

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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

Weather Forecast: For Northern California: Fair Saturday; continued cool weather; probably light frost in the morning; light northerly winds; showers may occur along the coast north of Cape Mendocino Saturday afternoon and night.

OUTCOME OF THE WATER STORAGE CONVENTION.

Not the most sanguine expected the water storage convention to evolve details in all completeness for carrying out the purposes for which the convention was called. The most that was anticipated was that the convention would effect permanent organization of a body to carry on a work, the general lines of which would be indicated by the creating body. This, in fact, is what has been done.

When the convocation got down to work it was discovered, indeed it was known such would be the case, that there were conflicting interests and ideas represented in the body which must be harmonized, else the convention would prove a total failure. It is not to be said that any of these ideas were worthy of condemnation out of hand. In each suggested plan to conserve water storage and the resultant benefits to flow to river navigation, forest preservation, power promotion, irrigation, etc., there are undeniable virtues.

The convention, therefore, probably did the best now attainable in effecting a compromise by which conflicting ideas and interests were brought into agreement for plans of action. These plans call for the permanency of the California Water and Forest Association; upon the commitment of its powers in the interim of its sessions to an advisory council large in number and widely representative; to the erection by that council of an Executive Board to carry out its directions and administer the affairs of the organization.

To these two bodies, the advisory and executive, is committed the momentous and exceedingly onerous task of so educating public thought upon the subject of water conservation for all purposes desired that it will presently be so receptive of the details of the various means to be employed and the ends to be attained as to respond broadly and liberally to the demand that will follow for State, national and individual action.

Great as will be the work thus committed, it is conceivable that it may be accomplished, and that the public judgment can be so informed and instructed upon the subject that the way will be opened with comparatively little promise of after difficulty in attaining the legislative and executive ends in view.

The general policy established by the convention and upon which its advisory and executive boards must proceed is the result of concession, compromise and a harmonizing of views, all of which looked to great good in some direction intimately related to the conservation of water storage and use. The State and national schemes debated prior to the assembling of the convention may be said to have both been preserved, if not in their original integrity, yet in such form as to make each a living subject for thought and wise advising. The convention, in fact, mingled the ideas for the output of State, national and private energy for the accomplishment of the ends in view.

The purposes of the movement as set forth in the resolutions or platform of the convention may be thus summed up: To promote the education of the public upon the whole subject involved, in order to command united and intelligent co-operation of the people, for the reclamation of the arid domain, public and private, conservation and economical and just distribution of the waters, and for the development of the arid, semi-arid and humid districts, and the preservation and conservation of forest growth.

To attain these ends it is proposed to favor flood water storage reservoir construction by the Federal Government, for flood protection, conservation of navigation of streams, and to prevent the waste due to overflow.

The construction of storage reservoirs by the Federal Government for irrigation and for reclamation to settlement of arid lands.

Leasing of public grazing lands to adjacent settlers, the proceeds to be applied by the State and Territorial jurisdictions where collected, to irrigation development. Where the local jurisdiction has no engineering bureau the office of leasing and expenditure to devolve upon the Federal Government.

To move upon Congress for generous legislation for preservation of the forests, the reforesting of denuded lands, the conservation of water and lumber supplies and the resulting conservation of forest interests and the utilization of our lumbering resources.

To secure by national commission adjustment of conflicts over a use of the water of interstate rivers.

The expansion of forest reserves adjacent to the water shed of streams.

Assumption by the State of control of lands as delegated to it by the Federal Government, and expenditure of

the revenues under engineering direction, supplementing funds from the Federal Government by appropriations of its own for storage of flood waters—the detail of this plan being elaborately set forth with its guards and provisions for examination, estimates of cost of the proposed storage, drainage, irrigation, etc.

The society to work in collaboration with the National Government in irrigation, storage, forestry, etc., the details of such collaboration being specifically set forth in the platform of the convention.

It is also provided that pending action by the State, the State University be requested to engage in inquiry work and investigation, to supplement the data gathered by Federal departments and bureaus, the society pledging the University to meet the actual cost of such supplemental labor.

It was also provided that the State shall be urged to adopt irrigation laws that will vest in the user the right to use water for irrigation, and that such use be appurtenant to the land irrigated—the beneficial use to be the measure of the right.

To secure legislation for the determination of controversies and conflicts concerning the waters of any stream in the State before a tribunal to be provided by law. To make such determination a matter of record, that thereafter the statute of limitations may preclude revival of such controversies over water rights, and that residuary waters be made available for further use under conditions the laws may impose.

To promote the passage of laws that will insure private capital already, or to be invested in development, storage and distribution of water a reasonable return for the investment, and thus encourage further investment.

