

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1890.

ISSUED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION, Published six days in each week, with Double Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION, Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.

For one year, \$6.00 For six months, \$3.50 For three months, \$2.00

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THE SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

THE WEEKLY UNION, \$10.00 per year. The WEEKLY UNION is sent to every subscriber to the WEEKLY UNION.

Terms for both one year, \$22.00 THE WEEKLY UNION alone per year, \$15.00 THE SUNDAY UNION alone per year, \$10.00

All these publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or subscribers, with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are Agents.

The Best Advertising Medium on the Pacific Coast Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full approval of Press Associations from all parts of the world.

Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.

San Francisco Agencies. This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street, who is also sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; the principal News Stands and Hotels; and at the Market-street Ferry.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

Weather Forecasts for To-day. California--Fair weather; variable winds; nearly stationary temperature.

Oregon and Washington--Local rains; variable winds; cooler.

OF SECTIONAL JEALOUSY. It was a very unfortunate utterance on the part of J. DeBarth Shorb, when, at the opening of the Northern Citrus Fair, he said that the citrus fruit trees in Central and Northern California had been mostly killed by the cold weather this winter.

It was gratuitous lugging in of an untruth, and had the speaker made a little inquiry, he would have discovered that the story was false. It originated with certain Southern California newspapers which draw upon their fancy whenever there is an opportunity that seems to them to afford a loophole advantage for shooting at this end of the State.

The facts are, that during the whole winter it was colder at Riverside, Pasadena, Anaheim and Los Angeles than in any of the valleys of Central and Northern California. Indeed, it has not been a cold winter in these parts at all--not nearly so cold as we have had, and when no damage was done to the orange or other semi-tropic fruit growth.

The speaker recognizes the mistake of their chosen speech, and many of her people have hastened to correct the hasty and ill-considered statement.

He was equally unfortunate in referring to "sectional jealousies" in a manner to leave the impression that in that respect the south has been the sufferer by reason of the expressions and acts of the people of the north. The truth is that at no time has there been any feeling of unfriendliness in this section toward the south.

What feeling of irritation there was is attributable wholly to the misrepresentations and shameless slanders uttered by the press of Southern California concerning the more northern section. The people of the north would have been more than human had they not denied these falsehoods; beyond that denial they have not promoted any sectional feeling. We think we know the temper and the history of the people and we assert now, as we have done for years, that in this section the south has not been misrepresented by any influences worthy a moment's attention.

On the contrary, the policy and the gospel of the region north of the Tehachapi range has been and is "the State, and the whole State." Up this way we believe and all have preached, that what inures to the benefit of one county or district, it is to the profit and benefit of the people of the entire commonwealth.

No bounds have ever been set to our patriotism for the State of California. Mere lines of convenience for political purposes divide us as counties, but our battle is waged for the building of the State, and every part of it. Sectionalism may well be regretted by Mr. Shorb, but his home is not in Northern California, a fact of which we are exceedingly proud.

RAILWAYS AND DRAMATIC ART. The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided in a case brought up by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, that carriers under the law creating the Commission cannot grant to theatrical and operatic troupes any better rates because traveling in large groups, than are granted to single travelers. This decision, says the New York Star, will compel the road named to advance the rates upon dramatic companies fully fifty per cent., and it will much increase the cost of the movement of dramatic troupes over all roads in the United States.

While the figure given by the Star is high, too high probably, yet if the law is enforced, that the rates will have to be advanced is undeniable. This will put a great expense upon theatrical managers, and they in turn must secure themselves out of the public.

The Star holds that as to many companies an advanced rate to equal the single ticket tariff will be prohibitory. But we dissent from its further conclusion that the best companies will be those to suffer. In fact, we are by no means satisfied that the new rule is going to do art damage. The good company that the public will patronize is even an advanced rate of admission, can travel no matter what the expense, and insure itself fair return upon its reputation for ability and worth. The barnstormers, on the other hand, will have to assume heavy risks, and in most cases, where they venture from shore, will be flattened out and stranded at way stations, a thing that is in no sense deplorable.

