

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, \$3.50; for three months, \$2.00. Subscribers served by carriers at 17 cents per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal periodical dealers, newsman 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.

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.

RECORD-UNION TELEPHONES.

Editorial room, Red 121; Business Office, Black 133; (Capital); Editorial Room, Black 133; Business Office, Black 125.

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—Electric Book Store, corner Second and Main streets. SANTA BARBARA—Hassinger's News Dept. FRESNO—C. T. Cearley, 113 J street. SANTA CRUZ—Cooper Brothers' News Dept.

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

EASTERN BUSINESS HOUSES. The Tribune Building, New York City. Western Business Office, The Book-er, Chicago.

The E. C. Beckwith Special Agency, sole agents foreign advertising.

Weather Forecast. For Northern California—Fair Thursday; continued warm weather; northerly winds inland; westerly winds on the coast.

THE FIGHTING NEAR MANILA.

The hardest fighting of the campaign in the Philippines has taken place recently and that too almost at the gates of Manila. When the American fleet under Admiral Dewey destroyed Montijo's fleet off Bacoor Bay, near Cavite, in Manila Bay, eight miles southwest of Manila, Admiral Dewey had a rolling force at hand. He had no men to spare from the fleet sufficient in number to occupy and hold Cavite arsenal if the insurgents objected. There was nothing for him to do, therefore, but to hold the insurgents in check through diplomacy, as he well did.

Cavite province has always, say all historical accounts, been the hotbed of insurrection, the stronghold of the Tagals. There they gathered in largest number and from that province their incursions into other parts of the island of Luzon were made.

When we took the city of Manila it was these Tagals in large force who came upon the outposts of the American army and demanded that they be permitted to enter the city, for what purpose is well known. To that time they had shown no marked hostility to the Americans. But when refused entry to the city they provoked a breach of amity and the war we now have come on. Aginaldo, shrewd enough to know that it would not do for him to be cornered in the Cavite province on the south, retreated eastward and northward with his forces, and hence about all the fighting has been done, to the date of the latest battle, east and north of Manila. But a great body of the insurgents were left in Cavite province, and there they have been ever since.

It is related by one of the California Heavy Battery that the work of that command has been mainly in holding Cavite arsenal, which is situated upon the point of a narrow peninsula eight miles southerly from Manila. Back of it, less than two miles, lies old Cavite, near which the battery's outposts have been maintained. For months these outposts have been daily and nightly fired upon by the Tagal insurgents, but until the other day there has been no hard fighting with them. However, the insurgents have practically controlled the shore country of the bay, from Malate to Cavite Viejo.

As our readers are aware, the ships of the navy have for months been hampering away at Paranaque, for incursions—now held by us—one of the principal shore towns, and nearly midway between Manila and Cavite. The narrow strip of country lying between the bay of Manila and Laguna de Bay has therefore been infested with insurgents for months, but we have had no pitched battles with them, though there have been frequent skirmishes. The Americans having driven the rebels on the north well into the mountains and obtained control of the rail lines of transit northward from Manila, these Tagals on the south deemed the time ripe for them to make a furious assault upon our forces from the south and engage in an attempt to take the city of Manila from us, hence the hottest battle of the campaign has just been fought, and with these Cavite province fellows, who have been retreating, practically throwing up heavy fortifications, constructing entrenchments, and practicing with arms taken from the Cavite arsenal before the outbreak.

They appear to have chosen their ground well, the same over which they had frequently fought the Spanish, the river Zapote entering the bay of Manila midway between Bacoor and Las Pinas being the center of their operations. There we met and engaged them under partial cover of our ships of war. The assault was a failure. We had a hot battle or rather two battles and succeeded in driving the Tagal insurgents southward and backward and inflicting such punishment upon them as to justify the belief that they are, partly at least, demoralized. Their ar-

illery we have in the main taken, and the coast towns between Cavite Viejo and Manila we now control, including Bacoor.

