THE WEST AND SOUTH.

Their Interests Discussed Before the Commercial Congress

BOTH ABLE TO SUPPORT A LARGER POPULATION

The Greatest Cause of Agricultural Depression in the West is the Insufficiency of Markets—Papers Read on the Money Problem from E. T. Atkinson, of Boston, and Senator Stewart, of Nevada.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

KANSAS CITY, April 15.—A full representation of the Western States Commercial Congress was present this morning when President Francis called the second day's session to order. The subject under discussion was "The General Business and Agricultural Depression—Its Causes and Remedy."

F. J. Skiff of Denver read a paper on "Population and Raw Material." He said: "Population and raw material in one section must have a trading treaty with the population and raw material of some other section of the country. Hence arose the significance of commercial reciprocity between the States south and the States and Territories west. Production and the accumulation of surplus was the controlling power in commerce. So long as man lives in isolated communities, each laboring to supply only its own necessities, there could be no commerce. All that portion of the United States lying west of the Mississippi River gathers half a continent, not only in its area, but in its resources of wealth and capabilities of maintaining a large population. Within this area were contained two-thirds the natural resources of the Union. It was also capable of maintaining a large population proportionate to its area. No one would question the ability of the Western or Soutnern States to support as large a number of people to the square mile as now live in Pennsylvania, with 114.5 persons to the square mile. All in all, the figures confirm the truth of the statement often made that the United States, in its area and material resources, is capable of maintaining 500,000,000 of people."

Guests of the Congress were then invited to address the meeting.

Ex-Governor George W. Glick of Kansas said the subject of the greatest interest to the Western farmer was the great agricultural depression. The greatest cause of this depression was the insufficiency of markets. The remedy was a wider field for the disposition of the farmer's surplus. Blaine's reciprocity schemes and Secretary Rusk's efforts in extending the markets for live stock were partial remedies for the present depression.

Speaker Elder of the Kansas House of Representatives said those who had an imperfect knowledge of the situation were accustomed to lay the blame upon the farmer, but there were other conditions and they were nearer the root of the evil. One was the imperfect operation of the law of supply and demand, which, in turn, was caused by the mercenary consolidation of capital by unscrupulous persons. Such combinations were trusts, and they were the octopus which had fastened in its grip the farmer, who, while the most numerous of all the industrial classes, was at the same time the most helpless and of all men the most miserable. The trusts were flanked by speculative boards of trade and bucket shops, which forced false values upon the people. Another cause of the depression was a too contracted market. The farmer wanted a wider field. They wanted reciprocity. Reciprocity was a good thing and they wanted all they could get of it. Another way of relieving the situation was by increasing the volume of money. Still another way was by a combination of farmers against opposing combinations. The farmers were now trying the latter method.

Dr. Parsons stated that he was directed by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to represent that department at this Congress. He spoke of the causes of depression in agriculture. One was the loss of foreign markets to farmers because diseased cattle would not be bought. The way to regain the market was to eradicate the disease. Dr. Parsons explained what the department is doing in the way of quarantine and inspection to stamp out disease among the live stock.

U. S. Hall, President of the Missouri State Farmers' Alliance, was the next speaker. The greatest cause of the present depression, he said, was partisan politics. The last national campaign was fought on the line of the economic question. The other causes for depression were high protective tariff, decreased volume of money, the raising of freight and passenger rates to pay dividends on watered stock. The remedies were low tariff, an increase in the volume of the currency and the regulation of railroads so that they could pay dividends only on the actual capital invested.

A recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session letters of regret were read from Edward T. Atkinson of Boston and Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada.

A lengthy paper by Edward Atkinson of Boston was read. He said in part: "There is no question pending on which the future welfare of the people of the country may so much depend as upon the legislative treatment of the money question. What we need in order to assure stability in our monetary system, to maintain a unit of value on a gold basis, and to give elasticity to the circulating medium, are three Acts, as follows: First—Providing for the free coinage of dollars of gold or silver, in just measure, that the bullion of either kind shall be brought to the mints to be converted into coin, provided such Act is accompanied by another. Second—To repeal all Acts of legal tender by force of which farmers, mechanics, laborers or creditors may be compelled to accept payments in silver or gold at the option of the debtor. Third—The repeal of the Acts relating to banking which prevent the issue of notes payable in coin on demand at such times and in such proportions as the business of the country may require."

