DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

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For six months.....3 00
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(Sunset.)

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(Capital.)

Editorial Rooms.....43
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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.

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

Weather Forecast.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight December 31st:

Northern California: Showers in northern portion; showers followed by fair in southern portion Sunday; light westerly wind.

Sacramento and vicinity: Showers Sunday.

WHAT OF CUBA?

The statement of General Brooke about the conditions in Cuba so astonished Senator Hale that he arose in his place in the Senate and confessed his surprise and delight. He had no idea, he said, that in the very short time American occupation has continued such radical and beneficial social and business changes had been effected. So cheerful and buoyant is General Brooke's statement, addressed as it is in a farewell proclamation to the Cubans, that the Senator really believed Cuba would be ready to stand alone within much shorter time than he had thought.

We are surprised that Senator Hale should be astonished at what has been going on right under his eyes. Those who have taken daily note of the facts as reported by reputable correspondents in the reliable press, in the monthly official reports, in the narratives of travelers, in the published correspondence of the representatives of American business houses in Cuba's chief cities, in the reports of the health officials and in the conservative Cuban press, have known all along that a wonderful change has come over Cuba and that it is all the more astounding that the result follows so quickly upon the heels of a four years' devastating war and centuries of Spanish misrule in the island.

Business has revived to an extent that surprises even those engaged in it. Health conditions under American application of sanitary regulations have been superior to those of any year in Cuba for centuries. Cubans who have been placed in charge of local affairs have, as a rule, administered them honestly, diligently and economically; public improvements have been undertaken that were not looked for for the next five years. Most of the people have settled down into peace and industry with celerity and satisfaction. Distress and poverty have fallen off far more than was anticipated. Hospital service has been introduced successfully such as the Cubans had no knowledge of. Schools have been re-established and the higher institutions of learning are once more in the full tide of prosperity.

And so along the whole line, as General Brooke says, such has been the success of the new order of things that military rule is now only advisory and mildly supervisory. What will be the advance in, says three years more, on the basis of the past twelve months? The fact is that within a comparatively brief time Cuba will be so far rehabilitated as to make the application of tests of ability of the people to govern themselves justifiable. We shall know better about it when the census, now being taken, is completed. Illiteracy prevails to a greater extent than was supposed and the misapprehension of the inhabitants concerning Americans and American systems is greater than was expected. But there is reported by all the American agents a surprising willingness on the part of the better orders or the people to learn, and to adapt themselves to new conditions and systems.

In the more remote parts of the island less progress has been made, and there is animosity toward us. Among the agitator and radical classes in the cities, those who profit by disturbance and the woes of the country, there is open hostility and attempt to organize resistance to American domination. Happily, this class is not large and gains very few adherents. Quite a number of bandit groups roam in the uplands and descend from the mountains to prey upon the people, but these are being speedily suppressed and within another year or two, they will be but a memory, at least, robbers will not be more numerous probably than in our own land, for the Cubans themselves are bitterly angry at the bandits and render our officers all possible aid in crushing them.

Our success thus far in Cuba is but an indication of what American influences will accomplish in the Philippine archipelago when the Luzon insurrection is once suppressed. Our task in the Orient will be more difficult because we have the Malay race to deal with, vastly larger population, territory broken up into a great number of islands, and populated by sixty different tribes. But we will succeed there as we are succeeding in Cuba.

A month ago there was a deal of talk through the press about increasing irritation in Cuba. Some of the Cuban press lent their influence to the agitation that began among those Cubans who conceived the idea that pacification had proceeded far enough to justify the abandonment of the island by Americans, leaving affairs to the administration of the Cubans wholly. But our representatives report that such an act would result in serious trouble, if not anarchy. It would turn the island over to the radicals and agitators, whose chief purpose is to secure office and control, and enrich themselves thereby.

This movement led to some expressions by General Ludlow and General Lee which angered the radicals, and we had such exhibitions as that made by "Patria," which in flaming headlines declared that the Cubans would have immediate "independence or death." General Wood probably expressed the exact truth when he said that while surprising advance has been made in a single year, yet as but one in five of all Cubans can read or write, it would be folly to turn the Government over to ignorance, since it would result in swamping the better class and giving to incompetency the full control.

But the new generation is coming on. The young Cubans are rapidly learning. In a very few years they will have passed into active business and industrial life in their island, and then, with full understanding of American methods and purposes, they can be entrusted with sole control. In short, as Secretary Root well said in his report to the President, we should not remain in Cuba an hour beyond the time when it is certain that the people can establish and maintain a stable and suitable Government.

