BEHRING SEA.

Probability of an Early Settlement of the Vexed Question.

THE NEGOTIATIONS TAKE A FAVORABLE TURN.

Secretary Blaine Makes Public a Lengthy Communication on the Subject Addressed to the British Minister at Washington from Lord Salisbury.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Behring Sea negotiations have taken a favorable turn, and the Governments of the United States and Great Britain appear to have at last reached a basis upon which to settle their difficulties.

A communication from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister here, under date of February 11th, was made public by Secretary Blaine to-night. In it Lord Salisbury says the dispatch of Mr. Blaine under date of the 17th of December last has been carefully considered.

"It is now clear," he adds, "that the advisers of the President do not claim Behring Sea as a *mare clausem*, and, indeed, that they repudiate that contention in express terms. Nor do they rely as a justification for the seizure of the British British ships in the open sea upon the contention that the interests of seal fisheries give the United States Government any right for that purpose which, according to international law, it would not otherwise possess. Whatever importance they attach to the preservation of the furseal species, and they justly look on it as a subject deserving of the most serious solicitude, they do not conceive that it confers upon any maritime powers rights over an open ocean which that power could not assert on other grounds.

"The claim of the United States to prevent the exercise of seal fishing by other nations in Behring Sea rests now exclusively upon the interest which, by purchase, they possess in the ukase issued by Emperor Alexander I., in the year 1821, which prohibits foreign vessels from approaching within 100 Italian miles of the coast and islands then belonging to Russia in Behring Sea. It is not, as I understand, contended that the Russian Government at the time of the issue of this ukase possessed any inherent right to enforce such prohibition, or acquired by the act of issuing it any claims over the open sea beyond the territorial limit of three miles which they would not otherwise have possessed.

"But, it is said, this proposition worthless in itself, acquired validity and force against the British Government, because that Government can be shown to have accepted its provisions.

"Our contention is, that not only can it not be shown that the Government of Great Britain, at any time since 1821, has admitted the soundness of the pretension put forward by that ukase, but that it can be shown that it has categorically denied it on more than one occasion."

To sustain this contention, Lord Salisbury quotes from a letter (January, 1822,) from Lord Londonderry to Count Lieven, the Russian Ambassador in London, and also from a note by the Duke of Wellington to Count Nesselrode (October, 1822,) refusing to admit Russia's claim.

Continuing, Lord Salisbury says: "Mr. Blaine does not deal with these protests, but confines himself mainly to consideration of the treaties subsequently made between Great Britain and Russia and America and Russia in 1825, and especially of that between Russia and Great Britain. This treaty does not contain a word to signify the acquiescence of Great Britain in the claim recently put forward by Russia to control the waters of the sea for 100 miles from her coast.

"I understand Mr. Blaine's argument to be that if Great Britain intended to protest against the claim of Russia to exclude ships for 100 miles from her coast in Behring Sea, she would have taken this opportunity of doing so; but that in confining herself to stipulations in favor of full liberty of navigation and fishing in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean, she, by implication, renounced any claim that could arise out of the same set of circumstances in regard to any sea that was not part of the Pacific Ocean—and then Mr. Blaine goes on to contend that the phrase, Pacific Ocean, did not, and does not, include Behring Sea. Even if this latter contention were correct, I should earnestly demur to the conclusion that our inherent right to free passage and fishing over the vast extent of ocean could be effectively renounced by mere reticence or omission. But I am not prepared to admit the justice of Mr. Blaine's contention that the words 'Pacific Ocean' did not include Behring Sea. Mr. Blaine adduces a long list of maps in which a designation distinct from that of 'Pacific Ocean' is given to Behring Sea, either 'Behring Sea,' or 'Sea of Kamschatka,' or 'Sea of Anadir.' The argument will hardly have any force unless it is applicable with equal truth to all other oceans of the world * * *."

Lord Salisbury says the determinatton of this point is most satisfactorily ascertained by consulting books of reference, of which he appends a list of some thirty of various dates from 1795 downwards, and printed in various countries, which combined to show that in common parlance the words "Pacific Ocean" do include Behring Sea. If then, in ordinary language, Pacific Ocean is used as a phrase including the whole sea from Behring Straits to the Antarctic circle, it follows that the first article of the treaty of 1825 did secure to Great Britain in the fullest manner the freedom of navigation and fishing in Behring Sea. In that case no inference, however indirect or circuitous, can be drawn from any omission in the language of that instrvment to show that Great Britain acquiesced in the usurpation which the ukase of 1821 attempted.

"Other documents I have quoted sufficiently establish the fact that she not only did not acquiesce in it, but repudiated it more than once in plain and unequivocal terms. And what right Russia did not herself possess she was not able to transmit to the United States.

"Her Majesty's Government has, in view of these considerations, no doubt whatever that British subjects enjoy the same rights in Behring Sea which belongs to them in every other portion of the open ocean.

"But it is, nevertheless, of sincere satisfaction that the President is willing to refer to arbitration what he conceives to be matters which have been under discussion by the two Governments for the last four years.

"In regard to the questions as proposed by Mr. Blaine, I should say as to the first and second, that no objection will be enforced by her Majesty's Government. They are as follows:

"'1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea known as Behring Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of cession of Alaska to the United States?'

"'2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?'

"The third question is expressed in the following terms: Was the body of water now known as Behring Sea included in the phrase Pacific Ocean, as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights, if any, in Behring Sea were given or conceded to Great Britain by said treaty?'

"Her Majesty's Government would have no objection to referring to arbitration the first part of that question if it should be thought desirable to do so; but they would give that consent with the reservation that they do not admit that decision if it can conclude the larger question the arbitrator would have to determine. To the latter part of No. 3 it would be their duty to take exception. Great Britain has never suggested that any rights were given to her or conceded to her by said treaty. All that was done was to recognize her natural rights of free navigation and fishing in that as in all other parts of the Pacific Ocean. Russia did not give those rights to Great Britain, because they were never hers to give away.

"'4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to the jurisdiction and as to sea fisheries in Behring Sea, east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th of March, 1887, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?'

"This question is hardly worth referring to an arbitrator, as Great Britain would be prepared to accept it without dispute."