Mr. Atkinson deals at length with the question of money and credit, and referring to the various gold and silver coins, certificates and Treasury notes of the United States, says: "So long as these various instruments of exchange are redeemable or convertable into one kind of dollar, and that the best kind, or so long as they are equal to each other in their purchasing power, and kept so by being kept convertable into the one metal, gold, or its equivalent, which is the standard of the world's commerce, credit may be good and business active. Any doubt of quality of money impairs credit. The free coinage of silver dollars, without a corresponding change in the acts of legal tender, would be tampering with the unit of value, and would be a cause of grave discredit. The proposal to open the mints of the United States to free coinage of silver dollars, of full legal tender, under our present statutes, is but a proposal to collect a forced loan from the property, product, wages and earnings of the people of this country for the benefit and support of the petty industry of mining and smelting silver ore—a product of which the annual value is less than half that of the hens' eggs, which we get every year from our barn yards.

"The price in our market of our cotton, corn, wheat, meat and dairy products is established by the price that the excess or surplus will be for export. That price will be fixed in terms of gold. We cannot alter it if we would, and we would not do it if we could. Every man engaged in large transactions is aware of the loss and discredit, or commercial suicide, which would come from such a parting from the ways of true commerce and exchange as would follow an attempt to establish any other standard than a gold standard in the United States by way of an international agreement. Suppose the seller of cotton, pork, etc., needs gold dollars, and has a right to expect them; he claims them, but the buyer offers to pay him in silver dollars under the Legal Tender Act, which forces the seller to take such dollars, even if by free coinage without amendments of Act of legal tender they had become worth only 80 cents each? What term shall we apply to such transaction? Such acts of legal tender can only be justified for the purpose of collecting forced loans; they are acts of war. There is no danger in coining as many dollars in silver or gold as the people want, who may bring their bullion to the mint to be coined. True, the only danger is in the abuse of the trust under the act of legal tender. Let the law prescribe the respective uses to which the gold dollar and the silver dollar shall be put in the same way; then, and then only, will free coinage be safe."

Mr. Atkinson submits with his paper resolutions providing: That the mints be opened to free coinage of dollars or a multiple of dollars of silver or gold; that the Legal Tender Act be so amended as to provide that in all contracts or arrangements in which the single word "dollar" is expressed, the dollar implied by that agreement shall be a dollar made of gold; that all contracts or agreements for the payment of money be in express terms of silver dollars or the equivalent thereof; that the purchase of silver for coinage into dollars at the expense of the Government should cease.

Senator Stewart, in his letter, says he was in full sympathy with the Western States' Commercial Congress, and realized the necessity for united action of the West and South to resist the absorbing avarice of gold contractions of the commercial centers of Europe and the United States. It was admitted that the enterprize must languish, business be curtailed, and progress and development stayed by aherence to gold—monometalism. But such was the policy dictated to our Government by the money changers, that silver had been demonetized, and there had been no material increase in the volume of gold coin in the commercial world. The output of gold had been absorbed for non-monetary purposes. Population, business and credit had expanded enormously, while gold for ultimate redemption had remained stationary, or declined. An oligarchy of gold monometallists, either owned or controlled by banks, they held every dollar of coined gold in existence.

