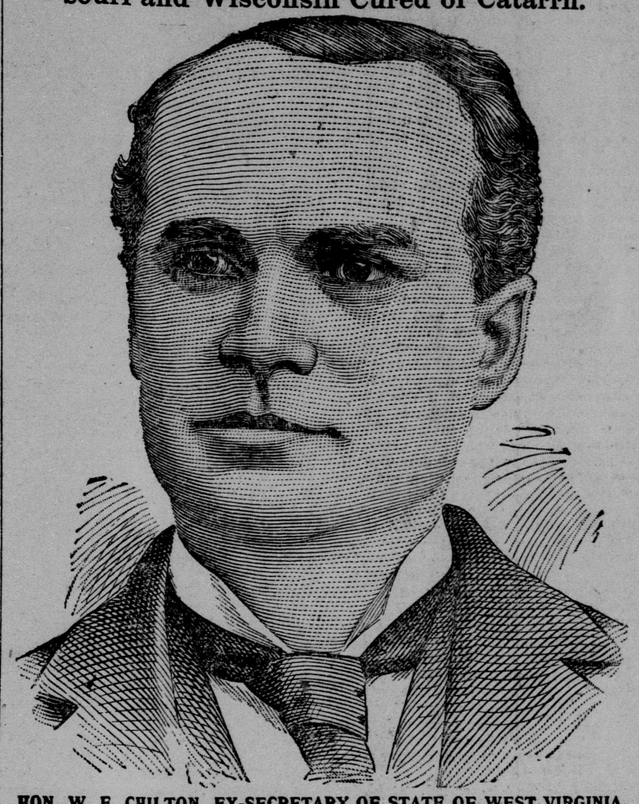
Try McMorry's 45c tea. 531 M. *

SECRETARY CHILTON

Heartily Recommends Pe-ru-na to Catarrh Victims.

OVER 30,000,000 CATARRH SUFFERERS IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD TAKE HEED.

Prominent People from Michigan, Texas, Missouri and Wisconsin Cured of Catarrh.



HON. W. E. CHILTON, EX-SECRETARY OF STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 9, 1898.

Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to testify to the merits of your preparation, Pe-ru-na. It has been used by quite a number of my neighbors and friends in cases of catarrh and has accomplished all that you claim for it. I have used it as a tonic, and as such I find that it is of very great benefit when my nervous system is run down. I heartily recommend Pe-ru-na to those who suffer from catarrh or whose nervous system is deranged. W. E. Chilton.

An American Disease.

At least one-half of the people of the United States are affected with catarrh in some form or degree. In other words, there are thirty-five million people in this country who have some disease (slight or severe) caused by catarrh. It may be catarrh of the head, eyes, ears, throat or lungs. It may be catarrh of the stomach, liver or bowels. It may be catarrh of the kidneys, bladder or pelvic organs. But in one way or another thirty-five million people suffer more or less from catarrh. Of course, not half of these people call their affection catarrh, or even suspect that it is catarrh. But the fact remains, nevertheless.

What greater philanthropy could any man imagine than for some one to invent a cure for catarrh and thus mitigate the ills of this multitude of people? This is exactly what Dr. Hartman has done. His remedy, Pe-ru-na, cures catarrh. Cures catarrh wherever located in the body. Pe-ru-na is not a cure-all. It cures catarrh simply. But in curing catarrh, it removes a great number of ailments known by other names.

In proof of the above assertions we wish to call some witnesses. Mrs. Lucie Waldie, of Michigan, had suffered with catarrh of the stomach for three years. Her case was a very serious one, and during those three years of awful suffering she was trying her best to find a cure. Pe-ru-na cured her. Ten months after her cure was completed she writes the following letter:

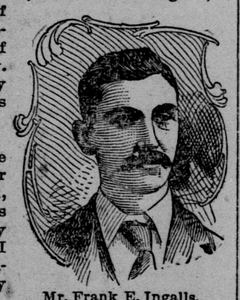
Mrs. Lucie Waldie.

Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir—For three years I suffered with catarrhal dyspepsia. My mouth was so sore I could scarcely eat. I wrote to you for advice and you told me to take Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I at once got some, and both my husband and myself began to take it. It has been ten months since I began to use your medicines and I am perfectly well. I have no signs of my old trouble.—Mrs. Lucie Waldie, Box 67, Otsego Lake, Mich.

