DAILY RECORD-UNION

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A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

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(Sunset.)

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(Capital.)

Editorial Rooms.....43
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SPECIAL AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street, and the principal news stands and hotels, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES—Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SANTA BARBARA—Hassinger's News Depot.

FRESNO—C. T. Cearley, 113 J street.

SANTA CRUZ—Cooper Brothers' News Depot.

Also for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

EASTERN BUSINESS HOUSES.

The Tribune Building, New York City.
Western Business Office, "The Rookery," Chicago.
The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, sole agents foreign advertising.

Weather Forecast.

For Northern California: Clearing, with showers Saturday; cooler; fresh westerly winds.

THE BALLOT BILL.

The alleged Democratic exponent in journalism in San Francisco and the Mayor of the metropolis are very much put out that the reform election bill should have passed, and express the hope that it will not become law. It is a case of spilled milk with them. If they knew of so many reasons against the parallel column ballot, why did they not make them loudly known while the bill was before the houses? It is worthy of note that all the objections raised by the San Francisco Mayor and the "Examiner" are threshed over straw. The old system of preparing the ballot originated in California. It was purely theoretical.

No man in the State knows more about that than the editor of the "Argonaut," who was the inventor of the perforated line and identification number on the ballot. Very early in the history of the reform ballot law he and James G. Maguire were foremost in pushing the reform. Both were and are Democrats. We do not know how they stand upon the question now regarding the ballot form. But they will agree that the present form was experimental, theoretical and widely different from the Australian system. The new bill is the result of years of experience. Early in the debate of the subject, and before we had adopted the present system, this journal favored the parallel column form of ballot. Later other journals took up the matter, and for twelve years the question has been one of frequent controversy. It cannot be claimed, therefore, that any one suffers now by surprise. Indiana, Iowa and New York have tried the parallel column system, and so far as that form is concerned it is a success, and does not open the door to any of the ills of which Mr. Phelan fears.

The chief objection, however, raised to the parallel column form is that it does not enforce upon the voter independent voting, or, rather, it is not so conducive of independent voting. But we cannot grasp the meaning of that argument, since to us it seems just as easy to select names from parallel columns upon a single ballot sheet as to select candidates from one long row of names. There is no quicker presentation to the eye of the names of

Brown (Rep.),
Jones (Dem.),
Smith (Pop.),
Thompson (Ind.),

When printed in that order, than if presented upon a common horizontal line thus:

Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Ind.
Brown.	Jones.	Smith.	Thompson.

But the average man with intelligence enough to vote, will not be bothered in stamping his will opposite any name of his choice in either case. It is, however, objected, especially by Mayor Phelan in an open letter to the Governor, that the present law is understood by the people, and that changes will tend to confuse them. This is scarcely worthy of discussion, since the changes do not affect the system to such a degree as to confuse a child. The principles of secret voting, of stamping an "X" opposite the name, and of folding the ballot sheet so as to expose the identification number remain.

It is, however, urged that old political parties are given an advantage by the column system, while other candidates, "indorsed nominees," are grouped in a column for that purpose; that careless and indifferent voters as a rule follow the line of least resistance, and will stamp down a column rather than skip about and pick out names here and there. But that where all nominees for an office are grouped by name under the office title, there is perfect equality, and the voter may well be inclined to read the list and pick his men. But that argument cuts both ways. Under the present system the names are arranged alphabetically, and if the careless voter takes the line of least resistance, then he will more often vote for the name which first greets his eye than to follow down the list and "pick his men." Under the new system, if it becomes law, the voter will find the names arranged according to political faith, and hence in picking will not be moved to take the first that comes. He knows when he goes into the booth if the man of his choice is Republican, Democrat, or an independent nominee, and he will look for his name under such classification. Moreover, the laws are not made for the ease and comfort of the careless and indifferent, but for all the people, their convenience and the free exercise of their rights and privileges.

The final objection is that the new system is of doubtful constitutionality, because it discriminates against political parties which have made nominations, and which are not credited with them on the official ballot. But examination of the decisions of the courts upon that point do not bear out the objection, and it may be dismissed as trivial.