He advocated that the people break the corner by the restoration of silver to its proper place as money, and thus free themselves from the hard conditions imposed upon them. All financial laws enacted by Congress for the last twenty-five years havs been direct subsidies to the money powers. How long, he asked, would the producers of wealth permit such legislation? It was time for the producing classes, especially those of the West and South, to assert their rights. Under the demonetization of silver, mortgages have grown heavier and prices of farm products have declined. He advocated, then, the free coinage of silver and making it a legal tender, and said the coined silver of Europe was a legal tender on par with gold at a premium of about 3½ per cent. above our standard dollar. The suggestion that under free coinage, silver coin of any country would find a market in the United States, and suffer a discount of 3½ per cent. on European silver to 7 per cent. on Indian silver was absurd. Other measures might be necessary to supply a circulating medium, but free coinage was the first and most important step in the emancipation of the masses from the domination of the money kings.

The roll of States was then called for the introduction of resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and among which were the following:

By Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska: That a part of the revenue necessary for the support of the National Government should be raised from a graded income tax; that all legal money of the United States should be made a full legal tender for all debts; that no advantage was to be gained by the people from the system of reciprocity as at present prepared, but we regard it as essential to our welfare that free commercial intercourse be had with those nations which buy the products of our farm; that coal, iron ore, wool, salt, lumber, binding twine and cotton ties should be placed upon the free list; that the tariff on the necessaries of life be greatly reduced, and that luxuries be made to bear the heaviest burdens.

Ex-Governor Gear, of Iowa, responded to an invitation to adress the Congress, chosing the subject, "Markets for Western Products." He favored more complete railway facilities, the improvement of water ways and the extension of reciprocity treaties.

A recess was then taken until this evening, when several speeches were made on various subjects, after which the Congress adjourned until to-morrow.

The Stanford University.

BLOOMINGTON (Ind.), April 15.—Dr. Jordan has completed his arrangements for the appointment of the faculty for the Stanford University, and has made the following names public:

Dr. Andrew White, ex-President of Cornell University, to be non-resident Professor of History.

F. Stanford, Lake Forest University, Associate Professor of Physics.

Horace B. Gale, Washington University, St. Louis, Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Professor Joseph Swain, Indiana University, Associate Professor of Mathematics.

Douglass H. Campbell, Indiana University, Associate Professor of Botany.

Oklahoma Lands.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY (Oklahoma), April 15.—The work of alloting lands in severalty to the Pottawatomie Indians has just been completed. It consumed a period of four years. Allotments have been made to 1,360 Pottawatomies and 563 absent Shawnees, which have taken about 243,840 acres of the original Pottowatomie reservation, which, from an entire acerage of 576,000 acres, leaves a balance of a little over 300,000 acres to be thrown open to white settlement. Boomers are traveling through the country examining the land and trying to find out where the Indians are located.

American Tariff.

LONDON, April 14.—The Welch tin platers will close their works for one month from July 1st, being forced to restrict the output in consequence of the new American tariff law.

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

Royal Baking Powder.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEW STOCK-YARDS.

The Work on the San Francisco Works to be Pushed.

CHICAGO, April 15.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, held in this city a few days ago, it was decided to commence improvements on the property of the company at South San Francisco at once. The stock-yards, abattoir, packing-house and other important buildings will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. A contract had already been closed with Von Schmidt & Co., for the construction of a ship canal, which is to be made of sufficient capacity to accommodate any class of vessel sailing on the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Smith, Vice-President of the company will leave here in a few days for San Francisco, where he intends to make his headquarters, so as to give special attention to the company's interests at South San Francisco. The enterprise, being promoted by such solid business men as Nelson Morris, G. F. Swift, P. D. Armour of this city, and P. Eiler of Omaha, insures its success beyond peradventure.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—In connection with the above dispatch, Captain W. F. Merry, one of the stockholders, was seen this afternoon by a *Bulletin* reporter and stated that the company expected to expend fully $1,000,000 in the next twelve months on the enterprise. "I cannot say," said he, "exactly when the work will commence, but it will be in a very short time, as all of the details are finished, and the letting of contracts for the carrying out of the work is the principal point at present."

