

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION. A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

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UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES. At Thomas W. McLaughlin & Co's Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.

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

Weather Forecast. Northern California: Fair Thursday, except partly cloudy or foggy along the coast in the morning; fresh westerly winds.

NOTHING NEW IN THE WATER DEBATE.

There has been no time in the consideration of the water supply question for Sacramento—and the agitation has been on these twenty-five years and more—when there have not been before the people more than two propositions. Long before the driven well question took form such as it now has there was the proposition to bring water from the mountains and even from the Coast Range. It was discussed in all its phases during many a year. We recall that the Livermore years and years ago argued in favor of water from behind their dam above Folsom and also from their Amador ditches. The water system of Amador County was considered as a possible source of supply long ago, but was condemned, as all ditch schemes have been by the almost unanimous voice of public opinion.

We remember that at one time the idea of tunneling and bringing water from Lake Tahoe to supply Sacramento, San Francisco and intermediate places was seriously considered, and some surveys were actually made by Engineer Von Schmidt. The piping of water from Blue Canyon sections and from similar localities was long debated, and the late Creed Hayward, while a citizen of Sacramento, was an earnest and public advocate of a scheme to bring water from the region of Placerville. Another scheme urged and debated was the enclosing of a great space in the old bed of the American River, sinking within it to the gravel beds, and by sand and gravel filtration securing a water supply. A modification of that suggestion was to drive wells within such enclosure and another was to well-filter into the great basin to be created.

The driven wells proposition on the east side is not new either. Twenty years ago and more it was urged as a feasible by the Rosses, father and son, by the late C. T. Wheeler, Judge S. C. Denison and many others. Later, the well proposition was vigorously debated by the City Improvement Association, which approved the source and urged its adoption, and later still we had an east side water campaign and vote. The Improvement Association, be it remembered, was thoroughly conversant with mountain supply sources, the lake, river and ditch plans, the Amador and Auburn, the Yuba and the Blue Canyon suggestions, and with the scheme for bringing in water from above Folsom by damming the American, or some of its tributaries. Members of that association still living verify this statement.

Sand bed and mechanical filtration have had least attention in all this quarter of a century of debate, but both have been considered. It will be recalled that the late Mathew Cook was an earnest and constant advocate of mechanical filtration, and repeatedly presented the subject to the people, pointing out that he could construct a filter sufficiently large, or a series of them, to meet the demand of the city. It is perfectly fair to say, however, that in the earlier filtration debates the coagulate method was not touched upon. We do not recall that any one until lately suggested the employment of alum as an aid in city supply by filtration. That is an entirely new proposition so far as this city's water supply is concerned.

At no time, then, has intelligence in this city moved upon so low a plane regarding a water supply for this city, that it considered only river or well. The people have, in fact, been deluged with debate concerning all possible sources for a water system. The plans and schemes have from time to time taken new forms, but the original sources have remained as they are today, have all been considered year after year, and we are not one whit more advanced than we were in the beginning, save that we know more about sand bed and mechanical filtration, since knowledge of those methods has much enlarged in recent years.

Now this subject is again before the people, and has been referred to a competent investigating committee. Backed by all that has been done, by all inquiry of the past and commissioned to go to the bottom of the subject new and investigate all schemes thoroughly and in the lights of the past and the present, we ought to arrive at something positive. The investigation ought to result in something definite. It should give us a basis for work in the line of actual accomplishment. The investigation must be thorough, impartial, judicial and perfectly open and unsecretive. When it is complete and the findings are in, the people should select, resolve and order the great beneficent work to begin. In short, what the people now demand is something more than report. After that they want immediate action in some direction, and no more procrastination.

Sacramento has reached such a stage of importance, has so developed before the State, has arrived so close upon the time when she must decide whether she is to step forward and upward, or permit rival cities to out-

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Under the Spanish rule of hundreds of years, never did July come without the yellow fever becoming epidemic in Havana. Under but a few months of American domination such have been the sanitary precautions taken and rules enforced that July has come and nearly gone with no epidemic of yellow fever in that city. There have been a few cases, and but few of these have proved fatal. There is not by one-third as much yellow fever in the entire island of Cuba now as there was at the same time every year under Spanish indolence, filth and disregard of the commonest sanitary precautions. If, when time shall have permitted, we are able to remove this menace to our southern coast, mainly by our domination in Cuba, the result will compensate for all the cost and sacrifices of the late war with Spain.