The new bill ought to become law, because it is all around a distinct improvement upon the present law. It is the result of experience, and there is no better teacher known among men. It simplifies the voting process, and thus runs counter to the schemes of bosses and political twisters, vote buyers and vote sellers. It places the name of every nominee in the classification where it belongs, and indicates whether the candidate is the regular nominee of an organiaztion or is independent in his aspirations, and thus places the facts clearly before the voter of which he should be advised.

Under the present system the names are grouped as such, and the political designations are indicated by rows of initials and abbreviations, which do not disclose the facts necessary for the voter to know. The fact that some names by reason of certain candidates being indorsed or nominated by more than one party organization will be repeated upon the ballot will occasion no confusion, but rather place the status of the candidate more plainly before the elector. One ballot can give one candidate no more than one vote, even if some stupid voters should place the voting stamp opposite the name wherever it appears. The objections to the bill are thus covered. We find not one of them worthy of such consideration as to justify a veto of the bill.

Our brethren down Los Angeles way are looking northward as the rains fall bountifully upon the land this side the Tehachapi range, and wonder why it is that the blessing does not extend to them. There must be a degree of mortification also in their longing for this same section so beneficently benefited is that land which they of the south have represented so long to Eastern tourists as one of snow and ice and chilly winds and general desolation. Southern California is a glorious clime, and one that man's art and industry have rescued from the desert and made to blossom as the rose. But that it should have so long misrepresented the center and the north, and have contemptuously regarded whoever is so fortunate as to live over the "pass," suggests that mingled with its present prayer to be saved from the desolation of drought, there must be a tinge of self-reproach, that it has been so unjust toward the other sections of the State. Be assured, brethren of the sunny southland, that if we of the hot and fertile north could possibly send you a fair share of the blessing that has befallen us we would do so, forgetting and forgiving your past unkindness.

THE CITY DUMPS.

The city authorities would insist, despite protests put in before them, in locating the city dumps on the northeast side in the old basin of the American River. They declared that the water in highest stages would never reach the spot. But Thursday evening the water backed up from the American River more than half covered the dumps. It would seem that even experience fails to teach some men.

Our local columns yesterday gave a sufficient statement of the present conditions calling for the most drastic and immediate correction of the evil. All the talk about filtering all impurities out of water is rank nonsense. The soluble matter taken up and carried on to the city water pipes will enter them, and though the water be filtered before it is taken into any domestic uses, the danger remains in greater or less degree that the pollution filtration does not correct will cause the sickness and death of some human being.

A single life thus lost to society is worth far more than all the cost of a proper system for the disposal of refuse matter, namely, all human and animal waste, all filth from cesspools and water closets, the waste of the undertaking rooms, etc.—the subject is nauseating, too much so to be further pursued in detail. But here is fact enough to demand instant attention and instant application of a remedy. That remedy is cremation of all this waste.

A city of this size and importance cannot afford to longer follow the beaten path of filth and indecency. A crematory for the incineration of this waste is an absolute necessity, one far more pressing than the erection of a new High School, or a City Hall, or the construction of any other public work, save only the introduction of an improved water system. Let a crematory be ordered, and if financial conditions will not warrant the expense of maintenance at general cost, then let there be laid on a fee for disposing of waste brought to it, and repeal of the law permitting the dumping of filth, which, by the way, is in direct violation of a State law.

That there was truth in Solomon's declaration that there is nothing new under the sun, has been re-established by a discovery recently made that the Assyrians used to inflate skins and bind them upon the rims of their chariot wheels. Now we inflate rubber tubes and bind them upon the rims of bicycle wheels. The discovery is only one of many proving that the ancients knew a deal more than we have been giving them credit for.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Contra Costa Gazette: "Knocking" has done more than anything else to retard the progress of California, and particularly of San Francisco. By this term we mean the vicious habit of doing and saying that which injures the reputation of a competitor, whether in business, letters or politics.

The inhabitants of certain cities, not broad enough in their views to recognize the principle that the prosperity of one community could not but help us all, have resorted to unworthy means to detract from the reputation of what they are pleased to call rival cities.

Leading newspaper proprietors have thrown cold water on good propositions because they did not themselves first suggest them.

