

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 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, \$1.50

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

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

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

THE WEEKLY UNION 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 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 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.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 2, 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.

Weather Forecast.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Friday: For Northern California—Fair weather; cooler at San Francisco.

LIGHT BREAKING ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Republicanism of which no one can question, has the courage to say that while it is barely possible that that great mistake, the McKinley bill, had passed six months earlier, the Republican party would not have been so roughly handled on the 4th instant, yet there is reason to believe "that a more prolonged discussion of certain features of the measure would have increased the number of worms in our lettuce."

The Globe-Democrat is profoundly wise in that suggestion, though cautiously expressing itself. Our idea is that it was well the storm broke when it did—that it had been more aged the catastrophe would have been irretrievable. The truth is there is no use warring in laboriously defending the McKinley bill on the ground that it had no immediate legitimate effect on prices to raise them; that really in the future it would have lowered them. The fact remains that prices did advance, and with a rush that people did not misjudge. They believe that, if all excuses are admitted in defense of the measure, the "domestic competition," as the friends of the bill term it, tended to create raised prices without any guarantee that it would lower them. One of the best evidences of the soundness of this judgment of the people is found in the fact that Republican Congressmen are already formulating amendments and palliatives; and some are preparing remedies "to correct," as they put it, the rise in prices that was inevitable if the bill was to retain at all the character of a high-tariff measure. That is to say, the very "domestic competition" that the party waded to believe the bill would stimulate, and which was the most lauded virtue of the Act, is now to be "corrected."

The only corrective that can be applied, and not destroy the protective principle wholly, nor yet go over to the extreme of free trade, is reciprocity. And to this temper the American people are coming. The Council Bluffs Nonpartisan, one of the stiffest of Republican papers in the West, declares that in its section the intelligence of the voters is upon a high plane; it is a district of voters of strong independence and calm thinking. In that district Judge Reed, who was elected to Congress two years ago by an immense majority, and who is personally popular with the people and highly esteemed by members of all parties, on the 4th inst. was overwhelmingly defeated because of his enthusiastic support of the McKinley bill. Says our contemporary, the nature and cause of this defeat admits of no manner of doubt. This is testimony that might be repeated in scores of districts, and accentuates sharply the judgment of the people as a whole, that Mr. Blaine realized it, and threw himself into the breach to save the situation, but too late.

The reciprocity doctrine, however, which he unwisely sought to limit to interchange with the Latin-American States only, will be taken up by the Republican party whether its leaders in Congress wish it or not, and will be applied to the whole line of commerce, no matter what the nation with which we deal. This, because a reciprocal policy is a protective policy, for by it we protect our export trade by the relation we maintain that will give us the best showing in their markets. We want the very best for our money, and we will trade with nations that give our products and manufactures the best advantage, in exchange for similar advantage granted them in our market for products we do not produce to the best advantage.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND THE SCHOOLS.

The Farmers' Alliance, we have said, represents an influence from which there is not reason to fear as there would if some other special interest organization for political purposes. The agriculturists represent, as a rule, a conservative class that stands peculiarly for the home and for policies that in the main are in line with genuine reforms. This new organization, in short, is to be commended because its activity is in the direction of the restoration of political power to the people, that has been usurped by the few.

We have glanced at some of the declarations of principles enumerated by the recent Alliance Convention at San Jose. Among others not before referred to, is an article of faith that pronounces with emphasis for the maintenance of the pres-

ent public school system. It may be said that any political organization would make a similar declaration, and that all have repeatedly so expressed themselves. But it is well known that there are agencies actively engaged in the propagation of doctrines which assail the fundamental principles upon which the school system rests.

One of the open and most pronounced and dangerous of these assaults took form early in the present year in Wisconsin. In that State church and party have united to deny the right of the State to require the English language to be taught in the schools. "If," say the promoters of this opposition, which is officiated by priests, "the State can say what shall be taught in the schools, it may say what shall not be." And while this is justified by the opposition as conclusive of the justice of their cause, the friends of the common school system accept the declaration as the truth, and boldly declare that the power to inhibit certain teachings in the public schools does reside in the State, and that such power is substructural of the whole system, is fortified by justice and inseparable from free government. It is therefore gratifying to find the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union unhesitatingly, and with this issue squarely before it, declaring for the school system as it is, and asserting that it "shall be maintained."