That the Tagals were reinforced by Aginaldo, with troops sent from the north and across Laguna de Bay is believed, for communication between the northern and southern bodies of the insurgents by passage across this large sheet of water, has not been more than temporarily interrupted. The battle began south of Las Pinas and near the mouth of the Zapote. The whole swampy country in that region appears to have been entrenched and fortified by the insurgents who have had plenty of time for the work. Here, too, they seem to have gathered the largest body of troops they have had together in the campaign.

They had planned their work well, it being the scheme evidently to draw the Americans into an engagement on the Zapote where in June, 1897, they defeated the Spanish army, and then flank their foes on both sides from the shores of the bay to the river. In this, however, they failed as they were driven over the Zapote and back with heavy losses. We crossed the Zapote, a thing the rebels believed we could not do, carried their first line of trenches, and forced the enemy back for a mile or more into the interior.

They appear, however, to be still in force at and about Cavite Viejo which lies at the heel of the peninsula on which Cavite arsenal is situated. From that point they sent a shell into the navy yard, doing little damage, and at last accounts that was the closing shot of the battle, though the outposts appear to be engaged still from time to time. Our troops have returned northward over the Zapote—leaving a force sufficient to hold Zapote bridge—to their quarters near Las Pinas and Paranaque. There is every reason to believe that as the attempt to hold the shore towns has failed the insurgents, and as we have proved to them that we cannot be driven from the waist of land between Cavite and Manila, they will abandon further operations in that quarter. Certain it is that we have met and defeated the hardest fighters the rebels have, the Tagals, the most desperate and untamable of the lot, and that we have gained a decided victory, and convinced the enemy that Manila cannot be taken from us by assault from that direction.

The latest advices at this writing are that General Lawton, Wheaton and Overshine now occupy the whole country between Laguna de Bay and the Bay of Manila south from Manila City to Bacoor, and well westward along the Zapote River and Bacoor road, the enemy having retired upon Imus which lies directly south of Bacoor some two miles. We have, say the advices, completely driven the enemy from their heavy and well constructed entrenchments, and their losses are known to have been several hundred, while ours, including thirty wounded, do not exceed sixty.

General Otis cables that he does not believe that the insurgents will now make any determined stand in the southern provinces. It seems that the navy rendered especially valuable service in the battle, landing forces to keep the insurgent advance at bay, until the reinforcements of the army came up from Las Pinas and Paranaque. The army recognizes this important aid, and it is stated that official recognition will be duly and gratefully made. We have, therefore, in reviewing these operations, the heaviest of the campaign, every thing to encourage us, and nothing upon which the pessimists and anti-expansionists can ground new woes.

The good people on the east side of the city complain of insufficiency of the water supply. One way to a remedy is to sustain the proposition to draw a supply from the subterranean source on the east. Thus they will be nearer to the source and get the first pressure, and even with their present small mains will get greatly more water, because the pipes enlarge coming west thus avoiding friction and the "ouhoun." What objection can be raised if we are to purchase new pumps, to placing one of them in a temporary structure, if you please, at the east side source and giving the driven wells a good three months or more test of capacity? Surely the probable good results will warrant the experiment at least. And assuredly, too, that much is due the people who clamor for a clear water supply and who constitute a large majority of the people of the city.

CONCERNING THE "FENCE."

The dispatches yesterday contained a story from San Francisco of a strange order. It recounted that the San Francisco police have under arrest eight boys, the eldest but 12 years of age. They constitute a "gang" that operated under the romantic title of "The Forty Thieves." The boys stripped the interior and exterior of fourteen passenger coaches standing on a siding, taking some \$1,500 worth of plunder, which they sold to a junk dealer for \$5.

Very frequently we have accounts from San Francisco and other cities of the arrest of thieves, burglars and pickpockets, who sell their spoil to pawnbrokers, junk dealers and regular "fences" of San Francisco. There is seldom any difficulty in finding property thus taken and disposed of. The police appear to know exactly where to go to find it, and invariably the "fence" yields up the booty. Not infrequently, however, the unfortunate owner of the property has to pay the fence something, sometimes the full amount for which the goods were "fenced."