Business men who would resent the epithet "mean" have worked early and late with such effect that business which should have come to this coast has been diverted, all because the "knocker" was afraid he would not get the plum.

And in politics—How many times some prominent Californian would have been chosen to take part in the councils of the nation, and how many times mean jealousies have caused the honor to be conferred elsewhere. And Californians have been dubbed a lot of "knockers."

TELL THEM.

Colusa Sun: Some of our conservative statesmen are trying to get our Government to get a conference with the Filipino leaders. It is certainly right that we should tell those people just what this country proposes to do with their country and with them. We have been making war on them without once having said to them what is expected of them except to lay down their arms and trust to our notions of right. We should give them some idea of what those notions are.

MRS. STANFORD'S BROAD VIEW.

Oakland Tribune: Those persons who have noticed with surprise President Jordan's siding with the Bourbon and the antediluvian school of American statesmen on the issue of the day, and with concern his occasional lapses into captious and unfair attacks upon President McKinley, will find relief in the announcement of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford's views. That comes at an opportune time. It is fraught with a beneficent significance. It means that one of California's honored and influential and heretofore progressive educational institutions is in no danger of being made a bar and a drag to the moral and the commercial progress of this State and of the nation. The radical divergence between the points of view of Stanford's greatest living benefactor and of its undeniably great President indicates, for one thing, that Stanford is and is to remain a university in fact, and is not to degenerate into the compass of a parochial school.

UN-AMERICAN AMERICANS.

Tacoma Ledger: The people of the Hawaiian Islands continue to glory in their un-Americanism and to defy the Constitution and laws of the country whose flag floats over their heads. They are as much in need of discipline as Aguinaldo. The only difference between the sugar kings of the island and the Filipinos is that the latter have more intelligence and know better.

UNIFORMITY CRAZE OF THE SAND LOTTERS.

Mountain Democrat (Placerville): Professional friends of the people are always conspiring against them. By noisy reform rackets to get even with the world, they keep and multiply their jobs. Their favorite fads and pet schemes, are always dead against popular self government, adapted to diverse local or personal conditions. California has had more of these inflated idiots than any other State in the Union. Twenty years ago they began to pose as statesmen and having howled themselves into a brief and baleful ascendency, their first achievement was to cover every county in the State with the fleas of the sand lot.

To distribute uniformly was the inspring fad of the convention that drafted the present Constitution. Indiscriminate uniformity of county governments was the impossible and undesirable remedy for local self government, which was stigmatized by every fool in the State as special legislation. Thus popularized the senseless craze was embodied in the organic law of a State that had and has, more varied resources and diversified conditions than any State on the continent. It was adopted against the vote and protest of El Dorado, which has nevertheless suffered its full share of the damaging stupidity, against which it cast a level-headed majority of a full vote.

By classification and other methods of evasion Legislatures and courts have made necessity the mother of invention. But the mischief done by a howling rabble of reformers, lives after them. Like the poisoned shirt of Nessus, it clings to every county and municipality in the State. Ragged, patched and nasty as it is, any old thing having in it a bit of common sense were better for all concerned. But muddling over statutory remedies for congenital idiocy will never effect a cure. Nothing but special legislation, sanctioned by Constitutional amendment, will meet the local requirements and emergencies of fifty-seven counties, each subject to conditions peculiar to itself and all its own. The experience of all has been dear at any price—too costly for repetition.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Red Bluff News: The ninth annual report of General Chipman to the State Board of Trade showed a good state of export trade. The year 1898 was a season of drought in portions of the State and of much injury from frost. It has been generally supposed that the fruit industry, as well as the cereals, suffered severely and that there would be a large falling off in shipmens. In 1897 California sent away of fruits, wine, brandy and vegetables by rail and by sea 48,072 carloads of ten tons each; in 1898, 55,721 carloads. The best previous year for citrus fruit was 1895, when 11,582 carloads were sent away, 589 carloads of which went from Northern California. Citrus fruits shipments from this State began with four carloads in 1893.

A GROWING TRADE.