A PROTECTORATE IMPOSSIBLE. Mr. Bryan says he wants the United States to treat the Philippines as it is treating Cuba; that he would have our troops withdrawn, the independence of the Philippines recognized and an American protectorate extended over them.

All which sounds loudly, but it is utterly visionary. Other nations have rights in the Philippines. They have citizens, subjects and property there and these are entitled to protection. These nations look to us to afford such protection. If we withdraw and say to all others stand aside, we will protect the independence of these Philippines, foreign states would disregard our warning and themselves send in forces to guard their rights.

The outcome would be permanent occupation of the islands by these European powers. They would divide the spoil among them; the temptation to do so is even now very great and no slight pretext they would do it regardless of the position of Aguinaldo and the recognition of the independence of the Philippines by us, since there is no such government to recognize as would command the respect of a foreign state. On this subject the Portland "Oregonian" well says:

Nor can we permit Cubans or Filipinos to do as they please, assure them of our protection and give notice to other nations to keep "hands off." Endeavoring to protectate both the Cubans and the Filipinos would have all the aggressive insolence of irresponsibility, and none of the prudence and caution that must keep in check those who know they will be held to account for their acts. Consequently they would quickly embroil us with other nations. A protectorate, then, is impossible. We cannot undertake to protect Cubans or Filipinos against that outside interference which their insolence, injustice and violence would surely provoke. If we are to have the responsibility, the right and power of control must go with it. If we are to have it, we could, indeed, turn tail and sneak away, with loss of national prestige and self-respect, confessing ourselves weaklings, cowards and poltroons; but that we are not likely to do. Yet we could better afford to do it, and we should do it, rather than take upon ourselves to protectate over these people, against the world, while guaranteeing their independence and renouncing our power of control over them. Mr. Bryan talks on this subject also with his usual shallowness. Glib and shallow is all his speech. Independence for Cubans and Filipinos and protection by the United States, with responsibility on our hands yet no right of control, are absolutely inconsistent things. Independence for them cannot mean dependence by them on the United States for protection; and responsibility on our part can have no ground to stand on unless they are subject to our national authority. Only the socialist in statecraft would attempt to solder such impossibilities.

The Archbishop of Manila is a gem of intolerance. He issued an order threatening excommunication of all newspaper proprietors who dared to publish in their columns Masonic notices or notices of Protestant services. One publisher has dared to notify the Archbishop that if he brought about a religious disturbance he would be bundled out of the islands like any other disturber. Presumably that had a beneficial effect. But the Archbishop is nowhere beside the Filipino priest who announced that he had assumed the office of Archbishop and proposed to have the Catholic churches in the Philippines to out loose from the church authority in Spain and form an independent jurisdiction. That priest is an insurgent, of course. The genuine Archbishop has how excommunicated his rival and there the matter stands. These troublesome priests find fire, ere long, that under the Stars and Stripes religious freedom is guaranteed to all men, and that into the Philippine question no religious question will be allowed to intrude.

The story is published that ex-Secretary Whitney has gone to Europe as a Democratic missionary to induce Admiral Dewey to accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. It is manufactured out of the whole cloth. Mr. Whitney, a shrewd, able and far seeing man, one of the strongest and wisest men of his party, has not thus suddenly become a clotted fool. Nor has the Democracy, groping for power as it is, such an aggregation of consummate asses, as to send out an envoy on any such tom-fool errand. It will not be likely to repeat the experiences of 1872.

An important decision of interest to publishers is that reported recently in Massachusetts, where it was held that publication pending trial of an action, calculated to prejudice the jury and prevent a fair trial, was contempt for which a corporation could be cited to answer.

THE NEW RAIL ON PROTECTION.

Contra Costa Gazette: Prosperity is identified with the Dingley law. The Wilson law belongs to a period of deep depression and business disaster. Its predecessor, the McKinley tariff law, was attended with the greatest expansion in foreign commerce known up to that time, but far surpassed since the Dingley law went into operation. These are facts established in official statistics, open to all and easily understood at a glance. After the amazing fiasco in the Wilson law Democrats are disposed to take circuitous roads to assail the protective system. Their latest plan is to attack it under the pretext that this is the best way to fight the trusts. The subtlety is extremely thin. In the McKinley law of 1890 was embodied a section that would have killed the trusts, but it was practically destroyed by the Democratic modification in the Wilson law of 1894. Those who look for the fostering influence that saved the trusts must search for it in the Wilson law, which gave free range to trusts unengaged in the importing trade. The preceding Republican tariff law prohibited all trusts under penalty of heavy fine and imprisonment. The clause would be in force to-day if a Democratic Congress had not demoralized it in framing that hideous failure, the Wilson law.