In a letter, dated April 22, 1897, three years later, she says: "I am still entirely well. As for your medicine, I still praise it very highly; have recommended it to a great many of my friends." Surely this ought to be convincing testimony, as it comes from a lady of undoubted integrity who can have no possible motive for exaggeration.

Our next witness is the popular railroad conductor, Mr. Frank E. Ingalls, of Texas. It would be difficult to find a worse case of catarrh than his was. The catarrh in his case was located in the head, which is the more common seat of catarrh. Now, Pe-ru-na cured this case permanently. If it will cure such a case as this it will cure any other case. Mr. Ingalls' letter to Dr. Hartman reads as follows:



Mr. Frank E. Ingalls.

Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir—Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin have cured me of one of the worst cases of catarrh any one ever had. I heard that Pe-ru-na would cure catarrh, and, on trying it, found immediate relief. My case was so severe that I was compelled to discontinue my business—that of conductor on a railroad; but now I am entirely well. I want to recommend your medicine as being a positive cure for catarrh. I feel it my duty to do so.—Frank E. Ingalls, Waco, Texas.

Or, take the case of Miss Alvina Hanenkrat, of Wisconsin. She had been affected with catarrh for ten years. She used Pe-ru-na eight months faithfully and got permanently cured. Nearly two years after her cure she writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman:

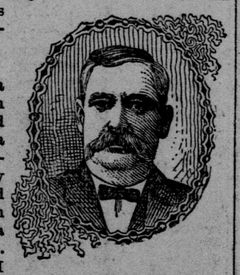
Miss Alvina Hanenkrat.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir—I was troubled for ten years with chronic catarrh. I used Pe-ru-na and La-cu-pi-a for about eight months and must say that I am perfectly cured of the disease. It will be two years next June since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with any symptoms of my old trouble during this time.—Alvina Hanenkrat, Rib Falls, Wis.

And now we cite a case which might seem to be entirely different, but it is the same old catarrh, in a different location, that is all. The same remedy that will cure catarrh of the head will also cure catarrh of the bladder.

Mr. Samuel Sanders, of Missouri, heard of Pe-ru-na just in time to save his life. His physician had given him up. After his cure was complete, he wrote Dr. Hartman the following letter:



Mr. Samuel Sanders.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir—My disease was catarrh of the urethra and bladder. I got a bottle of Pe-ru-na and began taking it, and in a few days I was relieved and could sleep and rest all night. I think that Pe-ru-na is a valuable remedy. I had tried other very highly recommended medicines, but they did me no good. My physician told me that I could not expect to be cured of my trouble, as I was getting to be an old man (57 years). I feel very thankful for what Pe-ru-na has done for me.—Samuel Sanders, Blythedale, Mo.

In a letter dated May 5, 1897, Mr. Sanders says: "I am still of the same mind with regard to your Pe-ru-na medicine and uphold my previous testimony with regard to the same."

Those wishing further testimony on this very important subject should address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free copy of a pamphlet entitled "Facts and Faces."

THE WEEKLY UNION—THE BEST weekly on the coast. Only $1 a year.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

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

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

NEW STYLE WOOLENS
Just Received.
London Woolen Mills.
J. H. HEITMAN,
Fine Tailoring,
600 J Street, Cor. Sixth. WSu

IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE IN NEWSPAPERS
ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME
Call on or Write
E. C. DAKE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY
64 & 65 Merchants' Exchange
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RELIABLE and ENTERPRISING Sacramento Dealers.

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.

PACIFIC GROVE BAKERY
The place in this city for everyone to buy their bread, pies and cakes. Domestic bread is our specialty; its prompt delivery, three times a day, our care. 'Phones: Cap. 306, Sun. 654 red. RICE BROS., 823 J.

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, $3.40. Sunset tel. white 391. 1415 J. Office 422 J. 985 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.

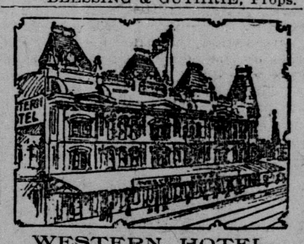
WOOD, COAL, COKE
and Charcoal of all kinds, and at the lowest cash prices. McCAW & SON, 518 L street. Capital 'phone 538.

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

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
1025 Second Street.
Private rooms for families; open day and night. Orders served outside. Oysters in every style. MATT and JOHN RADONICH, Proprietors.