

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 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 three months, \$2.00 For six months, \$3.00

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all other cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodicals Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

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

THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast. The WEEKLY UNION is sent to every subscriber to the WEEKLY UNION.

Terms for both one year, \$2.00 The WEEKLY UNION alone per year, \$1.00 The SUNDAY UNION alone per year, \$1.00

All 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.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches 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.

The readers of the RECORD-UNION leaving the city for the heated term can have the paper sent to their address for 65 cents per month, postage prepaid.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street; the principal News Stands and Hotels, and at the Market Street Ferry.

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

"AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES."

The full measure of infamy and cheat of the Louisiana lottery, which is making just now such a desperate effort to retain life, is not known to those outside of the State of Louisiana, as a rule. Monthly drawings are by the great mass of the people the only ones affecting them.

The address to the people of the United States by the recent anti-lottery Convention sets forth facts that reveal in full the demoralizing influences of the great gambling institution. These are mainly local, and will not, therefore, be checked at all by the law excluding the lottery advertisements from the mails.

The history and details of the monster corruptionist are of interest. The lottery company was originally chartered in 1868, with a capital of \$1,000,000 and a lease of life for twenty-five years. For ten years thereafter it was in such odium that it was compelled to expend vast sums annually to defend itself from legislative assaults. In 1879 the anti-lottery agitators prevailed upon the Legislature to repeal the charter, but the United States District Court, in defiance of the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in a similar case, held that the contract of 1868 was inviolable, notwithstanding it was contrary to good morals.

In the same year a Constitutional Convention was called, and before it the lottery company agreed, if it was given leave to live, to make no further effort for extension of its charter after January 1, 1895. Accordingly, a provision was inserted in the Constitution affirming the original charter, and specifying that no lotteries should be chartered after January 1, 1895. At the same time the monopoly given the Louisiana Company was struck down, and the door opened for any and all lottery gambling.

But the power of the lottery became so great that it felt strong enough to ignore its agreement, and consequently went into the Legislature of 1890 with a new proposition, under which the question of granting the Legislature power to recharter the company is to be voted upon in the form of a constitutional amendment in 1892.

Originally the capital prize for monthly drawings was \$30,000, but this has been increased to \$300,000, and a semi-annual capital prize added of \$600,000. The aggregate of the schemes is \$28,000,000 a year. But \$1,250,000 more is scheduled in daily drawings, of which the people outside of the State of Louisiana have little knowledge.

The immense swindle is exposed by the bare fact that the company admitted in the recent legislative inquiry that it can sell seventy-five per cent. of its tickets, allow ten per cent. to agents, lose all the prizes, and \$1,000,000 for expenses, and still make a profit of \$3,000,000 a year. In all other lotteries, except those of Mexico, the law requires the gamblers to distribute not less than seventy per cent, but the Louisiana concern distributes only fifty-three, so that the chances, if all the tickets are actually put out, are one in thirty, while in the seventy per cent. lotteries they are one in ten. But not all the tickets are put out. Very few persons can obtain a whole ticket. They are divided into twentieths, and fully one-third of these are retained on each number by the company, so that when a capital prize of \$300,000 is drawn, fully one-third of it, or \$30,000, is drawn by the company, very often one-half of it, sometimes two-thirds, sometimes the whole prize, and this drawback runs through the whole scheme.

But the daily drawings work the greater mischief to the people of Louisiana. These schemes are based on the combination of natural numbers from 1 to 78, and sometimes 1 to 75, so that combinations in one case are given of 78,076, and in the other of 67,523, of three numbers each. The prizes paid are out of all honest proportion to the chances of winning. Thus, for a \$1 ticket the chance of winning 85 cents is 1 in 3; of 75 cents, 1 in 19; of \$4 25, 1 in 1,237, and so on. But the daily lottery has attachments that are ruinous to the people, especially to the poor, concerning which the address by the Anti-Lottery Convention says:

In addition to these printed tickets, written policies or bets on the number of the daily drawings are sent out as the fancy of the better. With a percentage of 22 to 41 per cent. in favor of the lottery. There are more than 100 policy shops in the city of New Orleans where such tickets are written. They are placed at points where they waylay the wage-earner in his pro-

gress to and from work. From the best information we can get, the receipts of these shops average about \$20 per diem. They swarm daily with slatternly women, barefooted children, bloused workmen, youthful clerks and household servants sent to market on some purchasing errand. None but the poor and ignorant enter these dreary dens. Some of these shops have "cream books" and other stimulants to aid the superstitious in selecting lucky numbers. By daily repetition of play thousands of poor wretches become afflicted with the "lottery craze," and to gratify their excitement enter innumerable households.