Assistant Secretary Obed Horr was found at the rooms of the company, 319 Pine street, and stated that the company is shortly to close a contract for about seven miles of grading. "Until the grading is done," said Mr. Horr, "there will be little chance to build, and for that reason the company is anxious to close the contract as soon as possible. Mr. Von Schmidt, who has already been awarded the dredging contract, has ordered forty tons of steel and pipe from the East, and it will soon be on the ground. I have not received any word as to when Vice-President Smith will arrive, but I should judge he will be here inside of a few weeks."

At the office of the company the plans and specifications of the new enterprise are being carefully gone over, and wherever an improvement can be made on the original designs, the necessary changes are being made.

SOUTH AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

A Grand Council Will be Held Shortly—Reorganization.

ROME, April 15.—The Vatican has just completed its labor in connection with the reorganization of the Catholic Church in Brazil. That country will henceforth be divided into two ecclesiastical provinces. The new province formed will be that of Rio de Janeiro. The number of dioceses is increased from twelve to sixteen.

Very important negotiations have taken place between the Vatican and the Bishops of South America. The Popo requested each Bishop to give his opinion as to the advisability of holding a grand South America Eccleriastical Council on the model of the one recently held in Baltimore. A majority of the Bishops gave decisions in favor of the proposition, and a council will accordingly be held shortly. Its aim will be the entire reorganization of the South American churches.

The Vatican has also decided to increase the number of Mexican Bishops and a provincial or national council will soon be convoked.

COINAGE IN ENGLAND.

Interesting Facts About Hard Money of the Past and Present.

When England was being made into mince-meat and blocks of real estate by the Saxons and Danes silver and brass were in use as currency, but the Normans subsequently installed the aristocratic metal and left the democratic brass to take care of itself. Gold was first coined by Henry III., and copper made into coin in 1672, says the *Age of Steel*. Tin was used for coinage in 1680, and the national farthing was made of this Cambrian product with a stud of copper set in the center. In 1690 and 1691 tin halfpence were issued in considerable quantities. The only pure gold coins issued in English history were those of Henry III.

In the reign of Edward I. the pound in tale of silver coins was equal to the pound in weight of standard silver. The pound in tale was divided into 20 shillings, the shillings into 12 pence, and each penny piece weighed a pennyweight, or 24 grains. Before the mintage of gold coins in England the byzant, valued at 10 shillings, was imported from Constantinople, and florences of the same value from Florence. Edward III. subsequently minted the noble, Edward IV. the rial, Edward VII. the double rial, James I. the laurel, and Charles II. revived the old laurel coin under the name of the guinea. This guinea in the reign of Queen Anne, originally issued as a 20-shilling piece, rose in value to 30 shillings, and was acrobatic in values till Sir Isaac Newton secured authority ordering the guinea to pass for 21 shillings sterling. The present English sovereign was issued in 1817, and weighed twenty twenty-first parts of a guinea. The present standard of fineness for silver coins is 11 ounces, or 2 pennyweight silver and 18 pennyweight alloy.

Bronze coins were introduced in 1860, replacing the old copper coins first legalized by the fiat of Charles II. and afterward made by James II. from old guns, copper vessels, pewter pots and a general assemblage of comparatively worthless metal.

BATHING IN SALT LAKE.

First Experience of a Tourist With One of Nature's Curiosities.

Salt Lake and the city of the same name are most pleasant sights. A dip in its briny waters is indeed a luxury. The railroads have created Garfield Beach and here the good Mormons and the tourists go down together into the salty liquid. Not quite so many people are to be seen there as at Atlantic City, but the place is usually crowded during the summer days. Those who bathe in the lake, writes a traveler in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, should be posted first to keep the water out of the eyes and nose. To say that 16 per cent of it is salt gives one no idea of its effect. It is when it burns the eyes to redness and almost strangles you if it goes into the throat that you begin to realize just how salty it is. The first impulse of most bathers is to dive head first into the water, and those who do it from ignorance or sheer foolhardiness always regret it with tears and violent coughings.

