

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS.

Something About the Doings of the Sacramento Postoffice.

Insight Into the Country Order Business of Our Merchants--Sale of Stamps--Misdirected Letters.

Of all the departments of the Government service none is so much for the benefit of the public as the postal service, and it can well be called everybody's business.

This being the time of the year when postmasters are required to make quarterly and such other reports as will enable the Postmaster-General to fix salaries and adjust other matters of finance, a representative of the RECORD-UNION called on Postmaster Coleman yesterday to learn how the present business of the Sacramento Postoffice compared with that of former years.

Mr. Coleman admitted that the showing was not as good as he would like, but he thought that on the whole it would compare favorably with other offices. The gross receipts of the office for the year ending March 31st were \$57,921.49, or \$2,642.51 more than for the previous year, and greater in fact than for any other year. The increase was steady, each quarter showing larger receipts than for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This showing should be gratifying to the citizens of Sacramento, and bears out the RECORD-UNION'S claim that Sacramento is progressing in a sure and substantial way.

The Money Order Department funds are kept separate from the postal funds; the business of this department also shows a healthy increase.

The Free Delivery Service has been generally satisfactory to the patrons of the office, and the increase in quantity of mail delivered by carriers, one-half of the efficiency of the men in this department. The number of pieces of mail delivered by carriers for the year ending March 31st, 1891, was 2,229,341, number of pieces collected by carriers, 801,233; total number of pieces handled, 3,030,574. The above figures, although large, do not represent, says the estimator, one-half of the mail which is handled at this office. For instance, 62,000 catalogues were mailed from this office during the week ending April 4th; average weight, twelve ounces; postage, \$3,000.

Then you must have had a big run on stamps last month," suggested the reporter.

"We sold," said Mr. Coleman, "more stamps last month than for any other month, but, unfortunately, we did not sell one-third of the stamps used on those catalogues. You are probably aware of the fact that Sacramento merchants do more country order business than any other city in any place of its size in the United States, and most of the stamps used by them are sent by the purchasers with the orders for goods."

"Are not your allowances for salaries of clerks based upon the revenue of the office, and won't the work increase faster than the revenue?"

"Yes, such is the case, but I find it very difficult to get the officials at Washington to appreciate our situation. I do not see how the country order business can be promptly dispatched from this office if the merchants did not assist us materially by assorting and tying in bundles the catalogues, circulars and letters they send. Yes, our merchants relieve the mailing clerks on duty and invariably hand at work twenty-two and one-half hours each day, but in two shifts, so you see they average over eleven hours per day. We are allowed only three mailing clerks and one of these at a low salary of \$200 per year, so we have to make a detail from the other departments. Yes, they suffer some, but we must dispatch mail promptly."

"Did the Legislature increase the business of the office, and did you have many 'kicks' from the members?"

"No, we got along nicely with the members and attaches of the Legislature. I learned from one of the clerks who has been in the office for fourteen years that usually there have been such trouble in satisfying members of the Legislature about their mail. On the day the Legislature convened I sent a circular letter to each member like this:

"Hon.--DEAR SIR: I beg to state that during the session of the Legislature all mail arriving at this office is delivered to the Postmaster of the Senate, unless it is your mail, in which case it is delivered at your place of residence in this city, in which case please instruct me by filling out the blank herewith, and return it to this office. Respectfully yours, etc."

"You can judge of the good results from this circular when I tell you that we had no complaints of any kind before the Legislature adjourned. I sent a second letter to each attaché as well as the members:

"Hon.--DEAR SIR: It is reasonable to expect that the Legislature adjourns the day therefore, you will please fill out the enclosed blank and send it to the address above, herewith to this office, that we may dispose of your mail promptly and in accordance with your wishes. Best regards, etc."

"N. B.--The postal laws provide that prepaid financial matter shall be forwarded from one Postoffice to another at the request of the party addressed without additional charge for postage, all other mail matter, whenever forwarded, shall be charged with additional postage at the same rate as if originally mailed at this office, and it can be paid at the receiving office."

"On receipt of replies we prepared a special directory, and have forwarded it promptly. Yes, we have tried new methods in other matters with equally good results. It is safe to say that from four hundred to five hundred pieces of mail have been deposited in this office every month which were

erroneously addressed. Of course it is the result of carelessness on the part of the writer. Unpaid mail matter would be stamped returned for better direction and returned to the writer. About the 1st of February the mailing clerks were instructed to deliver all undelivered matter to me. When the writer is known I address a note to him calling attention to error. My record shows that two hundred and eighty-five pieces were so returned during the month of March. I made written reports to all firms that made ten or more such errors during the month. It is needless to say that we were surprised and promise to do better. We will see."