"The fifth proposed question is as follows: 'What are now the rights of the United States as to the fur seal fisheries in the waters of Behring Sea outside of the ordinary territorial limits; whether such rights grew out of accession by Russia of any special rights or jurisdiction held by her in such fisheries or waters of Behring Sea, or out of ownership of breedings and habits of seals in resorting thither and rearing their young thereon, and going out from the islands for food, or out of any other fact or incident connected with the relation of those seal fisheries to the territorial possessions of the United States?'

"The first clause, 'What are now the rights of the United States?' etc., is a question which would be very properly referred to the decision of the arbitrator. But the subsequent clause, which assumes that such rights could have grown out of the ownership of the breeding islands and habits of the seals in resorting thereto, involves an assumption as to the prescriptions of international law at the present time to which Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to accede."

"The sixth question, relating to the establishment of the closed period in seal fishing, which deals with issues that will arise in case the controversy should be decided in favor of Great Britain, would, perhaps, more fitly form the substance of a separate reference. Her Majesty's Government has no objections to refer the general question of the close time to arbitration, or to ascertain by that means how far the enactment of such provision is necessary for the preservation of the seal species; but any such reference ought not to contain words appearing to attribute special and abnormal rights in the matter of the United States.

"There is an omission in these questions which I have no doubt the Government or the President will be very glad to repair, and that is the reference to arbitration of the question what damages are due to persons who have been injured in case it shall be determined by him that action of the United States in seizing British vessels has been without warrant in international law.

"Subject to these reservations, Her Majesty's Government will have great satisfaction in joining with the Government of the United States in seeking by means of arbitration an adjustment of the international questions which have so long formed a matter of controversy between the two Governments."

The Farmer's Boy.

The poetry of farming exists chiefly in the mind of him who looks on, rather than in the toil itself. There is poetry in the summer scene where the clean-shaven meadow is thickly studded with green cones of hay and the ox-wagon creaks under the weight of its fragant load; but it is prose of the baldest sort to the perspiring farmer who is straining every muscle to get in his crop before the shower comes up over the hill. It is the dollars in the hay, and not its fragrance, that he is thinking of; nor is it any discredited to his common sense that he should be more occupied with the money value involved than with the picturesqueness of the situation. We must not expect a poem on the golden rod from the man who spends hours of hard work in attempting to exterminate it; nor can we look for from him any expression of admiration for the daisy when its presence in his grass means pecuniary loss. To him the shrill cry of the hen hawk conveys but one message, and that is that his chickens are in danger. The half-articulated gutteral of the young crow is merely a reminder of the corn-pulling and thieving propensities of the bird. The staccato whistle of the woodchuck has no charms for him, for it is a promise that his young apple tree shall be gnawed and a threat that his clover shall be trodden down to make paths for this lumbering freebooter to travel home in. He loves the cuckoo only in times of drouth, and sees beauty in the rainbow only when his parched fields have quenched their thirst. His love for the robins even can never be unqualified, for do they not peck at his cherries and steal his early peas? The waving of the ripening grain and the rustle of the corn would be pleasanter to see and sweeter to hear were it not for his apprehension that the rust would get into his wheat or early frosts cut short his crop. —*Arthur F. Rice, in Nature's Realm.*

MISSOURI-PACIFIC.

Board of Directors Elected for the Ensuing Year.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The annual meeting of the Missouri-Pacific Railway was held to-day. The following Directors were elected: Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Samuel Sloan, Russell Sage, John H. Munn, Thomas T. Eckert, A. L. Hopkins, George Gould, John G. Moore, D. D. Parmalee and Edwin Gould, of New York; C. S. Greeley and S. H. Clark, of St. Louis.

The annual report showed the gross earnings for the past year to be $25,370,344; operating expenses, $18,002,728; net earnings, $7,367,615; net credit to the income account, $2,237,602; total surplus earnings and income credits, $9,605,217; interest, dividends, etc. paid, $9,204,201; balance of surplus, $401,016.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

A Sensational Incident Occurs in the House.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), March 10.—There was a sensational incident in the House of Representatives this afternoon during the debate on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention.

Representative Mitchell of Boone and Head of Little River had a dispute. The lie was passed, and inkstands, cuspidors and other articles calculated to do bodily injury flew through the air. No one was injured, but several members were well spattered with ink and tobacco juice.

The Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to place the disturbers under arrest. When the row quieted down both Representatives offered apologies, which were accepted by the House.

Dr. Price's Baking Cream Powder.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

FARM AND ORCHARD.

Selling Milk From the Soil—Getting Ready for the Spring.

Orange Flower Syrup—Pruning Gooseberry Bushes—Harvesting Machines—The Value of Geese—General Farm Notes.

That milk takes away from the soil (indirectly through the agency of the crops grown thereon) a large proportion of the plant food is as true as of any other product sold from the farm. Milk is an article that robs the farm of a greater number of substances than anything else, as it is itself almost complete in the elements that serve to provide the essentials for sustaining life. Though largely composed of water it has been shown that 100 pounds of milk contain from ten to fourteen pounds of solid matter, which varies according to the individual characteristics of the animals and the food upon which they are fed. Beginning with the ash of milk, which does not include the fat or nitrogenenous matter, there is nearly twenty-five pounds of potash in every 100 pounds of the ash, over twenty-eight pounds of phosphoric acid, nearly ten pounds of soda, three pounds of magnesia and twenty-two pounds of lime. These substances are sold with the milk, being dissolved in it, and represents the mineral matter. The fourteen pounds of solids may vary in the amount of mineral matter, but the ash is about seven-tenths of one per cent. of the whole milk, and when large quantities of milk are sold daily there is a heavy loss of mineral matter.

The proportion of fat in milk varies, but it is usually about 3 per cent., the nitrogenous matter and milk sugar being about 9 per cent. This represents another fertilizing substance carried away in the milk—nitrogen—which varies according to the composition and quantity of the solids, the fat being the cheapest portion of the milk, except water, as it is not derived from the soil. It is plain that no farm can long sustain the drain made on it from the sale of milk unless the farmer either purchases a large share of the food of his stock, or resorts to the use of fertilizers to retain the fertility of his soil. It is an impossibility to increase the productive capacity of a dairy farm by growing all the food thereon, and depending solely upon the manure produced, as sooner or later the milk will reduce the amount of plant food, and deterioration of the farm begin. For the same reason a pasture that is not fertilized must cease to produce grass. The farmer should buy the cheaper grains of the West and convert such food into milk, as his soil will then increase in fertility. The science of farming is to have the land richer at the close of the year than it was at the beginning.

