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 00
For three months..... 1 50

Subscribers served by carriers at Fifteen cents per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal periodical dealers, newsmen and agents.

The Sunday "Record-Union," twelve pages, 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.

The Weekly Union, per year.....$1 00

These publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.

The best advertising mediums on the Pacific Coast.

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

RECORD-UNION TELEPHONES.

(Sunset.)

Editorial rooms.....Red 131
Business Office.....Black 131

(Capital.)

Editorial Rooms.....43
Business Office.....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—Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SANTA BARBARA—Hassinger's News Depot.

FRESNO—C. T. Cearley, 113 J street.

SANTA CRUZ—Cooper Brothers' News Depot.

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

EASTERN BUSINESS HOUSES.

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

Weather Forecast.

For Northern California: Cloudy Sunday; probably rain in northern portion; light northerly changing to southeasterly winds.

For Sacramento and vicinity: Cloudy Sunday; probably rain; southeasterly winds.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN INTERDEPENDENCE.

The recent and present talk of alliances and the late friendly expressions of the Emperor of Germany with reference to England and America, have quickened thought concerning the true relations between this country and the German Empire. When a European State makes advances toward us for closer relationship it may be taken as certain that there is behind it some undisclosed purpose, as the "Record-Union" pointed out on Tuesday in treating of the alliance talk and speculation of the day. What that purpose is is the thing to be ascertained before any safe response can be made to such wooing.

We have already indicated what, in the opinion of this journal, is one of the actuating motives of English statesmen in the recent exceedingly flattering approaches they have made, namely that the free trade countries having at last become convinced that the protection States are not to be cowed or driven, it is the part of wisdom to arrange with them such adjustments as will conserve the interest of the free trade countries, and somewhat mitigate the fierceness of sharp competition for the world's commerce.

In the case of Great Britain the way appears to her to lie open in the direction of the trade of the Orient and hence her solicitous desire that from our seat of vantage in the Philippines we should join with her in the promotion of the open door policy in China, under the plea that these two great nations should do what they can to preserve the integrity of China as a nation, and prevent its dismemberment and partition among European Powers.

Our relations with Germany are wholly commercial. There is no racial or natural sympathetic bond between them. If Germany unites with England therefore, to induce us to consent to an open door alliance policy in the Orient, it will be because Germany has much to gain by that means not obtainable by any other, should we oppose her.

Mr. James H. Gore in the December "Forum" treats interestingly of what he terms the interdependent relations of the United States and Germany, and indicates wherein there is mutuality of interest. He holds that there has been for twelve years no such opportune time as the present for putting this country on the safe side in our commercial relations with the German Empire. The terms of Germany's tariff schedule has nearly expired, and a commission is now at work upon a new one. Now all bills that are thus evolved have a fixed period within which they are not changeable. Therefore America is interested deeply in the conditions which the new tariff plan may place about our exports to Germany.

Here then is one key at least that serves to partly open the purpose Germany has in fostering our good will for her, and in promoting the proposed alliance England suggests regarding the Orient. Germany is an industrial nation. Her maritime interests are secondary, but she has an ambition to make them foremost. She never can have the maritime power to which this country will certainly attain. Very naturally, therefore, she is solicitous to make such early arrangements with the United States as are possible in the premises. But in all such cases the principle of reciprocity enters in, of which we are perhaps the chief exponent.

Mr. Gore well says that while we are a great people we are not independent of the rest of the world. He might have made his declaration stronger by adding that we never can be, nor would it be well that we should be. There will always exist conditions which demand concessions and more or less of reciprocal favor. But when it comes to what we should concede, how far reciprocity should be extended, to what alliances commercial and otherwise we should commit ourselves, we are confronted with very grave questions. Generally it may be said that each case as it presents must be treated independently; that no hard and fast rule of action can prevail, and that therefore it would be exceedingly unwise to make a general and sweeping commercial alliance compact with two or more nations concerning the sharing of trade advantages in a third, which, as in the case of China, is in almost a helpless condition.