"At this juncture the reporter called Mr. Coleman's attention to the fact that when he entered the office a gentleman was leaving and he overheard the Postmaster thank him for something. "Now it occurred to me," continued the scribbler, "that he had been making a kick. But what puzzled me was why you should thank him."

"That is where many of the patrons of this office make a mistake," was the reply with considerable pride. "We are always glad when complaints are made direct, when mail goes wrong. It is natural that we should, because then we can get right at the cause. Otherwise the evil might run along indefinitely before we would discover it ourselves."

"Several gentlemen came into the office at this moment, and the reporter was shut out from further conversation with the Postmaster."

TROUBLESOME YOUNGSTERS.

They Persist in Jumping On and Off Moving Trains.

Complaint has been made repeatedly at the police station by the switchmen employed in the yards of the railroad company that scores of small boys congregate on the north levee between Twelfth and Sixth streets, and indulge in the dangerous practice of jumping aboard

of freight trains that pass by at all hours of the day. Some of the youngsters have become expert in swinging from the side of the car to the brake-beam beneath, and many of them board outgoing trains in this way as far as Antelope, where they wait for another train coming back. The yardmen are constantly fearing accidents, and they say that, to a person who is not accustomed to witnessing the daily practice of the boys, the sight of one of the little fellows when in the act of boarding the train would make one's blood run cold. The boys have been warned time and again, but they pay little heed to what is said to them. It is strange that the fate of Little Francis, Harry, and Ross scores of other boys is not a sufficient lesson.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Treatment of Patients There During the Month of March.

The report of Dr. G. A. White, Superintendent of the County Hospital, for the month of March shows that 99 patients were admitted into the institution during the month, 112 were discharged, 9 died, and 101 remained there at the close of the month. The mortality list was as follows: John Lighthart, 30 years of age, a native of Iowa, and the cause of death was scirrhus of liver; Larry Ford, 27, California, consumption; Giovanni Giaccolini, 42, Italy, influenza; J. A. Thorp, 87, Pennsylvania, apoplexy; William Smith, 50, Pennsylvania, influenza; James Foster, 53, Indiana, consumption; Kate Leonard, 23, California, cholera; C. W. Jones, 29, Canada, consumption; and Robert E. Bates, 50, Australasia, consumption. The cost of running the hospital for March was \$2,520.55.

ABOUT THE MAFIA.

Bloodthirsty Murderers Who Were Driven Out of Europe.

An Interesting History of This Organization of Thugs, Given by an Italian Who is Posted.

Various have been the stories and histories related and published about the Mafia since the late tragedy at New Orleans, and it has been pictured to the public in many different lights. A well known Sacramento has received a letter from an Italian friend in San Francisco; however, who treats of the subject in a very intelligent manner, and he has kindly given it for publication.

"OF COURSE," says the writer, "it is needless for me to say that the Mafia question has thoroughly agitated America. Over in Italy, however, they do not seem to understand that the Mafia has been at work over here, and the cry is that Italians have murdered. I say three cheers for the good Italians and hang the bad ones--that is, America will have no reason to feel dissatisfied with her Italian-born citizens. Of course this remedy seems impractical, and if adopted in America, it would lead to further complications, but the principle is there, and I say it is a good one."

"America should not deal hastily or be impatient with the Italians. If it were not for an Italian, America might never have been discovered. That is a big point that we have on you, and I like to boast about it. I am glad to see that you are particularly when some rabid anti-foreigner American gets to talking loud."

"But I am getting away from my subject--the Mafia. The Italian Mafia is a renegade from Italy. He left there to save his life and fled to America, and now he has commenced his murderous display again in America, and I hope he may hang. It is not the fault of those prisoners that they killed in New Orleans, but it lies on the shoulders of this Italian Mafia. These men--"

"CAME FROM ITALY. To find work, and this Italian Mafia has taught them to believe they can't find labor only through him, and they are obliged to join that society. They do not doubt know nothing of what they had to engage in, and in that way this Italian Mafia has misled many innocent Italians who now reside in New Orleans. I think it is a shame for over three hundred innocent people to be abused on account of three or four renegades. The council has sought to make it known to the prisoners that are now being abused in New Orleans. I would not like to see any disturbance between America and Italy on account of three or four renegades."