Vacaville Reporter: The theoretical value of the Philippine trade is recognized generally by Californians. There are very few indeed who do not look forward to material growth of Pacific Coast interests through this instrumentality. We hardly think its present value has begun to be recognized, scarcely begun, and certainly limited in its nature. Yet from time to time we have the matter presented in a concrete form and it encourages us as to the development which is bound to come in the future. In a general conversation occurring on the train the other day, in which the question of expansion was to the fore, representatives of two well known coast houses gave their experiences. One had had satisfactory trade relations with the Philippines to the amount of $4,000. Another said he had sold goods to be shipped to Manila to the amount of $6,000. This gentleman declared that he had further shipments to make and had been able to contract for space for only two tons in the next steamer sailing to Manila. He declared that the space could be sold at a substantial advance on the contract price. Neither had ever had a dollar's worth of trade, of course, with the Philippines before its occupation by the Americans. The aggregate was not large, only $10,000, but it is a beginning and a precursor to a more extended trade relation with the ancient city of the Orient. But the same conditions are more generally understood. We have no particularly valuable source of information on the subject, but we do not doubt that accurately gathered statistics would show that a great deal of merchandise had been shipped to Manila.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

(S. F. No. 1483—Department One—Filed March 18, 1899.)

Estate of Joseph Ringot, deceased; E. D. Sawyer, appellant. Order granting letters testamentary. Affirmed.

The testator in his will said: "I desire that A shall settle my estate." In a codicil of later date he said: "I want B to have full charge of my estate," etc. Held, that if either instrument had been presented for probate without the other, the Court would have been authorized under the provisions of Sec. 1371, C. C., to grant letters testamentary to the person therein named; and, as each must be construed as of equal import in determining the intention of the testator, the direction in the codicil must be held to supersede that in the original will.

(S. F. No. 1484—Department One—Filed March 18, 1899.)

Supreme Council American Legion of Honor, plaintiff; Albrecht Gehrenbeck et al., respondents; Jacob Kornahrens, administrator, appellant. Contest over policy between defendants interpleading. Affirmed.

The beneficiary named in the certificate died before the holder, who named no other beneficiary before he died. Held, however, that the interest of the beneficiary was a mere expectancy of an incompleted gift, revocable at the will of the insured and could not ripen into a right until his death. The beneficiary, therefore, had no interest or property in the certificate that her heirs could succeed to.

(S. F. No. 1075—Department Two—Filed March 18, 1899.)

Hans G. Kuhl, respondent; Helen Kuhl, appellant. Divorce. Order granting a new trial reversed.

No divorce can be granted upon the default of the defendant, or upon the uncorroborated statement, admission or testimony of the parties. C. C., Section 130.

The rule determining what conduct constitutes extreme cruelty as a cause of divorce is matter of law; but whether the evidence shows such conduct is a question of fact to be decided upon the trial.

(S. F. No. 764—Department Two—Filed March 18, 1899.)

S. M. Buck, respondent; City of Eureka, appellant. Action upon implied contract for value of services as attorney-at-law. Reversed. Held, that the term "liability" used in Sec. 18, Art. XI, of the Constitution refers to an implied liability, such as that for services performed by a City Attorney in a suit begun pending his administration and concluded after the expiration of his term of office. Therefore, the liability being incurred when the services were fully rendered, and the city with knowledge accepting the benefit of them, it is competent to put in evidence as to the condition of the revenues at that time, in reply to a defense setting up the depleted condition of the treasury.

(S. F. No. 857—Department Two—Filed March 18, 1899.)

G. K. Bayley, respondent; Employers' Liability Assurance Co., appellant. Action upon policy of accident insurance. Reversed.

Held, that there is no principle upon which it can be held that a waiver of compensation for one particular accident of which the insurer has knowledge is also a waiver of the fact of prior compensations for accidents of which the insurer has no knowledge.

A statement by the insured in an application for a policy of insurance is a warranty, and the objection of immateriality cannot be urged against it unless in very exceptional instances.

(S. F. No. 1114—Department One—Filed March 20, 1899.

Alice L. Knarston, appellant; Manhattan Life Insurance Co., respondent. Action upon policy of life insurance. Reversed.

A general agent of an insurance company has power, unless specially restricted by limitations and instructions communicated to parties dealing with him, to waive or dispense with any of the conditions of the policy. And the company is liable for all acts done by him in the course of his employment. He may waive conditions either in writing or verbally.