This payment is sometimes the result of the non-desire of the loser of goods to enter into the necessary litigation to recover his property, but more frequently in San Francisco it seems to be advised by the police, and the suspicion is justified that they are parties to the crime.

But the really strange thing about it all is the usual immunity the fences appear to enjoy from arrest and pun-

ishment. Invariably the price they pay for stolen property is so small as to carry conviction to the judgment of any one that they were entirely cognizant of the fact that the property was stolen, and that the seller had no right whatever to dispose of the goods. Yet, rarely are these fences, these stimulants to thievery, these teachers of young thieves, these copartners of burglars and cut-purses, arrested and prosecuted. We do not know of one of them who is serving time in State Prison, though that is their proper abiding place if justice was not balked. When the San Francisco police found the brass and copper work stripped from the passenger coaches in the possession of the junk dealer to whom the "Forty Thieves" had sold the plunder, they arrested the fence. This one arrest we may, however, attribute to the fact that the railroad company had its own detective officers engaged in the search for the spoil, and we may reasonably conclude that it is because of this fact that in this instance the fence is in custody on a charge of receiving stolen property.

But how often does this happen? How often are these receivers of stolen property arrested? Who knows any one of them now undergoing punishment? The junk dealer in this case knew very well that the boys had stolen the copper, brass and ornamental work of the cars, for he must have known that they could not have come into possession of such property lawfully. His case was, therefore, so very rare that to let the "fence" go, as is usual, would have caused protest and inquiry dangerous to meet.

It is safe to say that if the purchasers of stolen property were in all cases arrested and punished there would be a great deal less thieving, for these receivers are as a rule the encouragers of such transactions. Property is often stolen in this city, packed off to San Francisco, there disposed of to the second-hand and junk men, the pawn brokers and the known "fences," and though the goods are frequently recovered the receivers seldom are punished, nor are they even subjected to arrest. The taking in of Fence Seidemann, therefore, in the case of the "Forty Thieves" from a chapter in metropolitan police history quite new, and therefore strange, it is so notable a departure from the usual thing.

In the Fire Department drill Monday evening the Chief found the eastern part of Fourth and J streets choked with mud so badly that difficulty was experienced in using it. The Chief wants more cisterns sunk to store water against the conjunction of a downtown fire and a breakdown of the waterworks. But it is suggested that if we had clear water there would be, in the first place no choking of them with mud, and in the second place the water would keep pure for twice the time the river water does, and finally the cost of cleaning out the mud, which the Chiefs says must be done regularly as long as the present system is in use, would be saved largely.

VIOLATIONS OF LAW.

One of the Trustees at the meeting of Monday evening in the course of a debate involving the protest of certain churches, declared in effect that the authorities exempt church property from taxation to some extent; that the church taxes, water rates and the like are not infrequently rebated, set aside and given to the institution. This is simply another instance of assumption of authority to do that which the law prohibits. There is no such thing as exemption of church property. Neither Trustees of the city, Supervisors of the county or any other authority has the power to forgive a church or any other private institution its taxes. In doing so the authority assuming the power exceeded jurisdiction, and did that which is, clearly unconstitutional, and is not within the office of any official.

There is another consideration worthy of momentary attention. Where taxes remitted by order of any board or assumed authority, constitute a lien and a cloud upon the title, the act of remission does not discharge the lien nor remove the cloud. People who have been trusting to the action of unauthorized bodies to forgive real estate its taxes, will some day discover that their titles are clouded and that there must be taken exceedingly costly procedure to clear the titles. But regarding the whole subject let us hope that there will be cessation from this time forward of these illegal acts of remission of taxes and issuance of other indulgences to violate the law. While the board is fully aware that all these acts are valueless if any one sees fit to contest them, it should no longer be guilty of attempting that which by the law and their oaths they are expressly forbidden to do.