"HAD TO EMIGRATE. This same gang left Sicily in 1808, because of constant trouble with the authorities. They were blacksmiths, assassins and robbers, and finally the authorities made it so warm for them that they were obliged to migrate to the head of the gang went to New Orleans and organized a combination like the Chinese Six Companies in San Francisco, and employed each of his laborers to pay a monthly tax to him. He imports Italian laborers, and all have to pay him tribute. A part of the business of these men is to assassinate, and they do this at the order of their chief. He holds \$100,000 in reserve to meet any difficulty, and stops at nothing in order to meet his ends. It was against this society in Italy, and I am very much against it here."

"Pacific Coast Failures. The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports 393 failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the first quarter of 1891, with assets, \$1,079,330, and liabilities, \$1,945,495, as compared with 285 for the previous quarter, with assets, \$1,224,422, and liabilities, \$2,708,043, and for the corresponding quarter of 1890, with assets, \$979,645, and liabilities, \$1,934,257."

"Incorporated. Articles of incorporation of the Woman's State Home Missionary Society of California were filed yesterday. Principal place of business, Oakland. Directors--Mary L. Merritt, Harriet S. Burbank, Marian M. Gray, Harry H. Haven, Corina L. Knox, Marie E. Rutherglen, Helen W. Pond, Mary L. F. Eastman, Letitia W. Eckley and Susan M. Farnam."

"Young Ball-Tossers. The Senator Baseball Club has reorganized and is ready to play any club whose members are under sixteen years of age. The members are W. Hennessy, N. Baldwin, H. Pommer, G. Newbert, F. Dwyer, H. Kanellet, H. Earle, H. Grau, L. Mosser, M. W. Hines, L. Mosser, and others. The president of the club is Harry H. Haven. The club will play on the north levee at all challenges that are received."

"Dyspepsia and Torpid Liver. Nathaniel Lyon, Insurance Department, Albany, N. Y., writes: 'I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, water brash, acid stomach and constipation for the last fifteen months. Some time ago I read in one of Bradstreet's Calendars the case of a gentleman in Albany who was cured of a similar affliction by using ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER. Knowing the gentleman referred to, I purchased these--one I wore on the pit of the stomach and two on my right side. I wore them a week, they took a bath and removed the plaster. I washed the places with cologne, rubbed them dry and then applied fresh ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER. I found my appetite and digestion much improved in two weeks; in three weeks my bowels became regular and, after using the plaster for four weeks, I found myself entirely cured.'

"WELL BORER AND TANK BUILDER. Of old lumber wood, or \$6 a ton and steam fitting, jobbing, etc."

"SACRAMENTO, March 31, 1891. In accordance with the above order, the field and line officers of the First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., will appear at the time and place named in the uniform for the purpose stated therein."

"SACRAMENTO, April 1, 1891. In accordance with the above order, the field and line officers of the First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., will appear at the time and place named in the uniform for the purpose stated therein."

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Changed Daily for the Red House.

EXTRA * LOW * PRICES *

Watch our ads.; you will save money by so doing. Each day we give you special lines at prices below the cost of manufacturing.

Closing Price in Gents' Medium, Heavy and Light-weight Gloves.

- LOT 1--GENTS' LIGHT-WEIGHT ANGORA GLOVES, 35 Cents. LOT 2--MENS' HEAVY GOAT GLOVES, 50 Cents. LOT 3--MENS' MEDIUM HEAVY BUCK AND HORSEHIDE GLOVES, 75 Cents. LOT 4--MENS' LIGHT-WEIGHT BUCK GLOVES, string fastenings, 75 Cents. LOT 5--MENS' CALF AND BUCK GLOVES, extra weight, 92 Cents. LOT 6--MENS' LONG GAUNTLET BUCK DRIVING GLOVES, \$1 00. LOT 7--MENS' FINE DOGSKIN DRIVING GLOVES, in dark and medium shades, \$1 00.

- 50 dozen Men's Colored Merino Socks.....12 1/2 c per pair Boy's Standing All- linen Collars; sizes, 12, 12 1/2, 13, 13 1/2, 14, 14 1/2. Men's 17 1/2 and 18, 12 in a box, for.....25 c per box.

SUPERIOR FOR THE PRICE.