However, to give Mr. Gore the benefit of his claim it is proper to say that he carries his argument in favor of now making arrangements with Germany for reciprocity that may go so far as to "look toward free trade, with its ethical injunction to live and help live." The United States, it may be assumed, will not cease to become a protectionist nation, certainly not in the present or the early future. Mr. Gore's reasons why we should be kindly inclined, indeed solicitous to effect reciprocal relations with Germany on a very broad plan, whether they run to the extent of involving suggestion of an alliance or not, may be for general information stated.

He points out that:

We have a country with unparalleled natural facilities for manufactures and agricultural pursuits, with an ingenious people utilizing machinery in every possible direction, with a territory so vast as to include soil and climate adapted to all the forms of food demanded by man and beast, and with mines to yield many sorts of ores as well as the coal for their reduction. But with these blessings—blessings in abundance—there may be a limit to our industrial advance.

Under normal conditions two causes can arrest our progress: viz., scarcity of labor and a loss of our agricultural exports. With the immigration we have had in such abundant measure, together with our increase in native population, it would seem impossible that labor should ever be scarce. In quantity, perhaps this may be true; but for the manufactories some skill is required, and intelligence above the ordinary is needed. Then, for each additional five or six families whole heads are engaged in the shops or factories, one farmer must start his plough for their support, or else our exports must be diminished by a corresponding amount. This farmer must take up new lands, less productive than those now farmed, or else a subdivision of lands now under cultivation must take place. Both these steps have been taken. The size of farms has decreased from 199 acres in 1860 to 137 in 1890, and the number of farms has increased a great many fold in this period.

While the total acreage under cultivation has increased rapidly, it has not been greatly in excess of our increase in population; so that we cannot expect to continue to add to our exports of foods unless we start upon a scheme of more intense cultivation. It is, therefore, inevitable that sooner or later we shall cease to control the food supplies of the world; and then, as other countries become independent of us, we shall become dependent upon them, or at least shall no longer be in a position to dictate terms of exchange. It is now, while we are strong in agricultural and industrial exports, that we can make the best terms with the other members in the family of nations; and it is now that we can accept the principle of economical division of labor, with its corollary that looks toward free trade, and with its ethical injunction to live and help live.

They who have never "thought a song," who have never felt a throb of human sympathy, who have never pitied, or sorrowed with the sorrows of others have not truly lived. When we read, as we do now and then, the expression of contempt for love of music or expression of poetic thought, the doubt of sincerity of human sympathy, and of disbelief in the purity of unselfish endeavor, we are constrained to pity as well as condemn. It is not true that there is nothing but selfish purpose in the world; it is not true that all men in public station are unclean; it is not true that there is no such thing as self-respect; it is not true that there is no devotion of life and labor unselfishly and for the good of others. Yet if we are to believe some of the yellow press of the day and some pessimistic writers all there is of life is tragedy and discord, hollowness, selfishness and deceit, uncleanliness and disloyalty to honor.

THE LATEST LYNCHING.

The horrible lynching of a negro murderer in Kentucky surpassing in the details of its savagery anything yet recorded of the deeds of lynchers. Self-respecting and law abiding people cannot but condemn lynching, no matter what the provocation. It is manifestation of the remnant of savagery in our natures. It testifies not so much to our chivalry in the cause of the weak and defenseless, or of our desire to have crime meet punishment, as it does of passionate anger and uncontrollable impulse to retaliate brutally.

Of course in the Kentucky case the crime was a horrid one; so indescribable in its enormity that it shocks the soul to even think of it. But this fact cannot operate defensively for lynching and lynchers. The mob that tortured the negro to death, mutilated his body, inflicted upon him some of the indignities and tortures with which he did his helpless victim to death, and visited shame upon her name, stood for savagery, for revenge rather than the justice and vengeance of the law. It knew well enough that the offender would be punished, that he would soon suffer death for his crime, but suffer under the mandate and decree of a court of the land, and be executed by legal warrant. It had no fear of failure of the law therefore; it was inspired by no belief or suspicion that the prisoner would escape. Hence the mob's action was purely savage and brutal, and therefore it disgraced our civilization, shamed manhood and made our land a scoffing in the mouths of strangers.