Ukiah Republican Press: The tinplate joke is buried so deep that no free trade paper will ever attempt to resurrect it. When all the newspapers record the fact that a 15 per cent rise in the wages of 30,000 tinplate workers has just been made, and that the same increase will probably affect 20,000 more, it is seen that "American made tinplate" is no longer a joke, but a very substantial and important reality. And the McKinley bill alone spoiled the joke that was cracked at its expense.

A LESSON. Oakland Enquirer: The speedy collapse of the street car strike in New York and Brooklyn shows how rash and ill-advised was its institution. So-called labor leaders, who lead unfortunate wage earners into a contest in which they have no chance, are the greatest pest which afflicts the laboring man, and if they are used as tools of Wall street speculators, as it is charged they were in this instance, their criminality takes on a still worse aspect. A good many hundred honest but misguided and misled workmen are being led by following foolish advice in this New York strike, and that is about the only result of the struggle.

TRUSTS AND PROTECTION. Contra Costa Gazette: Since it is settled that the Democratic outcry against trusts is intended to mask a fresh assault on protection it is well to consider the disturbance of prosperity implied by this movement. In former years and not long ago, the Democratic party contended that a protective law was an impassable bar to the growth of foreign trade. Current conditions prove that theory. American foreign trade is at high water mark. In six years our exports of manufactures have increased 10 per cent. They have quadrupled since 1870. Since 1890 there has been an increase in the foreign commerce of Germany and France, both protectionist countries, but no increase in free trade England. For fiscal year just closed the value of exports of American manufactures was \$355,000,000, an increase over the preceding year of \$44,000,000. The gain in iron and steel exports for the year was \$24,000,000. This enlargement of the export of manufactured articles, from its nature, a permanent advance. Harvests may fall and the demand for our food supplies fluctuate, but the wave of foreign trade coming to our factories is based on a continuous demand and is met by steady production.

LACK OF LABOREERS. Alameda Argus: Superintendent Fillmore has stated that the railroad company finds it difficult to get all the men it wants. Farmers report a scarcity of hands. Oakland fruit packers advertise for 700 women. Mechanics are universally busy. The industrial condition has not been as satisfactory in seven years. Men who want to work and can work are able to find something to do. This is the most substantial and undoubted sign of the return of prosperity. It ought to reassure those who thought the industrial end had come, and to confuse the theorist who laid the late stagnation to some national financial policy or lack of it. The only people who are not likely to relish the rehabilitated times are the calamity politicians, who declared that things would never go right till they got in, and who find themselves thoroughly discredited.

INTEREST LOWERED. San Jose Herald: The action of the Hibernia Bank of San Francisco in reducing its rate of interest on loans and the downward tendency of savings bank dividends, indicates that the supply of money is in excess of the demand. That ought to result in industrial expansion if it remains permanent. Such a movement will not be likely to affect the deposits of savings banks. Their deposits are largely those of people who distrust their ability to handle their own money either in active business operations or in making loans. But it must be recalled that the deposits of savings banks are not money withdrawn from circulation, but money put in circulation throughout the community whenever borrowers can see their way to use it, and quickened industry will tend to increase rather than diminish their deposits.

DISTRIBUTING THEIR WEALTH. Alameda Argus: Andrew Carnegie's statement that a man ought not to be rich and his determination to try and get rid of all his wealth before death overtakes him have been received with much incredulity. But there is certainly a growing disposition on the part of our rich to return some portions of their wealth to the community in which they made it. The list of magnificent bequests that have been made within a year will bring this view. Most of them have been made in favor of public institutions and charities. The late Robert C. Felts left \$1,500,000 to be distributed in this way. A careful computation of the money given within ten years by rich men and women to public charities and educational enterprises would make one of the most astounding of exhibits. This munificence is assuming an American largeness and is nearly a return to the attention and eliciting the admiration of foreign countries.