It is understood that General Wood advises the immediate withdrawal of a portion of our forces to convince the people of the sincerity of our declarations, and to manifest our confidence in them. But when the time comes for the voting franchise to be introduced there will arise a serious question. Colonel Garcia, who is solicitous for early self-reliance for Cuba, believes that intelligence should be made the qualification, and this, he thinks, will make it well nigh universal suffrage, for he declares the blacks to be far more intelligent than the blacks in our South, that their number has been exaggerated, and that the people as a whole are superior to and greatly more intelligent than those of Hayti or Santo Domingo.

General Wood, who has now been appointed Governor General to succeed General Brooke, is convinced that Cuban peace is perfect, and that every apparent obstacle to the complete restoration of Cuba to prosperous conditions will be removed. Horatio Rubens, prominent in Cuban politics and attorney for the Cuban representatives at Washington, has just returned from a tour of inspection in the island, and reports that Cuba is at peace, more peaceful indeed than most other nations, in his opinion. The message of President McKinley, the letters and regulations of Secretary Root and the declarations of General Wood have, he says, fully satisfied the Cubans, and there is no discontent, no demand for our immediate abandonment of the island, and no longer any distrust of the intentions of the Government of the United States, and that hence Cuba is in the very best of ways to a solution of every problem involved in her rehabilitation.

Out of the discussion now engrossing so much attention, and which Congress will soon take up, we must look for wisdom to come forth, and we believe it will: that there will be no hasty conclusions reached, no yielding to the agitators and no departure from the policy that has done so much for the island in the last twelve month.

Joseph Pulitzer in the "North American Review," holds that Congress has abdicated in favor of the President, by failure to exercise the power it possesses to control the relations we have with our new possessions. Mr. Pulitzer is apparently troubled in soul about Cuba and the war in the Philippines, and it is all because he conceives that the President has made himself party dictator through party patronage, and is proceeding without regard to Congress and its functions. All this is very humorous, for soberly there is not the slightest reason for the fears the essayist expresses. Congress has not been superseded by the President. On the contrary the executive has urged Congress to assert its power and take charge of affairs. As long as it delays to do so, he must act as Commander-in-Chief, and would be the proper subject of impeachment if he failed to maintain the authority of the nation where Congress itself has placed it. We are quite agreed with Mr. Pulitzer, however, when he says that the subordinate and routine civil service for the new possessions should be taken out of partisan politics, and we think that no one would greet such a movement more heartily than the President himself. In the same magazine Mr. Perry Belmont expresses himself upon a cognate subject and says:

The end and aim of war is peace, and the quickest route to peace with the Filipinos is for Congress to intervene, inquire into the facts, convince the natives of the good faith of the United States, and prescribe terms of pacification. When that has been done, the natives will know their fate. Whatever the reason for retaining the Philippines—whether as a trust only for the good of the native inhabitants, or as a military and naval station, or as a trading country under our flag, or a steppingstone to Asia, or as an American commercial rival to British Hongkong and Singapore, or as a point of easy departure when China, the "sick man," is on a death-bed—the first and indispensable thing is for our Congress to win and deserve the confidence and friendship of natives now alienated from us.

NOBLE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PHILANTHROPIC RICH.

Dr. A. S. Knopf, in the "Forum," discusses the proposition broached in California to establish a quarantine at the borders of this State to prevent the incoming of persons afflicted with tuberculosis. He takes exception to the harsh criticisms which have been made of the suggestion, and proceeds to inform the Eastern as well as other readers of that review of the facts in the case which have moved thoughtful men in this State to propose exclusion of citizens of other States from entry to California in certain cases.

His observations of some years resulted in the conviction that there is rapid increase of consumption in California, especially among the native population, and that the mortality is steadily becoming greater. He attributes the increase to carelessness, thoughtless conduct of consumptive visitors, and to ignorance, by reason of carelessly expectorating in the streets and in public places. He is confirmed in that belief by the observations of others. In New Mexico the same conditions are noted, and the native population, theretofore free from tuberculosis, is found to be contracting it and dying of it with increasing frequency. Similar testimony comes from France and Italy in places most resorted to by consumptives.

With the positive evidence of the spread of the disease because of the acts of visiting patients, can any one blame Californians, asks the essayist, for moving to apply a drastic remedy, if they think by stopping the immigration of consumptives the end can be accomplished? On economic grounds the doctor defends the exclusion suggestion. It is not essential to cure a case in primary stages to send the patient to the southern or any other part of California. There are many localities at the East with pure air and proper elevation where, with proper treatment and hygienic regulations, the disease may in its incipiency be arrested.

