

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, \$3.00 For six months, \$1.99 For three months, \$1.50 Subscribers served by carrier receive the paper free of charge 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, 50 cents per month, delivered by carrier. Sent by mail at \$1 per year.

UP-TOWN 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.

THE WEEKLY UNION, TWELVE PAGES. Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

These publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents for the Record-Union.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

RECORD-UNION TELEPHONES. (Sunset) Editorial rooms, Red 151 Business Office, Black 151

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

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FILIPINO JOURNALISM "AS SHD IS."

It is said that every war, however horrid, has its amusing side. It is true of the war in the Luzon. The Filipinos have newspapers, and these papers have editors and correspondents who can discount the most lurid "journalists" of the yellow stripe of our own land.

The way these labor to misinform their readers and keep the Aguinoldites' courage up is something unparalleled in the history of journalism. One of these papers is the "Republica Filipina." Another is the "Independencia," and still another is the "Heraldo." One of these, by the way, has been throttled lately by our military authorities for seditious publication and for carrying yellow journalism to the extreme.

That the editors of the "Republica" can give the American sensationalist in journalism any amount of odds and outdo him is evidenced by this account of a battle at Navotas March 7th. The excuse for printing it so fully is found in the interest and amusement its reading will create:

The Yanquis (Yankees) landed from their warships and began to fortify themselves under cover of the pirate-chief Dewey's guns. The swashbucklers vaingloriously proceeded to flaunt their gaudily variegated flag, but the sight of this going up on a flagstaff was the signal for our gallant warrior-patriots to dash down upon the invaders with uncontrolled fury, and soon the whole Yanqui force was in precipitate flight.

Their demoralization was complete, and in their headlong stampede they abandoned large quantities of war material. Our men continued in pursuit of the fugitives right down to the seabeach, where the enemy tumbled into boats and pushed off in desperate haste. They wounded were in a horrible plight, for the stampede was in the dire confusion of a sinfully selfish "sauve qui peut." Not a man of all the miserable crowd ever gave a single thought to anything except his overwhelming anxiety to save his own skin.

Not even a single glance of pity for the unhappy wretches who, grievously wounded and powerless to lift themselves aboard the boats, appealed unavailingly for compassion, and despairingly threw themselves into the water by hundreds, sinking immediately, never to appear again on the surface. Drowned like rats! A horrible spectacle, which moved the hearts of even the stoutest-hearted among the conquerors and constrained them to tears! It was a terribly severe punishment for the Americans, though even then it was inadequate, in view of the innumerable acts of unmitigated savagery committed everywhere by an enemy without a single idea of morality.

Fifteen breech-loading rifles and heaps of ammunition were captured, besides much personal property, of such a nature as to indicate the existence of deep-rooted habits of luxurious living, totally incompatible with the stern business of soldiering, especially in a tropical land.

No doubt insurgent Filipinos read the following about our California boys in the columns of "Republica," and swallowed every word as solemn truth. It is rough on the lads in blue now home-ward bound, but it is too unique as a specimen of lying to be lost to the American readers:

The California volunteer regiment, which has always been distinguished for its annexationist sentiments as for its truculent behavior, at the last moment refused point blank to go into the field of battle against the valiant Filipinos, and the Cabecilla (petty chief) Otis found himself under the painful necessity of putting the whole gang into Bilhild Jail. These instances of utter demoralization are constantly on the increase. The motives are not always the same, but there runs through all of them a wholesome fear of having to tackle an implacable foe, together with a knowledge that there is no hope of mercy for them after the hideous crimes they have perpetrated.

It will be recalled that Major General MacArthur's division captured Calococan, drove out every insurgent, occupied the place as Division Headquarters for a long time made it the base of operations against Malolos, until it be-

came necessary to shift headquarters further north in order to keep in touch with our advance movement. But here is what "Republica" had to say of the taking of Calococan: It opens, by its noting, in the strain and style of Creelman and in his borrowed imagery. Clearly the editor has read Creelman's famous descriptions, aglow with self and falsehood and has not hesitated to crib from them:

Hear the story of Calococan! And hear it from one who, seated on the outermost battlements of the ancient city wall, with the distant din of deadly conflict ringing in his ears, writes hastily by the fading light of the setting sun, as the triumphant army of Filipinos scours the country in pursuit of the panic-stricken and fugitive foe.

On Saturday, February 12th, the Yanquis opened a fierce attack upon Calococan, determined to regain their lost prestige; but our valiant Filipino troops, who do not even know what fear is, drove them back easily, and chased them far beyond their own lines.