IMPERIALISM AND CHINA. Colusa Sun: Two powerful syndicates, one American and one English, have formed a combination in China, and each has the backing of its government, so that there may be said to be an Anglo-American alliance in the Orient. If we are to go into imperialism it may be as well to have an alliance with a nation that has the biggest ships and the biggest guns; and by the way, the biggest steamships left in the world are being built in England. The English-speaking people will give laws to the world; but a whole lot of the old fog notions of our respected ancestors will have to go the way of old rubbish—will have to fill the junk shops of history.

SIUNG A TRUST. Oregon Statesman: A Chicago man is suing a trust for destroying his business. Here is a suggestion that may lead to the destruction of the trusts. It is a rich prospective field for the lawyers. If the principle can be established that any man whose business is injured or destroyed by a trust is entitled to damages, the shrewd lawyers will make the most of it, and the trusts will be driven to the wall completely. And why not? If a railroad company injures a passenger, rendering him less capable of earning his living, he is entitled to damages. If a trust makes it impossible for a man to make his livelihood, by ruinous competition, inaugurated for the very purpose, why should it not be obliged to respond to him for damages. THE NEW RAIL ON PROTECTION. Contra Costa Gazette: Prosperity is identified with the Dingley law. The Wilson law belongs to a period of deep depression and business disaster. Its predecessor, the McKinley tariff law, was attended with the greatest expansion in foreign commerce known up to that time, but far surpassed since the Dingley law went into operation. These are facts established in official statistics, open to all and easily understood at a glance. After the amazing fiasco in the Wilson law Democrats are disposed to take circuitous roads to assail the protective system. Their latest plan is to attack it under the pretext that this is the best way to fight the trusts. The subtlety is extremely thin. In the McKinley law of 1890 was embodied a section that would have killed the trusts, but it was practically destroyed by the Democratic modification in the Wilson law of 1894. Those who look for the fostering influence that saved the trusts must search for it in the Wilson law, which gave free range to trusts unengaged in the importing trade. The preceding Republican tariff law prohibited all trusts under penalty of heavy fine and imprisonment. The clause would be in force to-day if a Democratic Congress had not demoralized it in framing that hideous failure, the Wilson law.

SCARCITY OF LABOR.

Laborers Cannot be Secured for Railroad Work. (S. F. Chronicle, July 26th). "We would willingly give \$1,000 or \$1,500 in cash to any man who would furnish us with 500 laborers to remain at work on the coast gap for three months," said a member of the engineering department of the Southern Pacific yesterday. "By that we mean good workmen—able to drive a team or handle a scraper. The lowest wages we are paying down there are \$1.75 a day. Witness my hand and the seal of this board, and I will be bound to pay the men on their board at the camp maintained by the company. We pay \$1.75 a day to a driver of a two-horse team, \$2 a day to a driver of a four-horse team, \$2.25 a day to a driver of a six-horse team, \$2 a day to plowholders, \$2 a day to wheelbarrow holders and extra high wages to especially good men for special work."

Such is the explanation given by the Southern Pacific, which alleges that it cannot get men to work on the coast road now building between Surf and Santa Barbara. Recently Second Vice President Crocker of the Southern Pacific announced that the gap would be delayed six months beyond May 1, 1900, because of the scarcity of laboring men. That means that the coast line will not have been completed and Santa Barbara given direct connection with San Francisco before next November for no other reason, although for more than ten years the people of Santa Barbara have lived in hopes of seeing that railroad completed immediately.

The claim has been made that the men were not properly cared for in the construction parties below Surf. Chief Engineer Crocker of the Southern Pacific declared that the laborers are living very much better than he ever did when he used to be out engaged in field surveys. Every man, he says, is supplied with a bunk in a building or a strong tent. Not one of them has been to sleep on the ground, as has been reported.

The Southern Pacific claims that there is no excuse for any man in San Francisco to complain that he cannot get work if he is able to do manual labor. If any man makes such an assertion the Southern Pacific says that he is either a stranger to this city and unfamiliar with the demands made upon the labor organizations for men for the railroad work, or he is an impostor who does not really want to work. The railroad claims that it gives free transportation to all the men who seek honestly desirous of working on the coast line, and that the majority of the men silently slip away soon after their arrival in camp, presumably to continue their wanderings into newer fields.