But when this is said it remains that the fiend who was destroyed by the mob merited no sympathy, met a deserved fate and that his horrible taking off must operate as a deterrent influence. There is no manhood in those who do not feel the throb of anger and mercilessness when they contemplate the crime of the man, or who do not feel that death for the wretch was too mild punishment, while at the same time they condemn the method of the mob, the defiance of the law and the indignity lynching visits upon American character.

The Richmond (Va.) "Times" declares South Carolina has for several years been on a State jag. It alleges that the official Government is saturated with whisky, and it is due to the dispensary law, which the "Times" asserts is a disgrace to the civilization of South Carolina. The dispensary law was enacted as a temperance measure, and was designed to correct the abuses of the liquor traffic, but according to the "Times" Senator Tillman long ago tore off that disguise by the declaration that the real purpose was to furnish the people with plenty of liquor, and to make money for the State. In other words, the State has gone into the liquor business on its own account, and traffics in the material welfare of its people to their injury. Any such system as that must in time come to be honeycombed with rascality, fraud and immorality. It is always inadvisable for the State to engage in any business for profit, but it is more than bad when it monopolizes the business of liquor selling, not to limit and restrict it, or lessen its evils, but to enlarge the trade and the more demoralize the people for the sake of the profits reaped.

ESTIMATE OF A WRITER.

The retirement of one of the oldest editorial writers of America, Mr. E. L. Godkin of the New York "Evening Post," has brought out a variety of comment. Mainly it has been exceedingly complimentary of the Anglo-Irishman because of his unquestioned scholarship and his exceeding incisiveness of style, as well for his courage and intellectual vigor.

But the commentaries are not all in one direction. In fact, none of them breathe love, and beneath all of them there is ill concealed a vein of criticism of the methods of the founder of the "Nation," and his intolerant treatment of his contemporaries. There is evident but unexpressed feeling that Mr. Godkin has been rather a good hater than a generous opponent.

Now and then there is open and declared gratification that Mr. Godkin has ceased to write regularly for the press, and will devote his remaining years to literature of a different order, and for which his high attainments, his brilliancy and learning eminently fit him. "Gunton's Magazine" is one of those who rejoice that Godkin will no more flay and scalp. "Gunton's" regards him as a vindictive, cynical and poisonous element in journalism, the most so ever known in its history. It holds that Godkin has been not merely a sneerer at everything American, but he has been a polished defamer, using vulgar terms and applying coarse names to our public men. But it makes a still more serious charge against Mr. Godkin, namely, that he has sought to evade responsibility for this method of assault by putting the coarse attacks in quotation marks, though they were original with him.

"Gunton's" further charges him with being cynical, sarcastic and vindictive without a cause, really a man without a country, a writer without a principle to uphold. In short, that with Mr. Godkin, to be identified with any cause of labor was to be rated and raked as a demagogue and a fraud, and to be influential in public affairs was to be denounced as a "politician" hungering for fodder at the public crib.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" says that much was attributed to him which he did not write, but no injustice was done by that fact, for its resemblance to his known writing showed that he inspired it, either directly or by influence of the man or those who worked with him.

The truth is between the extremes of florid praise and bitter denouncement. Unquestionably those who shower unstinted compliments upon him are blinded by the brilliancy of the writer, while those who scarify him as the enemy of all that is generous, are carried away by enmity stung by the lash he wielded. The truth about Mr. Godkin, as an editorial writer and public critic, is that he was merciless, had small regard for patriotism in the popular sense, was lacking in breadth, was well nigh devoid of generosity in letters, and that for warmth with toleration, he substituted heat with intolerance.