ORANGE FLOWER SYRUP.

Never having seen a receipt for that most delicious of syrups, I am sure it will be new to many of your readers, and specially interesting to those living in Florida and California, where these fragrant blossoms will in a few months hence be abundant, says Mrs. J. H. Farr in the Florida *Agriculturist*. The following receipt was given me by a noted preserve manufacturer of St. Augustine. The blooms are not usually gathered from the tree, but as the fruit sets the ground is white with fallen petals, and these are gathered and sold for twenty cents a pound. The petals only are used in the syrup, as any other portion of the blossom would render it bitter. To make the syrup, select and wash, without bruising, one pint of white petals of the orange flower. While they drain on a cloth, prepare a rich syrup of granulated sugar and water, the same as for any fruit syrup, allowing a quart for each pint of blossoms. After skimming carefully, drop in the petals, and simmer only two minutes; stir gently, strain and bottle. Seal while hot. It will be of a delicate sea-green color, retaining all the fragrance of the flower, and reminding one, when opened, of an orange grove in spring. A spoonful added to a glass of water makes a most delicious drink, and is regarded by the Floridians as a nerve tonic. It is also a unique and charming flavoring for custards, icing or pudding sauces.

HARVESTING MACHINES.

The new self-binder harvesters are very cumbrous and difficult to get under shelter easily. There are few gates that they can be driven through except with the greatest care. As a consequence they are usually left out of doors until the harvest is completed, and quite often until the completion of thrashing makes room for them on wide barn floors. Every man who owns a harvester should at once provide an oil-cloth cover large enough to protect every part from becoming wet. These costly machines rust and rot more than they wear in service. The rusting of the iron portions, and the swelling and shrinking of wood-work, soon makes the parts uneven. Often after a single year's use the harvester thus neglected costs more to make it run as it should than the work it does is worth. After all the season's work is completed, the harvester should be taken apart, and each piece laid so that it will not only be free from dampness, but will not be liable to be bent or warped before being put together again. If the harvester is left standing, care should be taken to see that all the parts are properly supported. We know a harvester which, after a summer's use, was carefully housed, and when brought out the next season the cutting bar had sagged so much that it had to be taken to the blacksmith's and straightened before the knives would work freely in it. All the iron parts should be cleaned and oiled before storing, to keep them from rusting.

PRUNING GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

No greater error prevails in the culture of this popular and ever wholesome fruit than the practice, still followed by many people, of cutting back the individual shoots to within a bud or two of their base, with the natural, but very undesirable, result that a thicket of weakly shoots and small fruits only is produced. The way to obtain fine large berries as well as handsome bushes heavily laden with ropes of rich fruit is to thin out the shoots freely, and where very long and weak to shorten them back a little, so as to promote a balance of growth in the bushes as well as to prevent the fruit-laden shoots from touching the ground, in which case they would sustain injury by grit and damp. Thus treated, the bushes, in consequence of the weight of the crop, will assume a pendulous habit, and, the center of each bush being partly open, the crop can be gathered without the hands being scratched in doing so. The sooner the pruning is performed after the fall of the leaf the better will be the results. When the pruning is completed remove the prunings to the fire heap, and with a rake draw back a thickness of one inch of the surface soil about three or four feet, according to the diameter of branches, from the stem of each bush, and when the branches are quite damp and the weather calm dust them well with fresh lime. This will not only save the buds from the onslaught of birds and kill the moss, which is so ruinous to thousands of fruit trees, but will also destroy the larvæ of the gooseberry caterpillar that may be located on and underneath the bushes. This done, lay on a good surface dressing of short manure, and point it into the ground with a five-tined fork. *H. W. Ward in the Garden.*

YOUNG COWS.

Young cows are best. I doubt if it pays to keep any cow after eight years unless it be for her calves, for the milking qualities certainly depreciate at that age when she passed her best. But as the calves are an important part of the income from a cow, it may pay to keep the best of the old cows on this account, although my experience has been that old cows do not retain their yield of milk so long as the young ones. As an instance of the value of an old cow I might mention one which was fourteen years old when she brought me her thirteenth heifer calf, which was my best testing and experimental cow, and which, when between her second and third calves, made 625 pounds of butter, and in four years made 1,649 pounds of butter, all of which sold at an average of 50c per pound, bringing in that time the sum of $824 50, or over $200 per year. Certainly this old cow deserved to live her time out and complete an honored old age. She was a pure Jersey of the old type, a fawn with white legs, and was bought very cheaply at the time when there was a rage for solid-colored squirrel-gray cows, an infatuation which, but for its short life, might have spoiled this magnificent butter breed. —*Correspondence of the Practical Farmer.*

VALUE OF GEESE.

If geese are allowed to run everywhere, as used to be the general practice, they speedily become a nuisance and destroy more than they are worth. But they pay for care and feeding as well as any other farm stock. They may be plucked every six weeks through the season, beginning with the first warm weather in spring, when a portion of the feathers become loose and will fall out themselves. One-third of a pound of feathers may be taken from a full grown goose at each picking, and if well fed afterward no injury results from plucking one each six weeks until cold weather puts a stop to this work. Watch for the times when the feathers appear to come easily. They are then said to be "ripe." If this time goes by it will be hard to make a satisfactory picking through the year. Besides the crop of feathers, each female goose should hatch out a dozen or more young, which will pay their keep by their growth of feathers, and be a cash article in the poultry market during the holiday season. A flock of geese gives in feathers, eggs and increase a greater proportionate profit than most kinds of farm stock.

FARM NOTES.

Old canes of blackberries and raspberries should be consigned to the flames as a safeguard against disease.

Fresh horse manure from horses well fed is hard to beat as a starter in the hot bed. In fact, we have yet to learn of anything as good.

The acre of ground around the country school-house should be a paradise of trees, shrubs and flowers, a beautiful experimental garden.

Many farmers in Hancock, N. H., are enlarging their flocks of fowls. Their hens pay the best of any branch of farming, even better than dairying. Quite a number have several hundreds, and one man has over 3,000.