That the society will labor for legislation that will conserve the preservation, erection and superintendence of easements, jetties and embankments and other works of protection on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and for legislation to extend such works to the tributaries of those rivers.

To endeavor to secure the preservation and continuation by State authorities of works commenced for the reclamation and improvement of the two rivers, and to labor to secure the co-operation of the Federal Government to these ends.

Such is the work mapped out. It will be seen that it is magnificent in its proportions; that it demands the wisest counsels, the highest exercise of statesmanlike qualities of mind, the most discreet and far-seeing judgment, and the most patient devotion by the committees through which these labors are to be conducted.

It is not now necessary to pass upon the plans and schemes thus outlined. Divisions of sentiment and judgment will arise concerning them. Ample time is available for their more deliberate consideration. It must suffice for the present to say that they demand respectful and profound consideration by the people; that it is essential that harmony shall prevail in the bodies which are to present them to the people in elaboration. Such a momentum has been gained for the movement generally as should not only be not lost, but steadily augmented, to the end that the highest possible beneficence may be visited upon the State in consequence in the shortest possible time compatible with wisdom and justice.

Now that wireless telegraphy has been demonstrated to be really—at present within rather narrow limits—its true—we may hope that the promise of smokeless coal will be realized also. We are told that experiment and invention have gone so far as to warrant expectation that the desired end has been attained, namely the probability of a method of using coal for fuel without the discomforts of smoke from it. A process is promised us that will give us just that blessing, for a blessing it will be, not only at every hearth where coal is used, but upon rail and steamship, and above all in the great manufacturing centers. The tests of processed coal in England have given every encouragement to the hope. By a mixture of coal dust, pine and caustic lime, it is said that only a trace of smoke is found in combustion. We do not go frequently to England for inventions but if John Bull has worked successfully to the end in view, all coal burning nations will call him blessed, and none more sincerely than the people of the United States.

The New York "World," which could not get upon any other side of a question than that opposed to the policy of a Republican Administration, intimates that "benevolent assimilation" is about to do for the Samoans. That is to say, that we should abandon our rights in the South Seas and permit the Samoans to go on cutting one another's throats, since they have the natural right to be let alone to relapse into cannibalism and a worse savagery than they have heretofore known. The fact is that we are going to do a blessed thing in saving the Samoans from themselves.

People have not thought upon it much because it is a subject that only the few have accurate information upon, but it has developed that the war in South Africa has affected a considerable American trade badly. Our exports to that section have been so considerable that their stoppage now is really something grave and serious. Our exports having swelled to over \$14,000,000 for the South African States, are probably to decline to one-third that figure during the continuation of the war.

President McKinley struck the right key when he said the other day "All hostilities will cease in the Philippines when those who commenced them stop." That's it. Let those who began this war manifest a disposition to cease fighting and the Government of the United States will have no reason for continuing the advance of its arms.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Yreka Journal: Our Democratic friends who follow Bryan are very inconsistent in their opposition to President McKinley's expansion views. While condemning McKinley for maintaining the orders of Congress, they have nothing to say against Congress. Neither do they find fault with Admiral Dewey, who openly indorses the holding of the Philippines, in fact would like to run him as a Democratic candidate for President.

A MOTTO. Stockton Appeal: The Stockton High School pupils in adopting as their motto the worldly-wise saying "You'll be lonesome if you're good," displayed a conception of life hardly complimentary to the high moral influence which the "Mall" is supposed to exert over the inhabitants of the Slough City.

Los Angeles Express: Among the associations made by Mr. Bryan during the campaign of 1896 was one that the additional supply of gold could not go above \$46,000,000 annually. In 1898 the gold mines of the United States, South Africa and Australia produced over \$208,000,000 and that was only about 75 per cent. of the product of the world. The rate of increase hereafter will be much larger than in the past. Bryan's contention has been swept away and his assertions proven false.

"BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED." Alameda Argus: The ladies interested in any of the several "new movements," when they write to the papers, are no doubt enthusiastic, as one is likely to be and should be who has discovered a great new truth; but if they would let their exuberance escape in other ways than through adjectives, their copy would be more valuable to the tyrant whose scepter is a blue pencil, and without doubt would be more likely to find a place "next to reading matter." For instance, some very worthy Oakland ladies call attention to their new School of Domestic Science, and proceed to explain that they have a new school kitchen "beautifully equipped." A beautiful equipment may be the new way, but it is hard to regard stoves, toasters, broilers, pots, kettles, egg-beaters and ranges as implements of beauty. If they are just serviceable utensils and the best obtainable for the purpose, they will do.