Nevertheless he served a most useful purpose, in that his cynicism, courage and mercilessness and his hatred of all things unclean, hypocritical and low, operated to make schemers, frauds and demagogues fear and hesitate. That neither flesh nor soul were spared the lay of his lash, that he made ridicule offensive for lack of humor, and criticism weak by assumption of infallibility is certainly true.

No writer for the press in the recent years has been more feared or admired. He was at once the most brilliant, incisive and fearless of modern critics, and yet the least effective because of the scorn with which he regarded opponents, and those who joined issue with him. His scholarly abilities commanded respect, his direct and all but irresistible attack excited admiration from even his foes. He was, despite his lack of sympathy, his narrowness of view concerning things American, his want of charity and his heartlessness in applying censure, a great editor, one whose genius, learning, critical skill and fearlessness will rank his name among the really great, but not by any means among the most influential writers and the loved ones of the century.

For by his facility in making enemies, undue vigor of assault and his intolerant methods, the ends he sought were very largely defeated. Compared with Greely, Holland, Bryant and Raymond, Godkin exerted really least enduring influence upon the public thought of the century and his name will be forgotten when theirs still glow in the memory of men.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The system of treating sewage proposed by the late Colonel Waring has been given a trial at Brentwood, N. H. Professor Porter delivered a lecture upon it the other evening before the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He likewise considered all other systems of leading character. In the Brentwood case the Waring system worked, he said, admirably. That is the case of a city which has not a stream of water sufficient with which to flush its sewers. Under the Waring system the sewage is run into a spetic tank and filter under the same roof. The affluent is rendered colorless, odorless and harmless, while the sludge proves to be a better fertilizer than stable manure. The city is so well satisfied that it has adopted the system. This will prove a decided blessing to numberless small cities, for there are many so situated that they cannot flush sewers except at great cost, and cannot dispose of sewage except by artificial process. The genius of Waring seems to have left a means that exactly fits the case of towns low lying, with little natural fall, and without an ample stream of water with which to flush sewers and carry off the sewage.

When we read in the news of the day that telephone rentals are $240 a year in New York City, the heart of the commercial world of America, we must think that the man whose lot is cast in California is a fortunate one if he finds the telephone a necessity, where the charges are but $30 per annum.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

(At 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., except otherwise stated.)

Presbyterian, Westminster—Sixth and L streets. Services at 10:45 a. m., 12 m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

Presbyterian—Fourteenth, O and P. Sunday-school at 12:15. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

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

Methodist (South)—Seventh, J and K Sunday-school, 9:45.

Methodist (A. M. E.)—Seventh, G and H.

Methodist—Central, Eleventh, H and I; Sunday-school, 12:15.

Methodist—Oak Park; Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Epworth League, 6:45 p. m.

Scandinavian Methodist — Pythian Castle, Ninth and I.

United Brethren—Fourteenth and K; Sunday-school, 9:45.

Christian Science—Pommer's Hall, 505 J street, 11 a. m.; Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Baptist, First—Ninth, L and M; Sunday-school, 12:30. Young People's meeting at 6:30. Special praise service on the last Sunday evening in each month.

Baptist, Calvary—I, Twelfth and Thirteenth; Sunday-school, 9:45.

Baptist, Emmanuel — Twenty-fifth and N; Sunday-school, 12:15.

Baptist, Oak Park—Cypress and Thirty-third; Sunday-school, 10 a. m.

Shiloh Baptist Church—Sixth and P streets; Sunday-school at 12:30. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m.

Christian, First—Sixteenth and L; Sunday-school, 10 a. m.

German Evangelical—Tenth, O and P; Sunday-school, 10.

Lutheran, English—Sixteenth, J and K; Sunday-school, 9:45 a. m.

Lutheran, German—Twelfth and K.

Episcopal, St. Paul's—Eighth, I and J; service at 8 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal, St. Andrew's—Twenty-third and K, 9 a. m. (Holy Com.), and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school at 3:30 p. m. Holy communion at 11 a. m.