A farmer should be a good judge of butter if he wishes to avoid sending an inferior article to market. There are farmers who honestly sell their butter and guarantee it as good, when in reality they disappoint their customers unintentionally.

If you have any quince trees put some coal ashes about them; in fact, we think coal ashes are a good mulch for most any tree—a deal better to use the ashes about the trees than to have them make a miniature mountain in the back yard the season through.

In making a start in the poultry business begin on a small scale. Get a good breed, suitable to the purpose for which they are wanted. In a majority of cases one of the general purpose breeds will prove the most satisfactory.

The tobacco dip may be made by steeping at boiling heat four pounds of tobacco stems in twenty gallons of water. To this add, by stirring, one pound of flour of sulphur. Dip with the liquid at 120 degrees. Stir while dipping.

Fresh manure is not the kind to use in a garden. It should first be decomposed. If it is not decomposed in the heap it is liable to create too much heat in the soil if applied late in the season. All fresh manure should be spread out early if it is to be applied without first heaping for decomposition.

The various grades of butter, often seen in our grocery stores, speak badly as it regards system in the manufacture of this important product of the farm, and many of our farmers' wives would do well to take a few lessons on butter making for the purpose of getting into a systematic plan of producing a uniform good quality of this article.

Never under any circumstances put warm water in the churn. No matter how cold it is, so it is not freezing. Of course cream must be kept as warm as a temperature of 50° or 60°. But to get it that don't put hot water into it. You may set your cream-bucket in tepid water and stir frequently, or near the fire in winter, but never let it be so hot as to melt a butter globule.

One of the worst things to contend with in the care of stock is their drink. No creature will thrive if compelled to go thirty or forty rods to drink and then get it by standing in the mud up to their knees, or in a cold northwest wind that will chill them so that they will not get warm for the next twenty-four hours. Farmers had better hire money at 12 per cent. to bring water to their barns than compel their stock to travel off in the fields to drink.

In twenty-four hours in summer and thirty-six in winter all the cream is up that is fit to make first-class butter. Then skim into a tin cream-bucket and stir the cream well each time you add to it. Churn three times per week in summer, at least. It is not necessary to churn every day, as some do. In winter twice per week is sufficient, if you have properly cared for the milk and cream. In the churn is where the butter is usually ruined by overheating or overchurning.

The farmer who judiciously pastures sheep over his land for a number of seasons will have the finest and most productive lands known to agriculture. In this respect a further and more staple source of profit may be secured than from any other class of stock. Sheep require frequent change of pasturage, and a good range for them is always compensated for by an increase of vigor and growth.

Do not waste the cornstalks nor allow them to be mixed with the manure unless you are sure they will be rotted. Handling manure with the fork, to be annoyed by coming in contact with cornstalks, is disagreeable work. Cut the stalks into short pieces, throw them into the stalls to absorb the liquids, and add them to the heap with the cleanings of the stall.

By beginning the season with a vigorous attack on weeds as soon as they appear there will be a great saving of work in their eradication later on, as well as reducing the labor the succeeding year. Weeds must not only be kept down, but must be entirely destroyed. Seeding of weeds should never be allowed, and to be sure of this they should be killed when they are young.

Experiments in growing potatoes last year demonstrate that farmers can double their crops by the use of proper fertilizers and a sufficiency of plant food. Good cultivation is also necessary, but with the extra expense attending the growth of potatoes in the experiments made, it is shown that the large extra yield not only well repays for the additional expense, but greatly adds to the profit and leaves the soil in better condition than before.

Sheep should be kept in dry sheds; they don't like to be too closely confined. There should be a yard that they can be turned into when it is pleasant weather, but they should be well housed from all storms. Farmers make a great mistake in not housing their stock in the fall of the year, and no stock suffers more by being exposed to those cold rains than do sheep; some years (for instance, the last), with the best of care, they will die, and no one can tell why. Sheep also like a change of feed; they like to pick the leaves from the brier as well in the winter as in the summer.

De Caverly—"You say that Miss Gofast has accepted you?" Cadleigh—"Not exactly, but just the same as done so." De Caverly—"What do you mean?" Cadleigh—"I sent her a handsome diamond and asked if my hand would be accepted. She modestly answered: 'Not for the present,' and that means, you know, she'll take me for myself alone, and she kept the ring, too."—*New York Mercury.*

BOILS, pimples, hives, tetter, ringworm and other similar affections caused by impure blood, are entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood.

GRONDONA FINED.

The Italian Interpreter Who Disobeyed the Court.

N. Grondona, the Italian interpreter, who was adjudged guilty of contempt of court—in not answering a subpena served upon him to appear in the Frediani murder case—appeared before Superior Judge Catlin again yesterday.

There were also in court three other Italians, L. Carli, John Bianchini and A. Fava, whom Grondona stated had threatened to do him violence, and who had been the means of causing him to leave town. Grondona had mentioned their names, and told of their alleged threats, hoping that would help him out. But Judge Catlin issued citations for these men to appear yesterday, and when question about the alleged threats each denied positively that he had indulged in any. They explained that they had only reprimanded Grondona for being instrumental in having witnesses subpenaed in the case who knew nothing of the facts.

After this hearing Judge Catlin turned his attention to Grondona. He said nothing had developed to change his convictions that the interpreter had willfully disobeyed the order of the court. He then sentenced Grondona to pay a fine of $50, or in default of the payment thereof to serve one day in the County Jail for every $2 of the fine.

FIRE ALARM.

Changes Made in the Positions of the Boxes.

Electrician Watkins of the Fire Department is making changes in the positions of the alarm boxes, with a view to simplifying the system. The changes are being made as rapidly as possible, and the boxes will be numbered as follows:

5	Second-street Engine House
6	Front and N streets
7	Second and Q streets
8	Third and M streets
1—3	Seventh and N streets
1—4	Ninth and L streets
1—5	Ninth and P streets
1—6	Twelfth and O streets
2—1	Third and J streets
2—2	Water-works
2—3	Corporation House, Fifth, J and K
2—4	Seventh and J streets
2—5	Seventh and G streets
2—6	Engine House No. 2, Tenth, I and J
3—1	Thirteenth and J streets
3—2	Twelfth and H streets
3—4	Twelfth and D streets
3—5	Sixteenth and G streets
4—1	C. P. R. R. Paint Shop
4—2	C. P. R. R. Depot
4—3	Pioneer Mills
5—1	State Printing Office
5—2	Seventeenth and N streets
5—3	Twentieth and O streets
5—4	Twenty-fifth and O streets
5—6	Twenty-eight and M streets
6—1	Nineteenth and L streets
6—2	Twentieth and G streets
6—3	Twenty-fourth and J streets

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

David L. Haas, a pioneer merchant of Napa, is in the city.