The water itself is as clear as crystal, and the white sand in the bottom is as attractive as the golden silt of the Atlantic. You can't sink in Salt Lake, and you float around for hours lying in almost any position, providing you keep your mouth out of the water, but, even if your intents are suicidal and you choose to drown, your friends will have no trouble to find you. The great Salt Lake will carry you on its bosom as it would a log, and a dead body is not intrinsically worth as much as a piece of timber.

American Whist Congress.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—The representatives to the American Whist Congress were increased to-day by the arrival of additional delegates. A letter from N. B. Frist, a New Orleans authority, recommended Cavendish as the best authority in getting up an American text work for whist.

There was a lively discussion as to the possibility of ascertaining the comparative strength of individual players, Foster, of New York, being almost alone in supporting the affirmative side of the question.

A Split Possible.

TOPEKA (Kas.), April 14.—Frank McGrath, President of the Kansas Alliance, has addressed a letter to the Southern Alliance urging them to attend the Cincinnati convention, and be prepared to act with the third independent party. In the letter he says that unless the Southern branch of the order takes this step the Northern States will go back to the Republican party.

The Cod That Helps to Cure The Cold. The disagreeable taste of the COD LIVER OIL is dissipated in SCOTT'S EMULSION Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. The patient suffering from CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES, may take the remedy with as much satisfaction as he would take milk. Physicians are prescribing it everywhere. It is a perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. *Take no other*

DR. ABERNETHY'S GREEN GINGER BRANDY. Cures CRAMPS and COLIC. "It is composed of the pures materials, and represents the full medicinal value of Jamaica Ginger in the highest degree of perfection." WM. T. WENZELL, Analytical Chemist. Sold by Druggists and Wine Merchants. JOS. N. SOUTHER MANUFACTURING CO., San Francisco.

CAST YOUR OVER THIS, SICK PEOPLE write for free illustrated family paper on surgical operations tumors, fistula, piles, varicocele, hydrocele; braces, appliances for deformities, female complaints; also, confidential book for men, explaining why thousands cannot get cured of special, private, chronic diseases, eyes, ears, lungs, seminal weakness, loss of manhood, gleet, syphilis, unnatural losses, results of abuse or excesses, which unfit all for marriage, happiness, or life's duties. *DR. LIEBIG'S WONDERFUL GERMAN INVIGORATOR*, the greatest remedy for above complaints. To prove its merits, $1 trial bottle sent free. Address, *DR. LIEBIG & CO.* 400 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal., or 301 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

BEECHAM'S PILLS ACT LIKE MAGIC ON A WEAK STOMACH. 25 Cents a Box. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD. WOODS PENETRATING PLASTER is QUICK. Others in comparison are slow or DEAD. If suffering try WOOD'S PLASTER. It Penetrates, Relieves, Cures. All Druggists.

DRUNKENNESS LIQUOR HABIT. IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE DR. HAINES GOLDEN SPECIFIC. It can be given in coffee, tea, or in articles of food without the knowledge of patient if necessary it is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and soon his complete reformation is effected. 48 page book free. To be had of JOSEPH HAHN & CO., Fifth and J Streets

PILES ITCHING PILES SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. ABSOLUTELY CURES. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form and protrude, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. Ask your Druggist for it.

TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

Meeting Notices.

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS.—DELEgates to the Grand Lodge, visiting Knights and local members of the order in good standing are cordially invited to attend the K. of P. Banquet in Assembly Chamber of Capitol THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Those not members of the Grand Lodge may obtain tickets from the Reception Committee at Castle Hall, from 7 to 8 o'clock this evening. [1t] RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

W. C. T. U.—TO-DAY AT 2, AT 515 K street. Important business. 1t* MRS. W. M. JENKS, President.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation rooms, 1011 Ninth street, are now open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily. Classes in cooking, dressmaking and gymnasium are now forming. All wishing to join the various classes apply at the rooms at once. ap16-3t*

SUMNER CORPS.—REGULAR MEETING THIS AFTERNOON, at 2:30 o'clock. 1t* CAROLINE G. HANCOCK, Pres.