If by removal to California the patient from the East is cured, he may expect a recurrence of the disease on returning to his home at the East. One cured in his home climate stands a far better chance. The number of patients or recovered invalids who have had consumption, who are seeking employment in Southern California, says the doctor, is appalling. The people of that section, and he might have said of the whole State, are not in favor of establishing colonies of consumptives in the State, as proposed for the poor by Dr. Cofer, a well-known philanthropist. Employers always prefer sound men, the people always prefer healthy, robust immigrants to come among them.

An astonishingly large number of those who come to the south section from the East to effect a cure of tuberculosis are without sufficient means, and early become inmates of the county hospitals, thus imposing a heavy burden upon the taxpayers. Since California does all she can for her own poor, why should this additional burden be thrust upon her?

However, while Dr. Knopf does not blame Californians for the position they take, he expresses the belief that less Draconian measures than quarantines and exclusion may prove effective. He holds consumption to be not a contagious, but a communicable disease. It is mainly through the dried and pulverized results of the expectoration of consumptives that the disease is spread. If this castoff matter is properly taken care of the patient is not a menace to his fellow-men. In properly conducted hospitals, for instance, it is exceedingly rare for an attendant to take the disease, though in constant touch with many tuberculosis patients.

If, therefore, proper laws are enacted and rigorously enforced, the evil feared can be avoided. There must be stern enforcement of ordinances against promiscuous expectorating, and against all other means of communicating the germs of tuberculosis. The people of California, he adds, may well say to consumptives, resident or arriving, no matter what the station in life, that the violation of these laws will be punished by expulsion from the State. Here we take issue with the doctor, since we know of no legal right to make exile a penalty. He holds that in this enlightened age no government should prevent a tuberculosis patient from entering, if he obeys the law regarding communicability of his disease, and gives assurance that he will not become a charge upon the community.

The essayist has a word to say to the consumptives of the East contemplating resort to California to have cures effected. There is not, because they might be excluded, therefore no hope for them. On the contrary, competent physicians at the East can direct them to plenty of spots where their chances will be equally as good, without removal thousands of miles away from their homes. Climatic conditions are not, he asserts, of prime importance. In treating tuberculosis pure air and more or less elevated regions are desirable always, as well as proper hygiene, plenty of fresh air, proper food and constant medical supervision. It is desirable to get into regions free from dust, somewhat elevated, not visited much by strong winds and not cursed with miasmata. But the protest of California, says the essayist, has taught the Eastern physicians a lesson and philanthropists and sanitarians as well, for he believes that presently each State of this Union will have to take care of its own indigent consumptives.

That such is the present duty of each State was not necessary for Dr. Knopf to assert. It is a matter which has been well settled in ethics and by social regulation under the laws. But States, cities and towns are by no means free from the crime of violating these same obligations. There has, unhappily, grown up a practice that is considered adroit, to put it mildly, of shifting our burdens upon others. Officials hold it to be entirely excusable, nay, to be commendable and worthy of praise by taxpayers, to offer inducements for dependents to move out of one county into another. This disregard for the rights of others has in some cases become gross and shameful offense. It is practiced not only on invalid indigents, but with orphans, paupers and with criminals and vagrants. Officials who order or connive at such work should be impeached, but as a rule they are commended by their communities, and that county or city is considered "smartest" which can ship away a larger number than is thrust upon it by like action on the part of its neighbors.

Dr. Knopf holds with great urgency that one of the primary means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis is to stamp out disease among cattle; another is to provide proper and exclusive hospital accommodation for all the consumptive poor, where they may be properly treated; the taking of tuberculosis patients out of tenement districts, which most of all breed the disease, and placing the unfortunate ones in sanitoria specially provided.

There should also be seaside sanitoria and schools for tuberculosis and scrofulous children. By such means we can make progress in defeating, checking and stamping out the disease. He appeals to private philanthropy to come to the aid of communities in this matter, for we have so many poor who are consumptives that cities and towns and counties cannot provide properly for them all. This is a noble suggestion. What a splendid field it opens for the rich to endow institutions such as those suggested. The curative results in these institutions are surprisingly great. They have success which a few years ago was not deemed possible. They, therefore, invite philanthropy and wealth to works of great beneficence.