Ralph Ellis, Business Manager of the Woodland *Mail*, is in the city.

Fred N. Kestler has returned from the Baltimore Dental College after an absence of six months.

Gus Bowman and wife of Spokane Falls, Washington, are visiting friends and relatives in this city.

Colonel G. H. Robb, an old Sacramentan of the days of '49, and now a resident of Santa Cruz, is in the city looking on at the Senatorial contest.

Hon. Paris Kilbourn, Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco, is among the prominent gentleman here who are interested in the contest for United States Senator.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: A. B. Dibble, Grass Valley; R. L. Simpson, Woodland; J. E. Prewett, Auburn; D. H. Berdsell, San Francisco; George Wood, Sierra Valley; T. J. Nichols, Auburn; Robert Gardner, Oakland; George Smith, Dwight Hollister, Courtland; James H. Borland, Martinez; C. P. Wilson, R. E. Moore, Colusa; George G. Goodell, W. H. Graham, Biggs; R. B. Stockton, Madera; Charles Coll, Woodland; Hy Lorenzen, John S. Enos, M. Walsh, John D. Daley, San Francisco.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: C. L. Bingham, C. R. Daly, Chicago; Dr. J. T. Martin, Woodland; Dr. William Simpson, A. E. Mintie, San Jose; T. S. Swain, wife and boys, Red Bluff; Samuel Merrill, Rialta; William F. Cooper, Stanislaus County; Chas. A. Swisler, Placerville; F. D. Heffron, John A. Keane, William Vickery, New York; D. C. Brownell, George A. Fisher, W. J. Gardner and wife, C. H. Gray, J. G. Patton, H. Morgenthal, E. Wilson, E. J. Isham, S. L. Jones, A. J. Beck, Edwin Solomon, R. A. Tittle, San Francisco; George B. Swain and wife, Jennie G. Swain, C. Ray Swain, Newark, New Jersey.

BEECHAM'S Pills cure sick headache.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, March 10th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $6 50@7 ⅌ box; California, $3@4 50; Limes, $7@8 ⅌ box; 75c @$1 ⅌ 100; Bananas, $2 50@3 50 ⅌ bunch for Island; Cocoanuts, $7@8; California Oranges—Los Angeles, $2@2 25 ⅌ box; Riverside, $3@3 50 ⅌ box; do Navels, $4 25@4 50 ⅌ box; Mandarins, $1 25 ⅌ box; Pineapples, 60c each; $7 ⅌ dozen; Apples—Spitzenberg, $2 25 @2 75 ⅌ box; Rhode Island Greenings, $1@1 50 ⅌ box; mixed varieties, $1@1 25 ⅌ box; Pears, $1 25@2 ⅌ box.

CANNED GOODS—Assorted table, $2@2 10; Apples, $1 60; Apricots, $1 90; Blackberries, $1 95; Cherries, $2 40@2 60; Currants, $2 25; Gooseberries, $1 80@1 90; Muscat Grapes, $1 55@1 60; Plums, $1 60; Quinces, $1 95; Raspberries, $2 70; Strawberries, $2 70.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 50 ⅌ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sacks, 4c ⅌ lb, $3 80 ⅌ 100-lb sack; Cornmeal, white, $2 25 ⅌ 10-lb sacks; yellow, $2 10 ⅌ 25-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, $2 50, 10-lb sacks; $2 30, 100-lb sacks; Hominy, $3, 10-lb sacks; $2 80 ⅌ 100-lb sacks; Graham, $2 45, 10-lb sacks; $2 25, 100-lb sacks.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $12@15 ⅌ ton; Alfalfa, do, $11@13 ⅌ ton; Bran, $17 ⅌ ton; Middlings, $20 ⅌ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1 40@1 45; rolled, $1 60@1 65; Wheat (choice milling), paying $1 40@$1 45 ⅌ cwt; Rye, $1 40; Tame Oats, $2@2 25; Corn, paying $1 35@1 40 ⅌ cwt.

VEGETABLES—Onions, Silverskins, $4 50 @5 ⅌ cwt; Onions, Red, $3@3 50; Cabbage, 50c@$1; Carrots, 50@60c ⅌ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, $1@1 25 ⅌ sack; bunch vegetables, 12½c ⅌ doz; Parsnips, $1@1 50; Beets, 75c @$1; Horse Radish, 10c ⅌ lb; Garlic, 20@25c; Artichokes, 75c@$1 ⅌ doz; Dried Peppers, 20@25c; Green Peas, common, 8@10c; do, sweet, 10@12c; Potatoes—Early Rose, 90c@$1; Peerless, $1@1 25; Burbanks, $1 40@1 50; Centennial, $1@1 25 ⅌ ctl; Sweet Potatoes, $2@2 50 ⅌ sack; Celery, 75c ⅌ doz; Spinach, 5c ⅌ lb; String Beans, 4@5c; Summer Squash, 3@4c; Cauliflower, $1 ⅌ doz; Green Peppers, 10@12c ⅌ lb; Okra, 10@12½c; Red Cabbage, 3c ⅌ lb; Savoy Cabbage, 90c ⅌ doz.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter—Valley, 22@23c ⅌ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 26@27 ⅌ lb; Eastern Creamery, fancy, 21@22c; Pickle Roll, 22@23c; packed in firkins, choice, 18@25c; common, 12½@13c. Cheese—California, 15@16c; Young America, 17@18c; Eastern Cream, 15@16c; Limburger 18@20c; genuine Swiss, 32½@35c; American Swiss, 21c; Martin's Cream, 17@18c. Eggs, 18@20c; California Ranch Eggs, 19@21c; Eastern Eggs, 15@16c.