The party that openly or by indirection shall take issue with this declaration will write its own death warrant. The Farmers' Alliance is in touch with the national heart upon this question.

SOUND DECISIONS.

The San Francisco Chronicle is endeavoring laboriously to show that the Supreme Court of the United States did not know what it was talking about, when it decided the laundry ordinance and the liquor ordinance cases. It begs the question, as usual with it, by attempting to attack the personality of one of the Justices to the two decisions.

Now the truth is that the entire bench concurred in the interpretation of the law. The decision, therefore, is not the personal view of one of the Justices. The Supreme Court holds that the liquor traffic is a business falling properly within the police powers of municipalities and communities to regulate and restrict. It is, therefore, licensed, and reasonable conditions may be attached to the grant of the license, and for even license refused wholly.

But in the laundry ordinance case the fact was, and the Supreme Court so declared it, that discrimination was made, intended to be made, not because of the business, but because of the classes of people engaged in it. The discrimination was against Chinese, and it was intended so to be. Moreover, unlike the liquor traffic, the business of laundrying is harmless in itself and useful to the community—indeed, an absolute necessity.

But the ordinance attempted to vest in the Supervisors the absolute and unlimited power to permit or refuse to permit the business of laundrying to be carried on. The discretion thus sought to be lodged in the Supervisors was to be exercised for the purpose of depriving one person of a privilege granted to another because of the nationality of the applicant.

There is not, as we view it, any inconsistency in the position of the Supreme Court in these cases. As a matter of fact, the Justice who wrote the opinion in the liquor license case enunciated a well-known and ancient principle of the law. When twenty-five years ago he sat upon the Supreme Bench of California he voiced the same doctrine of the law, and if the Chronicle is solicitous to ascertain the facts it will find the California Reports well loaded with decisions of precisely the same character, in which the rule of law is clearly laid down, and is the same as that of the full bench of the Supreme Court of the United States now pronounces.

NO CHANGE IN COUNTY CLASSIFICATION.

The idea has been put afloat that by reason of the gain in census population the raising of Sacramento county to the grade of the third class and an increase in the salary list for county officials follows, provided the official announcement of the census operates to that end, without action by the Legislature announcing a new classification.

There is nothing in this idea, and there is no reason whatever for the officials-elect or the lawyers "to puzzle their brains" over the question. Lawyers ought to know that by the Act of March 16, 1889, the law governing counties was amended. By Section 162 of the Act the counties are classified for the purpose of regulating the compensation of all county officers. It is there provided that counties with a population of 35,000 and under 50,000, according to the census of 1880, shall be known as counties of the third class, and counties having 34,000 and under 35,000, shall be known as counties of the fourth class. In the passage of that Act the probable result of the census of 1890 giving increase of population was kept fully in view by the Legislature.

But with the approaching census in consideration the houses passed the Act of 1889, and in the words of Section 162 the counties were classified, "and shall hereafter remain classified, according to their population as ascertained by the Federal census taken in the year 1880, as follows, to wit:

It is therefore perfectly clear that the Legislature intended to make and did make a permanent classification, and adopted as the standard of ascertainment the census of 1880. As the Legislature passed the bill for the very purpose of settling the question and making a permanent classification upon a given statistical basis, it is undeniable that it accomplished its aim, and that nothing but new legislation can change the classification, for the Act of March, 1889, expressly states that its purpose is to amend the County Government Acts of 1883, 1885 and 1887.

A FRENCH nobleman responded to the inquiry of what did his brother die of? "Of having nothing to do!" The sudden collapse of many of the busy men of this day may be attributed to precisely the opposite cause, "of having too much to do." This is not only an age of hurry, it is an age of worry. In

the drive of our day we rush and worry until the vital energies, overtaxed and kept under whip and spur, fail us, and at the very time of life when they should be strongest and most vigorous. We want in this day the preaching and doing of Herbert Spencer's Gospel of Rest. American nerves stand no greater strain than those of Europeans, but they fail sooner. We go to wreck when the deliberative European is just entering upon his years of rest, and life's rational pleasures. Hard work is good for man; employment is an elixir of life. But hard work should be the slave not the master. Americans, however, are greatly ruled by it; business gives nature too little rest; we tramp the unvarying round of the treadmill, not with deliberation, but with nervous energy, as if the end were forever escaping us. We take "the shop" home with us, to bed with us, and into our dreams it intrudes. We deem it loss to get out of the groove and lay aside for a day or for an hour or two the grind of the office and the busy mart. So at last the human machine gives out, gives out "all at once," and every part falls down with equal suddenness. There are two causes, and only two for the collapse of the men of great physical capacity and mental energy—too much and too little rest—that is to say, too much and too little laying aside of the daily vocation, too much and too little of withdrawal from the world of business into the restfulness of agreeable companionship or chosen avocation.