- Men's Extra-heavy All-wool Cheviot Pants.....\$2 50 Men's Extra-heavy Black Wool Cheviot Pants.....2 50 Men's Medium-weight Fancy-striped Cassimere Pants, extra goods.....2 50 Men's Fine Light-weight Worsteds Pants, dark colors.....2 50

MILLINERY SPECIALS.

- Ladies' Wide-rim Fancy-braid Flats.....65c Ladies' Black Fancy-braid Hats, in all shapes.....48c Long Daisy Wreaths.....10c Rose Bud Monturs.....15c

A new and large variety of Ladies' Trimmed Hats.....65c and up

C. H. GILMAN, RED HOUSE, Sacramento, Cal.

THE GRAND OPENING

Now in progress. Most successful of the season.

MILLINERY--IMPORTED STOCK.

Latest Designs and Novelties in Spring Goods.

S. T. MI HOOVER, 625 J Street.

THE CHINESE

Say, When the wind blows your fire, it is useless to fire yourself. About half of your toil can be avoided by the use of Sapolio.

It doesn't make us tired to tell about the merits of SAPOLIO of women in the United States thank us every hour of their lives for having told them of SAPOLIO.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Grocers often substitute cheaper goods for SAPOLIO to make a better profit. Send back such articles, and insist upon having just what you ordered.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO. NEW YORK.

ELY'S CREAM BALM--Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Inflammation, Relieves the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures Catarrh of the Throat.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-THIRD BRIGADE, N. G. C., SACRAMENTO, March 31, 1891. (Special Orders No. 3, c. s.)

Major H. Weinstock, of the staff of the Brigade-General commanding Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., is hereby appointed to hold and conduct an election for Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., to fill vacancies occasioned by the expiration of terms of service of Colonel J. W. Guthrie and Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. McKee.

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Auctions.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

At No. 1009 and 1011 J Street. The Second Grand Auction of THE \$50,000 CONSIGNMENT

New and Elegant Furniture and Parlor Goods WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Saturday, April 11, At 10:30 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE

Two Fine Ranches.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1891, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the two well-known ranches of ISAAC L. EA, Esq., situated as follows: 400 acres, 2 miles from Florin, and 3 miles from Perkins Station, on the Valley Railroad. This ranch has two houses, two barns, each capable of 1000 bushels of grain, and 7 acres of vineyard, 100 large bearing olive trees, 5000 small trees, and other trees. There is a creek running through the place and water all the year round; also, 40 acres of good alfalfa land on the creek bottom; also a large fish pond, well-stocked with fish. Ranch No. 2 is 320 acres, 100 in wheat, 100 in pasture. These sales will be positive on account of the departure of Mr. Lea from this county. Conveyances will be left from the arrival of the 11 o'clock train to the purchasers to the sale. A good lunch free will be served to all persons attending this office. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers on the premises.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

THREE OF THE FINEST BUILDING LOTS IN SACRAMENTO.

Two Good Residences.

WENT, J. CROWELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell on

Thursday, April 16th, At 11 o'clock, on the premises, the following elegant pieces of Real Estate: First--Lot No. 1, 18x100, of R and E, Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Second--Lot No. 5, 20x240, N and O, Tenth and Eleventh. Third--Lot No. 8, 80x160, N and O, Tenth and Eleventh. Fourth--Six 60 feet Lot 5, 60x80, N and O, Ninth and Tenth, with two fine Residences on same. In presenting this magnificent property for sale we desire to call particular attention of all persons who may desire a fine lot for a home to this property. It is all within one block of the Capitol grounds, also on line of street railroad, and is right in the part of the city where all of the fine improvements are now being made.

The lots will be subdivided if desired. The sale is positive, as the property must be sold regardless of price, as the owner is about to leave the city.

The property has now got signs on each piece, and it will be to your advantage to see the same.

TITLE PERFECT. (N. C.) appl- Terms at time of sale.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1891, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., on the premises, at public sale, the following real estate, to-wit: 1. 100 acres of land, situated in the Township of Tenth, Range of the 1st Meridian, in the County of Sacramento, State of California, and the improvements thereon. Ten per cent of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale, balance on confirmation by the Court. Deed at expense of purchaser. THOMAS GRACE, Executor of the will of Margaret McKee, deceased. Dated March 24, 1891. F. H. D. RAY, Attorney for Executor. D. J. SIMMONS & CO., Auctioneers, 1005-1007 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

W. H. SHERBURN, AUCTIONEER.

323 K STREET, - - SACRAMENTO.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

In Sacramento. Also a fine line of NEW CARPETS,

Crockery and Glassware,

Which I will sell less than any house in Northern California. Try me for prices, as I will not be undersold.