Catholic, St. Francis—Twenty-sixth and K. Sermon in English only at 6, 8 and 10:30. At 9 a. m. mass and sermon for German Catholics. Sunday-school, 10 a. m.

Catholic, Cathedral—Eleventh, J and K, 6:30, 8, 10:30 and 7:30.

Congregational—Sixth and J.

Latter-Day Saints—Pioneer Hall, Seventh, between J and K; 11 and 7:45.

Latter-Day Saints, Reorganized—Twenty-fourth and K.

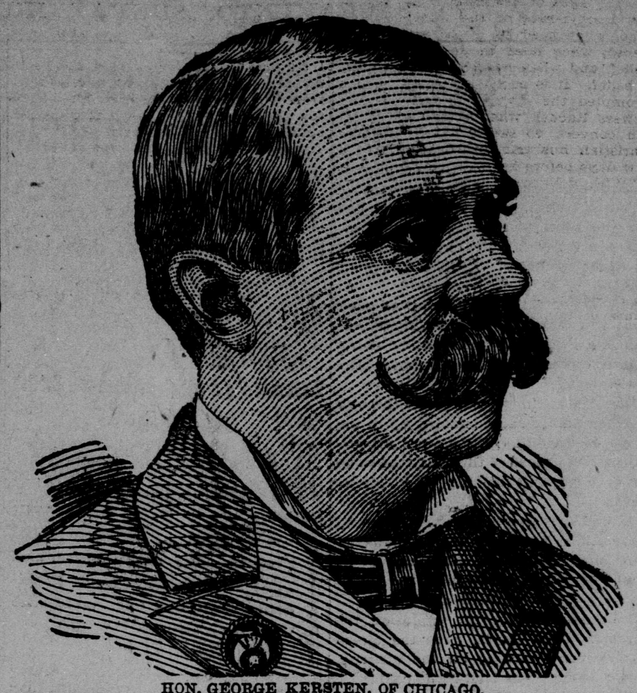
Seventh Day Adventists—1816 G. Preaching Saturdays, 11 a. m. Sundays, 7:30 p. m. Daly's Hall, Oak Park, Sunday, 3 p. m.

Marguerite Sunday-school (Congregational)—Twenty-third and K streets.

Money has wings and that's why people with lots of money fly high.—Kansas City Star.

A NOTED JUDGE SAVED BY PERUNA.

Had Catarrh Nine Years—All Doctors Failed.



HON. GEORGE KERSTEN, OF CHICAGO.

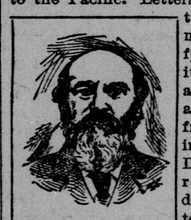
Hon. Geo Kersten, a well-known Justice of the Peace of Chicago, says: "I was afflicted with catarrh for nine years. My catarrh was located chiefly in my head. I tried many remedies without avail. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me. I learned of the remedy, Pe-ru-na, through the daily newspapers. After taking the remedy for 18 weeks I was entirely cured. I consider my cure permanent, as it has been two and a half years since I was cured."

The Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Pe-ru-na. He keeps it continually in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

"I have had occasion to use your Pe-ru-na medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly, W. M. Lord."

Pe-ru-na is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation, testifying to the merits of Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every State in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.



Mr. Joseph Westbrook, of St. Edward, Neb., says: "I use Pe-ru-na in my family for all little ailments and it has never failed me yet."

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but prevents it.

Bernard King, National Military Home, Leavenworth, Kan., also says: "I will write you a few lines for publication to make known what Pe-ru-na has done for me. I took a severe cold, which I neglected. It developed into catarrh and bronchitis and in a short time became chronic. I tried everything I saw advertised, which did me no good. I saw the great tonic (Pe-ru-na) advertised. I bought one bottle. I found myself so much better after taking it I wrote you for advice, which you kindly continued to give me free of charge for five months. Now I am happy to inform you and the public that I am perfectly cured of catarrh and bronchitis. I make this statement in hope that some of my comrades will see it and be benefited thereby."