Admiral Dewey has arrived at Singapore, but he refused all invitations to social functions, declined to be interviewed, and rejected the offer of the local government tendering him hospitality at the Government house. Is the Admiral saving himself against the time when Americans begin their assault upon his digestion? Probably. Nevertheless this action may be an indication that the Admiral will, immediately on landing at New York lie himself to his Vermont hills and decline to be made a show of. Let no one be surprised if that is his action.

The "Review of Reviews" makes a sage remark when it says that there is a good deal of fiction in the distinctions men make between what they call good times and bad times. "The really good times are not always recognized until they have gone by." Very true. For it is true that what we look upon as the inception of a good time era, is fraught with danger in that there is apt to be over confidence, and rash investment. The good times that really begin are best reflected in those who accept them with caution, and improve their opportunity with the same discretion and wisdom which operate with the good business man at all times.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Napa Register: There's no doubt about it, the formation of trusts are a menace to the welfare of the country, but it is a ludicrously noticeable fact that no matter how loud has been their wail against monopolies, there are many small dealers who snap up the first opportunity of gain by combination, swallow any philanthropic views they may have had and take their place among the monopolists, regardless of the feelings and pockets of their erst while comrades.

IMPOSSIBLE IN AMERICA. Portland Oregonian: To an American or an Englishman nothing in the French character excites so much contempt as its absurd practice of fighting bloodless duels on trivial provocation, and grossly insulting the highest officers of their Government on public occasions.

That a vulgar mob at a race track should be guilty of riotous conduct is easy to understand. It might occur in England, or the United States. But that an educated Frenchman of rank and fashion, like the Count Christian, should assault the President of the French republic with his cane, purely from political dislike, is incomprehensible to an American. From the Presidency of George Washington down to that of McKinley, the President of the United States has never been made the subject of a personal assault, like that of the President of France. This man attempted to wring General Jackson's nose, a very cowardly performance, as the old hero was then over 65 years of age, but Jackson defended himself with spirit, until the bystanders interfered and rescued him from his assailant.

WAR AND LITERATURE.

Stockton Record: Mr. Howell's rash assertion that war has never produced any literature has subjected him to a biting storm of criticism from all points of the compass. The weight of opinion appears to be that war, rightly waged, has often been the most powerful stimulus of man's thoughts and imagination, to say nothing of heroism and self sacrifice. Most men who have arrived at broad conclusions come to believe that life itself is a fight and not a Sunday-school lecture or a Quaker meeting. The reason of this is, of course, an overcoming, not an enjoyment. It is true that there is very high warrant for overcoming evil with good, but nobody in his senses would undertake to overcome a midnight assassin with the sermon on the mount or turn his other cheek also to a law-breaker's tomawik if he could get hold of a rifle. All the virtue and duty would be on the side of the savage's destruction if you had a home and children, and it is unfortunately true that savagery still exists in the world organized and rampant, and very often, when the world does not desire to be pushed backward, it has to take down its musket and go forward. Wherever a man has done that in defense of freedom and conscience home literature has put on her beautiful garments and followed in the train. It was a very realistic picture of the world that war produced no literature, when all the magazines to which he has been so long an illustrious contributor are breaking their backs to exclude everything from their pages but war itself.

HYDRAULIC MINING. Colusa Sun: Never has the Sacramento River been so colored with mining debris as it was the latter part of last week. For years men have wanted to mine by the hydraulic process on the head waters of the Sacramento, but have been deterred by fear of the law, but they have at last broken over fear, and the slickens come down as a warning to the people below to look out. But they will not look out until the damage has been done. The counties of Yuba, Sutter and Sacramento are obliged to fight, but there is not a county on the Sacramento above the Feather that is now helping, and as they will not wake up for some years—until millions upon millions of damage has been done—the very best field for hydraulic mining is on the waters of the upper Sacramento. The Anti-Debris Association has been looking out for mining up there, but as it gets no help from proper quarters it is not likely that it will keep it up. The pittance that Colusa County has contributed has kept the watch up so long, and our District Attorney thinks that however legal it may be for the three counties named to pay it is not legal for Colusa, and the Anti-Debris Association may conclude that the very best way to get help is to let a few millions of dollars of damage be done on the upper river.