The truth is, that the country is over-

run with indifferent groups of people posing as dramatic companies. If a positive prohibition could be interposed between them and any movement about the country, it would be a clear benefit to the public. The restoration of the permanent and old-time stock company would then be possible, and the scheme of a half thousand of indifferent actors who pose as stars, and force legitimate artists to play second to them or starve, would be defeated. Our contemporary differs from these views, however, and asserts that the result of the decision will be to locate good troupes, and put the "frands" upon the road.

It will deter managers like Palmer and Day, with large stock companies, with the numbers as well as the merit to properly produce the best plays, from touring the large cities. On the other hand, it will encourage the formation of small companies to perform insignificant pieces of little value in circuits of small towns. It could restore the old "starving system" of generation ago, in which individual actors of recognized genius were supported by good stock companies local to the large cities, some of whom might come out of the enforcement of the law.

And that is precisely what we believe it will do. The day may dawn again, under the new decision, when an actor can have a home, and the people will be content to see a single, well-balanced and well-equipped company, for a season of months, in a variety of performances, just as they once did, when every company in California, for instance, was a permanent one. At no time since has the drama been so splendidly represented in this State, and at no other period has it had such rich reward.

Under the new rule, stars of first magnitude can still travel, and in all cities and large towns they will find a half dozen or a dozen thoroughly trained people "in stock," capable of supporting them. But whether this would immediately result or not, it will not be denied that the law will benefit the people if it stops the travel of fully half the strolling players who now roam the country. The stage is flooded with trash, and invaded by a legion of people who are in no sense worthy of recognition as dramatic artists. The legitimate is crowded out, the men and women who have made dramatic art a life study are pushed to the wall, while a pretty face, a grinning buffoon, or high kicking immodesty in short skirts are pampered and paid enormous salaries, which are drawn from the purses of the people by corruption of tastes. Anything that can happen to shut off this class will be a positive blessing; nothing that will put these actors into permanent retirement will be a calamity.

CITRUS FAIR GOSSIP. The Los Angeles Herald intimates that the citrus fair held at Orvilleville was made a success by the admission of all kinds of agricultural products, and it also indulges in a statement that will lead the reader unacquainted with the facts to believe that the purpose of the law was not carried out, because the southern district was not allowed to compete for premiums at that fair, the intention being to stimulate citrus fruit growing by such competition. No other conclusion can be drawn from the Herald's article.

Now, the simple truth is, that the Act of the Legislature reads so plainly that a dullard could not be misled by it. It provides for two citrus fairs--one to be held in the southern Congressional district, the other in the section outside of that district.

Obviously the fairs were intended to be district concerns, with premiums for competition by growers within the district in which the fair is held, and not to promote competition in each fair between growers generally.

It is true that some other products than citrus fruits were shown at Orvilleville, but not in competition for State money premiums, but for the purpose mainly of making an attractive display generally at the exposition, in addition to the citrus exhibits, which were sufficient in quantity and character, however, to have satisfied anyone interested or curious about the fruit culture and our capacity for growing citrus fruits. There is no reason whatever for any misrepresentation or entanglement about these matters. The Orvilleville Citrus Fair was a success in every sense, and to the letter; it more than filled the demand, and answered to the spirit of the Act of the Legislature. So, too, the citrus fair now in progress at Los Angeles is a great success; in all matters it meets expectations and responds to the call of the law. The scheme of official citrus fairs has proved successful, and all the people of all the State should feel proud of the fact, and find no time for jealousy or carping criticism.

HEAD-LINE WRITING. The art of writing head lines is as fine as it is an abused art. There are very few readers of newspapers who have not their souls harrowed up by outrageous violations of propriety, grammar and decency on the part of sensational headline writers. So long as more sensationalism has a place in journalism, these offenses will continue. But it should be the office of every managing editor in the land to prosecute reform in headline writing.

In the first place a great many offenders think it witty to deceive the reader by a headline that is not expressive of the body of the article. The idea seems to be that the reader must be entrapped into examining an article. It is true that it is legitimate to pique the curiosity, to stimulate the fancy and to quicken the imagination, but the English language is rich enough to allow this to be done without falsifying.