Let all the world commend Dr. Koch, the great German medical scientist. By request he sent some of the lymph he is propagating for the cure of consumption to two brother physicians, Cornet and Dengel. They proceeded to speculate upon it, and charged a patient 500 marks for a single injection of the lymph. Thereupon Dr. Koch announces that these doctors shall not again be supplied with the matter. In other words, Dr. Koch is working for a great good, to discover a specific for a dreadful disease. His researches are as yet incomplete, and his purpose in pursuing them is to add new value to the healing art, in the interest of humanity.

When, therefore, he finds fellow-physicians speculating upon the results of his labor and devotion to science he justly becomes indignant. The world will applaud his spirit, and now give him new honors for his unselfishness and his labors in the interest of suffering human beings, and for his sharp rebuke to the spirit of speculation.

The liberal and cordially pronounced manner in which President Harrison is entertaining the officers of the Brazilian squadron now visiting the United States is very pleasing to all the people and is worthy of the guests. The fleet is the first that Brazil has floated in the waters of the United States since Brazil became a republic. It is therefore peculiarly fitting that special honors should be shown to the visitors, and the friendship the great republic of the north continent has for the great republic of the south continent be manifested in the extension of social honors, and in solicitude to make the visitors feel that they are now among a people in deep sympathy with the cause of the newest of all the republics.

The Albany Argus thinks it will be uphill work to prove that reciprocity is the panacea for the tariff ill. It may be, for a time. Nearly all great ideas travel the uphill road before they are generally accepted. But the doctrine of reciprocity has well advanced upon its road, and the remainder of the way is not difficult to travel. The doctrine has the advantage of simplicity, clearness and freedom from entanglement, and is the one and only plan which protectionists and free traders can occupy in common.

The Philadelphia Record says "the Farmers' Alliance makes war upon sectionalism and its advocates." So should any truly national party. No organization is worthy of national recognition that is sectional. The history of the Republican party proves it to have been a party of the people and the whole country. While such a declaration will provoke Democratic denial and sneers, it is nevertheless true, and the historians who write in the calm of the future will so make up the record.

ANCIENT ENGINEERING.

Some Facts that Would Prove Too Much for the Modern Engineer.

[From the St. James Gazette.]

The hard mechanical training necessary for an engineer of the present day disinclines him to spend his scanty leisure in studies which cannot be turned to account. The result is that he conscientiously believes his art to be the special flower and glory of the age—in which he is not altogether wrong; but beyond that he regards all earlier feats of engineering as unworthy of serious discussion. And the public, as ignorant, with less excuse, encourage this view.

It is waste of time to ask him how the bowlders of Stonehenge were conveyed to their resting-place; how the walls of Pile-sole or Mycenae were built; these marvels represent the power which lies in the brute force of multitudes, and there's an end of the question. Engineering now is an art and a science, with which the rule work of the savages has no sort of connection. One must not inquire why he takes it for granted that Stonehenge, for example, was built by savages, where the brute multitude came from, how they subsisted on Salisbury Plain, or why it is necessary to assume that they were unacquainted with mechanics. All that is chise-jugg—beyond dispute. If you cite records of antiquity which tell of works he cannot rival, that fact alone is proof that the record is a lie; for how can it possibly be that mere Greeks and Romans should have been able to do what the builders of the Eiffel Tower and the Forth bridge cannot accomplish?

We had an amusing instance of this feeling lately. The ingenious M. Eiffel and the artistic M. Bartholdi have been gravely pondering the Colossus of Rhodes—measuring and weighing it as per description; and they conclude that the thing was simply impossible. It could not have been set up, to begin with, and when set up it could not have stood the pressure of the wind. This is demonstrated by all the rules of modern science, and he who does not admit the demonstration must be prepared to show the error in the premises, was built by savages, where the brute multitude came from, how they subsisted on Salisbury Plain, or why it is necessary to assume that they were unacquainted with mechanics. All that is chise-jugg—beyond dispute. If you cite records of antiquity which tell of works he cannot rival, that fact alone is proof that the record is a lie; for how can it possibly be that mere Greeks and Romans should have been able to do what the builders of the Eiffel Tower and the Forth bridge cannot accomplish?