In fact, heavy losses on the enemy, but instead of scrambling off with their dead, leaving not a single corpse on the field, in order to deceive us. They think that if we cannot find any dead we shall feel discouraged, and be discredited among our own people. But it is a fool's game!

That the American pirates often stated that the American pirates are brigandage is impotent, except when they can obtain the aid of treachery among their enemies. On their own efforts, they are nothing. Only by underhand means can they attain even a momentary semblance of success.

There is a report, well substantiated on the evidence of numerous eye-witnesses, that an American General was killed and another seriously if not fatally wounded in the Calococan fight. Those who saw it, however, did not know the names of the Generals. It is also known that a very large number of officers are among the slain. Filipinos who have come here from Manila since the fight say that the American losses are officially reported as over a thousand, and that the wounded are so numerous as to seriously hamper the army and encumber the whole city. They cannot be accommodated in the hospitals on account of the prevalence of gangrene, which is due to wretched hospital service, and is rendering the hospital buildings untenable, so that the sick and wounded have to camp out permanently in the field hospitals, which are only in charge as receiving and forwarding depots.

Quite the most grotesque thing in the way of Filipino journalism, however, is the statement in "Independencia" of April 5th that so great was the rush of Filipinos to enlist under Aguinold's banners that great numbers had to be refused. This excess of applicants is equal to the whole number of those who are enlisted such is the rush to get into the army, if we are to believe the newspaper. But in the same issue of that paper appears with editorial applause the statement that the Filipino commanders have decided to summarily execute any Filipino who manifests an unwillingness to enlist.

But even that is discounted and laid in the coolest of shades by the statement that the British government having decided to send the war ship Powerful to Dagupan to rescue some British residents, "our government, always anxious to be obliging to foreigners, will be prepared to grant the requisite permission." Think one moment of the idea of Aguinold with his war canoes and tin plated flat boats refusing the Powerful permission to go anywhere. Let us for one moment reflect on what might have tragically happened had Aguinold refused the British war ship permission to turn its prow Dagupanward?

But to cap the climax of absurdity and crown the "Republica" as the chief prince and king of jesters, we have five paragraphs of bulletins in chronological order, giving an account of the progress of the battle of Polo April 4th. One of these reads as follows:

3 p. m.—Some paltry American steam launches (probably the Monadnock or the Olympia) tried to make an attack on Bahaypan, but after firing a few shells they were driven off by our valiant defenders double quick.

Think of the Monadnock, the Oregon and the Monterey being driven off by Filipino sharpshooters and flying artillery from the shore. Think of them being spoken of as "paltry launches." The New York "Tribune" has done the country distinct service in securing full translations of such accounts from the Filipino press, and in giving them to print as examples of the means employed by the insurgent leaders to keep the Filipino mind in dense ignorance of the truth.

It has been contended that when a person becomes so addicted to the use of tobacco in the form of the cigarette that what is known as the "habit" is fixed upon him, he is irremediable. But according to the Philadelphia "Medical Journal" of May 13th this is error, as Dr. Quackenbush of New York has discovered that in the suggestive power of hypnotism a remedy has been found. The "Journal" treats the "discovery" at first rather lightly, but sets forth the doctor's claims nevertheless, and adds that he not only cured a lad, broke up the habit in him, but also cured him of the habit of stealing, not, however, that he would be understood as placing the vices on the same plane of moral obliquity. But this idea that a tobacco habit may be made to yield to the therapeutic influence of hypnotism is not new. A similar claim was made by hypnotists in San Francisco years ago, and some remarkable cases were claimed at that time as cures, not only of the cigarette but of the opium habit. The "Journal" says that Voisin treated dipsomania in the same way, and Wettrstrand and others long ago claimed good results not only in nicotineism, but in morphinism and chloralism. But the "Journal," while handling the matter

lightly, finally concludes that the method is worthy of serious consideration. We trust that this is a sound conclusion, for we believe that the cigarette habit is one of such expanding evil that it must receive the very serious thought of the scientific school. The medical examinations of youths for West Point and Annapolis disclose such startling features related to the use of cigarettes that it has really become a matter of grave concern.

CASTELAR. In the death of Castelar Spain has lost her most brilliant and accomplished man of letters. He occupied the unique position of being at once a literary genius and a statesman. That in statecraft he was not always consistent, yielding for sake of peace where a bold front and courageous adhesion to his cause might have won him victory, is true enough. On the other hand he advocated and fought for republican principles when it required true courage to do so, and he so far gained his point that he saw a republic established upon the thrones of the Moors.