AS TO AN ARMY. Stockton Independent: Many who adhere to the theory of a small army, and who are in favor of a "well bred, soon wed," are quickly married.

"I had female complaints so bad that it caused me to have hysterical fits; my head was as many as nine in one day. "Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and it has been a year since I had an attack.

Mrs. Edna Jackson, Pearl, La.

If Mrs. Pinkham's Compound will cure such severe cases as this surely it must be a great medicine—there any sufferer foolish enough not to give it a trial?

WANTED—A case of bad health that R.P.A.N.S. will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the words R.P.A.N.S. on the package and accept no substitute. R.P.A.N.S. is for 4 cents or twelve packets for 45 cents, may be had at every drug store. Ten samples and one hundred testimonials will be mailed to any address for 3 cents, forwarded to the Ripley Chemical Co., No. 12 Spruce St., New York.

other nations unjust. Uncle Sam carries letters for 2 cents over an area larger than all Europe. Great Britain's postoffice pays over \$13,000,000 a year, but England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales could fit into one of our States.

Unfortunate Initials. Miss Nellie I. Taylor and Paul D. Quilgas were engaged, and Nellie was out of town for a few days. They exchanged the following telegrams, and thoughtlessly signed them by their initials only.

"Dear Nellie: Come home to me. "P. D. Q." "Dear Paul: I am coming, my love. "N. I. T."

There are hundreds of places in Sacramento to which you can telephone for Buffalo Lager Beer. It's not necessary to come to us. Get it from your grocer. Price the same in either case.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

POSTAL SERVICE. Marysville Democrat: The United States is the only great nation in the world whose postoffice does not pay a profit to the Government. In 1896 the total receipts of the postal service from all sources were less than \$83,000,000; the total expenditures were over \$84,000,000. The deficiency was in excess of \$1,000,000. The chief reason for the deficiency is the liberal attitude taken by the nation toward second class matter. But as this is construed as an educative power, the deficiency may be justified. Many students of political questions declare there is no real reason why the Postal Department serving the needs of the people should be expected to pay, any more than should other branches of the service. The immense domain of the United States is a factor that makes this invidious comparison in expense with

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought. CASTORIA. 900 DROPS. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS - CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Recipe of Old Dr. S. J. H. Fletcher. Pumpkin Seed, Licorice, Sassafras, etc. A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. The Simple Signature of J. C. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK. At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

ORDINANCE NO. 66. Granting a Franchise to John Soto to Conduct, Operate and Maintain a Public Ferry across the Sacramento River at Freeport. The Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County do ordain as follows: Section 1. There is hereby granted to John Soto a franchise to conduct, operate and maintain a ferry across the Sacramento River, at Freeport, for the period of twenty (20) years. Said ferry to run from the town of Freeport in the county of Sacramento at a point on the eastern or right bank of the Sacramento River adjacent to the lands of D. R. Hunt in Sacramento County and about Three Hundred (300) feet below the northern boundary line of said Hunt's tract of land, thence across said river and landing on the western or left bank of said river at a point adjacent to the lands of said John Soto, in Yolo County, about One Hundred and Twenty-five (125) feet above the southern boundary line of said John Soto's lands. Section 2. The following shall be the rates of toll for said ferry, viz.: 4-horse rig each way, 40 cents; 2-horse rig each way, 25 cents; single rig each way, 25 cents; saddle horse each way, per head, 10 cents; horse cattle or horses each way, per head, 1 cent; foot passengers each way, per head, 10 cents. Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force fifteen (15) days from and after its passage. Adopted this 15th day of June, 1899, by the following vote: Ayes—Morrison, Jenkins and Curtis. Nays—Gillis and McLaughlin. Attest: W. M. CURTIS, Clerk of said Board. (Seal.) W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk of said Board. By R. H. Gallup, Deputy. (Endorsed.) Filed June 7, 1899. W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk of said Board. By R. H. Gallup, Deputy. jell-17 Notice of Election of Trustees. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento, State of California, made on the 8th day of June, 1899, an election will be held on the 15th day of July, 1899, in Reclamation District No. 51, for the purpose of electing three Trustees of said district. Said election will be held at Houston's Hall in the town of Courtland, County of Sacramento, and the polls will be opened at ten o'clock a. m. and will close at four o'clock p. m. of said 15th day of July, 1899. JESSE L. D. GREENE, Trustees. ONLY ONE DOLLAR YEAR—THE WEEKLY UNION. The best weekly.