CALIFIA PARLOR, NO. 22, N. D. G. W.—Initiation, nomination of delegates and Solomon Grundy party THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock sharp. No member absent can be elected delegate. 1t*

SPECIAL MEETING OF CAPITAL City Rebekah Degree Lodge, I. O. O. F., will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING at Temple Hall. Members are requested to assemble at 7:30 P. M. sharp. DELLA FETTIT, N. G. MARY MURRAY, Secretary. 1t

Wanted.

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMEN solicitors; good money to the right parties. Call day or evening at 906 Eighth street. ap16-2t*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAPERhanger wanted for steady work. Apply to E. C. MEADE, 1007 Fourth street. 1t*

WANTED—A POSITION AS SECOND girl by a Scandinavian girl. Apply at 1018 Second street. ap16-7t*

A WIDOW LADY HAVING TWO BOYS wants four more boys or young men to board, lodge and do their mending and washing; terms reasonable. Address WIDOW, this office. ap16-3t*

WANTED—TO KNOW WHY LADIES buy paper patterns, which never fit, when they can have them made to measure and warranted to fit by calling at 900 Eighth street, corner I. Ladies' tailor system of cutting taught, day or evening. ap15-2t*

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, HOUSEcleaning to do, or any other kind of work by the day. Inquire at 1310 Ninth street. ap15-3t*

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND SEWing girls to call corner Eighth and I sts. and obtain lessons in scientific dress cutting free of charge for a few days only. Classes day or evening. Patterns cut to measure. No fit, no pay. ap15-2t*

WANTED—LADY INTERVIEWER, over 25; permanent position, with advancement. Address RELIABLE, this office. ap15-3t*

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework and cooking. Apply at 521 J street (up stairs), room 4. ap15-2t*

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK AROUND the yard and attend to cow and horse. Apply to C. H. GILMAN, from 9 to 12 M., Red House. apr14-3t

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND UNexperienced help in millinery department, RED HOUSE. apr14-3t

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 1530 O st. ap11-7t*

WANTED—GIRLS WITH SOME EXPErience as trimmers, in the Millinery Department. Apply to C. H. GILMAN, Red House. ap11

WANTED—ENERGETIC, RELIABLE men and women of good address to travel on salary. Call between 12 and 2, and 5 and 7 P. M. COLUMBIAN SYNDICATE, 716 J street. ap5-tf

WANTED—A THOUSAND HEAD OF cattle to pasture on the Hovenden Ranch (late the G. D. Connors Ranch), on the Cosumnes; also, a thousand acres for summer-fallow. Apply on the ranch to MR. GONZELL, Overseer. mr29-tf

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 AND 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.

To Let or Rent.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, with hot and cold water bath, at 1222 I street; will rent reasonable. ap15-tt*

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS and summer kitchen; suitable for small family; no children. Apply at 900 L st. ap15-3t*

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, DOUBLE and single; also housekeeping rooms, at 418 L street. ap15-14t*

TO LET—TWO ROOMS SUITABLE FOR barber or shoemaker's shop. Inquire at GROCERY STORE, Twelfth and D streets. apr14-7t*

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF HOUSE, No. 304 J street; containing five nice rooms suitable for housekeeping. Inquire of S. ROSENFELD, 304 J street. ap12-7t

TO LET—A FINE FLAT; FURNISHED OR unfurnished; suitable for housekeeping; cheap. Inquire at 1511 P street. ap12-7t*

TO LET—A NICE COTTAGE OF SIX rooms, bath and pantry, good location. Inquire at 1318 F street. ap12-tf

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single; light housekeeping, if desired, at 727 J street. ap11-7t*

FOR RENT—340 ACRES OF GOOD PASture at Cothrin's Station, El Dorado County. Inqure of W. S. COTHRIN. mr31-tf

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

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

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

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping; rents from $4 to $8. Inquire at 309 M st. fe6-tf