That Castelar, later in life, abandoned the party of which he was a builder and went partly over to the monarchists, is explained by his admirers in this wise—that Castelar realizing the hopelessness of his struggle to establish a permanent republic in Spain, preferred his country to his ambition and the pursuit of a vain hope, and, therefore, devoted himself to labors intended to accomplish reforms under the crown, which would under a republic have been principles.

However, it is as a literary man, rather than a politician, that we prefer to consider Emilio Castelar, as a great essayist, an orator and a scholar. He was all these. But whatever his weaknesses as a politician, though they are by no means conceded, he is entitled to the gratitude of journalists for making, as he did in his sketch of Girardin, the most eloquent and sincere defense of journalism and journalists, all toilers in newspaper life, that ever came from the pen or lips of man. Certainly in the whole range of letters there has been no tribute paid to journalists and the art of journalism so eloquently, gracefully and fervidly.

That he was a patriot cannot be denied, even by his bitterest foes. He enjoyed the distinction of having suffered banishment after the revolution of 1866 because of his espousal of the doctrine of self-government and freedom. He enjoyed the further distinction of having served, if only for a short time, as President of the Spanish republic, and in the office proved himself a humane, kindly and sincere lover of his country. It is conceded that in the office he lacked the firmness and hardness of nature essential in such a position suddenly erected in one of the oldest monarchies. That subsequently on the accession of Alfonso XII he put away his hopes of a republic and lent his energies to his country under a monarch, advising conciliation and opposing any further attempts at revolution is certainly true.

But if he erred in that judgment; if he should have continued in the field of republican aggression and have plotted and battled against monarchism, nevertheless his change of policy did not modify his views of judgment concerning a republic for Spain. He simply reached the conviction that it was not to be possible in his day, perhaps in no other, and that while he lived he would devote himself to the good of his native land under the crown.

That in the late war he was the friend of Spain is precisely what was to have been expected of him. He was one of those who prefer to stand by their country even when convinced that it is wrong. But Castelar, however inconsistent as a politician, was never anything else but the clean, pure spirited man; man of conscience, the thinker who loved mankind, the writer whose pages glowed with eloquence, the defender of the press and the eulogist of its workers wherever found.

The final and close calculation of our export and import trade for the last year has now been made. The Treasury Department reports that of free and dutiable foreign and domestic exports and imports the value of our merchandise exports for 1898 was \$615,432,676 in excess of the sum for 1897 for imports. The excess in 1897 over 1896 was \$286,203,144. We thus very much more than doubled the excess in the past year.

A SUGGESTION FOR LOCAL REFORM. A Portland paper commends the United Wheelmen's Association for its prosecution of offenders who violate the law in that section by driving horses upon the bicycle paths, and the pedestrian sidewalks on roads, established under the law, and which are such a convenience and a pleasure to all who use them, whether afoot or awheel. But the newspaper at the same time calls for the prosecution of the sorcerer who dashes through the public streets at breakneck speed with imminent danger to the pedestrians crossing the public highways and to those using the streets otherwise than by bicycle riding.

We wish in commending the "Oregonian" for the suggestion, to invite the attention of the organized wheelmen of Sacramento to the same subject. Their labors in building and maintaining side paths are most commendable. They have done a good work in that direction. They have done much also in promoting good street extension, in better care of the streets, and in forwarding good road work, and all that. Indeed the people of Sacramento have only words of praise for their zeal in these directions and sincerely hope that they will not weary of well doing. But if they will set apart some of their vigor for use in a systematized and sincere effort to have the laws enforced and the violators of them severely punished, regarding the use of the streets by cyc-

lists, they will deserve still more of public favor. It is notorious that the ordinance the wheelmen themselves drew up and which the Trustees adopted, and it is conceded it is moderate, just and in all things wise, is flagrantly and constantly violated not only by drivers, but by cyclists—we are far from saying by members of the organized cyclists. The ordinance is practically a dead letter. Scorchers flash through the streets at a terrific rate every hour. The wonder is that some of them are not wrecked to their death, and that more people are not injured by them. The legal limit of speed is not at all regarded by them.

Riding on the wrong side of the way is perhaps less than it was, but driving upon the wrong side is more frequent than ever. Perhaps one of the most vicious of all the violations of the local law is that which sends rider and driver sharply around corners at a high rate of speed instead of proceeding to the center of the street intersections and then turning into the right hand side. This violation is not only common, it is practically defiant in this city though the law is plain and not to be misunderstood, and though the wheelmen have scattered thousands of copies of the law throughout the city and county. For riders of the wheel and drivers of vehicles to begin to make a turn of a corner from half to a quarter of a block away, and accomplish it by a diagonal, that brings them closely to the corner on their left, thus endangering all who are approaching upon the right is common.