In the second place vulgarity should never enter into the headline, but wit may and should. The headline should in some part of it disclose plainly and without any mystery the true character of the article or item that it crowns. The New York Herald headline writer, who the other day put these words over a dispatch announcing that Chicago wished the World's Fair postponed until 1899, is a boor.

"CHICAGO HAS BITTEN OFF MORE THAN SHE CAN CHEW."

There is neither wit nor information in the line. It compels the reader to search for its meaning, and while that is legitimate in advertising, it is offensive in the body of a newspaper, we care not what the article is.

The reader of a newspaper should be treated by the writers upon it as gentlemen, not as fools or clowns, or as those who love vulgarity and slang. As a rule, expression of opinion should not be in-

dulged in in head lines, except as characterization. The editorial side of the newspaper should control and express the thought of the journal. To describe a scene, or event, or document, adjectives are to be used, of course, but they need not convey expression of opinion beyond the pronouncing of a thing to be cruel, benign, startling, horrible, beneficent, lovely, offensive, pleasant, successful, discouraging, and so on. But the headline writer who carries the editorials into his "heads," runs the risk constantly of making mistakes and of being misunderstood and misrepresented. Moreover, he belittles the editorial side and lessens the interest of the reader in the opinion of the paper, and to that extent he hurts the institution to which he is attached.

The newspaper that instructs its writers to put four or five times the space into a headline that there is in the article headed, does not conceal a trick to cover its poverty. The reader who takes up a journal that catches his eye by half columns of heads, and finds beneath each but half a dozen lines of reading matter, always feels that he has been cheated, and the sense of wrong inflicted will remain with him, and he will be returned some day upon the offending paper. In short, headline writing is one of the most difficult and most easily abused arts related to journalism, and as much as any other department calls for good judgment, honesty of purpose and that spirit of manliness which despises the mere pun, abhors filth and innuendo and unclean lines, and deals in facts, good English and reliable wit.

"AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING." We have the word of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution that an era of better feeling has dawned in the South. We are glad of it, and trust that the statement of the Constitution is not as deceptive as have been some other prophecies in that section about the rising sun of brotherly love. The Constitution says:

"It is a common thing now for a Northern Republican to visit the south and speak to an attentive audience, just as Major McKinley did at our Richmond Chamber of Commerce, and this is recognized in the North by the courteous and respectful treatment accorded to the late Henry Grady. The sections are no longer divided, but they are willing to give each other a hearing. The most stalwart Northern Republican can speak freely and without fear of insult, and the orators of the South draw enthusiastic crowds all over the North."

When the editor of the Constitution had written that far he must have been struck by the truth that his statement was a frank confession that the South had not always been thus tolerant, but it had for an age defied the right of free speech, but liberty of expression under its head and refused political opponents the common decency of a hearing. We say, the singular character of his statement as a confession must have been painfully apparent to him, for he soon after wrote, with a frankness that was intended to take the edge from the truth, that before the war Webster did not speak south of Virginia, and that such men as Sumner and Phillips never attempted to speak in the South. And, it is added, that even Stephen A. Douglas did not find his southern trip a pleasant one in 1860, and that only the presence of Alex. H. Stephens on the stand at his Atlanta meeting insured him a respectful hearing and the preservation of order.

All this is true, but it is not half the truth. Northern orators did not speak in the South before the war for the simple reason that they could not do so except at peril of their lives. The excuse for this intolerance was that the slaves might hear words that would incite them to rise in insurrection. But that admission, when impartial history comes to be written, will be set down as the most humiliating of confessions of the wrongs of slavery and of its demoralizing influence. While in the South there was no such thing as free speech or free press, in the North the Southern orators were received and listened to in defense of slavery and in denunciation of abolitionists, and they had no fear nor any cause for fear.