Reliable and enterprising Sacramento Dealers. SOMETHING NEW. Call at low & Miller's, plumbers and tinners, 1230 J street, and see what it is. "This our 'Ideal' mill."

Beer by wire. There are hundreds of places in Sacramento to which you can telephone for Buffalo Lager Beer. It's not necessary to come to us. Get it from your grocer. Price the same in either case. Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

LAUNDRY! LAUNDRY!! We have a Hospital Mangle, and we return your linen soft and in good condition. By sending your soiled pillow slips, towels, table cloths and napkins to us you will greatly reduce your household bills, and will be right pleased with our work. UNION LAUNDRY, Tenth and O streets.

HAMMER'S PHARMACY Hammer's famous soda water, with shaved ice, is now in full blast. Cream soda, 5c. Fourth and K streets.

PACIFIC GROVE BAKERY If you want bread as near home-made as any baker can make it, buy our Domestic. Also, all kinds of breads, pies and cakes. For a special price, we have a delicious white yeast cake. Both phones RICE BR08, 323 J.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS. Cronan & Wissemann, 830 K Street and 1108-1110 Third Street, Sacramento, Cal.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, Brandy and Champagne. EBNER BROS. COMPANY, 116-118 K Street, Front and Second, Sacramento.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Wines and Liquors. Tel. 392. HUGH CASEY, Importer and Wholesale Wines and Liquors. Prop. Eagle Soda Works, 215 K Street, Sacramento.

LIQUORS, WINE, BEER, ETC. JIM & HARRY'S, Bud Matheny, T. E. Kennedy, Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 1009 THIRD STREET.

PALISADE SALOON, 321 K Street. HARLAN BROS., Proprietors Western Hotel Building.

PORTLAND BEER AT BAUER & KOENECKE, Successors to Wissemann's Saloon, 1020 Fourth Street, J and K.

LAFAYETTE HALL 316 K Street. Celebrated for its steam and lager beer. Billiards and billiard tables, open day and night. White Labor Cigars.

GRUHLER'S 529 J Street, Sugar Beer on draught, GUS CAMPBELL, Proprietor. GAMBRINUS' 620 K Street, Miller & Buerger, HALL CIGARS, Steam and Lager.

FIFTH AVE. SALOON FIFTH ST. and K and Good cold steaks and beer always on tap. P. H. STEINER, Proprietor.

ORDINANCE NO. 66. Granting a Franchise to John Soto to Conduct, Operate and Maintain a Public Ferry across the Sacramento River at Freeport.

Notice of Election of Trustees. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento, State of California, made on the 8th day of June, 1899, an election will be held on the 15th day of July, 1899, in Reclamation District No. 51, for the purpose of electing three Trustees of said district. Said election will be held at Houston's Hall in the town of Courtland, County of Sacramento, and the polls will be opened at ten o'clock a. m. and will close at four o'clock p. m. of said 15th day of July, 1899. JESSE L. D. GREENE, Trustees.

HIGH GRADE BUTTER. WOODLAND, POTLAND OR K. A. & NONE AS GOOD. WOOD, CURTIS & CO., General Wholesale Agents. Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Etc. Headquarters for Creamery Products, Eastern and California. 117 to 125 J Street.