POULTRY—Dealers' prices: Live Turkeys, hens, 12@13c; gobblers, 11@12c; dressed, 14@15c; full-grown Chickens, $4@5 ⅌ dozen; young roosters, $4@5 ⅌ dozen; broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $4@5; Pekin, $5@5 50; Geese, $2@2 25 ⅌ pair.

GAME—Ducks, Mallards, ⅌ pair, 50@75c; Canvasbacks, 75c@$1; Sprig, 40@50c; Widgeon, 25@50; Teal, 35@50c; Quail, $1 25@1 50c ⅌ dozen; Gray Geese, 50@75c ⅌ pair; Brant, 30@50c; White, 25c; Honkers, 75c@$1; Cottontail, 20@40c.

MEATS—Beef, 6c; Mutton, 8c; Lamb, 9c; Veal, large, 5@5½c; small, 8@8½c; Hogs, 4@4½c; dressed Pork, 8c; Hams—Eastern, 14@15c; California, 11½c; Bacon—Light medium, 9½c; selected, 11c; extra light, 12½c; extra light boneless, 13½@14½c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, new crop, 8@9c; Timothy, Eastern, 6@7c; Pop Corn, ear, 3@4c; shelled, 4½@5½c; Red Clover, 10@11c; Red Top, 6@7c ⅌ lb. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new, 11@12c; California Walnuts, 11@12c; Almonds, new, 14@16c; Peanuts, California, 6@7c; Eastern, 6@7c. Lard—California, cans, 8½@9c; Eastern, 8¾@10c. Hides—Salt, light, 5c; medium steers, 6c; heavy steers, 8c; heavy cows, 5c; dry, 9c. Tallow, 3½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10th.

FLOUR—The tendency of prices is against buyers, there being firmer feeling all round in sympathy with the improvement in the Wheat market. We quote: Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 40@4 50 ⅌ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4 20@4 30; Superfine, $3@3 35.

WHEAT—The market is both strong and active. Parcels that come up to the requirements of exporters change hands at a range of $1 51¼@1 52½ ⅌ ctl.

BARLEY—The market is not brisk in movement. The following are the quotations: No. 1 Feed, $1 40; choice, $1 42½; common grades, $1 38¾; Brewing, $1 43¾@$1 45 for fair to good and $1 46¼@1 47½ for choice.

OATS—There is improving tone to the situation. We quote prices as follows: Surprise, $1 90@1 95; milling, $1 85@1 90; good to choice feed, $1 77½@1 85; fair, $1 72½@1 75 ⅌ ctl; Gray, $1 75@1 80 ⅌ ctl.

CORN—Steady tone to prices, with fair prospects of their being well sustained. We quote prices: Large Yellow, $1 33¾@1 36¼; Small Yellow, $1 37½@1 40; White, $1 32½ @1 37½ ⅌ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Is higher. Quotable at $30 50@31 50 ⅌ ton.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $26 ⅌ ton from the mills.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote: Feed at $30 to $31 ⅌ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 3¼@4c per lb.

CHOPPED FEED—Quotable at $23 50@24 50 ⅌ ton.

SEEDS—Very limited demand at the moment. We quote: Mustard Brown $2 75@3; Yellow, $2 50@2 75 ⅌ ctl; Canary, 2¾@3c; Hemp, 3½c; Rape, $2@2 50; Timothy, 5¼@5½c; Alfalfa, 6@7c ⅌ lb; Flax, $2 60@2 75 ⅌ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $18 50@19 50 per ton.

HAY—Arrivals are light and prices keep steady. We quote: Wheat, $13@19; Wild Oat, $14@16 50; Barley, $12@15; Alfalfa, $11@12 ⅌ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 65@75c ⅌ bale.

HOPS—Dull and likely to remain so for a time. Quotable at 25@30c ⅌ lb.

BRAN—Quotable at $15@15 50 ⅌ ton.

RYE—Quotable at $1 27½@1 32½ ⅌ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 40@1 50 ⅌ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $31@$32 ⅌ ton.

POTATOES—Fair shipping trade is in progress. We quote: New Potatoes, $3@4c per lb; River Reds, 60@75c; Early Rose, 65@75c; Burbanks, 70@80c for Petalumas and 90c@$1 25 ⅌ ctl for Salinas; Humboldt Reds, 70@75c; Humboldt Burbanks, 90c@$1; Oregon, 75c@$1 25 ⅌ ctl.

ONIONS—A choice article is in request at full figures. Quotable at $3 50@4 ⅌ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, $2 50@2 75; Blackeye, $1 65@1 75; Niles, $1 50@1 60 ⅌ ctl.

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, $3 50@3 65; Butter, $3@3 25; Pink, $2 45@2 50; Red, $2 90@3; Lima, $3 75@4; Pea, $3@3 20; Small White, $2 90@3 ⅌ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Small consignments of Cucumbers are received about every other day, but custom is slow, owing to high asking prices. We quote: Mushrooms, 10@20c for ordinary and 30@40c ⅌ lb for Buttons; Cucumbers, $1 75@2 ⅌ dozen; Rhubarb, 6@9c ⅌ lb; Asparagus, 10@12½c for ordinary and 15@20c ⅌ lb for Alameda and Bouldin Island; Lima Beans, —c ⅌ lb; Green Peppers, 15@20c ⅌ lb; Green Peas, 3@8c ⅌ lb; String Beans, 15@22½c ⅌ lb; Tomatoes, 50c@$1 25 ⅌ box; Summer Squash, 10@12½c ⅌ lb; Turnips, 75c ⅌ ctl.; Beets, $1 ⅌ sack; Carrots, feed, 40@50c; Parsnips, $1 25 ⅌ ctl; Cabbage, 50@60c; Garlic, 3@5c ⅌ lb; Cauliflower, —@—c ⅌ dozen; Dry Peppers, 15@20c; Dry Okra, 20@25c ⅌ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $25 ⅌ ton.