DEBS. Stockton Record: Eugene Debs is as bad as some editors in this region. He was the moving spirit in the riots of 1894, in which many men were killed. In his speech in Los Angeles recently he said: "I am candid enough to admit that I am too un patriotic to risk my life trying to murder my fellow man, but I am not too cowardly to risk my life in trying to save humanity. War is murder." How sensitive he is when blood is shed in a cause in which he is not engaged, or which he has not espoused. His conscience is quickened when others offend and, like the editors referred to, he is unable to sleep and is not disturbed by the raising of offenses or the recollection of them.

THE ROBERTS CASE. Pomona Progress: The newspapers that are advocating, directly or indirectly, the seating of Polygamist Roberts in Congress, are placing themselves in a peculiar position. Mr. Roberts was convicted in 1886 under a law of Congress for living a polygamous life and served his term of imprisonment, but has not yet paid the fine of \$400 and the costs. He is still living in polygamy in open defiance of the laws of the United States. Under the law he is not eligible to a seat in Congress. The law of Congress, under which he was convicted of polygamy, makes a person so convicted ineligible to hold any office in Utah or under the Government of the United States. The State of Utah has repealed that law, but the national law remains in force, and as the Philadelphia "Times" says, "Mr. Roberts is no more eligible to a seat in Congress under the law than he would be if to-day a convict in prison."

THE ARMY. Stockton Independent: The army permitted by Act of Congress has been raised nearly to the limit and Adjutant General Corbin says that by December 1st over 65,000 of this army will be in the Philippines on its route for the islands. Before Congress adjourns next summer it is probable that some of this army will be returning to America for the Philippine rebellion will be disorganized and virtually ended. There may be and probably will be trouble with some of the wild tribes in the Philippines for many years to come, as the Government has had trouble with the Indian tribes for the past century. But there will be fewer causes of friction with Filipinos than with American Indians, because there is no prospect that white settlers will attempt to displace natives on the lands of the Philippines.

THE FLOOD-WATER QUESTION. Stockton Mail: In considering the subject of the storage of flood-waters there are some local illustrations of its importance which ought not to be overlooked. There is a tendency among men to be concerned in that which immediately affects their interests, and while the proposition to build storage dams ought not to be considered only from the low standpoint of local interest, yet the fact that San Joaquin County will be directly benefited by the plan will awaken sentiment in its favor.

Some people imagine that San Joaquin County would never want for water to irrigate her thirsty acres and one standing on the banks of her swollen streams in June might well entertain that opinion. But who does experience teach? During the present summer, when the alfalfa fields of the northern part of the county were withering for lack of moisture, a single pumping plant pumped the Mokelumne River practically dry. It is also well known that the test of the pumping plant at Woodbridge was not made, because when everything else was ready the river was not supplying water enough for a pump whose required capacity was only 30,000 gallons a minute. That was practically the condition of the river for weeks when irrigation was badly needed. Now, if one pump,

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throwing a stream sufficient to irrigate a comparatively small area of ground, was able to exhaust the water of one of the largest lateral streams in the valley, how much ought the volume of these streams to be increased in order to furnish sufficient water to irrigate all the entire area that would be benefited by irrigation? The answer to this question would give the data for calculating the number and size of the storage dams that ought to be built.

Another argument is suggested by numerous experiences of Stockton in time of high water. While it is not to be supposed that it will be possible to build dams of sufficient capacity to hold back all the waters of a flood, yet there have often been times when the controlling of a small fraction of a freshet would have prevented a vast amount of damage. The construction of these dams on a large scale will put into the hands of the State a leverage by means of which a control—not absolute, but sufficient to be of great value—will be exercised over floods that would otherwise be incalculable injury.

THE FOREST WASTE. Stockton Independent: The loss of \$20,000,000 annually by forest fires on the public lands is the most appalling and needless waste of valuable property owned by the Government. The indirect loss is much greater, because it means the destruction of water sources and the inevitable sterilization and depopulation of vast districts. The loss by forest fires on the public lands, according to the Commissioner, annually equals the total sum the Government paid Spain for the empire of the Philippines. And yet think of the platform and sanctum eloquence that is being exhausted on the twenty millions paid to Spain, and the dearth of interest in waste of our forest resources. Why cannot Congress take up this subject of forest preservation in a business-like, non-partisan way and stop the \$20,000,000 leakage? Did it ever occur to the average Congressman that it is a much more important question for the great West than the distribution of all the patronage in a whole administration?