Any intelligent reader can easily picture the fearful demoralization that these daily drawings and their more than five score of policy-shops work among the people of the Crescent City. It will scarcely be possible for the most vivid imagination to overcolor the picture.

As an evidence that the people of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana gamble heavily in the daily drawings and in betting upon numbers, it is in proof that while of the \$22,000,000 revenue of the lottery concern 93 per cent. comes to it from outside of Louisiana, and upon the monthly drawing, the seven per cent. remaining by no means represents the extent of the local lottery gaming. The outside betting, the policy-shop combinations, upon numbers and drawn combinations, represents a sum more than equal to twice the percentage referred to, so that we have really 21 per cent. of \$22,000,000 annually, representing the local gaming on daily drawings and outside of the money spent upon monthly schemes—that is to say, nearly \$5,000,000.

So monstrous has become the business of this gambling octopus in its gigantic schemes of robbery, that one-third of all the mail-matter coming to the City of New Orleans is the matter of the lottery company, while one-sixth of the express mail matter also belongs to it, and \$30,000 a day in postal notes and orders pass through the hands of its agent, a chartered National Bank.

So powerful is the lottery company, and so enormous its gains, that it is able to propose for a new lease of life to pay to the State of Louisiana \$1,250,000 a year for the grant, if made a monopoly, for at present, as already stated, the Louisiana is not the only lottery engaged in robbing the people, since numerous small concerns and foreign agencies operate in the cities of that State; the financial drain they make upon the productive energy of the people we have not taken into account in this paper.

It is easy to understand why the enemies of the lottery in Louisiana appeal, as they now do, to all the people of the United States. They are conscious that at home they are in a minority, but they are, and not without reason, that the citizens of other States are deeply interested in their effort; that they should be immediately concerned in strangling the infamy that has fastened upon Louisiana. They hold that when any State so shamelessly uses its power as a sovereignty to corrupt the people of the whole nation, it ought to be, and must be, restrained by the united action of the people of the Republic, and hence it is that they urge the submission of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing, by surrender of so much of sovereign power in the States as is necessary, that no State shall charter any lottery or gift enterprise, or permit any drawing of the same or the sale of any tickets therein.

Such a proposed amendment has been introduced by Senator Blair. Concerning it the Convention referred to closes its appeal to the people of the United States in these words:

With a national evil of great magnitude to correct, with the clear constitutional power to crush that evil effectively, why should the American people hesitate to use their influence with the existing Congress to have the above-suggested legislation enacted? We ask that all candidates of all parties of the Legislatures of the various States be required to pledge themselves to the support of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting and abolishing State lotteries. All who do so, in the name of our common citizenship of this Republic, and in behalf of public honor, the public interest, and the public and private welfare of the commonwealth of States.

ELECTRICAL RAILWAYS FOR SACRAMENTO.

The Board of City Trustees has returned from a visit to San Jose, where it inspected the overhead wire system of street car propulsion. The members are reported as pleased with what they saw of the operation of street cars by electricity.

It remains to be seen if they will grant to the Central Street Railway Company the right to run their cars by similar means.

Only skilled electricians, however, could judge of the system examined, so as to form a correct estimate as to the likelihood of its becoming permanent by reason of its economy and reward of the capital invested. But elsewhere this has been done and engineering science is unanimous in its approval of electric motive power for street cars.

We believe that the trial at San Jose has demonstrated the economic character of the road there operated and its general practicability. Capital, which is always cautious, has been invested in it largely and appears to be contented with its returns.

But in the experience of other places, and the adoption and working of the system in many cities, the Trustees of Sacramento ought to find reason for granting the change asked for here, from horse to electrical motive power for our street railway systems. From but three numbers in July and August of the Electrical World we compile from the fugitive electrical news of that journal these notes of electric railway activity. They do not, probably, represent more than one half of the news of the electric railway construction, but suffice to show that the propulsion of street cars by electric motors fed by the overhead wire is no longer experimental.

In Lafayette, Indiana, since 1887, an electrical street railway has been in successful operation. From Waterbury, Connecticut, an electrical railway line is now under construction. At Manchester, New Hampshire, the electrical road is so successful that the president of that city is urging its extension. At East Haverhill, Mass., the road is so satisfactory that a petition is pending for its extension to South Haverhill. At Brockton, Massachusetts, the electric road asks leave to extend its system to Holliston, Avon, Easton and Abington. At Newburyport, Massachusetts, Orange Grove, New Jersey, and Wakefield, Massachusetts, electric roads are asked for and one has been constructed this summer.