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED MARE, sired by Boots, out of Lady Stacy, by Norfolk, out of Wildidle, etc.; she is a fine breeder and very gentle; also a thoroughbred Jersey bull. Apply to EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., Sacramento. ap16-tf

FOR SALE—A FRESH MILCH COW. Apply 1920 Third street. ap15-3t*

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF CAPITAL GAS stock for sale. Apply to STEPHENSON & HARTMAN, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 1007 Fourth street. ap15-1w

FOR SALE—THE BEST SACRAMENTO River bottom-land ranch from Rio Vista to Red Bluff, only three miles from Sacramento City. The well-known Magowan ranch, consisting of 320 acres, every acre prime hop or alfalfa land. Improvements have cost more than is asked for the ranch to-day. Will be sold for $40,000 (less than half its value), if sold within ten days. It pays $5,000 annually used as pasture for horses from the city. For particulars apply to DR. G. M. DIXON, 700 J st., Sacramento, Cal. apr14-7t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEARLY new two-story house, with modern improvements, in an excellent locality. Address P. O. Box 50, City. ap12-6t

FOR SALE—ONE 8x10 CAMERA, AND four double holders, two lenses and one burnisher. Inquire at ASHER'S, 810 J street. apr14-7t*

FOR SALE—A CART WITH LEATHER top; almost as good as new, cost $160; will be sold for $60. Apply 325 J st. ap9-tf

FOR SALE—A HORSE, LIGHT BUGGY and harness. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for the rig. The horse is gentle, only seven years old, drives single or double and is a nice saddle animal. Inquire at this office. ap1-tf

FOR SALE—240 ACRES GOOD LAND, well improved; good house and other buildings; near Roseville. Address MRS. H. SCHAFER, Roseville. mr31-1m

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 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—OAK PARK SALOON, AT Thirty-first and Y streets, on account of the death of the proprietor. ap10-7t*

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IS CONtained in the WEEKLY UNION.

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 Concerning the Insane Asylum of the State of California," approved April 4, 1870, and the existing law governing said institution, SEALED PROPOSALS 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 Palmetto starch.
300 pounds Duryea's starch.
10,000 pounds white pea beans.
8,000 pounds Bayo beans.
8,000 pounds China rice, No. 1.
30 gallons coal oil, best quality.
450 gallons wine vinegar.
12 dozen Bath brick.
12 half-barrels Columbia River salmon.
12 cases codfish, 100 pounds each.
36 reams straw paper.
300 pounds black pepper, in 5-pound cans.
100 pounds mustard, in 5-pound cans.
50 pounds ginger, in 5-pound cans.
50 pounds allspice, in 5-pound cans.
1,200 pounds best quality hams.
1,000 pounds salt pork, extra quality.
1,200 pounds thin A. & C. bacon, or bacon of equal quality.
1,200 pounds soda crackers, No. 1.
280 pounds best quality baking powder.
600 pounds rolled oats.
200 pounds pearl tapioca.
200 pounds sago.
600 pounds dried currants.
2,000 pounds dried apples, first quality.
3,000 dozen fresh California eggs.
10 gross safety matches, large size.
100 gallons mixed pickles, in 5-gallon kegs.
3 dozen olive oil.
12 boxes macaroni, No. 1.
12 boxes vermicelli, No. 1.
50 pounds bluing.
3 dozen hair floor brushes.
3 dozen counter brushes.
6 dozen mop handles, combination.
12 dozen scrub brushes.
3 dozen whitewash brushes.
300 pounds lard, of leaf.
1,200 pounds hominy.
500 pounds corn starch.
150 pounds pearl barley.
150 pounds split peas.
6 gross clay pipes.

Oils.

80 gallons cylinder oil.
40 gallons machine oil.

Sugar and Syrup.

18,000 pounds extra C sugar.
10,000 pounds dry granulated sugar.
2,000 gallons American golden syrup.

Coffee and Tea.

9,000 pounds Costa Rica coffee.
1,800 pounds English Breakfast tea.
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.
6,000 pounds sal soda.

Flour, Bran and Grain.