Using Pe-ru-na to promptly cure colds, protects the family against other ailments. This is exactly what every family in the United States should do. Keep Pe-ru-na in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe, and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. All families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." This books consists of seven lectures on catarrh and la grippe delivered at the Surgical Hotel. It contains the latest information on the treatment of catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Ed. Larson, Ætna, Ind., Lake county, says: "When I began taking Pe-ru-na I was suffering from catarrh of the nose and throat. I used two bottles of Pe-ru-na and it cured me. I have not been bothered with catarrh since and that was eighteen months ago."

Ask your druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for the year 1900.

TO TENDER SKINNED MEN

Shave with CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, and before cleansing the face gently rub a bit of CUTICURA (ointment) over the shaven part. Wash all off with CUTICURA TOILET SOAP and hot water.

This simple and inexpensive treatment will make shaving a pleasure and prove a great comfort to those with tender, easily irritated skins.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c.; CUTICURA TOILET SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA (ointment), 50c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

SEASON OF 1899-1900

SUNSET LIMITED

Initial Trip...Friday, December 15th.

Lv. San Francisco	5:00 p. m.	Tues. & Fri.
Lv. Fresno	10:23 p. m.	" "
Ar. Los Angeles	7:45 a. m.	Wed. & Sat.
Lv. Los Angeles	8:00 a. m.	" "
Ar. El Paso	7:12 a. m.	Thurs&Sun.
Lv. El Paso	9:25 a. m.	" "
Ar. New Orleans	7:45 p. m.	Fri. & Mon.
Ar. Washington	6:42 a. m.	Sun. & Wed.
Ar. New York	12:43 p. m.	" "

This magnificent train again, for the Sixth Season, offers its superior service to the traveling public.

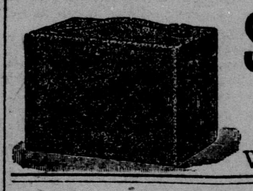
Its high standard of excellence is abundantly attested by its past brilliant record, and the Southern Pacific management gives the assurance that it will be maintained in all respects, and improved where possible.

For more complete information call on C. J. ELLIS, Agent.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED."

GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.



$1.75 WILL BUY A..... "EUREKA JR." CAMERA 3½x3½

W. H. ECKHARDT, 609-611 K St.

For Seed { RED RUSSIAN OATS, ...Recleaned Barley...

WOOD, CURTIS & CO., 117 to 127 J Street.

All Pattern Hats Reduced One-half.

WERE $15 to $25 each

NOW ARE $7.50 to $12.50

VAN ALSTINE'S MILLINERY, 817 K Street.

IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE IN NEWSPAPERS ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME Call on or Write E. C. DAKE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY 64 & 65 Merchants' Exchange SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Trustees of the California State Library up to 10 o'clock Saturday, December 30, 1899, for materials and labor required in alterations of certain portions of the California State Capitol building and the fitting up of a law library for the State of California, and other work in connection therewith, agreeable to drawings and specifications, copies of which may be seen at the office of James Seadler, architect, 1018 Eighth street, Sacramento.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for $250, made payable to Frank D. Ryan, President of the board, and forfeitable in case of the contractor failing to enter into contract and giving satisfactory bond for the due completion of said work for the amount of his bid.

The contractor must agree to comply with all the laws governing employment and hours of labor on public works and the board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. All bids should be addressed to Board of State Library Trustees, State Library, Sacramento, Cal.

FRANK D. RYAN, President of Board.

d6-10t

ROLLER AXLES ARE NOT BALL-BEARING AXLES.

WINTER MILLINERY

The finest line of VELVET HATS that can be seen in the city and the CLOSEST PRICE.

Get your wife a nice hat for Christmas at MRS. M. A. PEALER'S, 621-623 J Street.