It is well to recall these facts, that the present generation may see how far the American people have moved forward upon the line of progress since the days of the war, and that the youth of the land may not be ignorant of the fact that the time when there was no free speech guaranteed by the Federal Constitution was limited to the narrow confines of the northern half of the Union. The Georgia paper concludes its article with these words, in which we heartily concur:

"It goes without saying that our present changes of rights and views, our excursions in banquets and speeches, tend to bring the people together and unite them against the political agitators who would separate them and revive the old sectional hate. We are coming to the time when there will be no North and no South, except in the geographical sense. Let the good work go on."

A BAD PROVISION. New Jersey has fallen into line in favor of ballot reform, and a bill in that direction has been introduced into the lower house of the Legislature. But it contains a grave error. If the bill passes without elimination of this error, it will impede rather than advance ballot reform. After providing for the printing of the ballots by the State and for their delivery to the judges of election, the bill reads: "But any citizen may send to the clerk for ballots ten days before election, and he can be served with a number less than fifty, and the ballots thus secured can be voted."

That provision will simply nullify the virtue of the bill if adopted. It provides for the lowest order of bribery, and according to a scheme that would really have the sanction of the law in its systematic fraud. The vicious element would hold of these ballots, have their tools vote them in the booths and bring out unmarked official ballots delivered to them in the booths. These fresh ballots would constitute new capital upon which to trade. The boss proposing to pay for a vote would simply require of the vendor that he take one of the outside ballots, prepared to suit the purpose of the boss, and vote it before receiving the reward of his infamy. As evidence that the compact had been kept, the tool must bring out of the voting booth the official ballot delivered to him by the election officials. This blank ballot would then be marked as the boss pleased and delivered to another purchased voter, who in turn would bring out still another official ballot. So that the New Jersey scheme is precisely what the vicious element most desires, for it gives the seeming of reform, but with

rotteness at the core. The only true ballot method is that which entrusts all the ballots to the election board, to be given to the voters as they enter the voting booth, and to be voted or returned to the board before the elector can retire from the booth. The whole proceeding, instead of being an interference with personal right, as is claimed by the enemies of the system, is in the interest of the honest voter, and the dishonest voter has no rights to be respected.

THE TAX CASES. The Whole Proposition as it Stands at Present. The San Francisco Evening Post of March 11th contained the following editorial, which covers the result of the decision in the railroad tax cases completely:

The tax cases which were decided last Saturday by the Supreme Court of California were cases begun by the State in Judge Levy's Court in the spring of 1887. Judge Levy's shortly after, and the decision declared that the State law was unequal in its operation and in violation of the State Constitution, and gave judgment for the defendants. From that judgment the State appealed, and the cases went to the Supreme Court in the fall of 1887, and were not argued until about six months ago.

The United States Supreme Court, in the case of the State, decided that the State possessed no power to tax the right of the National Government to build a military and postal road over its borders, nor had it the right to include fences or steamboats in the assessment. Hence the cases recently decided became of no monetary importance, for whatever might have been the result, there could have been no recovery.

This left the Court to determine the State question involved without regard to a moneyed consideration, as there was nothing to lose or win in the case.

Mr. Estee and many leading men in the Convention which framed the new Constitution declared that, under the provisions of that instrument, the taxes would ever be collected of any railroad company, and it now appears that their opinion had something in it, for the State has never been able to collect a cent.

The Central Pacific roads belonging to its system have voluntarily paid more than four million dollars, while the other roads have paid about the same proportion, or perhaps a little less.

It is clear that this state of affairs cannot exist always. It is therefore well that a final and authoritative decision has been reached so that some just and equitable system for taxing railroad property may be devised and submitted to the next Legislature.

The railroad companies for the last two years have paid their taxes without complaint, notwithstanding the fact that there was no law under which their payment could be enforced.

The companies claimed that the tax was excessive, but the State Board of Equalization having deducted the value of the Federal franchise where it was involved, the amount was greatly reduced. The coming year we shall have assessments made as usual, and we assume that they will be paid, though under the decision there is no power to enforce the payment.