1,200 barrels bakers' extra flour.
12 barrels Graham flour.
15,000 pounds cornmeal.
15,000 pounds cracked wheat.
20,000 pounds ground barley.
30,000 pounds bran.
10,000 pounds shorts.

Clothing and Hats.

100 dozen gray wool overshirts. (27 inches wide by 33 inches long.)
100 dozen hickory shirts. (27 inches wide by 33 inches long.)
60 dozen cottonade pants, canton flannel lined. (Size—Waist, 32 to 44; legs, 31 to 34.)
200 dozen wool socks.
12 dozen duck overalls, canton flannel lined. (Size—Waist, 32 to 44; legs, 31 to 34.)
30 dozen winter coats, to be furnished in the fall.
40 dozen wool Hats; size, 7 to 7⅝.
20 dozen suspenders.

Dry Goods.

1,500 yards 6-4 unbleached Pequot sheeting, full width.
1,000 yards bedticking (Amoskeag mills A. C. A.), 32 inches wide.
1,000 yards 4-4 unbleached Indian Head sheeting.
900 yards crash, Russian flax XX.
400 yards 4-4 Lonsdale muslin, bleached.
400 yards 4-4 Wamsutta cotton, bleached, O. XX.
200 yards 5-4 Pequot bleached sheeting.
500 yards Amoskeag cheviot.
500 yards York, 1.
500 yards Amoskeag A. F. C.—dress gingham.
100 yards table linen.
150 dozen Coates' cotton thread.
48 dozen ladies' cotton hose; size, 9 and 10.
15 dozen half-bleached huck towels—20x38.
4 dozen white bedspreads.
40 pounds drab linen carpet thread, 1-pound boxes.
12 dozen coarse combs.
12 dozen fine combs.
6 cases hair pins, 1 dozen boxes each.
12 gross pins.
1 gross steel thimbles, Nos. 8 and 9.

Shoes.

40 dozen men's brogans, from 7 to 11.
30 dozen men's slippers, from 7 to 11.
10 dozen ladies' kid fox shoes, from 3 to 7. (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.

Cutlery, 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 chambers.
12 dozen table knives.
12 dozen table forks.
12 dozen iron tablespoons.
8 dozen iron teaspoons.

Furniture.

6 dozen chairs.

Brooms.

30 dozen California brooms, Nos. 2 and 3.

Ice.

40,000 pounds of ice.

Tobacco.

1,800 pounds of plug tobacco, quarter-pound plugs.
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 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 switch. Bidders are required 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 commerce; 2,240 pounds will be required for a ton, the coal to be weighed at Stockton, at the expense of the Asylum, on scales licensed and employed for public use.

60 tons clean Wellington coal, or other coal of equal quality, to be delivered as ordered.

The above-named articles are all to be of the best qualities, 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 contract 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 3235 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 grown in this State, which are in whole or in part the product of Mongolian 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 bids will be received for:
Groceries and Provisions.
Oils.
Sugar and Syrup.
Coffee and Tea.
Soap.
Lye and Soda.
Flour, Bran and Grain.
Clothing and Hats.
Dry Goods.
Shoes.
Blankets.
Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.
Furniture.
Brooms.
Ice.
Tobacco.
Keg Butter.
Fresh Dairy Butter.
Potatoes.
Fresh Beef and Mutton.
Coal.

Payments to be made monthly in cash.

Bids to be addressed to N. M. Orr, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Stockton State Insane Asylum, Stockton, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Furnishing Supplies."

Samples of articles required may be seen at the storeroom of the Asylum.

In order to preserve uniformity and facilitate the award, it has been resolved to receive no bids unless made upon blank forms furnished by the Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Stockton Insane Asylum of the State of California at Stockton. N. M. ORR, Secretary. ap3-td

PROPOSALS

—FOR—

Purchase of Bonds

—OF—

East Riverside Irrigation District.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURchase of the bonds of East Riverside Irrigation District, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000), will be received by the Board of Directors of said district, at their office in East Riverside,