THE STARVING RUSSIANS.

Appeal of the Tolstoi Family for Aid in Their Behalf.

A Catastrophe Beyond Comparison, Which has Caused Frenzy and Panic Among the People—Difficulties in the Way of Relief—Systematic Charitable Work Begun.

The December number of *Free Russia*, the monthly publication of the Friends of Russian Freedom, states that the famous Count Tolstoi, his great-hearted wife, with their sons and daughters, have given up the pleasant leisure of their country home, and are now in the famine-stricken districts of Russia, saving from starvation people who, but for their efforts and timely contribution of friends, would in all probability perish.

From Moscow the Countess Tolstoi has issued an appeal which, will be read with word-wide interest. As translated from the *Russkaya Vyedomosti* (*Russian Gazette*), her letter runs as follows:

SIR: The help, in money and otherwise, given up till now for the relief of the starving people, has been so great that I hardly dare touch upon the question. But the distress also is proving far greater than any one had expected, and always more and more has to be asked and given.

My whole family has broken up to go and help in various parts of the country. My husband, Count Lyov Tolstoi, is at present with our two daughters in the Dankov district, trying to arrange the largest possible number of free soup kitchens, or, as the peasants have named them, "Care for Orphans." My two elder sons, who serve in the Red Cross, are actively helping in the Chernski district, and my younger son has gone to the province of Samara to open soup kitchens there as far as his means allow.

But, in such a great need as this, individual persons can do nothing. And yet every day that we spend in a warm house, every mouthful that we eat, seems to reproach us with the thought that in this very moment some one is dying with hunger. All of us who live here in Moscow in luxury and cannot bear to see the slightest pain suffered by our children, how should we endure the sight of the desperate or stupefied mothers looking on while their children die of hunger and cold?

THE SOUP KITCHENS.

I quote from a letter that my daughter has written to me from the Dankov district, referring to the soup kitchens which the local land-owners have opened:

"I have been in two of them. In one, which has been opened in a tiny chicken-house, a widow cooks dinner for twenty-five persons. When I entered a lot of children were sitting at a table, each with a piece of bread, and eating soup. Several old women were standing and waiting their turn. I talked with one of them. The poor things are kept alive simply by these free dinners; they have absolutely nothing at home, so they have no breakfast. They receive two meals a day at the kitchen; and the cost of this, fuel included, is from 95 kopecks to one rouble, 30 kopecks a month for each person."

Thus thirteen roubles will save from starvation till next harvest one person. But there are so many that enormous sums are needed. Let us, though, at least, try what can be done.

If each of us saves, according to his or her powers, one, two, ten, or a hundred lives, our consciences will be lighter. Surely God will spare us another such year in our lifetime!

I venture to appeal to all those who are willing and able to help for material aid in the work that my family have undertaken. All donations will be employed directly to feed children and aged persons in the soup kitchens opened by my husband and children.

Donations may be forwarded as follows: Count Lyov Nikolaevich Tolstoi, No 15 Dolgo-Khamovnichesky, Pereoulok, Moscow.

It will not be for me to thank those who respond to my appeal, but for the unfortunate people whom they will save from starvation. SOPHIA TOLSTOI.

Moscow, November 2, 1891.

Count Tolstoi has also addressed a long communication to the Russian papers on the subject of the famine. He describes the famine as "a

CATASTROPHE BEYOND COMPARISON,

Worse than any flood, and beyond comparison more general." "The failure of crops," he goes on to say, "has extended over a full third of Russia, and that third is just the most fertile part of the country; it is the part upon which the remaining two-thirds have always depended for sustenance. In the second place, the harvest has failed also in the neighboring countries; and, therefore, a large quantity of corn has already been exported from Russia. Wheat, indeed, is still being exported. In the third place, there are not and cannot be in Russia this year any stores of old corn, such as there were for instance in the famine of 1840."