RIVAL CITRUS BELLS. Northern California Oranges, as Compared With Those of the South. A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, writing from Los Angeles of the Citrus Fair now in progress in that city, says:

"The question is often heard 'How does the fair compare with the Orvilleville show?' and many visitors here who were at the exhibition held in the upper citrus belt in January last. Among these are Secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, Ed. Smith, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, H. E. Parker, of Penryn, and many others. The response of those who have visited both fairs is usually very prompt. When questioned, said one of these visitors, 'As a fair, as an attractive exhibition, there is no question that Orvilleville was the better--far better. I saw navel oranges at Orvilleville fully as fine as most of these shown here, but they certainly did not show there the vast amount of fine budded fruit that is shown here, nor was it to be expected that they would when it is remembered that a budding tree at Orvilleville are just coming into bearing. In quantity there were in all probability many more oranges in the Orvilleville tent than at this fair.'

Another charming tradition perishes--Tennyson has immortalized the legend of Lady Godiva, but the author of 'A History of the World' published in London, holds that the romantic story, which has made Coventry famous, has no basis of fact. Lady Godiva survived her husband, who died in 1057, many years. The legend is first mentioned a century and a half after the supposed occurrence, but the part of it relating to Peeping Tom did not become current until the reign of Charles II.

There are many queer trades in Paris. One of the oddest is that of painter of turkey legs." The artist is known only to the poultry-dealing fraternity, and is a highly useful member of the community. By his artistic skill he enables the trader to make a bird of patriarchal age, with a certain vague romance as to the date of its decease, upon a misguided housewife, or even upon an experienced buyer.

Good cotton is more self-respectful than poor wool, good wool than poor silk. One good suit, well made, well kept and well worn, is a hundred times more satisfactory than half a dozen cheap ones. Choose sturdy fabrics, inconspicuous tints, avoid exaggeration or pronouncedness in making.

Mr. Spurgeon has just published the thirty-fifth volume of his sermons. Two thousand one hundred of these discourses has he put in print.

FOR SALE--THIRTY FINE CITY LOTS, 40x160 feet each. A chance to get a good bargain at a low price; privilege to pay in installments. Apply to STEWART, 317 J street, m12-24.

FRESH MILK COWS FOR SALE--Thoroughbred and registered Jersey cows for sale. Inquire at 1729 G st., E. F. Aiken, m12-24.

HOUSE TO LET--THE MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 1218 H street, furnished, including a fine Steinway piano; also stable in rear of premises. Apply on premises or at the agents, F. L. BARNES, 317 J street, m12-24.

FOR SALE--ONE OF THE FINEST AND LARGEST SALOONS IN THIS CITY, connected with chop-house and extra ladies' rooms, best location; stock and lease. Inquire at this office, m12-24.

TO LET--ONE ROOM AND A KITCHEN, over Fabian Bros. store, corner Ninth and J streets. Suitable for any office or store. m12-24.

FOR SALE--ONE GREAT BOILER AND SCOT WOOD burning engine. Boiler guaranteed to stand a cold-water pressure of 200 lbs. Price, \$250. Also, one fifteen-passenger wagonette, suitable for hotel or picnic purposes, in good condition. Address JEROME BAKER, Woodland, Cal. m12-24.

80 ROOM HOUSE ON K STREET, IN THE best location for a saloon or restaurant; low down; terms easy. Apply at 1097 Fourth street. m12-24.

FOR SALE--FOUR LOTS 80x160, NORTH EAST CORNER OF 12th and J streets, containing above all possible foods; near street cars; city and pure well water; perfect drainage and good soil. Apply to W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, 1618 M street. m12-24.

ONE EIGHT-HORSE POWER BOILER AND engine for sale. Inquire at 1029 K st., f61-14.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY, a tract of 1,250 acres near Williams, Colusa county. Address WEINSTECK, LUBIN & CO., Sacramento, 054-14.

TO RENT--ONE TENEMENT OF THREE rooms, also with a large unfurnished room, and three furnished rooms (with or without board). Apply to D. GARDNER, Wood-yard, Fourth and I streets. m12-14.

THE POPULAR REPRINT (NINTH EDITION) ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, FROM THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, ANY OTHER REPRINT, AND AT ONE-THIRD THAT OF THE ORIGINAL EDITION. FOR SALE ON THE MOST LIBERAL INSTALLMENT TERMS, BY G. H. M. PHREY, GENERAL AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, P. O. BOX 806, SACRAMENTO, CAL. m12-14.