ALSO AGENT FOR AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Sweetest and Best.

CAPITAL

THE CAPITAL HAM, Lindley & Co., Sacramento.

IF YOU WANT The Finest and Freshest Box of Candy

In the city, you can be accommodated at

Barton's NO. 810 J STREET.

Celebrated New York Ice Cream and Soda.

A CARD. THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the insurance public that he has been appointed manager of the Sacramento branch office for the following well-known insurance companies, and as successor to J. M. Milliken, deceased, viz: Sun Insurance Company of California, Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and American Insurance Company of Boston. I respectfully solicit the continuance of the kind patronage in the future to merit the favors that may be extended to us. All payments for unpaid premiums of the above-named companies shall be made at the office, 1010 Fourth street, between J and K streets. F. A. JONES, mar3-1m THEO. J. MILLIKEN, Manager.

FRIEND & TERRY Lumber Company.

MAIN YARD AND OFFICE 1310 SECOND STREET. Branch Yard, corner Twelfth and J streets.

HOUSE PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING in all its branches at reasonable rates. A. H. ANDERSON, 2509 I Street. Orders left with M. Hirsch, at 1013 J Street, will receive prompt attention.

Proposals.

Proposals for Supplies

FOR THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM

AT STOCKTON.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to provide for the care of the State of California," approved April 4, 1870, and the existing law governing said institution, SEALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY N. M. ORR, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of the State of California, at his office, Nos. 209 and 211 Channel street, Stockton, up to 10 o'clock A. M., on

THE 25th Day of April, 1891.

For furnishing the following supplies to the said Asylum for the term of six months, commencing May 1, 1891, and ending November 1, 1891. Said supplies, consisting of the following schedule and to be delivered as ordered:

Groceries and Provisions. 10,000 pounds dairy salt. 200 pounds Palmato starch. 300 pounds white pea beans. 10,000 pounds white pea beans. 8,000 pounds white pea beans. 8,000 pounds China rice, No. 1. 30 gallons coal oil, best quality. 12 dozen Bath Brick. 12 half-barrels Columbia River salmon. 13 cases codfish, 10 lbs. per case. 36 reams straw paper. 100 pounds black pepper, in 5-pound cans. 500 pounds mustard, in 5-pound cans. 50 pounds ginger, in 5-pound cans. 50 pounds nutmeg, in 5-pound cans. 1,200 pounds best quality lard. 1,000 pounds salt pork, extra quality. 1,200 pounds salt A. C. Bacon, or bacon of equal quality. 1,200 pounds soda crackers, No. 1. 200 pounds Dutch oven baking powder. 600 pounds rolled oats. 200 pounds pearl tapioca. 200 pounds sugar. 600 pounds dried currants. 2,000 pounds raisins, first quality. 3,000 dozen fresh California apples, large size. 10 gross saddle matches, large size. 100 gallons nut pickles, in 6-gallon kegs. 12 boxes macaroni, No. 1. 50 pounds bluing. 3 dozen hair floor brushes. 3 dozen counter brushes, each. 6 dozen mop handles, combination. 200 pounds white wash brushes. 3 dozen whitewash brushes. 300 pounds lard. 200 pounds corn starch. 500 pounds corn starch. 150 pounds pearl barley. 500 pounds split peas. 6 gross glass pipes.