If the company has treated the policy as valid and has sought to enforce payment of the premiums or has otherwise with knowledge recognized, by its own acts or declarations or those of its agent, the policy as still subsisting, it waives thereby prior forfeitures. The law looks not kindly upon forfeitures.

Serving of notice is merely a condition precedent to forfeiture; it in no wise bars the company from afterward waiving the forfeiture.

(S. F. No. 1373—Department One—Filed March 20, 1899.)

T. H. Callahan, appellant; Auditor William Broderick respondent. Injunction. Affirmed.

The necessity for a statement of the facts essential to a right claimed is not obviated by averments of legal conclusions.

Allegations of conclusions of law will be disregarded in considering objections raised by demurrer.

A conclusion of law tenders no issue and a complaint which depends upon such allegations is insufficient and demurrable. See C. C. P., section 426.

The objection of uncertainty goes rather to the doubt as to what the pleader means by the facts alleged, not to the failure to allege sufficient facts.

(S. F. No. 1168—Department One—Filed March 20, 1899.)

John W. Butler, respondent; A. E. Soule et al., appellants; Thomas Fanning et al., respondents. Foreclosure. Affirmed.

The judgment of a court of general jurisdiction imports absolute verity, and its truth cannot be questioned either by showing otherwise than by the record itself that the court had no jurisdiction, or that the jurisdiction was fraudulently procured. Both upon the merits of the cause of action, and upon all jurisdictional facts the record imports absolute verity in law and is to be tried by the court on inspection of the record only.

The mere absence from the roll of a paper, for example, the returns of the officer, showing a service of the summons, cannot invalidate the judgment when the judgment itself recites the fact that the defendant was duly served with process.

It is within the jurisdiction of the Superior Court to vacate a judgment entered by it by other proceedings than a motion for a new trial. If it has committed error in thus vacating the judgment, it can be corrected on a direct appeal; but on a collateral attack the order will be deemed to have been properly made.

Notice of motion to vacate a judgment must be served within a reasonable time after the entry of the decree, in no case exceeding six months.

(S. F. No. 1277—Department Two—Filed March 21, 1899.)

Henry Wolters et al., appellants; Lena Rossi, C. Rossi and the Farmers' Bank of Fresno, respondents. Action to avoid gifts of moneys in fraud of the rights of judgment creditors. Affirmed.

As to the law of the case as it now stands, see Section 3442, C. C., as amended in 1895. At the time of the commencement of this action, however, such a transfer by an insolvent debtor as is referred to in the section named was not deemed conclusively fraudulent, and whether or not it was made with fraudulent intent was a question of fact for the Judge or jury.

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.

Agency for the new electric pocket flash-light. W. H. Eckhardt, 609 K st. *

Everything for the house in electrical supplies. Tom Scott, 303 J street. *

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

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

Try McMorry's Blend coffee, 35c. *

Schilling's Best

money-back tea and baking powder at

Your Grocer's

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.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER CATARRH HEADACHE DEAFNESS 50 CTS. ELY BROS. NEW YORK

Buggies 100 styles to choose from, all grades all prices. Agency Columbus Buggy and H. H. Babcock & Co.

DIGGS VEHICLE AND IMP' CO.

1008-1010 Second St., Sacramento.

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.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE United States Marine Corps, United States navy; able-bodied, unmarried men between the ages of 21 and 35 years, who are citizens of the United States, or those who have legally declared their intention to become such; must be of good character and habits and able to speak, read and write English, and be between 5 feet 5 inches and 6 feet in hight. For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, 40 Ellis street, San Francisco, Cal.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED."

GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

When you have a sick horse you do not hitch him up to a sulky and take him to the race track for a little healthful spin. You doctor him. You cannot work or recreate a man into good health any more than you can a horse. Bicycling will make healthy men more healthy; it will make unhealthy men more unhealthy. When a man has been living in too big a hurry, when he has worked himself out, when he has got so that he does not sleep or eat, or rest, and the whole world looks gloomy to him, it is time for him to take medicine. Then, when he is braced up a bit, it is time enough for him to take to the bicycle.