GENERAL NOTICES. B. F. Stoll, Dentist, 606 J street. The best place in California to have your printing done is at Thomson & Co.'s, 419 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

Though pure and simple, and so mild, it might be used by any child. Yet SOLELY THE BEST AND SURE. That mouth and teeth with wondrous speed. From tartar and taint are freed. Till they become sweet, white and pure. ITS Afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER, Sold at 25 cents. 178 f68-14.

The Little Wonder White Labor Factory, Wholesale and Retail. PROTECTORS, give all kinds of Mechanics' Clothing and Underwear. f68-14.

B. F. Stoll, Dentist, 606 J street, wishes to inform his patients and all those in need of dentistry that he has reduced his prices one-third, and will guarantee all operations to be first-class and satisfactory for no charge made. m12-14.

CONSERVATORY. HOUSE AND LAWN FLOWERING PLANTS and trees in large quantities and of finest varieties at low prices. Call and examine our greenhouse, 315 Second street, near the depot. m12-14.

FAMILY GROCERIES. Wholesale and Retail. PROTECTORS, Cigars and Tobacco. FRED. SCHNEIDER, N. E. cor. Fowles & N st., Sacramento. f1-6m12-14.

FOR SALE--PURE FULL WEIGHT PURE PORTLAND CEMENT, MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN. It is superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government; in the construction of all the great Engineering works of the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia. Sold only in cases. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK. CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO. m12-14.

JAS. SEADLER, Architect and Superintendent of Construction. No. 215 Fifth street, between J and K streets, Sacramento. f122-M12-14.

48 BUYS A CORD OF STOVE WOOD, OR A TON OF COAL, for \$5. Get your winter supply now at No. 215 Fifth street, between J and K streets. THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IS CONTAINED IN THE WEEKLY UNION.

NEW TO-DAY.

Adverse contents of Meeting Notices, Wants, Lost, Found, etc. To Let and similar notices under this heading are inserted for 5 cents per line the first time and 3 cents per line each subsequent time. All notices of this character will be found under this heading.

A. O. U. W.--Funeral Notice--Members of Sacramento Lodge, No. 80, are requested to assemble in the Lodge-room at 9 o'clock TOMORROW (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON, to attend the funeral of our late brother, G. H. VAN HESTEN, P. M. W. Visiting members are invited to attend. GEORGE JOYNE, M. W. G. H. VAN HESTEN, Secretary. R. J. KATZBERG, Recorder. m12-14.

Iroquois Club of Sacramento will meet at Y. M. H. Hall, Seventh street, between K and L streets, THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of the initiation of charter members, installing its officers and the admission of the Club into the State League. It will be important that all who desire to be charter members should be present. R. J. STEPHENS, President. H. J. KILGARRIF, Recording Secretary. B. C. 111-14.

Dominoes and Masks can be had at Turner Hall, March 30th in the afternoon. 11-14.

LOST--IN THIS CITY ON WEDNESDAY, A Ladies' Jersey Pin, with shamrock leaves. Finder please leave at 523 J street and receive reward. m12-14.

FOR SALE--FIVE ACRES, 2 1/2 MILES FROM CAPITAL BUILDING, on very fine terms. Address F. J. STEWART, m12-14.

FOR SALE--FOR \$1,500, IF APPLIED FOR, a high top and extra heavy rubber boots; walk; very desirable locality; south side of M street, bet. Twentieth and Twenty-first. Terms easy. Inquire at 150 J street. m12-14.

FOR RENT--HOUSE, SOUTHEAST CORNER N nineteenth and L streets; full lot with sheds and barns. Also, two-acre lot beyond Third street. Inquire at 150 J street. m12-14.

TO LET--ONE FURNISHED ROOM, with use of kitchen if desired; 1136 P st. m12-24.

TO LET--COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW; FIVE rooms, gas and bath, with hot water. Northwest corner of L and J streets, between G and R. Apply 1521 P street. m12-14.