The law, which is the same as that rigidly enforced in New York and Chicago, requires that all shall go as nearly as conditions will permit to the center of the intersection before turning. By so doing everyone making a crossing on foot, has full view of all wheeled vehicles approaching, and cannot be surprised by a swift turn on the wrong side. But the law is openly, flagrantly violated and the police appear to have abandoned any effort to enforce it. Fact is, it has not been enforced at any time. Yet there is no more reasonable and no better precautionary ordinance upon this city statute book.

The organized wheelmen will win public favor still more, if they will make a combined meaning and strong effort to compel observance of the law. It may cost them a few curses and some frowns at first, but in the end the people will applaud them heartily. It only needs that the public shall have illustration of the value of the proper way to turn a corner in changing direction to secure their approval of efforts to enforce the law. It is not creditable, of course, that private organizations should have to be maintained to compel obedience to laws. But so it is: thus we have sportsmen's protective associations, societies to prevent cruelty to children, and humane societies to check cruelty to animals, city societies to promote cleanliness of streets, etc. But above all the wheelmen will earn everlasting gratitude from everybody by combining at once, to put an effectual stop to scorching through the streets.

DEWEY IS ON HIS BASE. The Colusa "Sun" says: "In my opinion these people are far superior in intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of China, and I am familiar with both races."

Thus spoke Admiral Dewey concerning the Filipinos, but in all the promises to that people there has been no hint at anything like self-government. Yet we went to war to establish self-government in Cuba! Was Dewey off his base?

No, but the "Sun" is. We went to war under the promptings of a noble, humane impulse. We went to war to put an end to an intolerable nuisance in the very gateway of our continent.

In the process of abating that evil we encountered the menace from the enemy of descent upon the Pacific Coast with a powerful navy. We set about to destroy that naval force and thus protect our own shores. And Dewey did it.

We took as spoil of war, call it what you please, the possessions of the enemy in the Orient. We were under neither express nor implied promise or obligation to establish self-government there. But, inasmuch as we have by act of war, confirmed by treaty, acquired these possessions and bound ourselves to maintain human rights in them, we will govern them much as we govern ourselves. We have emancipated some millions of people from the bondage of Spain. We have only self-government among ourselves and will, of course, establish no other among these emancipated. The people of that archipelago will, therefore, govern themselves just as soon and to the extent that they prove capable of doing so.

But it is unreason to hold that we are to depart from them, leave them with all the hatreds, superstitions and misconceptions of Spain upon them. No, impelled by forces that make for the betterment of mankind, we will do for these people as we would be done by. But this does not imply by any means that we are to give up all that has cost us so much in blood and money, and to permit some other Power to step in and reap the reward of our effort. In setting out to better the Filipino, broaden his political liberty and free him from the tyranny of Spain and the bondage of superstition, we would be guilty of gross injustice to commit the islanders to the anarchy that would follow our withdrawal.

The same Dewey who thinks the Filipino superior to the Cuban as a self-governor, has not said at any time that the former is fit to stand alone. He declared in Hongkong the other day that we must keep the Philippines; that history will never justify the suggestion that we should give them over to others, or abandon them to the license of the people of the islands. Dewey is on his base.

The value of our domestic merchandise exports for the eight months ending February, 1897, was \$723,306,276.

For the same period for 1898 the value was \$799,799,770. But for the same period ending February, 1899, our domestic merchandise exports were \$829,283,373. But it is a rather disconcerting reflection that follows the official statement that of all this vast value \$696,062,829 went in foreign shipping propelled by steam and \$141,772 in foreign sailing vessels. One of the declared offices of the Republican party is to secure such reformation as will make a showing vastly more favorable to American bottoms.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY. (At 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., except otherwise stated.) Presbyterians—Westminster—Sixth and L streets. Services at 10:45 a. m., 12 m. No evening service. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

Presbyterians—Fourteenth, O and P Sunday-school at 12:15. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30. Methodist (South)—Seventh, J and K Sunday-school, 9:45. Methodist (A. M. E.)—Seventh, G and H.

Methodist—Sixth, K and L streets, 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday-school at 12:15. Methodist—Central, Eleventh, H and I; Sunday-school, 12:15.

Methodist—Oak Park; Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Epworth League, 6:45 p. m. Scandinavian Methodist—Pythian Castle, Ninth and I.

United Brethren—Fourteenth and K; Sunday-school, 9:45. Christian Science—Pommer's Hall, 505 J street; Wednesday evening at 8:00 1/2 J street.