Oils. 80 gallons machine oil. 40 gallons lynch oil. 15,000 pounds extra C sugar. 2,000 pounds refined white sugar. 2,000 gallons American golden syrup. Coffee and Tea. 9,000 pounds Costa Rica coffee. 1,800 pounds Java coffee. 1,200 pounds Japan tea, uncolored. Soap. 6,000 pounds laundry soap, bidders to furnish samples. 600 pounds sand soap, bidders to furnish samples. Lye and Soda. 2,400 pounds concentrated lye. 2,000 pounds soda ash. Flour, Bran and Grain. 1,200 barrels bakers' extra flour. 12 barrels Graham flour. 200 pounds bran. 15,000 pounds cracked wheat. 20,000 pounds cracked barley. 10,000 pounds split peas. 10,000 pounds shorts. Clothing and Hats. 100 dozen gray wool overshirts. (27 inches width by 33 inches long.) 100 dozen hickory shirts. 127 inches wide coats, 32 inches long. 60 dozen cotton pants, canton flannel lined. (Size--Waist, 32 to 44; legs, 31 to 34.) 30 dozen winter coats, to be furnished in the fall. 12 dozen wool Hats, size, 7 to 7 3/4. 20 dozen suspenders. Dry Goods. 1,500 yards 6-4 Unbleached Pegmat sheeting. 1,000 yards bedtick (Amoskeag Mills A. C.), 32 inches wide. 1,000 yards 4-4 Unbleached Indian Head sheeting. 900 yards crash, Russian flag XX. 400 yards 4-4 Lonsdale muslin, bleached. 400 yards 4-4 Wamsutta cotton, bleached. O. A. X. 200 yards 5-4 Pegmat sheeting. 500 yards Amoskeag chev. Cotton. 500 yards Amoskeag A. F. C.--dress ginghams. 100 yards table linen. 150 dozen Coates' cotton thread. 2 dozen fine white muslin, 2 1/2 and 10. 15 dozen half-bleached huck toweling--20x38. 4 dozen white bedspreads. 40 pounds drab linen carpet thread, 1-pound boxes. 12 dozen coarse combs. 2 dozen fine combs. 6 cases hair pins, 1 dozen boxes each. 12 gross pins. 1 gross steel needles, Nos. 8 and 9. Shoes. 40 dozen men's brogans, from 7 to 11. 30 dozen men's brogans, from 7 to 11. 10 dozen ladies' kid dress shoes, from 7 to 7 1/2. (Sizes to be furnished as ordered.) Blankets. 600 pairs California gray blankets, all wool and free from shoddy, weight 6 pounds. Will not be ordered before the 1st of October. Crockery, Crockery and Glassware. 12 dozen tumblers. 12 dozen saucers. 6 dozen pie plates. 2 dozen tubular lantern globes. 12 dozen cups and saucers. 12 dozen coffee mugs. 8 dozen soup plates. 8 dozen breakfast plates. 8 dozen dinner plates. 6 dozen chairs. 12 dozen table knives. 12 dozen table forks. 12 dozen iron table spoons. 8 dozen iron teaspoons. Furniture. 6 dozen chairs. Brooms. 30 dozen California brooms, Nos. 2 and 3. Ice. 40,000 pounds of cut ice. Tobacco. 1,800 pounds of plug tobacco, quarter-pound packages. 6 gross fine cut tobacco, in ounce packages. Keg Butter. 18,000 pounds best fresh coast packed keg butter. Fresh Dairy Butter. 5,000 pounds fresh dairy butter, No. 1. Potatoes. 180,000 pounds potatoes, No. 1. Fresh Beef and Mutton. 160,000 pounds fresh cut beef, No. 1, to be delivered in sides and cut up at the Asylum. 20,000 pounds fresh mutton, No. 1. Coal. 800 tons of average coal, to be delivered on the wharf in Stockton as ordered, wharfage to be paid by contractor. Bidders are requested to also state price of furnishing coal on Asylum premises. Bidders are requested to specify the kind of coal by naming the mine from which it is taken or using the name by which it is designated in the contract. The coal to be weighed at Stockton, at the expense of the Asylum, on scales licensed and employed for equal quality, to be delivered as ordered.

The above-named articles are all to be of the best quality, subject to the approval of the Medical Superintendent, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as he may desire. And it is understood that if a greater quantity of an article than above mentioned shall be required by the Medical Superintendent, the same shall be furnished by the contractor at the contract price. The contractor will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, and no bid will be considered unless accompanied with a written guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract and furnish bonds for the faithful performance thereof, provided the contract is awarded to said party.

Parties making proposals are specially referred to Section 3,215 of the Political Code, approved March 17, 1887.

Section 3235. No supplies of any kind or character for the benefit of the State, or to be paid for by any moneys appropriated or to be appropriated by the State, manufactured or

Proposals.

grown in this State, which are in whole or in part the product of Mexican labor, shall be purchased by the officials of this State, having the control of any public institution under the control of the State, or of any county, city and county, city or town thereof.

The Board reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high or otherwise unsatisfactory. Parties to whom contracts shall be awarded shall file bonds with the Secretary, N. M. Orr, on or before May 1, 1891.

Separate