When a man's nerves have an edge on them, so that the least little disappointment rasps on his temper like a file, when his stomach and liver and nerves are deranged, and he is continually gloomy and melancholy, he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes a man as hungry as a fisherman and sees to it that all the vital elements of the food are absorbed into the blood. It braces up the liver and puts it to work in the right way. It drives all bilious impurities from the system. It fills flesh, nerves, brain cells, sinews and bones with the life-giving elements of rich, red, pure blood. It makes a man healthy and then a bicycle will make him strong. Medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as good."

"Through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man," writes J. N. Arnold, Esq., of Gandy, Logan Co., Neb. "I suffered for years with constipation and torpidity of the liver, irritation of the prostate and inflammation of the bladder. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and am permanently cured. You have been the means of saving my life."

A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pills are "just as good."

A gentleman long connected with the artistic advertising department of the *Youth's Companion*, Boston, relates that he had his attention called to

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

by a business acquaintance who expressed a high opinion of them. He had been a good deal troubled with what he described as a nervous, bilious condition that appeared to be brought on from time to time by high pressure work or special mental activity or excitement, such as would be common at periods of unusual nervous tension. It became his practice at such times to take a Tabule—just one—at the moment that he observed the difficulty approaching. It made no difference when. A favorable result was invariably apparent within twenty minutes. The only noticeable effect was that he always felt all right in twenty minutes if he took the Tabule; while if he did not, the nervous, uncomfortable feeling intensified and led to a bad afternoon and tired evening. He now carries them with him all the time, but doesn't have occasion to apply to them anything like as often as he did at first. Nowadays there are frequent periods of from a week to ten days, or even two weeks, during which he finds that he has no occasion whatever to make use of the Tabules, but still carries them in his pocket just the same, so that they may be ready if an occasion occurs.

BANKING HOUSES.

NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.—Founded 1850.

DIRECTORS:

D. O. MILLS. EDGAR MILLS.
S. PRENTISS SMITH.
FRANK MILLER.....President
CHARLES F. DILLMAN.....Cashier

U. S. Bonds Bought and Sold.

Capital and Surplus, $600,000.

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK,

SACRAMENTO,

Does a General Banking Business.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

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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

W. P. COLEMAN, President.
Ed. R. Hamilton, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK

Fourth and J Streets, Sacramento, Cal.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. Interest paid semi-annually on Term and Ordinary Deposits.

B. U. STEINMAN.....President
DWIGHT HOLLISTER.....Vice President
C. H. CUMMINGS.....Cashier
W. E. J. BAUGHMAN.....
.....Secretary and Surveyor

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

Sacramento, Cal.

Paid up capital.....$225,500
Reserve and surplus..... 100,000

DIRECTORS:

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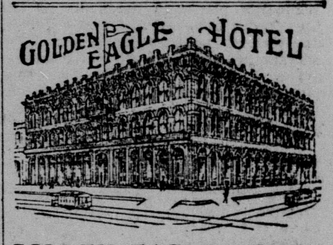
Wm. Johnston, E. J. Croly,
Geo. W. Lorenz.

Loans made on real estate. Interest paid semi-annually.

WM. BECKMAN, President.
George W. Lorenz, Secretary.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.



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SEVENTH AND K STS.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS to and from the depot.

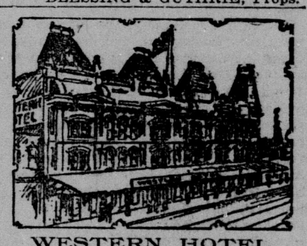
GRAY & TITUS, Props.

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.

CAMPI'S RESTAURANT.

ITALIAN-FRENCH 50c DINNER. OUR specialty. Lunch, 25c, with cognac—Ravioli and Tagliarini—every day. P. FERRONI & CO., Props., 1013 Second street.

NOTICE TO

TAXPAYERS.

All persons owing State and County Taxes are requested to make payment early at the new office of the

Tax Collector,

Hall of Records Building, near Court House, on I street, City of Sacramento, as the same will be delinquent MONDAY, April 24, 1899, after which date 5 per cent. will be added.

B. N. BUGBEY, Tax Collector.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.