Baptist, First—Ninth, L and M; Sunday-school, 12:30. Young People's meeting at 6:30. Baptist, Calvary—I, Twelfth and Thirteenth; Sunday-school, 9:45. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Baptist, Emmanuel—Twenty-fifth and N; Sunday-school, 12:15. Baptist, Oak Park—Cypress and Thirtieth; Sunday-school, 10 a. m.

Baptist, Mount Zion—Sixth and P; Sunday-school, 12:30. Christian, First—Sixteenth and L; Sunday-school, 10 a. m.

German Evangelical—Tenth, O and P; Sunday-school, 10. Lutheran, English—Sixteenth, J and K; Sunday-school, 9:45 a. m.

Lutheran, German—Twelfth and K. Episcopal, St. Paul's—Eight, I and J; Sunday-school, 9:45; Holy communion at 8 a. m.

Episcopal, St. Andrew's—Twenty-third and K, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 4 p. m. Catholic, St. Francis—Twenty-sixth and K. Sermon in English only at 6 and 10:30. At 9 a. m. mass and sermon for German Catholics. Sunday-school, 10 a. m.

Catholic, Cathedral—Eleventh, J and K, 6:30, 8, 10:30 and 7:30. Congregational—Sixth and J. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Latter-Day Saints—Pioneer Hall, Seventh, between J and K; 11 and 7:45. Latter-Day Saints, Reorganized—Twenty-fourth and K. Adventists—1816 G, services 7 o'clock. Marguerite Sunday-school (Congregational)—Twenty-third and K streets.

LITTLE BABYS SCALY BLEEDING SORES. No Rest Day or Night. Sufferings Beyond Description. Divided to a Skeleton. All Thought would Die. Mother Reads of Wonderful Cure by CUTICURA. Father Goes 5 Miles to Get It. Instant and Grateful Relief. Complete Cure in Nine Weeks, and Not a Sign Left of All of His Awful Sufferings.

My baby had a terrible breaking out all over his face and head, extending half way down his back, while his arm became one solid, scaly, bleeding sore. A physician gave me a prescription which I used, but he kept getting worse, and suffered beyond description. The pain became so intense that he had to be put under opiates. We could get no rest, night or day. He dwindled down to a mere skeleton. Everybody who saw him said he would surely die. As a last resort a trip to the country was suggested, but the change of air might do him good. As soon as my mother saw the child she got a copy of an Atlanta paper, in which there was an account of a wonderful cure CUTICURA REMEDIES had wrought on a two-year-old child. My father started to the nearest drug store, which was five miles off, and purchased CUTICURA (ointment), CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT. We applied as per directions putting plenty of the CUTICURA on his head, face, arm, and back. The child slept for one hour that night, improved daily, and in nine weeks from the time he started on the CUTICURA REMEDIES he was able to discontinue their use, and not a sign is left to tell of his awful sufferings.

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Madame Catherine.

Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.: Dear Sir—I have suffered for years with chronic catarrh of the stomach. Nothing I would eat seemed to agree with me, and I was in constant misery. Finally my physician advised me to try Pe-ru-na. I found it a great help, and after a few weeks I was entirely cured. To say that I am thankful but feebly expresses how I feel towards Pe-ru-na and to you for placing it before a suffering public. Respectfully, Madame Catherine.

Mrs. Mary Allen, of Southall, Tenn., was cured of catarrh of the stomach. She says: "I am glad to be able to tell you that I am well of catarrh of the stomach, for which I am sincerely thankful to you for your advice. If it had not been for Pe-ru-na I would never have been well. I had three physicians. One of them told my husband that he could not cure me. I had been sick about nine months when a friend asked me to try Pe-ru-na to gratify her; so I commenced taking it. I can eat and walk and work. Every-body says I look as well as I ever did. Oh, you don't know how thankful I do feel to you! I have got several other people to take Pe-ru-na. I praise it to everybody."

The symptoms of catarrhal dyspepsia are: Coated tongue, pain or heavy feeling in the stomach, belching of gas, dizzy head, sometimes headache, dependent feelings, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart and irregularity of the bowels.

Pe-ru-na acts quickly and specifically on the diseased mucous membrane. It cures catarrh of the stomach permanently.

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6 butter plates, 6 sauce plates, 6 pie plates, 6 dessert plates, 6 dinner plates and 6 soup plates, 6 cups and 6 saucers, 1 covered dish, 1 deep dish, 2 meat platters, 1 gravy boat, 1 cream pitcher; for a family of 6 people. The whole set for \$4.45.

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