The Count further speaks of the panic created by the famine, as "a terror which people catch like infection, one from another, and which paralyzes their power of acting in concert. This panic shows itself in the successive prohibitions of the export, first of rye, then of other kinds of grain (wheat, for some reason, excepted), and also in such contradictory measures as, on the one hand, the assigning of large sums for the relief of the distressed, and, on the other, the collecting of taxes by the local authorities. The panic is also strikingly noticeable in the ever-increasing disagreements between the various local jurisdictions. As is always the case in times of epidemic terror, some rush one way and some another. A further proof of the panic is the attitude and behavior of the people—for instance, the general rush for work, and the desperate swaying of the masses to and fro from country to town, and from town to country. Does not this clearly prove the frenzy with which the people are possessed? All these signs, the panic especially, are gravely significant, and show that we have good cause for fear. The enemy—a terrible enemy—stands right before us, and it is useless to say we are not afraid of him; for we know that he is here, and in our hearts we know that we are afraid of him."

Since Count Tolstoi's letter was written, it has been shown that there is a deficiency of corn in Russia to the extent of 75,000,000 bushels.

Some account of the difficulties placed in the way of relief are given in the current number of *Free Russia*. "This Government," says that publication, "being avowedly unable to meet the emergency, has permitted public subscriptions. But it insists upon having absolute control over both the collection and distribution of relief funds. All combination for purposes of relief, unless specially authorized, is strictly prohibited, and only individual philanthropy is tolerated.

"Every Russian can make an

APPEAL TO CHARITY

In his own name, and collect funds. Hundreds of Russians—authors, editors, clergymen, whose names or positions carry weight—have availed themselves of this privilege. But two persons are not allowed to make such an appeal in their collective names, and would lay themselves open to prosecution on the charge of 'forming an illegal association.' A man, unless the Government has some bias as to his political views, will be allowed to go to any of the distressed districts and distribute relief personally. But he cannot have a friend or agent to help him in the work, for this again would be 'forming an illegal association.' The money must be given either to officials of the Government (of whom the less said, the better) or to the Red Cross, a society composed mainly of private persons, men and women, who are generally perfectly decent and reliable people. But bureaucracy must meddle in everything, and the Russian public has no confidence whatever in anything which is managed by the bureaucracy. Subscriptions started under such auspices have brought in a mere trifle, about 500,000 roubles from the whole of Russia.

"Compassionate people, and there are many of them among wealthy Russians, have helped their suffering countrymen individually. But a number of them wanted to organize relief upon a large scale, on condition that those who gave the money might have control over its proper distribution. The widow of the Russion millionaire Sava Morozov offered 3,000,000 roubles on this condition; but her offer was declined. Professor Vladimir Solovyov, a man of wide influence among all classes and parties, who holds in Russia a position similar to that of Count Lyov Tolstoi, did better still. He got among his many rich friends a list of donations amounting to 14,000,000 roubles, and he expected to obtain more if the Government would allow the syndicate to appoint their own agents and have control over the distribution of the money. But the Government refused to entertain the proposal (made in the end of October last), choosing rather to deprive the starving peasantry of abundant relief than to run the risk of allowing some freedom of action to a non-official body."

Though the Russian Government has thus placed restrictions upon private initiative, it is understood that it will make no attempt to interfere with the work now being done by the Tolstoi family; and Americans who may wish to aid their efforts in relieving the frightful distress now existing in that country are invited to send their contributions to Francis J. Garrison, Treasurer of the Society of American Friends of Russian Freedom, 4 Park street, Boston, Mass., by whom they will be promptly acknowledged and forwarded to the Countess Tolstoi.

CHILDWALL DISASTER.