FRUIT—Receipts of Oranges are again coming forward freely, as railroad washouts are all fixed and transportation is regular. The supply of Apples is good and some choice fruit can be found among the offerings. Mexican Limes are not very plentiful and prices are somewhat firm. We quote: Apples, $1@$1 25 ⅌ box for common to good and $1 50@2 for choice; Mexican Limes, $7@7 50 ⅌ box; California Limes, 75c@$1 ⅌ box; Lemons, Sicily, $5@5 50; California Lemons, $2@3 for Riverside and $1 25@1 50 ⅌ box for Los Angeles; Riverside Navel, $3@4; Riverside Seedlings, $1 50@2; Los Angeles Navels, $2@3; Los Angeles Seedlings, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ box; Bananas, $1 50@2 50 ⅌ bunch; Pineapples, $4@5 ⅌ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—Stocks of Apples are quite slim and prices are firm. Pitted Plums that are anyway choice bring top rates readily. Common Raisins are still in excess of the demand. Apples, evaporated, in boxes, 10@11½c; sliced, 9c; quartered, 8½c; Pears, 4@5c for common and 7@9c for quartered unpeeled Bartlett; Figs, 2½@3c; do, pressed, in boxes, 2½@3c; Pitted Plums, 10@11½c; Peaches, peeled, evaporated, 20@22½c; bleached, 10@11½c; common sun-dried, 10@11c; Apricots, bleached, 14@17c in sacks and 17@18c ⅌ lb in boxes; Nectarines, 17@18c for white; California Prunes, 8@9c ⅌ lb; Grapes, 3¼@3¾c ⅌ lb for stemmed and 1½@2½ for unstemmed; Raisins, $1 50@1 75 ⅌ box for London Layers, 3-crown loose, $1@1 15; 2-crown loose, 75c@1 ⅌ box.

HONEY—Comb is rather scarce, but the demand is nominal. We quote: White Comb, 11@15c; Amber, 8@10c; white liquid extracted, 6½@7c; Amber colored and candied, 5½@6c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Many representative dealers say that a more demoralized Butter market has seldom been experienced in this center than during the past week. Prices are wholly unsettled, and buyers have matters largely their own way. We quote as follows: Fancy, 22@22½c; good to choice, 20@21c; fair to good, 18@20c; store lots, 15@17c; Eastern, 12½@17½c for ladle packed, 20@22½c ⅌ lb for creamery.

CHEESE—There is easy tone to the market, and prices are gradually weakening. We quote: Choice to fancy, new, 12@12½c; fair to good, 10@11½c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 12@14c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Quotable at 17@19c ⅌ dozen, the market being fairly well stocked.

POULTRY—Receipts of domestic fowl are moderate. We quote as follows: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 15@17c; Hens, 17@18c ⅌ lb; dressed Turkeys, 18@21c; Roosters, $4 50@5 for old and $7 50@9 for young; Broilers, $5@7; Hens, $5@$6; Ducks, $8@9 for young, and $6@7 for old; Geese, $1 50@$1 75 ⅌ pair.

GAME—We quote: Hare, $1@1 25; Rabbits, $1@1 25 ⅌ dozen.

PROVISIONS—We quote as follows: Eastern Hams, 12@12½c; California refrigerator-cured Hams, 11½@12c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 13@13½c; California Bacon, heavy and medium, 9@10c; do light, 12½@13c; do extra light, 13¼@13½c; do clear sides, 9½@9¾c ⅌ lb; Pork, extra prime, $14@14 50; do prime mess, $15 to $15 50; do mess, $16@$16 50; do clear, $17@$17 50; do extra clear, $18@18 50 ⅌ bbl; Pigs' Feet, $12 50 ⅌ bbs, Beef, mess, bbls, $7 50 to $8; do extra mess bbls, $8 50@$9; do family, $11@$11 50 ⅌ bbl; do smoked, 11¼@12c ⅌ lb; Eastern, Lard, tierces, 7¾@8¼c; do 10-lb tins, 9@9½c; do 5-lb tins, 9½@9¾c; do 3-lb tins, 9¼@9¾c; California Lard, tierces, 8¼@8¾c; do kegs, 9¼c to 9½c; do 10-lb tins, 10@10¼c; do 5-lb tins, 10½c; do 10-lb pails, 10¾c; do 5-lb pails, 11c; do 3-lb pails, 11¼c ⅌ lb.

WOOL—With the exception of small sales of Scoured Wool, the market has been void of interest for the past week. We quote spring: Eastern Oregon and Washington, ⅌ lb..14@20c

We quote fall:

San Joaquin and Southern, free	10@14
Do, defective	8@10
Northern Lamb	16@17
Do, defective	14@15

HIDES AND SKINS—Salted Hides show more steady feeling and any further decline in price is not expected. Quotable as follows:

	Sound.	Culls.
Heavy Steers, 57 lbs up, ⅌ lb	7½@—c	6 @—c
Medium Steers, 40 to 56 lbs	6 @—	4½@—
Light, 40 to 45 lbs	5 @—	4 @—
Medium Cows, over 46 lbs	5 @—	4 @—
Light Cows, under 46 lbs	5 @—	4 @4¼
Kips, 17 to 30 lbs	4 @—	3 @—
Veal Skins, 10 to 17 lbs	5 @—	4 @—
Calf Skins, 5 to 10 lbs	6 @6½	5 @—

Dry Hides, usual selections, 9½c; Dry Kips, do, 9c ⅌ lb; Calf Skins, do, 9c; Cull Hides, Kip and Calf, 6@6½c; Sound Dry Salt Hides, 5c; Cull Dry Salt Hides, 4c; Pelts, shearlings, 10 @20c each; do, short, 30@50c each; do, medium, 65@90c each; do, long wool, 90c@$1 40 each; Deer Skins, summer, 37½c; do, good medium, 30@32½c; do, thin, 20@25c ⅌ lb; Goat Skins, 40@50c apiece for prime and perfect, 25@35c medium, 10@20c each for small.

MEAT MARKET—Higher prices prevail for Mutton. In other descriptions there is no change of consequences to note. Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 6@6½c; second quality, 5@5½c; third quality, 4½@5c ⅌ lb. Veal—Quotable at 5@6½c for large and 5@8c ⅌ lb for small. Mutton—Quotable at 9¼@10c ⅌ lb. Lamb—Spring, 14@15c ⅌ lb. Pork—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy, 4¼@4⅝c; light, 4⅞@5c; dressed Hogs, 7½@8c ⅌ lb.

DR. ABERNETHY'S
GREEN GINGER BRANDY
An Elegant Substitute for Essence or Extract of Ginger.
INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, apothecaries and the public. It gives instantaneous relief in cases of CRAMPS, COLIC, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIARRHŒA, ETC.
Purchase only DR. ABERNETHY'S, having upon the label
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SAN FRANCISCO.
For Sale by Druggists and Wine Merchants. ja15-tf

Royal Baking Powder.
Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Meeting Notices.