Enterprise in Tuolumne. The town of Carter is located in Tuolumne County, California, about eleven miles due east of Sonora, the County seat, and is the terminus of the Sierra Railway of California and the junction of that company's railroad with the railroad of the West Side Lumber and Lumber Company. The railroad system of the latter company will be completed for a distance of about fourteen miles this year, and will eventually embrace a mileage of about fifty miles. The extensive and modern saw mill and box factory of the West Side Lumber and Lumber Company is now in course of construction at the town of Carter. This plant will be equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances for the manufacturing of lumber and all timber by-products. Besides the saw mill proper, there will be erected this year a box factory, machine shop and dry kiln. The lumber and wood yards of the company will be at Carter. It is the intention of the West Side Lumber and Lumber Company to erect at present a plant of a capacity of about fifty million feet of lumber per annum. A plant of this magnitude will require, not only in the woods, but at the plant, a force of about 1,000 men.

A Happy Mother's Gratitude. [LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM No. 2678] "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have many, many thanks to give you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. After first confinement I was sick for nine years with prolapsus of the womb, had pain in left side, in small of back, a great deal of headache, palpitation of heart and nervousness. I felt so weak and tired that I could not do any work. I became pregnant again and took your Compound all through, and now have a sweet baby girl. I never before had such an easy time during labor, and I feel it was due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now able to do my work and feel better than I have for years. I cannot thank you enough."—Mrs. Ed. EHLINGER, DEVINE, TEX.

Wonderfully Strengthened. "I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier and Liver Pills and feel wonderfully strengthened. Before using your remedies I was in a terrible state; felt like fainting every little while. I thought I must surely die. But now, thanks to your remedies, those feelings are all gone."—MRS. EMILIE SCHNEIDER, 1244 HELEN AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

ALL NERVOUS WOMEN SHOULD TAKE PERUNA.

Mrs. Hannah Lind of 1132 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio, says: "I was for many years a victim of nervous prostration and neuralgia. I would have spells during which my suffering was great. All sorts of treatment was tried, from which I received little or no benefit. Doctors were employed and various kinds of medicines used. Ex-



Mrs. Hannah Lind.

cept to give temporary relief, there was no appreciable change in my condition. At last I was induced to try a bottle of Peruna, and, after using two bottles of this medicine, I found myself more improved than from all the other treatment I ever received." Miss Jennie Hawley, a well known contralto singer, says: "I regard Peruna as invaluable to singers and actresses." Thousands of women can give similar testimony to the benefit received from Peruna. No ailing woman should fail to try Peruna. One trial is sure to convince.

Sent for "Health and Beauty" written especially for women by Dr. Hartman. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Remember that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint, bilious colic, diarrhea and dysentery are each and all catarrh of the bowels. Catarrh is the only correct name for these affections. Per-ru-na is an absolute specific for these ailments, which are so common in summer. Dr. Hartman, in a practice of over forty years, never lost a single case of cholera infantum, dysentery, cholera, or cholera morbus, and his only remedy was Per-ru-na. Those desiring further particulars should send for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

900 DROPS. CASTORIA. For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. F. W. The Kind You Have Always Bought. CASTORIA. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HIGH GRADE BUTTER. WOODLAND, DOUGLAS OR K. L. CREAMERIES. NONE AS GOOD. WOOD, CURTIS & CO., General Wholesale Agents. HEADQUARTERS FOR CREAMERY PRODUCTS, EASTERN AND CALIFORNIA BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC. 117 to 125 J Street. 117 to 125 J Street.

BEST WEEKLY ON THE COAST. ONLY \$1 A YEAR. THE WEEKLY UNION. Contains All the News of the 7-day Record-Union. STATE FAIR PRIVILEGES. BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE BETTING PRIVILEGES OF THE PROGRAM FRIVILEGES AND THE STATE FAIR DAILY FOR THE STATE FAIR OF 1899, at the Secretary's office in Sacramento, at any time before FRIDAY, August 18, 1899, at 12 o'clock m. A whole Bookmaking and auction systems will be required for each day's racing, and two Paris Mutual boxes must be operated on each of such days. The bidder's percentage on both the Auction and Paris Mutual not to exceed 5 per cent. A certified check covering 25 per cent of the amount offered must accompany each bid. Remainder payable September 24, 1899. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. A. B. SPRICKLES, President. Peter J. Shields, Secretary. 1245-7