One of the most pronounced successful electrical roads of the day is the belt line street road of Lynn, Mass., at Grand Rapids, Mich., Denver, Col., Nashville, Tenn., Pueblo, Col., Seneca Falls, N. Y., and on Grand Avenue, New York City, and at Albany City, Pa., electric roads have been put into successful operation by the overhead system.

At Sherman, Tex., Charlotte, N. C., Hagerstown, Md., Baltimore, Md., and at Rochester, N. Y., the overhead system has been adopted. In N. J., Bangor to Jackson, Siam, Memphis, Tenn., to suburbs, and at Syracuse, N. Y., companies have been formed; in most cases grants have been secured and work commenced on electrical railways, and in some of these cases

horses have been withdrawn from old lines and electric motors already substituted.

At Salem, Mass., the Newburg street railway has been retitled with motors at a cost of \$250,000. All the cars are now electric, and the road is in successful operation. In Brooklyn, N. Y., along Thirty-third street, Second Avenue, Fifty-second street and Third Avenue, the Third Avenue line, an electrical road is to be constructed under a franchise granted to the South Brooklyn Company. An electrical street railway is being operated in Boston through Dorchester and the Tremont House, Boston, with thirty-foot cars. At Potsville, Va., an electrical street railway is being operated with the Westons system, and is to be in operation in the near future.

At Toledo, Ohio, the electric road is in successful operation. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railway Company has been authorized to change from horse motive power to electricity, and a long section of the road is already operated by the new motive power. At Wichita, Kan., the electrical street railway has been successfully tested. The Lincoln Street Railway Company, of St. Louis, operates 175 cars by electricity. At Waco, Tex., a change has since been made from horses to electric motors on the street railways, and the same is true at Little Rock, Ark., on a line of fifteen miles in length. In San Antonio, Tex., the Lily-street Railway is operated by electricity and two other lines are now being constructed.

At Birmingham, Ala., the trams have been successfully fitted with electric motors. At Quincy, Mass., the Main street road is to be doubled in capacity because of the success of the electrical street railway. The same is true at Braddock, Pa., to McKeesport, in the same State. At East Portland, Or., the Hawthorn street railway has been changed from horse to electric motors, and a new electric line, six miles in length, is to be built to connect Portland and the city of Vancouver, in that city. The Portland, the Woodstock street Railway has replaced its horse motive power by electricity. At Baker City, Or., an electric motor company has organized and been granted the right to run its cars by electricity. In the first week of last month an electric car line was put in operation in Sedalia, Mo., a single August electric car line is being constructed in good profit. Appleton, Wis., has an electric street railway giving entire satisfaction. An electrical road is being constructed in the city of Chicago, Tenn., in July the Elmo extension of the electric railway was opened for regular service. Cambridge, Mass., is now related to Boston by an electrical street railway. The Newark, N. J., Passenger Railway Company's application for a franchise to run its Orange and Newark street cars by electricity was unanimously voted. A second electric railway has been projected and is to be built at Holyoke, Mass. by one motor company at the East reports no less than 77 electrical railways having been projected and 25 cars are run for 18 hours each day. The Observer of that city certifies to the complete success of its system.

In Boston, electric cars run from Bowdoin Square to Arlington that seat 61 people each and make the distance in half the time taken by horse cars. The Richmond, Va., street railway is an electric system, with five miles of double track, and is eminently successful.

These quoted notes might be considerably extended, since we have taken only those relating to towns of some considerable importance. They will serve the purpose we have in view, to show that electricity as a motive power for street cars is in successful operation, and that it has the confidence of the people as a means, and that capital considers it good investment. The RECORD-UNION approves the proposition before the Trustees because it believes it to be for the best interests of the city and a great aid to the development of the place. It will bring the suburbs from ten to fifteen minutes nearer in time to business centers; it will make residence above Tenth street and on the north and south sides more desirable; it will quicken the transit greatly to the exterior bounds of the city, and thus encourage use of the roads; it will benefit people of small means, by enabling them to occupy homes at points where rents are more moderate than in the heart of the city; it will stimulate building, enhance values, add to the general prosperity, relieve the overworked horses of the street cars from tasks too laborious; will encourage street improvement, augment the comfort and convenience of the people, bring new capital in for investment, and in other ways materially benefit the city and the people. The RECORD-UNION cares nothing who operates electrical roads, who buys the present lines, or who reaps the profits of transportation. It has neither care for nor interest in any particular electrical system. It cares only that the grant be made, confident that capital will not invest in its loss by adoption of faulty methods or niggardly administration of the roads.