The Noordland's Captain Denies the Charges of Neglect.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The agent of the Associated Press in this city has received a dispatch from Captain Nickels, commander of the Red Star Line steamship Noordland, protesting against the charge that the Noordland made no attempt to rescue the survivors of the British bark Childwall, which sunk in a collision with that steamer in the North Sea. The Noordland, Captain Nickels says, had 500 persons on board. Her bows had been stove in by the collision, and she was leaking. Believing the safety of his own passengers and crew was endangered, he put his vessel about and returned to Antwerp Sunday night. Captain Nickels' statement is corroborrated by Pilot Lamink, who was aboard the Childwall. The pilot says the Noordland stood by for an hour. Two boats were lowered from the steamer but failed to reach the Childwall because of a heavy sea running. Twelve of those who lost their lives were below when the accident occurred, and the vessel sank so rapidly they did not have time to reach the deck. Eight persons and the pilot took refuge in the mizzen-rigging, from which they were subsequently rescued by the steamer Ipswich, belonging to the Great Eastern Company. Three of the crew took refuge on the end of the bowsprit, but as the waters rose they were washed off and were drowned.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Will of Mrs. Mary Stuart Filed for Probate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The will and three codicils of Mrs. Mary Stuart, the widow of Robert L. Stuart, were filed for probate yesterday. Many thousands of dollars were distributed among charitable institutions. Because of remaining open on Sunday the Museum of Art loses a bequest of $50,000 and the American Museum of Natural History also $50,000. The will proper includes these bequests: Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, portrait of her husband by Madiazzo; $25,000 each to nine relatives; $20,000 each to two others; Rev. John Hall $30,000, his wife $20,000 and his daughter, Mrs. Emily Wheelock, $5,000; Miss Sarah A. Stratton, $10,000; Rev. Dr. James McCosh and his wife, $10,000 each, and his two daughters, $5,000; the University of the City of New York, $75,000. One-half of the residue is to be divided equally between the church and charitable institutions. The estate is estimated at between $6,000,000 and $10,000,000. A second codicil, dated November 23, 1889, bequeaths $50,000 to the College of New Jersey at Princeton.

THE PRESS CLUB.

A Special Train With the Delegates Leaves New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Press Club delegates' excursion to San Francisco left at 10:30 on a special train in a six-car vestibule Wagner. The depot presented a lively scene. Marshal P. Wilder was cracking jokes, telling stories and keeping the newspaper men in roars of laughter. Mrs. Frank Leslie and her husband were among the prompt arrivals. A large number of newspaper men saw the party off. The train was the longest and finest of its kind that has ever left the city. The cars are all parlor cars, heated with improved steam-heating apparatus, lighted by gas and amply provided with everything eatable and drinkable.

Chicago will be reached at 9:45 to-morrow morning and San Francisco one week from to-day, at 4 P. M. Short stops will be made in all the large cities along the line, when local press clubs will entertain the tourists.

Chinamen Dangerously Immoral.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Rev. Dr. N. A. Lewis, who has been conducting a crusade against teaching of Chinamen in Sunday-schools by young ladies, delivered a lecture in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building on Fulton street, Brooklyn, last night. He told of his work among "the heathen" in California, and the indorsement of his labors from China, at home and in Tahiti, where he had labored. The speaker declared that Chinamen were immoral, and dangerously so. He protested against the exposure of young girls and women to their contact.

Ballou Did Not Run Away.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), Jan. 6.—Colonel Ballou to-day made a statement to the newspapers asserting his disbelief that Graves made any confession implicating him, denying that he left Denver last Saturday secretly or in a hurried manner, declaring his associate counsel knew of his intended departure and expressing his surprise at the verdict. He would say nothing about the possible action of the Grand Jury against himself.

Their Choice for President.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A canvass of the New York Legislature on the choice for Presidential nominee resulted as follows: David B. Hill 53, James G. Blaine 50, non-committal (Dem.) 26, non-committal (Rep.) 17, Benjamin Harrison 6, Grover Cleveland 4, Chauncey M. Depew 1, R. P. Flower 1, absent 1.

Nephew of the President Dead.

PALESTINE, Jan. 6.—Carter Harrison, a nephew of President Harrison, died on the north-bound train yesterday afternoon near Franklin. Harrison was a consumptive, and had been to San Antonio for his health.

Royal Baking Powder.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CONGRESSIONAL.

FREE COINAGE DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

The House Indefinitely Postpones the Resolution Concerning the Sending of Food to Russia.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A large number of papers were presented and referred in the Senate this morning. One was from the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., praying Congress by more liberal appropriations to enable the War and Navy Departments to place the country in a thorough condition of defense, so as to be prepared to maintain its national dignity and protect its humblest citizens in any part of the world.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message transmitting the agreement made by the Commissioners with the Indians of Colville Reservation in Washington.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one granting pensions to the soldiers in the Seminole and other Indian wars.

Morgan offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the progress made on the work of the Nicaragua Canal. The resolution was laid on the table, Morgan stating that he would call it up to-morrow.

The bill introduced by Stewart to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion was taken up and Morrill proceeded to address the Senate. Morrill criticized the speech heretofore made by Stewart on the same subject and spoke in opposition to the bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He now and ever was in favor of maintaining both gold and silver in circulation and silver to the extremest boundary that could maintain it on a parity with gold.

At the close of the speech, which occupied about an hour and a half in its delivery, Teller took the floor and called attention to the fact that the Senator from Vermont, as well as the President of the United States, in his annual message, treated the silver bill of July, 1890, as the work of bimetallists in Congress. He (Teller) denied that assertion. The bill, he said, was not the work or product of bimetallists. The committee was known to be for many years deadly hostile to bimetallism. He did not intend to quarrel with the Act of July, 1890, but he did intend to show it was not a silver Act: it was a money Act, and as such it received the approval of the Senators who had voted for free coinage.

After quoting a sentence from the President's message to the effect that the bill had been expected to bring the price of silver up to $1.29 per ounce, Teller challenged the Executive for the good of that statement, and asserted that only one Senator (alluding to Jones of Nevada) had intimated that the Act of 1890 would bring silver up to par. On the other hand more than twenty Senators had asserted that it would not bring silver up to par. If disaster came, as it would come if that policy is persisted in, it would have to be laid at the door of the men who for fifteen years steadily resisted a general public demand for the use of silver on equal terms with gold. But there was another proposition coming from the Executive; what was it? "It was that the United States should accumulate all the gold of the world, and the money centers of Europe would say that the United States, having all the gold, they would join the United States in the work of using silver." Coming as it did from the Executive of the nation, he (Teller) was bound to speak of it with respect, whatever he might think or feel. How was the United States to accumulate the gold of the world? Even when this country had an abundance of crops and was enjoying great prosperity gold left this country at the rate of a million dollars a day. The United States was the debtor nation, owing to Europe more than two thousand million dollars. How was the United States to get Europe to unload her coffers and send gold here?

No action was taken on the bill, and after a short executive session the Senate, out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Gamble, adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In the House this morning Blount of Georgia asked that the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor in Russia be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Kilgore of Texas objected, contending that it should be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. There was much discussion over the matter.

Bryan of Nebraska hoped the appropriation of $100,000 would be stricken from the resolution. If Congress was not empowered to aid citizens in its own country in Nebraska during the drought, how was it empowered to carry corn raised this year in Nebraska to people of another country.

Kilgore then withdrew his motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Appropriations, and the motion to refer to the Committee on Naval Affairs was lost.

The House then, on motion of Blount, agreed to proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Holman of Indiana moved to strike out the appropriation clause. He could not see any reason why the United States should charter a ship to transport provisions contributed by her citizens to sufferers in Russia. The Russian Government is amply able to do this.

After further debate Holman's motion to strike out the appropriation clause was agreed to—166 to 70.

Breckenridge of Kentucky, remarking that it was perfectly clear the United States navy had no ships which could be used, and that the resolution was now a useless one, moved to postpone its consideration indefinitely. Agreed to—93 to 87. This is equivalent to a defeat of the measure.

Adjourned.

Colored Catholics.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The first day's session of the Third Congress of Colored Catholics in the United States opened here to-day. Archbishop Ryan delivered a brief address of welcome. James A. Spencer was elected President. A resolution was passed asking that race discrimination be abolished in the Catholic schools; also against closing the schools to Catholic teachers.

CAMPHOR CULTURE.

Why So Little of the Gum Reaches Market.

The most interesting portion of my district of "Amoy and its dependencies," to use the diplomatic phrase, is the great island of Formosa. The name (the Portuguese adjective for beautiful) is extremely appropriate, for I question if any more picturesque scenery can be found upon the globe. The territory is over 200 miles long and sixty wide and is about as large of England, Scotland and Wales combined. Along its major axis runs a double range of magnificent mountains, several of whose summits are constantly covered with snow. The fertility of the soil is proverbial in the East. At some points the land produces from three to five harvests a year. Besides the best tea in the market it produces unlimited quantities of camphor, sugar, rice, hemp, oil, oil cake, castor oil, turmeric and valuable woods. It ought to have an immense commerce with every part of the world, but it has not, which is due to the time-beaten prejudice of its governing classes against foreigners and everything foreign.

Nowhere does the force of this blind prejudice show itself to so large and ruinous an extent as with the trade in camphor and camphor wood. From the earliest times camphor has been a practical necessity to man. Its pleasant perfume, its destructiveness to insect life, and its many remarkable therapeutic virtues have more than earned its great popularity.

In the past twenty years its importance has been multiplied many times by the discovery of celluloid, zylonite and smokeless powders, in all of which it is an essential ingredient. While the camphor tree grows in numberless places, it finds its best development in Japan, and, above all, in Formosa. In the last-named place it is the predominant forest growth. The trees upon the island are to be numbered, not by hundreds of thousands, but by millions. At the present time there is enough camphor in Formosa to supply all Christendom for a century. Yet, notwithstanding these facts, the output of the entire island in 1890 was only about sixty tons.

The camphor expert selects a tree and scrapes into the trunk in different places, using an instrument resembling somewhat in appearance a rake, with teeth of curved, gouge-shaped edges that cut pulling. This scoops out the wood in little crescent-shaped chips. A tree is not considered to be worth anything for camphor purposes until it is fifty years old. The yield of a tree is unequal, being greater in and about the roots than higher up on the trunk.—Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.

Benjamin Parnell is the champion family raiser of Arkansas. He won the first prize at the Bradley County Fair, being on the grounds with his wife and ninety-eight descendants—children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Bermuda is becoming more and more a winter resort for Americans, and New York a summer resort for Bermudans, since cable communication between the islands and the continent was established.

FOR coughs, asthma and throat disorders use Brown's Bronchial Troches. 25 cents a box.

--THE--

WEEKLY UNION,

Containing all the news of the Record-Union, has the largest circulation of any paper on the Pacific Slope, its readers being found in every town and hamlet, with a constantly increasing list in the Eastern States and Europe. Special attention paid to the publication of truthful statements of the resources of California and the entire coast, best methods of agriculture, fruit and vine growing.

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Lost—Found.

FOUND—A BUGGY ROBE ON THE 26TH of December. The owner can have it by calling at 2900 M street. ja6-3t*

LOST—IN THIS CITY, DECEMBER 31ST, a lady's plain gold ring. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning same to this office. ja5-3t*

The Nonpareil.

"The Nonpareil."

15--DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE--15

We Never Trifle With the Public.

Our unequaled and and unparalleled sale has hit the nail on the head as nothing else in our line ever did before. What is the secret of its success? There is no secret. There can't be any about that which everybody knows. The first thing that leaked out was that we were above par in value and away below par in price. We can only quote prices on a few items:

BLACK * DRESS * GOODS.

All-wool Camels' Hair Cheviot, excellent value; sale price, 45c a yard.
All-wool Tricot and Cashmere, 38 inches wide; sale price, 50c a yard.
All-wool Cheviot Serge, extra width, 42 inches wide; sale price, 75c a yard.
All-wool Camels' Hair Foule, good width; sale price, 65c to $1 50 a yard.
All-wool Serges, Whip Cords, twilled and plain; sale price, 75 to 85c a yard.
All-wool Diagonal Twill Satin De Chine; sale price, $1 a yard.
All-wool Camels' Hair Serges, boucle stripes; sale price, $1 05 a yard.
All-wool Sebastopol Cloth, 42 inches wide; sale price, 75c to $1 a yard.
All-wool Henriettas, in various widths; sale price, 50c to $1 50 a yard.
All-wool Camels' Hair Cheviots and Diagonals, 45 inches wide; sale price, $1 35 a yard.

Our country friends can secure these goods at sale prices by sending at once for samples of goods wanted. We will fill in prices and inclose samples and return the same by mail for your approval.

DON'T SPEND A CENT TILL YOU COME AND SEE WHAT WE ARE DOING.

Mail Orders Carefully Executed. Samples and Prices Free on Application.

Wasserman Davis & Co.

Corner Fifth and J Streets.

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Annual Clearance.

Such powerful inducements as we shall offer during our Clearance Sale must convince you that we make EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICES in all departments.

DRESS GOODS.

We are under the weight of an overstock in DRESS GOODS and therefore announce SACRIFICES at less than cost of importation.

In Ladies', Misses' and Children's CLOAKS we continue to do rushing business. Every garment marked below cost.

Samples Free. Mail Orders Solicited.

GATTMANN & WILSON, N. E. Cor. Sixth and J Sts.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whatever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Sacramento Packing and Drying Company, will be held on TUESDAY, January 19th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, 611 G street, Sacramento, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

ja5-2w R. I. BENTLEY, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE POSTPONED ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Feather River Canal Company will be held at their office in the passenger depot, Sacramento, TUESDAY, January 12, 1892, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

J. L. GILLIS, Secretary.

d31-10t

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank will be held at the office of the corporation, corner of Fourth and J streets, on THURSDAY, January 21, 1892, at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business that may come before the meeting for consideration.

ja2-td C. H. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

R. M. PETTIT,

CIGAR MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Havana Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Etc.

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THE WORK, WHICH IS ONE OF RICH humor, sparkling wit, sound sense, romantic interest, and wealth of anecdote, is by JUDGE C. C. GOODWIN, editor of the Salt Lake "Tribune," and one of the best writers of the time. The volume is bound in heavy boards, beveled edges and muslin; large octavo; 288 pages.

Address LEONARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, SALT LAKE, or orders will be taken at the RECORD-UNION office, which, if the money is sent, will be responsible for the forwarding of this charming anecdotal and philosophical work of wit, humor, sentiment and wisdom.

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d30-tf

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Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees. Full and complete assortment. Everything in the Nursery line. Call and examine stock.

W. R. STRONG COMPANY.

Tree yard next to passenger depot. ja6-1m6p

THE WEEKLY UNION IS ONLY $1 50 per year.

Meeting Notices.

LADIES' MUSEUM ASSOCIATION—REGular meeting at Pioneer Hall THURSDAY, January 7th, at 2:30 P. M.
1t MRS. M. A. BRECKENFELD, Pres.

SUMNER CORPS.—REGULAR MEETING THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 2:30; joint installation at 7:30.
1t* CAROLINE HANCOCK, Pres.

N. D. G. W.—CALIFIA PARLOR, NO. 22, Regular meeting THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock; installation of officers.
1t* MRS. COLGROVE, President.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' UNION meets TO-NIGHT at Federation Trades Hall, 1011 J st. W. CHRIST, President.
M. MONASCH, Secretary. 1t*

O. C. F.—INITIATION, INSTALLATION and entertainment at Friendship Council THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Members of Sacramento Council and all Chosen Friends are cordially invited. J. N. DODSON, C.
E. R. TIEL, Secretary. 1t*

G. A. R.—SUMNER POST, ATTENTION. There will be a joint installation of officers of the Post and Corps THIS (Thursday) EVENING. All G. A. R. men and members of W. R. C., L. G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans invited. J. C. MEDLEY, Post Commander.
W. B. MAYDWELL, Adjutant. 1t

RISING STAR REBEKAH Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. Members of sister lodges cordially invited.
MRS. EMMA TILTON, N. G.
MRS. GEORGIA GUTHRIE, Secretary. 1t

STATED MEETING OF WASHINGton Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M., THIS THURSDAY, January 6th, at 7 P. M. Visiting brothers cordially invited. [1t*] W. W. MARVIN, W. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Germania Building and Loan Association of the city of Sacramento, for the election of three Directors and for such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its office, 1011 Fourth street, Sacramento, Cal., on MONDAY, January 11, 1892, at 7:30 P. M.
L. NEUBOURG, President.
H. J. GOETHE, Secretary. d25-2w

General Notices.

THE DANCING CLASS FOR children of members of the Sacramento Caledonian Association will be held in the basement of Pioneer Hall on the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock sharp.
WM. WARDLAW, Chief.
JNO. MCCAW, Sec. [B.&N.C.] ja7-2t*

MME. MADISON, CLAIRVOYANT, REmains here until January 12th. Has few more Mexican Charms. 1227 K street.
d31-10t*

"HOW TO BECOME A MEDIUM IN your own home." Send 20 cents (stamps) for details. DR. CLAIR, 138 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. d18-1m

BICYCLES BOUGHT, SOLD, RENTED OR exchanged. A good Singer safety, one boy's and Ordinary cheap. MELVIN, 718 K.

Wanted.

WANTED – LADIES; LIGHT WORK; wages $3 to $5 per day; no canvassing. Call between 9 and 12 at 1230 J street, room 2, upstairs. ja7-4t*

YOUNG MAN, 26 YEARS OLD, SINGLE, wants a situation in grocery store; five years' experience. Address B. C., this office. ja7-2t*

WANTED—A COOK. APPLY AT 1207 L street. ja7-3t

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL at 707 N street. 1t*

WANT A WOMAN OR GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply to No. 513 J street, between Fifth and Sixth. ja7-2t*

SITUATION WANTED – A JAPANESE boy would like a situation to do housework at small wages. Address GEORGE, care M. Nakamura, 41 Rose Alley, P. O. box 158, Sacramento. 1t*

WANTED – A FIRST-CLASS HORSEshoer as partner in a general blacksmithing business; must be sober and industrious; none else need apply. 915 Eighth street, I and J, Sacramento, Cal. ja6-12t*

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND wife on ranch; man understands general ranchwork; is handy with tools; capable of foremanship; wife is first-class cook. Inquire at 707 Twelfth street, Sacramento.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, a young man who has had experience, as an assistant bookkeeper. Address W. Y., this office. ja5-3t*

WANTED—STEADY SITUATION, BY A young man; reliable and energetic; best of references. Address W. P. R., 902 L street. ja5-3t*

WANTED—PARTNER, LADY PREferred, with some means, for profitable, splendid, genteel, paying business. Address J. M. D., this office. ja4-9t*

LADY AGENTS WANTED EVERYwhere; big pay; at home or traveling. For particulars address S. A. BRIDGES, Box 502, Fresno, Cal. ja2-1m

WANTED—FIVE GENTLEMEN, WIDE awake, with good address; salary or commission. Apply to the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 509 J street

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 RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS SUITable for an office or two gentlemen. Apply at 916½ J street. ja7-6t

FOR RENT—FIVE ACRES OF LOUISIANA Tract; has small house; 2½ acres trees; 1 acre alfalfa. Only 10 minutes walk from terminus electric road. A good place for chickens, etc. Price, $15 per month. Apply EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., Sacramento. jr-6t

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH OR without housekeeping. Apply at 900 L street. ja6-2t*

TO RENT – THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, with wardrobe, china closet, pantry; also, three furnished rooms for housekeeping. 1528, cor. Second and P sts. ja5-6t*

TO RENT—HOP FIELD AT SHELDON, containing about 20 acres; to rent on shares. Apply to ARMSTRONG & PLATNAUER, 405 J st., Sacramento. ja5-3td&1tw

TO LET—TWO ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping. Apply at 1520 M st. d29-tf

TO LET – A SUITE OF FURNISHED parlors and kitchen for housekeeping. Call at 916 or 916½ Seventh street, between I and J. d22-tf

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK stable (fireproof) on P, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; contains six stalls. Inquire of JOSEPH BEEBE, next door east, on P.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, at International Hotel, 320 to 326 K street. W. A. CASWELL, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT CENTRAL House, from $5 per month upward; also, family rooms at low prices. HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR ACRES JUST outside city limits; first-class berry land; good house, barn, sheds, windmill; splendid place for a suburban home. Inquire of BATES, Thirty-fourth street, between Guthrie's Station and Oak Park. ja5-12t*

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF FRUIT LAND at $12 50 per acre; $1,000 worth of improvements on the place; will sell forty or eighty acres or any part of it; half-mile from Clipper Gap, Placer County. Address C. C. CROUCH, Highland Park, Sacramento.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE UNDERsigned offers for sale or to rent her ranch in Yolo County, on the Sacramento River, about eight miles above the town of Washington. It contains nearly four hundred acres of first class bottom land, and will produce grain, alfalfa and vegetables of all kinds in great abundance. The property will be leased for from one to five years on reasonable terms. For particulars inquire of Holl & Dunn, 920 Fifth street, Sacramento City.
SARAH MCKEARNEY.

FOR SALE—THE VALLEY BRAND CONdensed milk, by all retail grocers. Ask for it. d9-1m*

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR farming land—160 acres (about 80 acres in full bearing trees) Placer County land, seven miles from Loomis, Rocklin and Roseville, four miles from Folsom; good house of 11 rooms, rented last year for $1,500. MILLS & Hawk, Third and J streets, Sacramento.

FOR SALE—LOTS 40 OR 80x160 FEET, north side of P street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; one of the finest locations in the city—above all possible floods. W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, 1618 M street.

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

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.

THE WEEKLY UNION IS THE PAPER to send to friends in the East.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.