TO LET--AT HIGHLAND PARK, A FLAT OF 10 unfurnished rooms with modern improvements. Inquire at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Bonita avenue, of MCINERNEY. 11-14.

COTTAGE HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS FOR sale and to be removed. Inquire at 321 M street. m12-14.

WANTED--LOST--FOUND. \$75 to \$250 A MONTH CAN BE MADE on this city and county by salesmen preferred who can furnish their own goods, and who have the time to spare. Spare moments may be profitably spent in a few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1029 Main St., Richmond, Va. f62-17-18.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE--A FEW good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line. Liberal salary paid. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For terms address Central Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. m12-24.

LOST--KNIGHT TEMPLAR CHARM, GOLD, black-enameled cross. Return to this office and be rewarded. m12-14.

PERSONAL--X--WANT TO SEE YOU. PEN in a line. Have a vivid recollection of Bartlett's original ball light. Call at 1019 H street. m12-14.

WANTED--TO KNOW WHO HAS AGENCY for a certain patent fire-killing "kit," with which it is claimed fifteen fires can be started for one cent. Who has agency for Sacramento? Address, R. T., this office, m12-14.

WANTED--POSITIONS FOR TWELVE men at servants. Call at TOWNES & GOODFRIEND'S, Employment Agency, 317 J street, m12-14.

WANTED--POSITIONS FOR LABORERS, at TOWNES & GOODFRIEND'S Employment Agency, 317 J street, m12-14.

WANTED--WE HAVE COOKS, FARM hands, carpenters and in fact every representation of labor, who desire positions. TOWNES & GOODFRIEND'S, Employment Agency, 317 J street. m12-14.

WANTED--THOSE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT, call at TOWNES & GOODFRIEND'S Employment Agency, 317 J street, m12-14.

WANTED--THOSE WISHING WAITERS, chauffeurs, etc., call at TOWNES & GOODFRIEND'S, 317 J street. m12-14.

FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 1019 H street. Skilled and unskilled male and female help of all kinds free to employers and employe. By order of the COUNCIL OF FEDERATED TRADES. f61-14.

WANTED--PARTIES TO BORROW MONEY on their city and county property. Loans of money to loan. Address MONEY LOANER, P. O. BOX 93, Sacramento. m12-14.

WANTED WOOD CHOPPERS, FARM hands, milkers, cooks, waiters, country women and girls for general housework and cooking. None but sober, steady people need apply. A. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets. Telephone 282. m12-14.

FOR SALE--THIRTY FINE CITY LOTS, 40x160 feet each. A chance to get a good bargain at a low price; privilege to pay in installments. Apply to STEWART, 317 J street, m12-24.

FRESH MILK COWS FOR SALE--Thoroughbred and registered Jersey cows for sale. Inquire at 1729 G st., E. F. Aiken, m12-24.

HOUSE TO LET--THE MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 1218 H street, furnished, including a fine Steinway piano; also stable in rear of premises. Apply on premises or at the agents, F. L. BARNES, 317 J street, m12-24.

FOR SALE--ONE OF THE FINEST AND LARGEST SALOONS IN THIS CITY, connected with chop-house and extra ladies' rooms, best location; stock and lease. Inquire at this office, m12-24.

TO LET--ONE ROOM AND A KITCHEN, over Fabian Bros. store, corner Ninth and J streets. Suitable for any office or store. m12-24.

FOR SALE--ONE GREAT BOILER AND SCOT WOOD burning engine. Boiler guaranteed to stand a cold-water pressure of 200 lbs. Price, \$250. Also, one fifteen-passenger wagonette, suitable for hotel or picnic purposes, in good condition. Address JEROME BAKER, Woodland, Cal. m12-24.

80 ROOM HOUSE ON K STREET, IN THE best location for a saloon or restaurant; low down; terms easy. Apply at 1097 Fourth street. m12-24.

FOR SALE--FOUR LOTS 80x160, NORTH EAST CORNER OF 12th and J streets, containing above all possible foods; near street cars; city and pure well water; perfect drainage and good soil. Apply to W. E. CH