WHO WERE THE UNION SOLDIERS

Belford's Magazine is taken to task by the Chicago Inter-Ocean, at great length, for its claim that Democrats, not Republicans, fought out the war for the preservation of the Union. The game is scarcely worth the candle; Belford's is so radical and extravagant in its Democratic boomerang that its efforts are valueless. But after all, perversions of history should not go uncontradicted.

The truth is that both Republicans and Democrats fought to preserve the Union, but the people were the soldiers, not political partisans. The argument of Belford's is ingenious but false. It claims that in the States loyal to the Union the Democratic vote in 1860 was 100,858 in excess of the Republican. But with the opening of the war the Democratic vote fell off. Therefore, it is reasoned, there must have been more Democrats than Republicans among the 2,600,746 volunteers. If there had been more Republicans than Democrats among them, it is urged, the Democratic vote would have fallen off, but in 1862, with pretty nearly 400,000 volunteers in arms, the Democratic vote fell off 400,458, while the Republican vote declined but 161,737.

This is a pretty structure to be sure, but one the assault of truth easily topples over. In the first place Belford's makes no allowance for change of sentiment, a change that under the stress of the hour and the appeal to the loyalty of men, was enormous. The Douglas Democracy, it will be remembered, went over almost bodily to the Republicans. In the second place, the point made by the Inter-Ocean is well taken, that the first troops from Kentucky and Missouri were almost wholly Democratic men, who, when later it came to voting, stood with the Unionists to the last man. Again, the soldiers were given every opportunity to vote while in the army, and the soldier vote of Ohio, for instance, was in 1864, 9,757 for McClellan, and 41,146 for Lincoln. In no State of the Union were party lines more sharply drawn in that year and the year preceding than in Ohio. In 1863, Brough, the Republican candidate, received the vote of 41,467 soldiers in the field, while Vallandigham, who stood for the radical Democracy, received only 2,288.

The simple truth is that the Democratic vote declined in the war years not because there was a majority of Democrats in the army, but because there was a merging of all political phases of belief, except of the anti-war, peace-at-any-price, pro-slavery

Democrats, with the Republican Union party. With the close of the war party lines were again drawn sharply, and a majority of Democrats who had voted with Unionists returned to the party fold. But all this does not prove what was the true number of either Republicans or Democrats in arms for the Union.

This we do know, that the Republican Unionists in the army outnumbered the Democrats, but there was a large body of the latter in the army who fought the war through as gallantly as any others, not as Democrats, but as Unionists. This fact no fair-minded Republican has ever challenged. The other fact is also true, that the Union soldiers were opposed wholly by Democrats, and not at all by any other political membership. The credit of doing battle for the Union, however, belongs to the Unionists of the nation, whether Republicans or Democrats, and at this late day for any party organ to attempt to prove that these Unionists were mainly Democrats is as futile as it is foolish and valueless.

THE TAX LIMIT AND THE DEMOCRACY.

It should be remembered that when the Republican State Convention declared in favor of a 50-cent State tax limit, it did not thereby say that the tax should be 50 cents, but that 50 cents should be the maximum. It may be as much lower a rate as wise administration of State government determines.

The Democratic party now comes forward, and with the demagogic instinct dominating, promises that if it is given control it will not again run into extravagance and clean out the State-cash box to the uttermost corners, as it did two years ago. "If you will resist us," exclaim these economic financiers, "we will run the State Government upon the sum to be realized from a 45-cent tax rate." Then the Convention pouts, and putting up a pitiful mouth, declares that "it isn't fair of you, boys," to charge upon our "slender majority" in the Legislature two years ago the extravagance of that session and the raid upon the Treasury.