OLIVE BRANCH LADIES' SOCIETY.—Regular meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.
SARAH BRAGG, President.
DELLA MAGINN, Secretary. 1t*

ALL MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN Star Frauen-Verein are requested to meet THIS AFTERNOON at Firemen's Hall at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of sister Theresa Nagelin. LAURA BERCK, President.
B. BISHOP, Secretary. 1t*

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the California Museum Association will be held at the Art Gallery THIS EVENING. All members are requested to attend to elect Directors. [B. C.] 1t

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF El Dorado Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., will assemble at 1 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON at Temple Hall, to attend the funeral of our late brother, John Eitel. By order
1t* A. J. GARDINER, Noble Grand.

REGULAR MEETING OF NAOMI Chapter, No. 36, O. E. S., will be held at Masonic Temple THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.
SALLIE A. WHITE, W. M.
MABEL BOYD, Secretary. 1t*

CAPITAL CITY REBEKAH Degree Lodge, No. 160.—Regular meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 11th, at 7:30 o'clock. Members of sister lodges cordially invited. DELLA PETTIT, N. G.
MARY MURRAY, Secretary. 1t*

General Notices.

$110 BUYS A 50-INCH EAGLE BIcycle, in good order. Address P. O. Box 102, Stockton, Cal. mr9-1w

THE PARK MARKET, AT TWENTY-first and H streets, will be opened to the public SATURDAY, March 7th. The choicest meats will be kept on hand, and a coffee and cake restaurant will be attached to it in a week or so. C. STINSON. mr6-1w*

Wanted.

A RELIABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook; city or country. 1111 L street. mr11-3t*

JAPANESE BOY WANTS POSITION TO do general work and attend school. Address JAP., this office. mr11-3t*

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSE-work. Apply at 1522 Tenth st. mr9-3t*

SEVERAL YOUNG, RELIABLE MEN (Scandinavians) wish situations: understand the care of horses and general farm work; good workers who can make themselves useful at any work. Apply to CORFITZ NIELSEN, No. 513 K street. mr6-7t*

WANTED—ALL PERSONS WANTING reliable male and female help will call at J. J. SMITH'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 524 K street, at the office of Capital Transfer Company. mr1-1m*

WANTED TEAMS—PARTIES WITH teams or traction engines to take contract to haul three million feet of lumber. All summer's work; for further particulars address, EL DORADO MILL & LUMBER CO., Diamond Springs, Cal. fe14-tf

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 street, K and L.

WANTED,

TRAVELING SALESMEN; NONE BUT thorough experienced men in our line need apply—those who can command trade.
HART SADDLERY CO.,
Lyon, Lippitt & Co., Proprietors, 417 and 419 Market street, San Francisco. mr11-7t

Lost—Found.

LOST—BLACK WATER SPANIEL, ABOUT 6 months old. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 905 Front street. mr11-2t*

LOST—A SCOTCH TERRIER PUP, SHORT tail. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at 815 K street. mr11-2t*

To Let or Rent.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, bath and pantry; newly papered. Inquire at 1318 F street. mr7-7t

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with bath and gas, at 711 H street; reference required. mr8-7t*

TO LET—THREE TENEMENTS, THREE rooms each; also one house, 8 rooms, partly furnished (suitable for lodging or boarding-house); also some rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping. For particulars apply at WOOD YARD, 401 I street. All cheap rent. mr6-tf

HOTEL OF 100 ROOMS, ALL FURnished, full of boarders and roomers, to lease; best location. Inquire at 1007 Fourth street. mh2-tf

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS AND kitchen with pantry. 501 Seventh street; $9 per month. F. ECKHARDT. mr1-tf

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS; also, one of five rooms. Apply at 1828 G street. fe19-tf

HOTEL TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE FOR city property; furnished in running order; doing a fair business. Inquire at this office. fe15-1m

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping; rents from $4 to $8. Inquire at 309 M st. f6-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS AT CENTRAL House, from $5 per month upwards; also family rooms at low prices. HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors. mr19-1y

For Sale.

FOR SALE—METALLIC LATHING AND jack rabbit fencing. E. HAWES, Twelfth and B streets, Sacramento. mr10-7t*

FOR SALE—LIGHT SCRAP IRON AND tin. E. HAWES, Twelfth and B streets, Sacramento. mr10-7t*

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE TWO-story modern house of eight rooms in an excellent locality. Address P. O. Box 50, city. mr10-6t

FOR SALE ONE OF THE FINEST AND largest saloons in the city; extra family entrance; best location; stock and lease. Inquire at this office. mr9-tf

FOR SALE—A FINE LODGING-HOUSE; will be sold cheap on account of sickness. Inquire at 409½ K street. mr8-7t*

FOR SALE—BY THE BARREL OR BY the gallon, natural wine, lady wine. Apply at 1323 Front street, between M and N. SAM VERSIKO. mr8-7t*

FOR SALE—$75—NEW WAGON, WITH gravel bed; only been in use one week. Apply at No. 915 Eighth st., I and J. mr7-7t*

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—NORTH-west corner Sixteenth and G streets; must be sold at once. STEPHENSON & HARTMAN, 1007 Fourth street. mr6-1w

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSE AND LOT, corner Eighteenth and V streets, on easy terms. mr5-7t*

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF AN office in a good location on J street; room 100 feet deep; plenty of room for a store or some manufacturing business, and cheap rent. Apply to FOSTER & SHIDELER, 323 J street. mr5-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN EDISON MIMEograph, with typewriter attachment. Apply to SERGEANT BARWICK, Signal Office, 121 J street. mr4-tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON LEASE—TEN acres of bottom land, one mile below Washington, Yolo county. If sold will take small payment down. Apply to EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 1015 Fourth street. fe22-tf

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES AT FLORin; 3 acres in bearing vines. Terms easy. Address F. E. MITCHELL, 819 K st. fe19-1m*

A. MEISTER,
CARRIAGES, VICTORIAS, PHAETONS, Buggies and Spring Wagons.
910, 912, 914 Ninth St., Sacramento.