ALL AILMENTS OF MEN CURED. These specialists have the largest practice and best equipped medical institution on the Coast. Consult Early with Dr. J. H. Beck and advice free at office or by mail. All letters confidential. 731 MARKET ST., San Francisco.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

BY THE DECREE OF FORECLOSURE made and entered in the Superior Court of the County of Sacramento, State of California, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, and an order of said court, dated said day and the 21st day of July, A. D. 1899, in an action therein pending, wherein Annie Schreiber is plaintiff and W. F. Kiers and the Sacramento Building and Loan Association, a corporation, are cross-defendants, and the said Annie Schreiber is cross-complainant, and W. F. Kiers and the Sacramento Building and Loan Association, a corporation, are cross-defendants, the undersigned heretofore named and directed to sell the real and personal property described in the said decree, which is described as follows, to-wit:

Three (3) shares of the capital stock of the Sacramento Building and Loan Association, a corporation, represented by Certificate No. 246 of the Nineteenth Series of the capital stock of said Association, and dated the 21st day of May, A. D. 1896; also, all that certain real property situated in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, State of California, known, designated and described the south half of Lot No. Four in the block or square bounded by Eighteenth and Nineteenth and T and U streets, in the city of Sacramento, as laid down upon the official map or plan of the said city, together with all the improvements thereon and all the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1899, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., in front of the Court House, at the corner of Seventh and U streets in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, State of California, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the property described personal and real property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said decree.

Dated July 17th, A. D. 1899. MALCOLM WATKINS, Commissioner of the Superior Court of the County and State aforesaid. HOLL & DUNN, Attorneys for Cross-Complainant. 1212-14TH

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Sacramento, State of California. In the matter of the estate of FRANCIS COX, deceased. Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, and the Courtroom of said Court, at the Court House in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Francis Cox, deceased, and for hearing the application of said William E. Johnson, executor of said estate, for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 12th day of July, 1899. (Seal.) W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk. By E. H. Gallup, Deputy. 1212-14TH. Hiram W. Johnson and Peter J. Shields, Attorneys for Executor. Endorsed: Filed July 12th, 1899. By E. H. Gallup, Deputy. 1212-14TH. EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF KNUTE MOE, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, George B. Dean, G. F. Dickerson and D. J. Mannix, executors of the last will and testament and estate of Knute Moe, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of publication of this notice, to the said executors, at the law office of Grove L. Johnson, Roll Building, Sacramento, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Sacramento, State of California. GEORGE B. DEAN, G. F. DICKERSON, D. J. MANNIX, Executors of the estate of Knute Moe, deceased. Dated at Sacramento, Cal., June 26, 1899. Grove L. Johnson, attorney for estate. 1212-14TH

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Placer, State of California.—Probate. In the matter of the estate and guardianship of SADIE TOWLE, a minor. Notice of Sale of Real Estate. Notice is hereby given in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Placer, State of California, made on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1898, in the matter of the estate of said minor, that the undersigned, Sadie Towle, guardian of the person and estate of said minor, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, all her share of the United States, and subject to company of said minor, and all the right, title, interest and claims of the said Sadie Towle, a minor, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situated and being in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, State of California, bounded and described as follows: The several forty-eighth (48) part share or interest of said minor in and to the east 42 feet of lot No. 1, block A, corner of Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, together with the improvements thereon. Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, in gold coin of the United States; deed at expense of purchaser. Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of the sale, and all bids or offers must be in writing, and left at the office of Lardner & Burns, Attorneys-at-Law, Court Street, Alameda County, California, or delivered to the undersigned personally at Towle, Placer County, California. Dated July 17, 1899. ELVA W. TOWLE, Guardian of the Person and Estate of Sadie Towle, a minor. Lardner & Burns, Attorneys for Guardian. 1212-14TH

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

THE ABLE AND ENTERPRISING Sacramento Dealers.

PACIFIC GROVE BAKERY. If you want bread as near home as any baker can make it, buy our Domestic. Also all kinds of bread, cakes and pastries. For a specialty, try our "Sunshine" bright yellow cake. Both "Sunshine" RICE BROS. 322 J.

OPERA COFFEE Parlor. Our celebrated coffee can not be beaten. Coffee and cakes 10 cents. Call and give the new place a try. Corner of 2nd and K st., Clunie Block. Open day and night.

CHAS. STODARUS, Dealer in coal of all kinds, coke and charcoal, hay and grain. Fifteenth and K streets. Both 'phones.