D. Z. Sheffield has had the courage to utter a truth that needs to be more contemplated, namely, that China needs protection and guidance, "even to the point of wise compulsion at the hands of such Christian nations as are truly interested in her welfare, that she may be preserved in her integrity, and enter in earnest upon her career of reform." That is simple truth. China is to be preserved, not by the wanton interference of other nations, but by such protest and menace as will prevent her dissolution as a Power in the Orient, either because of internal disease or by assault from without. If the English-speaking nations are to play any conspicuous part in Chinese destiny it will be done very soon, and must be on lines for the preservation, not the dismemberment, of the ancient empire.

Mr. W. J. Bryan has with the aid of a number of friends, captured a panther down in the wilds of Texas. Does the perpetual candidate think this augurs as easy capture of the Presidency? There is "no telling"; he is a man of infinite hopes and expectations.

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.

The Savage Bachelor.

"How women do love to stare at a hero!" said the Cynical Youth.

"Yep," assented the Savage Bachelor. "That is one reason why they always flock to weddings."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Small Boy—Can't I bring in some of the fellows to look at my baby brother? The Trained Nurse—Mercy, no! The Small Boy—Humph! Anyone would think, to hear you talk, that he belonged to you.—Puck.

PRESENT DAY THOUGHTS.

By "Grosvenor."

Some of the Revolutionists.—Let us look back at a few of those who came into touch with Washington, and thus realize more than ever the moral poise of the man. As the men next of rank to Washington, Congress appointed two soldiers of fortune, both of whom later tried to make a wreck of Washington's career in order that they themselves might climb higher—a very unsatisfactory and uncertain way of rising.

One was General Charles Lee, a man who had been everywhere, done everything and who seems to have entered upon the American struggle from purely professional motives. Prior to the retreat across New Jersey, he lost his balance by writing letters of undisguised hostility regarding Washington, and then he lost his liberty by being foolhardy in the neighborhood of the foe. He is not above well authenticated suspicion of trying to tell the British how to subdue America. After his release Washington magnanimously aided him until his suspicious behavior at the battle of Monmouth, when there were short, sharp words and afterward a court-martial.

The other was General Horatio Gates, to whom Burgoyne surrendered in the northern campaign—a truculent, insolent man, whose jealousy prompted him to omit all mention of Arnold's bravery at Bemis' Hights and Saratoga, and whose jealousy also caused him to ignore his Commander-in-Chief and report to Congress direct. Yet the campaign had been planned by Washington, prepared by General Schuyler, fought by Arnold, and its laurels snatched by Gates, who being too drunk to command, was yet not drunk enough to be beyond the power of doing harm. Gates subsequently made a failure of the southern campaign and retired to a petulant private life.

Then there was Ethan Allen, a rare old fighter—an outlaw at that—and so ferociously independent that most of his work tended to undo the revolution, rather than strengthen it; for he had the greatest love of action, but with himself as leader. He would rather go it alone, and did, than go under others. His forte was an irritating, but unenduring guerrilla warfare.

Out of such material was Washington expected to develop victory.

Worst of all, yet probably the most wronged of all, was Benedict Arnold. We need not dwell on his lion-like courage, nor even on his treachery, as the ground is familiar. He sold his secrets instead of resigning his commission, and thus paid for the husks of riotous living that had cost him so dearly in Philadelphia. In those black hours at West Point, the most hopeless of all, when Washington knew not what officer might be implicated in the treason, he doubted man and said, "Whom can we trust now?" Yet note the self control, the tender pity, the keen judgment, all displayed in one hour so clearly that we wonder if we ever dimly comprehended him, for at this moment, when everything seemed slipping from beneath his feet, he remembered the distress of Arnold's abandoned wife and visited her with words of comfort and cheer.

Extra Session Demanded.

(From the Benicia New Era.)

Public sentiment is now largely in favor of an extra session of the Legislature and the election of another Senator. At the present time the national welfare and the interests of this State demand that the two seats in the Senate in Washington from this State be filled. The opposition for an extra session comes mainly from Democrats and they have the best of reasons that it be postponed, and if the same is done every effort will be put forth at the next election for success, so that they may be able to elect a Democratic Legislature, which will give them the so much coveted prize. The very object for which the Republicans struggled at the last election has been defeated by the millionaire newspaper trusts of San Francisco. Are they the Republican party of this State? Should they be allowed to defeat the very object for which the rank and file of the Republicans, and in no uncertain voice, showed that this State should have two Republican Senators? Governor Gage should certainly call an extra session to show these autocratic newspaper owners that their opinions carry no weight with the majority of people of this State.

Harry J. MacDonald, who died in a hospital in New York recently, was the son of a native King on the African gold coast. He was taken from his country by slave traders, was rescued by a British ship, became a servant in the English army, where he was given the name of MacDonald, and later came to the United States.