TOO RELIGIOUS. Fresno Republican: Kipling has been criticized for many things, but it has remained for Dr. Andrews of Chicago, to condemn him as too religious. He has excluded from the Chicago schools on the ground that its reference to the Deity is out of place in a secular school. Dr. Andrews, to be consistent, should exclude most of the poetry and half the noblest prose in English literature. To keep the schools free from sectarianism is one thing, and a good one; to try to conceal from an intelligent generation so supremely important a historical fact as religion is another thing, and is simply stupid.

NOT THE OLD FIGHT. Topics, in Tulare Register: Senator Morgan of Alabama, insists that we are to have the old fight over again next year, McKinley and the gold standard on one side and Bryan and free silver on the other; that the expansion issue will have been settled before the campaign begins and there will be a fight over silver or no fight at all. In Topics' opinion if the Bryanites try to make silver the issue there will be no fight at all—not any worth speaking of. The people are so tired, you know.

LIVING UP TO IT. Calaveras Chronicle: Mr. Bryan, in his capacity as dictator of the Democratic party, ordered the Democratic Senator to vote for confirmation of the Spanish treaty. That transfer of title imposed on the United States the duty of maintaining public order and repressing insurrection from which purpose Congress authorized the raising of new troops. The Administration is simply living up to its obligations.

A Singing Brakeman. Many Schuykill Valley commuters have pretensions for taking at night the 10:40 train from Broad street, so as to travel with the singing brakeman. This robust and humorous young man has a good baritone voice, and he sings the names of the stations. "I am," he declares, "the original singing brakeman. I have the field all to myself, but this will not endure. The Directors and big chiefs have been hit hard by my work, and it will not be long before all brakemen will be singers. Won't it be better so? Consider the ordinary brakeman. When he comes to Fifty-second street he grunts in a discordant, 'Hump-hump-to-ra-ra-hump!' The passengers can't understand that, and besides their ears are displeased. But I sing the station names clearly, now to the air of Lohengrin's swan song, now to the bird music of 'Siegfried,' and again to the intoxicating handkerchief motive of 'Tristan and Isolde.' The passengers look at me and smile. Sometimes they clap, stamp with the feet, cry 'Bravo' and 'Encore,' but I am obdurate, having my work to do, and give no encores."—Philadelphia Record.

Carl Zerrahn, the conductor, was born at Malchow, Mecklenburg, on July 28, 1826.

From Mrs. Vaughn to Mrs. Pinkham. [LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 64,987] "DEAR FRIEND—Two years ago I had child-bed fever and womb trouble in its worst form. For eight months after birth of babe I was not able to sit up. Doctors treated me, but with no help. I had bearing-down pains, burning in stomach, kidney and bladder trouble and my back was so stiff and sore, the right ovary was badly affected and everything I ate distressed me, and there was a bad discharge. I was confined to my bed when I wrote to you for advice and followed your directions faithfully, taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Liver Pills and using the Wash, and am now able to do the work of my household. I believe I should have done it if it had not been for your Compound. I hope this letter may be the result of benefiting some other suffering woman. I recommend your Compound to every one."—MRS. MARY VAUGHN, TRIMBLE, PULASKI CO., KY.

Many of these sick women whose letters we print were utterly discouraged and life was burden to them when they wrote to Lydia E. Pinkham, and without charge of any kind received advice that made them strong, useful women again.

PARKER'S HEMORRHOID EXTRACT cleanses and soothes the part. Promotes a regular growth of new tissue and restores the normal condition of the rectum. It is the only remedy that cures. Price 25c. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICKEN'S ROYAL DIAMOND BRAND PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. Best Always Reliable. Cures all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Dropsy, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Migraine, Stomachic, Nervous Headache, After-effects of Grippe, Palpitation of the Heart, Pale and Sallow Complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

THE WEEKLY UNION—THE BEST weekly on the coast.

How One Mother Saved Her Daughter. The first critical period in a woman's life comes at the passing of her girlhood. How to preserve the daughter's health at this crisis is the problem that confronts every mother of girls. Mrs. J. M. Riggs, of Carterville, Mo., solved the problem. She says: "My daughter Josie during the winter of 1897-98, suffered a complete breakdown in health. She was thin and pale, had no appetite, and was so weak that she was unable to walk to school. Those who knew her condition said that she was in the first stages of consumption. Shortly after school closed, on the advice of a neighbor, we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The effect on her condition was marvelous. Before she had taken half a box her condition was improved, and she kept on gaining appetite, strength and flesh until she was entirely well. "She took three bottles of the pills and to-day there is not a healthier, more robust looking girl in Carterville. She is fatter and healthier than ever before in her life." Mrs. J. M. Riggs. Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 15th day of October, 1898. Wm. Wolcott, Notary Public. From the Journal, Carterville, Mo.