It is therefore perfectly clear that the Legislature intended to make and did make a permanent classification, and adopted as the standard of ascertainment the census of 1880. As the Legislature passed the bill for the very purpose of settling the question and making a permanent classification upon a given statistical basis, it is undeniable that it accomplished its aim, and that nothing but new legislation can change the classification, for the Act of March, 1889, expressly states that its purpose is to amend the County Government Acts of 1883, 1885 and 1887.

A FRENCH nobleman responded to the inquiry of what did his brother die of? "Of having nothing to do!" The sudden collapse of many of the busy men of this day may be attributed to precisely the opposite cause, "of having too much to do." This is not only an age of hurry, it is an age of worry. In

pretend that they know every law of nature which applies in such a case. But very few would listen patiently if it were urged that the ancients knew some laws with which they were unacquainted.

So it appears, however, to the disinterested student, and we can bring forward evidence enough. If it be true that the Colossus of Rhodes is really proved "impossible," according to the best modern authorities, this is a good illustration to begin with, for its existence is as well authenticated as the Temple of Delphi and the statue of Olympian Zeus, or the Tower of London, for that matter, to one who has never seen it. By some means it was set up, and by adaptation of some natural laws it was made to stand until an earthquake overthrew it. One is embarrassed by the number and variety of the illustrations to the same effect which crowd upon the mind. Since the Colossus has been mentioned we may choose examples of this class. Is M. Eiffel prepared to put an awning over Trafalgar Square when the sun shines, and remove it promptly without the aid of a central support or steam engines, or even chains? The arch of the Colossus is certainly not less. This may seem a trifling matter to the thoughtless because they have never considered it. Roman engineers covered in their towers and bridges with so wondrous material, and they worked the ponderous sheet so easily and smoothly that it was drawn and withdrawn as the sky changed. The bulk of it must have weighed hundreds of tons, all depending by ropes from the circumference. But the ancients thought so little of this feat that they have left us only one trivial detail of the method.

Julius Cesar stretched an awning above the Forum Romanum and great part of the Via Sacra in the space of a single night. Have any of our modern engineers improved the contemporary descriptions of Alexander's diaphan tent before Babylon? That, again, appears to have had no central support. It was upheld, says Phylarchus, by eight pillars of solid gold. Of the glorious plenshing within we have not a speck, since out there is mechanics. But that throne and the great courtiers stood 500 Macedonian guards; in a circle beyond them 500 Persian guards; beyond these again 1,000 soldiers to fix a tent which held 2,000 archers on duty, with arms, and accoutrements, surrounding, in successive circles, the most gorgeous oriental Court that ever was, with hundreds of satraps, Councilors, Generals, eunuchs and slaves, would perplex a mechanic of the nineteenth century. He will reply that the story is false—must be because he could not match it. Happily the writing of the Colossus and the diaphan tent, and Alexander's tent is a small matter compared with that. But we undertook to deal with the engineering of the ancients in connection with the theater, having chanced on that class of illustration.

Pliny tells us Metellus Scamurus, a student of a Curio, which stirred his rival, C. Curio, to frantic jealousy. It may be worth while in passing—since we are all so much interested in the theater nowadays, and think so much of our new ones—to tell what sort of a building that was. It had a circular stage, 38 feet high and 38 feet apart. About 2,000 bronze statues stood among them. The stage had three floors, as was usual, the lowest paved and fitted with marble, the second with glass, the third gilded, boards and all. It held 30,000 people. This account will seem so fabulous to steady-going Britons that it is prudent to give chapter and verse. The description will be found, with curious details and passionate reflections on the luxury of the day, in "Pliny's Natural History," xxxiii, 24. Such was the wonder which Curio effected by his building, which he himself found an impediment to his own fame, he summoned the engineers of the period to design something which would "fetch" the public. They built two enormous theaters of wood, each to contain an audience of 25,000, which stood back to back.