So! so! then the providence is confessed, but "a slender majority" is pleaded in mitigation. In the name of reason, what would have been the outcome of the raid of that session if the Democracy had controlled a good round majority? It it happens that a majority is as effective for ill and as potential for good if it is honest, when slender as when fat. The San Francisco Bulletin well puts it:

The Republicans, in their platform, fixed the limit of State taxation at 50 cents on \$100. The limit was reached after an intelligent examination of State finances and taxation for the past twenty years. Of course the permanent increase in the expenses of the State, caused by the pillagers of 1889, has to be taken into consideration. In this condition of things the Democrats come forward and offer to do it for 45 cents. Perhaps there are not five men in the State who know anything about the subject. If there was anything alluring in this offer they would have jumped at the sun with both hands. They are in effect, that if the people let up on them this time they will not again plunder the State. This cannot be said to be a very popular or attractive position to occupy. It is that of the bad boy caught stealing, or of the man who has committed a crime. But the plea in detail is entitled to a foremost place in common political literature. It is that the Democrats have only a scant majority in the Legislature. But that majority was quite sufficient for all that to stop the waste and extravagance of the past. The note that the Democrats are not to be held responsible when they have no control, and that they will not pass money in political ethics.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

Deeds to Real Estate Filed with the County Recorder.

[From law and abstract office of Bruce & Taylor, southeast corner of Seventh and J.]

The following transfers of real estate have been made since the last published report: The west 55 feet of lot 2, J and K, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; grant.

James Butler to C. C. Cole, 14 acres in Swamp Land Survey No. 62, in sections 29 and 30, township 14 north, range 4 east, \$250.

R. H. Shiao to C. Cole, 48.75 acres in Swamp Land Survey No. 62, in township 14 north, range 4 east, \$250.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

English Lutheran Church, Fireman's Hall, Eighth street, between K and Rev. W. S. B. Preaching, 10:45 A. M. "The Remembrance Against Despondency." 7:45 P. M. "Mind Remembered." Please notice that we have no services on Sunday. The notice that we are cordially invited to worship with us.

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between J and K, Preaching, 10:45 A. M. Sabbath-school, 12:15. No evening service.

Church of Christ (Scientist)—Regular services 11. Preaching by H. Granger (Granger's Building).

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, between J and K, Preaching, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. "The Remembrance Against Despondency." 7:45 P. M. "Mind Remembered." Please notice that we have no services on Sunday. The notice that we are cordially invited to worship with us.

First Christian Church, Eighth street, between J and K, Preaching, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. "Noah's Ark and Character." Come.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Tenth and J, Preaching, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. "The Remembrance Against Despondency." 7:45 P. M. "Mind Remembered." Please notice that we have no services on Sunday. The notice that we are cordially invited to worship with us.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Eighth street, between J and K, Preaching, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. "The Remembrance Against Despondency." 7:45 P. M. "Mind Remembered." Please notice that we have no services on Sunday. The notice that we are cordially invited to worship with us.

First Baptist Church, Ninth street, between J and K, Preaching, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. "The Remembrance Against Despondency." 7:45 P. M. "Mind Remembered." Please notice that we have no services on Sunday. The notice that we are cordially invited to worship with us.

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and J, Preaching, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. "The Remembrance Against Despondency." 7:45 P. M. "Mind Remembered." Please notice that we have no services on Sunday. The notice that we are cordially invited to worship with us.

Emmanuel Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth and J, Preaching, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. "The Remembrance Against Despondency." 7:45 P. M. "Mind Remembered." Please notice that we have no services on Sunday. The notice that we are cordially invited to worship with us.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I, Preaching, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. "The Remembrance Against Despondency." 7:45 P. M. "Mind Remembered." Please notice that we have no services on Sunday. The notice that we are cordially invited to worship with us.

First Baptist Church, Ninth street, between J and K, Preaching, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. "The Remembrance Against Despondency." 7:45 P. M. "Mind Remembered." Please notice that we have no services on Sunday. The notice that we are cordially invited to worship with us.

Oh! These Widows.

Widow—"When I was here last week, Mr. Chisel, I told you to put on the headstone." Marble dealer—"Yes, ma'am, but one of my workmen has been sick and I haven't begun the job yet."

Widow—"Well, in view of subsequent events, I guess you may substitute the words, 'My First Husband.' A pleasant morning, Mr. Chisel!"

"Bread," "butter" and "oysters" are grown on trees in Jamaica, the land of perpetual summer—bread from bread fruit, butter from a kind of pear, and oysters are plucked from the stems of the many trees which grow along the seashore.

Get Hood's

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses superior curative power by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation. Be sure to get Hood's.

In one store the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own brand, Hood's Sarsaparilla. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not intend to give up my Sarsaparilla. G. A. GORR, 41 Terrace Street, Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. 25¢ six boxes. Prepared only by C. C. HOOD & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NEW TO-DAY.

Adm. Elements of Moving Simons, Wants, Lost Power, for Sale, etc. Let and notice, notice under this notice are inserted for 5 cents per line the first time; 1 cent per line each subsequent time. All notices of this character will be found under this heading.