PLUMBING NEWS. Carlow will make it an object to those wanting anything in that line. 1229 J. Tel. Cap. 445.

LADIES! YOUR BATH is important. For a good one, scrupulous. Also, all kinds of bread, cakes and pastries. For a specialty, try our "Sunshine" bright yellow cake. Both "Sunshine" RICE BROS. 322 J.

I HAVE MOVED TO 1889 H. Pets cleaned by steam; also, sewed fitted and laid. P. A. BYRNES. Cap. telephone 225, 2 bells. Always on time.

LISTEN HERE! OUR PIE increases, as people appreciate it. We use selected stock, put up in a thorough and clean manner. T. T. & S. N. New York City.

TO GENTLEMEN. WE ARE better work every day. Have your shirts, collars and cuffs laundered here, for we use the best of soap. Satisfaction guaranteed. UNION LAUNDRY, Tenth and O Street.

SODA WATER. HAMMER'S orange, with phosphate, is famous blood refreshing; try it. 401 K Street.

I LOAN MONEY ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, pianos and furniture. Personal attention. Terms liberal. Confidential. EMIL STEINMANN, 1012 4th St.

OFFICE OF THE UNIFORM Board of National Guard of California, room 25, third floor, Mills building, San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1899. Circular No. 1. PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES. Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, Saturday, August 26, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing the National Guard of California with the following articles of clothing: caps and trousers; in such numbers as may be required from time to time by the board. In the opinion of the board not less than 3,500 of each; blouses, trousers and caps shall be required; of overcoats, 500 to 1,000.

Final deliveries to be made at Los Angeles for all articles until 12 o'clock, Saturday, August 26, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing the National Guard of California with the following articles of clothing: caps and trousers; in such numbers as may be required from time to time by the board. In the opinion of the board not less than 3,500 of each; blouses, trousers and caps shall be required; of overcoats, 500 to 1,000. Final deliveries to be made at Los Angeles for all articles until 12 o'clock, Saturday, August 26, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing the National Guard of California with the following articles of clothing: caps and trousers; in such numbers as may be required from time to time by the board. In the opinion of the board not less than 3,500 of each; blouses, trousers and caps shall be required; of overcoats, 500 to 1,000.

Deliveries for inspection as directed by the board to commence within sixty days after the signing of the contract, and to be completed within sixty days thereafter. Payments to the amount of twenty-five per cent will be made by check drawn upon the State Controller, against the special appropriation which the board is authorized to issue. Bids and warrants to be issued as each delivery is accepted. The remaining twenty-five per cent is to be paid in like manner on completion of contract. The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and to accept of these printed instructions to bidders, and blanks for proposals apply to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the National Guard Board, National Guard of California, room 25, third floor, Mills building, San Francisco.

GENERAL CONDITIONS. 1. The whole or any portion of the supplies may be bid for, but proposals are only desired for the full amount of the amount of the bid for the articles proposed for, which amount must be included in case of failure to enter into contract as is hereinafter specified. The successful bidder will be bound to enter into a contract with the said Uniform Board, National Guard of California, and these forms only must be used in making proposals. 2. All deliveries will be subject to inspection before acceptance. 3. Printed proposals and proposals will be furnished from this office on application, and these forms only must be used in making proposals. 4. Proposals must be prepared in strict accordance with the requirements in this circular, and a copy of the same must be attached thereto, and form part of the proposal. 5. Proposals must, in all cases, be accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the Recorder of the board, in the amount of the bid for the articles proposed for, which amount must be included in case of failure to enter into contract as is hereinafter specified. The successful bidder will be bound to enter into a contract with the said Uniform Board, National Guard of California, and these forms only must be used in making proposals. 6. Specifications of articles advertised for are hereto attached. 7. Numbers and prices should be written out in words as well as expressed in figures. 8. A complete sample of each article bid upon must be furnished by each bidder, also a sample of each item of material used in the making of the same, not less than one-eighth (1/8) yard of each variety of cloth used. 9. Any one submitting a proposal as the agent of another, or of others, must file with it legal evidence of his authority to do so.

JOHN H. DICKINSON, Major General, N. G. President. A. D. CUTLER, Col. N. G. C. (retired). G. L. GIBSON, Capt. N. G. Recorder. Lieut. Col. N. G. C. Recorder. 1212-14TH