Fire Sale Goods and New Arrivals

We have still on hand quite a few robes, blankets, saddles, bridles, harness, halters, pads, whips, brushes, curry combs and other good things of the Fire Adjustment Sale. These will be sold as previously announced at greatly reduced prices.

Christmas Presents

For Christmas present we have newly arrived a large lot of plush robes ranging from $1.50 to $7.00.

A large lot, also new arrivals, of the very best quality heavy leather sealskin finish Traveling Bags in different sizes, ranging in price from $1.50 to $10.00.

A large variety of sizes and styles of genuine alligator Traveling Bags ranging from $3.50 to $12.00.

For Harnessmakers

An immense stock of japanned large English swivel trace chains at non-combine prices.

Twenty-five cases of the best patterns of Concord I. O. T. Hames.

Barrels of jute Rope Ties.

Bales of Robes and Blankets.

Large quantity of Boston and Miller's Harness Soaps.

An immense stock of all kinds of Rosettes, Fronts, Winkers, Whips, Stirrups and Root Brushes.

For Shoemakers

A very large stock of all kinds of Shoe Nails, Lasts, Tools, Uppers, in stock and made to order. Topping, Lining, French and Domestic Calfskins, Kangaroo, Seal other findings. Stock of Sole and Trimming Leathers.

Order From Any Catalog

As our catalogs are not yet ready, use any catalog of Pacific Coast Jobbers to order by. We have them all here, and can fill your orders satisfactorily.

John T. Stoll, STOLL BUILDING, S. W. Cor. Fifth and K Sts., SACRAMENTO.

Christmas Gifts Wisely Chosen

are those that combine usefulness and ornament. A piece of cut glass for the sideboard—a dozen silver spoons—a good watch—inexpensive or costly as you wish. These are always in good taste and will give continual pleasure.

NOACK, JEWELER, 618 J ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

NOVEMBER 15, 1899.

Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive Sacramento:

Leave (For)	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	Arrive (From)
12:01 a	Portland via Roseville and Marysville	4:25 a
9:55 a	Portland via Davis and Willows	5:10 p
10:10 a	Los Angeles	6:30 p
5:15 p	Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans and East	11:25 a
11:25 a	Ogden, Omaha, Chicago	2:10 p
12:50 p	Ogden and East	5:40 a
10:30 p	Ogden and East	4:50 p
7:00 a	Calistoga and Napa	8:05 p
4:05 p	Calistoga and Napa	11:00 a
4:50 p	Colfax	9:40 a
11:35 a	Woodland, Marysville and Oroville	4:35 p
7:15 p	Woodland, Marysville and Oroville	7:50 a
3:45 a	Red Bluff, via Knights Landing and Marysville	10:00 p
*6:30 a	Red Bluff via Woodland and Willows	*6:50 p
*6:45 a	Red Bluff via Roseville and Marysville	*8:30 p
3:25 p	Red Bluff via Marysville	9:50 a
4:40 a	San Fran via Benicia	11:40 p
5:55 a	San Fran via Benicia	12:30 p
7:00 a	San Fran via Benicia	8:05 p
4:05 p	San Fran via Benicia	11:00 a
5:10 p	San Fran via Benicia	10:15 p
*10:00 a	San Fran via steamer	†6:00 a
10:10 a	San Fran via Livermore	2:55 p
10:10 a	San Jose	2:55 p
10:10 a	Santa Barbara	11:25 a
7:00 a	Vallejo and Santa Rosa	8:05 p
4:05 p	Vallejo and Santa Rosa	11:00 a
10:10 a	Stockton and Galt	2:55 p
5:15 p	Stockton and Galt	11:25 a
	Stockton and Galt	6:20 p
12:50 p	Truckee and Reno	5:40 a
10:00 p	Truckee and Reno	4:50 p
*7:00 a	Folsom and Placerville	*4:30 p
3:15 p	Folsom and Placerville	9:35 a

a—For morning. p—For afternoon.
*Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent.