# COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

## Papers Read by Representative Men of the Country.

### THE MONEY QUESTION DEALT WITH AT LENGTH.

**The Committee on Resolutions Disagree on the Free Coinage of Silver and Tariff Reform—Two Reports to be Handed In To-day—Reception Tendered the Delegates.**

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

KANSAS CITY, April 16.—It was 10 o'clock before the Western States Congress assembled this morning. James Peabody of Chicago read a paper on "Railroad Pools." He said that it was not so much low rates that the shippers wanted, but staple rates. As tending to obtain staple rates the speaker indorsed the Interstate Commerce Commission.

General Blair of Kansas read a paper on transportation as affecting commerce and finance. He said the Government ought to provide as much money as necessary to carry on the country's business, and then came the question of finance alone. In like manner the Government ought, also, to keep its hands off commerce and transportation and let them be governed by natural laws.

A telegram from the President and Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York was read. It asked permission to call the attention of the congress to the late action of the chamber regarding the improvement of the Mississippi River and particularly the grave importance of protecting adjacent sections from the terrible ravages occasioned by periodical overflows of the river.

William E. Scweppe, President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of St. Louis, spoke on transportation. He thought the Federal Government should control the traffic of railroads, just as it now controls interstate traffic. He wanted a bill passed that would give the present commission power to enforce its decrees.

Senator Cochran, of Missouri, thought the State and Federal Governments ought to keep their hands off and permit the railroads to do their best.

John L. Cornforth, of Denver, also spoke of the benefits of railroads. Speeches have been made before Congress by men who condemned railroads. These men had come West and bought land at $1 25 per acre, and were now offering it for sale for $150 and $200 per acre, and giving as an excuse for the high price that a railroad passed through the land. Railways lead the advance of civilization and industry, and in western countries they should be built numerously.

C. S. Dietrich, of Hastings, Neb., read a paper on transportation in support of a resolutioution introduced by him, which provided that the Interstate Commerce Commission should have supervision and limited control of railroads.

State Senator Switzler, of Nebraska, advised Congress to consider the matter of transportation thoroughly and attempt to propose a remedy.

James Madison, of Mississippi, Speaker of the lower house of the Legislature of that State, hoped Congress would be liberal with and tolerant of railroads, as they had made the West what it is.

H. Martin Williams, of Missouri, believed the Government ought to supervise railways and railway charges.

Recess till 2 o'clock.

J. L. Torrey of St. Louis read a paper on "Uniform Commercial Laws," and devoted particular attention to the bankrupt law. Torrey explained the provisions of the Torrey bankruptcy bill, and promised that it would be before the next Congress with the indorsement of the commercial bodies all over the country.

Hon. A. J. Warner of Ohio addressed the Congress on the "Relation of Money to Bank Credits." There should be a limit to bank credits. State banks no longer had the power to issue money, but they created money by the issuance of bank credits. Since they arrogated to themselves the function of the State, they should come under State supervision. At present bank credits in proportion to the actual money in banks was as from five to seven to one. It was out of the unsubstantial structure of credit money created out of nothing, that every panic was known to have had its beginning. It should be restricted to $3 of credit for $1 of actual money. Panics would then be impossible. Take a thousand millions from the upper story of our top-heavy system of bank credits, and broaden the foundation of our money system by adding a thousand millions or even five hundred millions of real money of either gold, silver or paper, and a panic would be impossible.

Judge R. M. Widner, of Los Angeles, read a paper on the "National Money System." "The circulating medium must be increased," said Widner, "to meet the growth of population, or the business of the country must be killed off until it is within the compass of the present circulation. There is not enough money in circulation, and the want of money caused the stringency in the money markets. Free coinage would not accomplish the desired results, for the population was increasing too fast. The great objection to free coinage is that the annual product, $46,000,000 worth, when coined represented $64,000,000, or a profit of $18,000,000 to a few silver producers. This is of too great a local benefit to be of any benefit to the whole people. The Farmers' Alliance scheme of loaning money at a low rate of interest, secured by land, was too local and partisan to be acceptable."

Other addresses were made on the subject of money.

In the evening a reception was tendered at the Commercial Club.

The Resolutions Committee completed its work this afternoon, and the report, which was not unanimous, will be made to-morrow. The majority and minority agree except on three resolutions favoring the free coinage of silver; favoring the issue of legal tender notes redeemable thereat in gold and silver in quantities sufficient for the business of the country, and favoring tariff for revenue only. The minority opposed those resolutions and will present a report thereon.

Other resolutions were passed, praising Secretary Rusk's conduct of the Agricultural Department; favoring Federal improvement of the Mississippi River; the irrigation by the National Government of arid lands; the consummation of treaties of reciprocity with countries with which the United States changes product, and the construction by the Federal Government of a deep-water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico.

### NORTHERN TERRITORY.

**Canada's Surveyor-General Discredits Ensign Moore's Statement.**

OTTAWA, April 15.—Captain Deville, Surveyor-General of Canada, discredits the correctness of the discovery made by Ensign Moore, of the United States Coast Survey, to the effect that an error in defining the international boundary gave the United States a slice of Canadian territory equal to that of Rhode Island. On the contrary, the survey made by the Canadian Government at Port Moody indicated that Canada had secured a quarter of a mile of American territory for a distance of several miles.

The Surveyor-General added that the grand mistake was made in 1773 in surveying the boundary line between Quebec Province and the United States. For a distance of 1,250 miles the Americans secured Canadian territory amounting at some points to over a mile over a true line, but this was compensated for by errors in favor of Canada.

### LABOR MATTERS.

**Another Break in the Ranks of the Coke Strikers.**

SCOTTDALE (Pa.), April 16.—There was another break in the ranks of the coke strikers to-day. The Summit plant of Frick & Co., which shut down when rioting began, resumed this morning with forty-eight men, or about one-third of the men necessary to run the works in full. The strikers will meet near Summit this afternoon and try to induce the men to come out again. The Tyrone Works are in operation again with a full quota of men. Reports have just come in that the men remaining out will take a secret ballot this afternoon to determine whether to remain out or return to work. It is said the feeling is strong against the continuance of the strike. Reports received at labor headquarters show the arrival this morning of two carloads of Italians at the Whitney and Lippincott works. The Sherift is still arresting rioters. They refuse to give bail and go to jail. Nearly half the rioters are women who take their children with them to prison. The inquest on the victims of the Morewood riot was resumed at Greensburg this morning, Evidence was adduced which showed that the strikers threatened to burn the works and force the men to quit work.

### LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONING.

**You Can Talk From New York to Chicago or England Some Day.**

There have been some curious facts in long distance telephoning, says the New York *Press*. Hard-drawn copper wire, having the toughness of iron and the conductivity of copper, has made the thing practicable for business purposes. Before that wire came into use long distance telephoning was problematical, or at best an interesting toy. In the Black Hills and at points in Wisconsin there had been telephonic communication for several hundred miles, but it was not until January, 1887, that the line from New York to Philadelphia was opened for business. Now there are 50,000 miles of long distance telephone in use in this country, vastly more than in any other country of the globe.

The system is chiefly confined to the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. It has made no headway south of Washington or west of Buffalo and Pittsburg. There is no long distance line connecting Buffalo and Cleveland, but Chicago and Cleveland are connected, and the connection between Buffalo and Cleveland will be made probably this year. Before the opening of the Columbian exhibition Chicago will become the center of an important long distance system. West of the Mississippi the telephone lines are merely local. As to the limits of long distance telephoning nobody pretends to make a guess.

The problem of talking between New York and San Francisco is perfectly simple. All that is needed is a continuous wire of the right sort. It is not very long since the experiment of talking over fifteen hundred miles of wire was successfully made. A circuit was established between two offices in Boston via Philadelphia, Buffalo, New York and North Adams. The experiment was perfectly successful, and experts say that if it is possible to talk fifteen hundred miles it is possible to talk five thousand miles. Shall we talk with Europe? A few daring electricians believe that we shall. The difficulty is not one of battery strength, but of induction. If that can be overcome the problem is solved. Meanwhile, long-distance telephoning within the range of territory through which it has been extended is as much a matter of course as local telephoning, and, for the most part, more satisfactory, for all metallic circuits are a necessity in long-distance telephoning, and this insures good service. Indeed, the success of the all-metallic circuit in long-distance telephoning is in part responsible for an improvement now going on in local telephoning.

When downtown New Yorkers found that telephoning to Boston was usually more satisfactory than telephoning to Harlem they clamored for an improved local service, and demanded to know whether the Yankee voice had any peculiarly penetrating quality that enabled it to carry better from Boston to New York than the voices of New Yorkers carried within the area of Manhattan Island. The reply of the telephone company to these complaints is not recorded, but all the time experiments were going on with a view to solving the problem of the local circuits. Meanwhile, there was a growing demand for the burial of the wires in New York.

**The Mare's Love for a Cat.**

Dr. Roland Sweet, of Buffalo, N. Y., says a correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, relates a curious story of his gray mare, Bessie May: "I had just alighted from my buggy a few weeks ago, when I heard the pitiful mewing of a kitten. I glanced about me, but did not see the creature, but I noticed Bessie May take a few steps forward and stretch her neck over a ditch near which I had stopped. I then saw that the kitten was drowning in the rushing water with which a recent rain had filled the ditch. Bessie May caught the little animal back of the neck and gently lifted it out with her teeth, placing it on the bank, but the kitten, as yet blind, fell in again, when the mare once more took it out, and placing one of her fore feet on it, held it firmly, but with all the gentleness its mother would have been capable of. Seeing me look at her, she whinnied softly, when I took the kitten and secured it in a basket, carrying it home with me. The children took care of it for awhile, but as soon as it was able to look out for itself it would take up its abode in Bessie May's stall. I have often heard of these strange friendships between animals, but I never saw anything like this one. The two are devoted to each other and live together in the friendliest way, the cat often sleeping on the mare's broad back. The first mouse Midget ever caught she brought at once to Bessie May, and seemed quite hurt because of her friend's refusal to share the dainty. She meets me every time I drive home, but I am not the one honored; it is Bessie May that she comes to welcome, and that she escorts proudly into the stable. I have tried taking the cat in the buggy with me when I make my rounds, but it will not work, as i can not keep her off the mare's back, where she is a more conspicuous than graceful equestrienne. Come around and see me, and I'll show you the loving pair, the only true exemplification I ever saw."

**Accident in a Mine.**

POTTSVILLE (Pa.), April 15.—While nine men were ascending the shaft in the Philadelphia and Reading colliery today, the rope to the car broke, letting six of them to the bottom pit, a distance of 300 feet. The other three jumped off uninjured at the first landing. The six men who fell to the bottom received broken arms and legs, and two will die.

# THE MAFIA.

## Stronger To-day in New Orleans Than in Sicily.

**How it Was Suppressed by the Bersaglieri—When Captured, Members Were Condemned and Shot on the Spot—Advice to New Orleans.**

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Rome, Italy, says:

The recent tragedy in New Orleans furnishes a terrible commentary on the character of the Italian secret societies, of which the chief are the Mafia, in Sicily, and the Camorra, in Naples. The Mafia, under one designation or another, runs back into the middle ages. It then punished crimes against itself by the same standards that the Government established, with one exception—it had no degrees of penalty; death was the only punishment it could inflict. A man who had injured one of the Mafiosi had his hand cut off; if he had overheard the secrets of the association he had his ears cut off, and if he had seen too much he had the skin of his forehead flayed and turned down over his eyes—but these were only the tokens of the reasons for his removal; he was killed first, and the mutilation was only the intimation to his friends. Under the Bourbons, no measures the civil authorities could employ had the least effect on the organization; its simplest form was brigandage and sequestration of the person to be held to ransom, default of which implied death.

Members of the Mafia in the cities kept watch on the movements of people of wealth and sent messengers to their colleagues outside to give information of them, so that they might be taken with the least trouble, and the spies had their percentage of the ransom. When Sicily was annexed to Italy, the outlawry was increased by the addition of the partisans of the Bourbons, who pretended to be in insurrection. The disorders were suppressed by the Bersaglieri, who scoured the country and tried by drum-head court-martial all the men they caught with arms, or who were accused of brigandage, and shot the accused on the spot. Since the re-establishment of the civil law in the island, there has been a slight recrudescence of the Mafia, and a few cases of sequestration of persons, but foreigners have been respected for the most part with great scrupulousness. Minor crimes are still to a large extent protected by the organization, but the policy of the Government has been one of steady legal pressure and change of venue to the continent for the trial of the criminals, and this is gradually paralyzing the Mafia.

The organization is probably stronger to-day in Louisiana than in Sicily, for the active pursuit of the actual offenders has driven many of the worst of them out of the country, and their best field of operations seems to have been our Southern States, whose climate agrees with their habits, and where wealth offers them attractions. It is well known in Italy that the dregs of the criminal population of Sicily and Naples are in Louisiana; and, transplanted to a new and almost virgin soil, where, too, a certain old infirmity of the law has predisposed to violence and short roads to justice, it was certain that the Mafia would become a danger to society. This is so well recognized by reasonable Italians that they admit a palliation for the summary justice of New Orleans, and acknowledge that the case is a difficult one to deal with by strictly lawful means. The first expressions of indignation were naturally very strong, but there is a moderation in the later comments due to the facts having come to knowledge and to previous acquaintance with the *teterrima causa* of conflict.

The flagrantly criminal character of a large portion of the Italian emigration to the Southern States is too well known here to permit their countrymen at home to doubt that the authorities at New Orleans have a knotty problem to deal with in the Mafia, and it is admitted that the extermination of the organization is necessary to order, and that the longer the efficient remedies are neglected the worse the evil will become. The only efficient remedy is the suppression of the Mafia. There is no question that at present the tendency of the criminal classes in the south of Italy, where those classes most abound, is to emigrate to the Southern States of America, and something might be done to check the influx by a law that every emigrant must be furnished with a passport in which his nonresponsibility to the Italian law shall be stated and indorsed by the American Consul at that port. Every emigrant from Sicily is suspicious, and the authorities, in default of any pressure on the part of the American Government, will take no precaution to prevent a known criminal from escaping to the United States, where he will give the Italian authorities no further trouble. This is natural, but the desire to protect the honest and industrious Italian emigrants to America may induce the King's Government to enter into arrangements which will secure this, and at the same time lead to the discovery of some of the criminals wanted for offenses at home.

The honest Sicilian is an emigrant whose value to the United States is great, but the proportion of such in the mass of emigration is very small, and should be looked after. The late and present Prime Ministers of Italy are both Sicilians, as have been many of the ablest statesmen of Italy during the years since the annexation. I have been surprised, in making the acquaintance of the islanders and seeing their work, at their energy and administrative ability, so different from what we are accustomed to associate with the south-Italian mind; but the fact is that they are superior in this respect to the inhabitants of the southern provinces of the peninsula. This, coupled with their prolonged existence under the rule of the Bourbons, which was only the recognition of illegality and official robbery, is probably the cause of the long persistence of the conditions of brigandage and secret organization against the law which have obtained in the island. However this may be, I can assure the people of New Orleans that unless they take some radical measures against the Mafia as such, so as to make the belonging to it an offense against the law, they are not likely to suppress it, unless by expelling from the State all Italians—which is more difficult.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "Statistician" for 1891 (L. P. McCarty, San Francisco and New York, editor and publisher,) is at hand. We have for many years annually commended this invaluable yearly issue. It is a year book, a year history, a compend of statistical and general knowledge that is invaluable to business and literary men, and is of high value to all classes. The editor says: "As may be inferred from that phenomenally rapid increase of intellectual and material activity which marks our present epoch, a larger amount of new information has been received during the last year than ever before in the same length of time. This has necessitated an enlargement of certain departments, notably the scientific, to which especial attention is requested. Within a compass which the busiest man or woman can find time to master, are recorded the latest achievements in nearly all the branches of science. There are told discoveries of forgotten races, whose evident civilization may soon require new theories regarding human history and development; fresh facts of nature as it unrolls before us, recent inventions which make earlier marvels seem commonplace, besides a full survey of matters pertaining to the health, education, and social evolution of our race. Over one hundred valuable tables have been added, a few discarded, and the whole body of the work revised and corrected by official information just received. Census reports, based upon the Government census of 1890, include figures for each State and Territory. The McKinley tariff of 1890, and tariff of 1883, England's tariff, and the records of all classes of sporting intelligence, are a few of the new features of this edition. In addition, the latest estimates of population in all foreign countries are given, with detailed reports from Mexico. Those who consult the book for such minutæ as cannot be found in the table of contents will receive all necessary direction from the copious index, which, revised and enlarged (to 26 pages), has been removed from the beginning to the end of the work." The book contains 672 closely printed pages and is the fifteenth issue of the work. It appears to us to be more complete and exhaustive than any preceding number, and is really a book that must have commanded immense labor in the compilation, as it certainly has required great skill. The *Statistician* has so well established a record, has been found so uniformly correct and reliable, is such an exhaustless repository of information, and is so happily arranged, indexed and classified, that it is more than encyclypedic in character, and is such a model as an exhaustive statistical record that no one in profession or business can do without it, except at a sacrifice.

"Harper's Weekly" for April 11th is a number of great attractiveness. The double page illustration is "The Fountains at Versailles." There are other interesting illustrations also, among them a view of Pisagua, Chile, the scene of the heart of the civil war in that disturbed country. There is a fine full-page portrait of Dr. McCosh, and a supplement devoted to the trouble in Newfoundland. The text matter is varied, new and critical, and level with the high standing of the journal.

### TRAVELING IN ENGLAND.

**The Experience of an American Newspaper Man with Railroad Guards.**

There are all sorts of tricks to learn about railroad riding in England, and some of them give a third-class passenger greater privacy than a first-class one secures. For instance, having met two friends at Liverpool for the purpose of journeying back to London with them, I was told by a shrewd Englishman to take a third-class compartment, and "make it right with the guard," so as to have the box all to ourselves, writes Julian Ralph in *Harper's Weekly*. We purchased three third-class tickets, and promised the guard who showed us to our seats 4 shillings, or $1, if we were not disturbed by strangers on the journey to London. He entered into the spirit of the unjust arrangement heartily.

"Two of you be lookin' out of the windows, as if it was crowded," said he, "and one of you stand before the door on the platform."

We did so and he ran off, to return in a minute with a long, narrow strip of paper dripping with paste. This he put upon one window of our compartment. It was a printed form that he had filled up with writing in pencil, and it read as follows:

ENGAGED
From Liverpool
To London.
July 19, '89.

He turned people away until the train started, and stood guard at our door at every station except one. Then he was busy elsewhere, and our box was invaded by a man and wife and a second woman and four children. The guard saw them soon after they had entered the compartment, and he "shooed" them all out much the same as a woman drives the chickens in a barn-yard. The first-class fare for that 200-mile ride would have been $7 25, but our tickets cost only $4 12.

Afterward I never saw men filling the door to a compartmeht that I did not think of the guard's instructions to us at Liverpool, and, indeed, two months later, while in Devonshire, an acquaintance I had formed in that earthly paradise bade me stand beside him in the door of an empty compartment so that we might secure it all to ourselves, which we did.

**Where Should She Sing?**

Which is better—asks Mlle. Clementine De Vere in *The Ladies' Home Journal*—to sing well at home and in your friends' parlors, or to be a public singer of mediocre ability? Does not the question answer itself? Mediocrity is never desirable. Good public singers are scarce, and although good parlor singers are far from usual, the possibility of an increase in their number is rather more to be expected. A girl who can sing well at home, unless she possess unusual talent, a voice of more than ordinary beauty, and be in a position to receive the best of instruction, will do well to remain there. By parlor singing too, a singer's *repertoire* may be extended, and, and as a good singer should adopt more than one style if able to do so, this is most desirable. Ballad singing, which is so successful in parlors, loses as much of its effectiveness when transplanted to the stage as do the arias, and more florid examples of concert and operatic music, if removed from their proper environment. A good parlor singer can do the former work perhaps better than the average public singer, but the good public singer should be able to sing both styles of music equally well.

**Prices of Window Glass to Advance.**

CHICAGO, April 15.—At a meeting of the Window Glass Manufacturers of Pittsburg and the West, held in this city today, it was decided to advance prices 10 to 15 per cent. immediately.

MARCH, April, May are the monthin s which to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. While it purifies, it also vitalizes and enriches the blood.


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

CON STIPATION.

Afflicts half the American people yet there is only one preparation of Sarsaparilla that acts on the bowels and reaches this important trouble, and that is Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. It relieves it in 24 hours, and an occasional dose prevents return. We refer by permission to C. E. Elkington, 125 Locust Avenue, San Francisco; J. H. Brown, Petaluma; H. S. Winn, Geary Court, San Francisco, and hundreds of others who have used it in constipation. One letter is a sample of hundreds. Elkington, writes: "I have been for years subject to bilious headaches and constipation. Have been so bad for a year back have had to take a physic every other night or else I would have a headache. After taking one bottle of J. V. S., I am in splendid shape. It has done wonderful things for me. People similarly troubled should try it and be convinced."

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Most modern, most effective, largest bottle. same price, $1.00, six for $5.00.

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

**Meeting Notices.**

SACRAMENTO PARLOR, NO. 3, N. S. G. W.—Attend your meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING. Election. Fines for non-attendance. H. K. JOHNSON, President. J. G. EILERS, Secretary. 1t*

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*

**Wanted.**

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. ap17-3t*

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMEN solicitors; good money to the right parties. Call day or evening at 900 Eighth street. ap16-2t*

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

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

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.

**Lost—Found.**

FOUND—A PURSE. THE OWNER CAN have it by proving property. Call on L. JENSEN, Nonpareil, Fifth and J streets. 1t*

STRAYED—TO THE PREMISES OF GEO. Nethercott, 2401 L street, two mares. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. ap16-5t*

$50 REWARD—LOST, PURSE WITH gold coin. The finder will receive the above reward at 1916 I street. ap15-7t*

**To Let or Rent.**

TO LET—THREE NICELY FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; centrally located; reference required. Inquire at this office. ap17-3t*

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED bay-window room, with family board, at reasonable rates; gentlemen only. 721 H street. ap17-tf

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, for married couples; opposite Capitol. 1114 N st. 17-3t*

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. Inquire 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 clear 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 OR TO LET—THE WHOLE OR a half interest in the International Hotel, Sacramento, Cal., with a long lease. Address W. A. CASWELL, Proprietor. ap17

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED MARE, sired by Boots, out of Lady Stacy, by Norfolk, out of Wildide, 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—240 ACRES GOOD LAND, well improved; good house and other buildings; near Roseville. Address MRS. H. SCHAPER, 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*


**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.
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 7⅞.
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 3,235 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