The Empress of Germany gets from 400 to 500 new dresses each year.

Cuticura REMEDIES THE SET $1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, for the bath, CUTICURA (ointment), for the skin, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, for the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

CUTICURA SYSTEM OF TREATMENT.—CUTICURA RESOLVENT purifies the blood and circulating fluids of HUMOR GERMS, and thus removes the *cause*, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure and purest of emollients, cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, allay itching, burning, and inflammation, soothe and heal. Thus are speedily, permanently, and economically cured the most torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA (ointment), 50c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Torturing Skin Diseases," free.

SAVE YOUR SKIN Hands and Hair by using CUTICURA SOAP.

GEN. JOE WHEELER

PRAISES PERUNA,

The Great Catarrh Cure.

JOE WHEELER'S CHARGE AT SAN JUAN HILL.

Major General Joseph Wheeler, commanding the cavalry forces in front of Santiago and the author of "The Santiago Campaign," in speaking of the great catarrh remedy, Pe-ru-na, says: "I join with Senators Sullivan, Roach and McEnery in their good opinion of Pe-ru-na. It is recommended to me by those who have used it as an excellent tonic and particularly effective as a cure for catarrh."

United States Senator McEnery.

Hon. S. D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana, says the following in regard to Pe-ru-na:

"Pe-ru-na is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it. —S. D. McEnery, New Orleans, Louisiana."

United States Senator Sullivan.

"I desire to say that I have been taking Pe-ru-na for some time for catarrh, and have found it an excellent medicine, giving me more relief than anything I have ever taken.—W. V. Sullivan, Oxford, Miss."

United States Senator Roach.

"Persuaded by a friend I have used Pe-ru-na as a tonic, and am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh. —W. N. Roach, Larimore, North Dakota."

A free book on catarrh sent to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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

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.

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

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A Rainy Season Assured.

Prepare for it by having a top put on your buggy or wagon.
A GOOD BUGGY TOP for $12.
Storm aprons at $1.50.
Side curtains at $1.50 per pair.

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Buggies 100 styles to choose from, all grades all prices. Agency Columbus Buggy and H. H. Babcock & Co.

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The Largest Anatomical Museum in the World. Weaknesses or any contracted disease positively cured by the oldest Specialist on the Coast. Est. 36 years.

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SYPHILIS thoroughly eradicated from system without the use of Mercury. Trusses fitted by an Expert. Radical cure for Rupture. A quick and radical cure for Piles, Fissure and Fistulas, by Dr. Jordan's special painless methods.

Consultation free and strictly private. Treatment personally or by letter. A Positive Cure in every case undertaken. Write for Book, PHILOSOPHY of MARRIAGE, MAILED FREE. (A valuable book for men.) Call or write

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Chatelaine Watches

Cases—gold, silver and filled. Pretty designs and finely adjusted works. Useful, beautiful and dainty. Suitable for gifts or as a cherished possession of one's own.

NOACK, JEWELER, 618 J ST.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the pump house in Reclamation District No. 673, county of Sacramento, State of California, on Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1900, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., and closing at 4 o'clock p. m. of that day, for the election of three trustees of said Reclamation District No. 673 of the county of Sacramento, State of California, and that the officers of said election are Thomas Lennox, Inspector, and Joseph Gosling and F. J. Luiz, Judges.

Attest:
(Seal.) W. B. HAMILTON,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County, California.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

Wholesale Saddlery, Harness and Shoe Findings

Our stock in saddlery, harness, strap work, shoe findings and carriage trimmings is larger than ever before, and is now complete. We are in shape to to supply the trade with the best of everything in these lines.

Collars

We manufacture collars of every grade and guarantee them against any manufacturer on this coast, both as to quality of stock, shape and workmanship.

Saddles

Our saddles have always been the most perfect and original in design. They are still up to that standard, and we can furnish the trade something in this line which will sell and give invariable satisfaction.

Hardware

We are daily receiving large shipments of hardware from the best standard manufacturers in the United States.

Uppers

We make any kind of upper to order, and guarantee satisfaction.

Leathers

We carry a large stock of shoe, harness and saddle leathers of the best California brands.

Shoe Findings

Our shoe finding stock is also complete, and the trade need not fear that orders will hang fire.

PRICES

Our prices are not "Combine" prices, but based on fair, reasonable living profits.

John T. Stoll,

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

ROLLER AXLES ARE NOT BALL-BEARING AXLES.