CASTORA for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years.

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

Lea & Perrins' Sauce The Original Worcestershire. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. "Is adapted for every variety of dish—from Turtle to Beef, from Salmon to Steaks, to all of which it gives a famous relish." JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, N. Y.

Don't Send Money Away WHEN YOU CAN BUY EASTMAN'S KODAK 33 PER CENT. FROM LIST PRICES AT W. H. Eckhardt's, 609-611 K St

UNSIGHTLY GOLD CROWNS that disguise the countenance and repulsive to observers are no longer a necessity. Go to U. SMITH'S DENTAL LABORATORY, at Fifth and K streets, and have them enameled, then no one will know but what they are natural teeth. Gold crowns indicate frail constitutions. The better European class abhor them. The only place on earth where gold crowns are successfully enameled. This invention is meeting with great success. State of California, as designated on the map of said city, together with all the improvements thereon and the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and the rents, issues and profits thereof. Notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, A. D. 1899, at the hour of 10:15 o'clock a. m., in front of the Court House, at the corner of Seventh and I streets, in the city of Sacramento, State of California, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the above described real property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said decree.

For Seed RED RUSSIAN OATS, ... Re-cleaned Barley... WOOD, CURTIS & CO., 117 to 127 J Street.

TAXPAYERS! Notice of Commissioner's Sale. BY A DECREE OF FORECLOSURE, made and entered in the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, State of California, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1899, and an order of sale issued out of said court, and to the undersigned directed as Commissioner on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1899, in an action there pending wherein Sophie K. Duerig is plaintiff, and Ed D. Sheridan is defendant, the undersigned was commanded and directed to sell the real estate described in the said decree, and which real estate is described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north half of lot No. one (1), in the block bounded by E and G and Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, as designated on the map of said city, together with all the improvements thereon and the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and the rents, issues and profits thereof.

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THE WEEKLY UNION—THE BEST weekly on the coast.

EAGLESON'S Large Stock of Winter Underwear. From the best mills in the U. S. and Europe. Reliable Goods Low Prices. 717 K St., next Postoffice. Tu-Th-Sat.

Fire Sales. This adjustment sale of harness leather and horse goods damaged by smoke and water is too good a thing to last very long. The stock is being rapidly closed out at the greatly reduced prices and in a very few weeks it will be entirely gone. This week the following goods are specially marked at "way down," "must sell" prices. Twenty dozen of sweat pads, old price 40c to 65c; adjustment price, \$1.50 to \$4 per dozen. Twenty first-class stock saddles, which are perfect in workmanship and have the best Mexican trees. All guaranteed, but slightly spotted with water. Regular price from \$25 to \$50 each; adjustment price, \$15 to \$30. Fifteen boys' saddles, old price, \$7.50 to \$12; adjustment price, \$5 to \$8. Ten side saddles, old price \$10 to \$25; adjustment price, \$6 to \$22.50. A lot of riding bridles, old price, \$1.50 to \$10; adjustment, 75c to \$5. Riata's, old price, \$6 to \$10; damage price, \$4 to \$5. Quirts, old price from 75c to \$1.50 each; reduced to 50c to \$1 each. A lot of carry combs, marked down to 5c to 25c each. A lot of single buggy harness, not damaged but marked down; from \$5.50 to \$25. A few sets of double harness, only sprinkled by water, from \$25 to \$65; marked down to \$20 to \$30.

Regular Undamaged Goods. We have a very complete wholesale stock of saddlery hardware, shoe findings and all kinds of leathers. We are in no way hampered or connected with the saddlery trust which exists on this coast, and can make prices on many things in these lines considerably lower than those of the combine.

John T. Stoll, STOLL BUILDING, Fifth and K Streets.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS. Cronan & Wisseman, 230 K Street and 1105-1110 Third Street, Sacramento, Cal., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, Brandies and Champagnes.

EBNER BROS. COMPANY, 116-118 K Street, Front and Second, Sacramento. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Wines and Liquors. Tel. 384.

JIM & HARRY'S. Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 1009 THIRD STREET.

LAFAYETTE HALL 314 K St. Celebrated for its steam and lager beer, Billiards and pool free. Club rooms open day and night. White Labor Cigars.

GAMBRINUS' 230 K street, Mill-ler & Euerger, Cigars; Steam and Lager.

NEW WM. TELL SALOON. 212 J STREET, BEYOND THIRD AND FOURTH. Best of wines, liquors and cigars always on hand, and J. H. Custer's All Old Bourbon Whisky. Phone 224. LAKNER & SCHULER, Props.

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