When the spectators were assembled in the forenoon Curio was chaffed, no doubt, on the issue of the attempt to exceed Scamurus. But the audience returned in the afternoon, for these entertainments were devoted to the names of Curio's father, and lasted a month. In the place of two theaters, back to back, they found an amphitheater holding 80,000 persons, wherein gladiators and wild beasts contended until dewy eve. The two great buildings had been swung around and united; and day by day for the month following this colossal trick was repeated. The perverful imagination could not make him altogether indifferent to the ingenuity of the thing. The fact is, in brief, that those who know what the ancient engineers did, with their imperfect means, feel a qualified admiration for the works of the moderns. If Archimedes or Stevinus had been acquainted with the forces and the laws with which every old woman is familiar in these days, they would have changed the face of the earth and the destinies of mankind.

GENERAL NOTICES.

The Phonograph.

Telephone, Telegraph and kindred electrical messengers will all be utilized by the orders of the S. O. P. and will be fitted and sounded over the wires. It is as well known abroad as at home as a clearing agent for the issue.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER, Sold at 20 cents, 178

The best place in California to buy your printing done is at A. J. JOHNSTON & CO.'S, 410 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Sample Rooms, 1014 Sixth street, between J and K. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. n144

Painless Extraction of Teeth by use of heat, electric, DR. WELDON, dentist, Eighth and J streets. n144

MANGER & HENLEY, HOP FACTORS, 59 Borough.....London, England.

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL engagements, and prompt sales made according to instructions.

F. V. Flint, Agent, 305 J Street 67-6mTub

Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest are quickly and permanently cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

NEW TO-DAY.

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

K. S. F.—You are ordered to appear at Old Fellows Temple THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8:30 o'clock, with wife, coat and belt. n144

WESLEY KATZENSTEIN, M. E. C. n144

Beauregard Lodge, No. 229, Sons of St. George, the installation of officers of the above lodge will take place in Unity Hall, O. J. Fellows Temple, on TUESDAY next, December 23, after which there will be a social. All members and one friend each are invited. The Daughters of St. George are especially invited to this meeting on the above date. n144

C. B. STOKES, W. S. n144

Special meeting of California Temple No. 1, Friday, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, at Pythian Castle. A full attendance is desired. n144

M. A. FITZGERALD, M. of R. C. n144

Mrs. J. F. French, the renowned fortune-teller. This woman tells wonderful things; also, brings troubled parties together again. Brown House, corner Fourth and K streets, room 11. Just arrived from Chicago. n144

Special meeting of Court Sacramento, on TUESDAY, at 8:30 o'clock, at Unity Hall, O. J. Fellows Temple, to receive Grand Officers of the above lodge. n144

E. E. MYERS, R. S. n144

WANTED—CAPTAIN WOMAN FOR general housework; must be a native born; references required. Apply at northwest corner Fifteenth and K streets. n144

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHOE maker. Apply to THE CHAS. F. NATHAN COMPANY. n144

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK IN a private family. Apply at 923 G St. n144

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM, WITHSTOVE and gas of good make; state conveniences and terms. XX, this office. n144

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD IN a private family; satisfactory references given. "Business," care this office. n144

WANTED—YOUNG WOMEN 18 TO 25 years of age; must have had a good Department WEINSTECK, LUBIN & CO. n144

WANTED—A BARBER FOR SATURDAY and Sunday. Inquire at Theater Barber Shop. n144

WANTED—SEVERAL LIVE MEN AND women to work up lodges in a live Order; good pay to the right parties. Call at once at 1116 Eighth street between the hours of 9 and 8 p.m. Sacramento, Cal. [22-34] A. S. C.

WANTED TO RENT OR LEASE BY THE Rose Springs Packing Company, Roseville, Placer county, a full range of from 60 to 100 acres, for which cash rent will be paid; must be easy of access to this place by railroad and have the necessary buildings to raise men and animals; teams and tools not necessary. Address E. BOOTH, Roseville, Placer county, Cal. n144

CLERK DESIRES FURNISHED ROOM AT about 7. Address W. Z. this office. n144

TO LET—NEW FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS; basement and all modern improvements; will sell new carpets at a bargain. 1317 K street. n144

FOR SALE—A MATCHED SPAN OF MARES and one brown horse; will sell on easy terms to responsible party. Address E. G. this office. n144

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS grain, fruit, vegetable and alfalfa land; three acres of vineyard; four acres Bartlett pears and orange cling peaches, all bearing and in good condition; house of four rooms, barn, poultry house, small machinery complete for making brandy; twenty acres cleared; free water for irrigating entire place; situated near Colusa, El Dorado and Colusa counties, Placer county, Cal. Address J. W. HURSON, Roseville. n144