Wenough Council, No. 2, Degree of Phoenicians, meets TONIGHT at Red Men's Hall, at 6 o'clock. By order, F. J. HAYES, Secy.

Mrs. E. J. BRADLEY, K. of R. 10

Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. All members requested to be present for initiation. W. J. JACKSON, Secy.

WANTED—GIRLS BETWEEN 15 AND 18 years of age and quick at figures. Apply CHAS. E. PHIPPS, Superintendent Welles, 402, Lubin & Co.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY hands by the Sacramento Packing Company, to cut fruit. Good wages. au23-3f

WANTED—100 MEN TO PICK HOPS (\$1.10 per 100 pounds). 15 teamsters (\$2.50 per month), 20 wood-choppers, 20 farm hands, 10 dining-room girls, waiters and cooks, laundry help, men for general housework. For nearest Employment Office, Fourth street, between J and K. au23-2f

\$250 TO \$500 ONLY REQUIRED TO SECURE and establish yourself in an exclusive store and agency for the city and county of Sacramento. Eastern manufactured and standard article, which every lady wears and is continually buying. Big profits. One lady alone made \$200 in one week. Call MONDAY, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at Parlor 14, INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, au23-2f

LOST—A WHITE SPITZ DOG, ANSWERS to the name of "Nellie." Finder will be rewarded by returning to "I" street. au23-4f

LOST—YESTERDAY, A LADY'S SMALL Silver Watch. Leave at 1007 Fourth street and be rewarded. C. H. DENTON. au23-4f

LOST—YESTERDAY, A FIFTY-POUND SACK of Clothing. Finder will please return to 1516 N Street, between J and K, and be paid for their trouble. au23-4f

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSE-KEEPING for man and wife, \$15. No. 423 Thirteenth street, between D and E. 10

1516 N STREET—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, with gas, water and bath; terms reasonable. Call in the forenoon. 10

FOR SALE—A LODGING-HOUSE, CONTAINING twelve rooms well furnished; centrally located. Apply at this office. au23-4f

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR COUNTY PROPERTY, a hotel, fully furnished and in running order, including barroom. For further particulars inquire of J. M. SMITH, 1444 au23-14f

FOR SALE—ACRE LOTS, WITH OR WITHOUT improvements; situate from two to three miles from Sacramento; would exchange for city property. Apply to STROBEL, 317 J street. au23-11f

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL WISHES SITUATION to do general housework. Apply 406 Second street. au23-2f

WANTED—BY THE ROSE SPRINGS Packing Company, Roseville, Placer county, 50 tons of plums and 25 tons of cherries for packing purposes, to be delivered at Folsom or Roseville Junction. Terms, net cash. au23-2f

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO TAKE CHARGE of reserve stock. Apply to CHAS. E. PHIPPS, Supt. Welles, Lubin & Co. au23-3f

WANTED—WORK OXEN; FIVE YOKE work cattle, well broken, at once; state price, age and size. Address J. W. ESTES, Grizzly Flat, Cal. au23-2f

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE HELP for all kinds of city and country. SACRAMENTO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 319 J street. au23-7f

NOTICE—ANY PERSON WHO DESIRES careful attention given to a horse and buggy or phaeton, with no other remuneration excepting the hire of the horse and carriage, will address "G," this office. au23-4f

PARTIES WANTING MONEY ON THEIR city and county property address P. O. BOX 56, Sacramento. Plenty of money. au23-4f

WANTED—MEN FOR FARMS, VINEYARDS, dairies and all kinds of labor. Women and girls for cooking and general housework. Plenty of work for desirable help. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth st., K and L. au23-4f

\$75 TO \$250 A MONTH CAN BE MADE working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a home. Spare moments may be profitably employed, also in traveling in towns and cities. Apply to JOHN RILEY, Tenth and E streets. au23-11f

FOR SALE—TO LET—ETC.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF WAGONS, CARRIAGES and carts; must be sold at your price. Apply to R. WOODS, K and L, Eighth and Ninth streets. au23-4f

50 UPRIGHT PIANO, ALMOST NEW, IN 3000 perfect order, can be bought at a bargain if applied for at once. 1522 Tenth street, between O and P. au23-4f

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR POSTOFFICE building, Fourth and K streets. Apply to W. H. HAMILTON, room 12. au23-11f

FOR SALE—A NEW GROCERY STORE cheap. 817 J street. au23-11f