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR NICELY-furnished rooms for housekeeping in a respectable family; no children. Address 2229, this office. n144

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NOT AFRAID of work, a situation as clerk; any kind of work not objectionable. Apply to E. G. this office. n144

LOST—LAST SATURDAY, CLERK'S BRACE-let, between Sacramento Market and Tenth and M streets. Finder will please leave the same at Sacramento Market and be rewarded. n144

WANTED—A PARTNER FOR BUSINESS reasons I will sell a one-half interest in the Premium Peach Ranch of California, previous to 1891, for eight years, complete and give easy terms. Said ranch is leased for a cash rent of two thousand dollars each year for four years to come, situated near Colusa, Placer county, Cal. Address J. A. ROBINSON, Newcastle. n144

WANTED—COOK AND GENERAL HOUSE-keeper. Apply at 909 J street. n144

ACCOUNTANT—BOOKS POSTED, EXAMINED or kept. Charges reasonable. J. SCOTT, 1010 Fourth street. n144

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE MAN WITH teams and some money to rent fine foothill farm for a term of years. For further information call on EDWIN K. ALSPIC & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Company, 1010 Fourth street, Sacramento. n144

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. n144

\$75 to \$250 A MONTH CAN BE MADE at home by working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be employed. Apply to D. B. JOHNSON & CO., 1099 Main St., Richmond, Va. [22-35] n144

FOR SALE—TO LET—ETC.

FOR SALE—"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE; good as new; cheap. MRS. MOORE, 1322 H street. n144

1299 H ST.—TO RENT, A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms; also single room; with or without board. n144

FOR SALE—140 ACRES OF RECLAIMED land and some money to rent fine foothill farm for a term of years, near Walnut Grove; front land in fruit trees, mostly bearing, with the best of fruit; remaining land is already leased on favorable terms for the owner; good steamer landing on the farm; it will be sold at a reasonable price if applied for before January 1st; terms cash. For full particulars inquire at this office. n144

TO LET—A FURNISHED FLAT; ALSO 3 or 4 furnished rooms for housekeeping. Inquire at 1128 Ninth street. n144

TO LET, FURNISHED, TWO LARGE, SUNNY front rooms and rooms for housekeeping, at 310 H street. n144

TO LET—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, FOUR nicely furnished rooms, with hot and cold water, also bath. Inquire 1211 J street. n144

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT. INQUIRE AT this office. n144

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO OF THE BEST lots (one on corner) in Highland Park. Inquire at 323 N street. n144

FOR SALE—10 TO 8,000 CORPS OF OAK Wood 12 to 18 inches, for further particulars apply to HANCOCK & TILLEY, Postoffice, Red Bluff. n144

FOR SALE—A FINE LODGING-HOUSE OF 30 ROOMS; good location; will be sold reasonable on account of departure from the city; rooms all rented. Address A. B. this office. 20-74 n144

FOR SALE—39 HEAD OF GOOD YOUNG horses all broke. Inquire of L. B. [21-18] Agricultural Park. n144

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH 7 ROOMS AND a large yard and stable. Inquire at 1315 F street. n144

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN OAKLAND, only 10 minutes from San Francisco, and within half a block of a local train station. For full particulars inquire of JAMES GARDNER, 1010 1/2 J street. n144

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OLIVER SINGLE horse at low price. Call at 1021 Tenth street. n144

TO LET—SMALL TENEMENTS AND ALSO unfurnished rooms, cheap; suitable for housekeeping. Apply to D. Gardner, at wood yard, Fourth and I streets. n144

FURNISHED ROOMS AT CENTRAL HOUSE from \$5 per month upwards; also family rooms at low price. HORNLEIN BROS., proprietors. n144

FOR SALE—FIFTY HEAD BROKE AND unbroke horses. Apply to or address MAXON, ACKLEY & CO., 1014 Second street. n144

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND largest saloons in the city; extra family entrance, best location; stock and lease. Inquire at this office. n144

DRESSMAKING—MRS. MAY STEVENS, formerly with Mrs. Schlimmer, has opened first-class dressmaking parlors at 916 Seventh street, back of Cooper's music stores. Ladies' children's and infants' white under-wear a specialty; plain sewing solicited. n144

New and select importations of the finest sausages, Swiss cheese, etc. Butter and eggs received daily at F. BAUM-LE'S, 723 J street. n144

L. L. LEWIS & CO.