BEAUTIFUL DONNER.

How a Party of Campers Passed the Time at the Lake.

Sunrise and Sunset Effects About the Summit of the Sierra Nevada—Joyous Days.

A young lady member of the party that recently went to Donner Lake on a camping trip, writes as follows to the RECORD-UNION under date of the 15th:

We had a very pleasant trip, although delayed over an hour by a London fruit special. In spite of the fact that we were very noisy, every one was good-natured, and even the old lady in the blanket wrapper, whom we awakened from a sound sleep, wished us a "very happy time" when we debarked. From the platform of the car we watched the sun rise over the summit. It was superb—first gray, then pink, then rosy-red, and finally the whole east seemed bathed in gold, as the glorious King of Day burst in all his majesty above the eternal hills.

The first view I caught of the lake, from the snowsheds, was a disappointment. Most people who come here experience the same feeling. The charm of the place grows upon one, however, and you cannot weary of it because it is so changeable. When we first arrived at the cabin I thought I had never before seen anything so blue as Donner Lake. It looked like an immense sapphire set in a ring of emeralds; but lo! when I got into a boat I found that the water was as green as the hills.

In the morning, before the wind rises, the lake is a perfect mirror, in which rocks and trees and sky are reflected, and at evening, when the pink clouds hang over the hills to the east, it is a pinkish pearl.

Last Tuesday, when we had a thunderstorm, the lake was gray, like the clouds above it, but always—whether smooth or white-capped, blue, or gray, or pearl—it possesses an irresistible charm. There are some bits of paradise on the shores of this little lake—natural parks, and thick pine woods, with carpeting of wild raspberry vines—inviting the lover of nature. The sunset clouds show in the east here, and the purple shadows on the eastern hills are simply magnificent. The whole place is pervaded by

AN AIR OF PEACE,

Which seems to obliterate every trace of nervousness and passion and give one a delicious sense of rest. Distances are very deceiving, owing to the lightness and remarkable clearness of the air. Flowers are not plentiful, but those we found were very delicate and of exquisite coloring.

The Sunday after our arrival we held service in Mrs. Dassonville's parlor, about a mile and a quarter from our cabin. Between twenty and twenty-five persons comprised the congregation. After a song from Gospel Hymns No. 5 Rev. H. B. Hutchins, who is one of our party, preached a most interesting and helpful sermon from the text: "The Master has come and calleth for thee." Prayer and more singing closed the services, after which we were invited into the dining-room, where Mrs. Dassonville had spread a delicious lunch. The part of it we enjoyed most was the fresh vegetables grown by that lady in her own garden. In spite of statements to the contrary she was certain vegetables would grow on her place, though while she sowed her seeds the hail beat down her neck and her fingers were numb with the cold. Imagine raising beets in a flower pot. Few women would have shown the perseverance and endurance this one has exhibited. She has her reward and feels repaid for all her work.

MOUNTAIN SOCIABILITY.

Miss Cornell of Sacramento is visiting the family of Warren Richardson, in Truckee, and we were right royally entertained there one evening. Mr. Richardson engaged two stages to convey us into town and back. A number of Truckee young people and Ed. Lynn of Sacramento were also guests, and the evening was delightfully spent in music, recitations, cards, etc. About midnight refreshments were served and, after a grand ride in the moonlight, our party arrived home at two o'clock, tired but happy.

Miss Cornell visits us frequently, and hardly a day passes without the stage bringing us some company from home. Among the Sacramentans who have called were Mrs. Purnell, Mr. and Mrs. Robb, Miss Mollie Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Ed Figg, Mrs. Evelyn Mason, Miss Ollie Maydwell, Mr. Patterson, Guy Maydwell, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Calderwood, Ed Devan, John Wiseman.

A GALA AFTERNOON.

Saturday afternoon the lake presented a very animated appearance. Among the pines on the south side the Knights of Pythias had a barbecue. There was luncheon in abundance, music by the band, and lots of people. All the boats about the lake were in service that afternoon. I sat in a buggy on the beach and watched the clumsy motions of the inexperienced boatmen. If a person is ever going to be awkward, the time will come when he or she gets into a rocking rowboat. So I found the spectacle immensely amusing. The Knights had two parties and the barbecue, all free, and Truckee paid for it.

This is my first experience in camp life, and to say I have enjoyed it seems a cold way of expressing myself. Rowing on the lake, fishing in Cold Stream, tramping over the hills, and riding in the stage, have divided the time and made it fly. When we reach home again it will not be necessary to tell our friends we have been camping; our noses will proclaim it to the world at large, and our increase in weight will bear testimony to the healthful climate about Donner Lake. M. C.

FACTS ABOUT POSTAGE STAMPS.

Billions of Them Used Annually—The Special Delivery Feature.

It is barely fifty years since this convenience was introduced into the United States. The stamp is a little older in England. When first introduced postage stamps were sold in solid sheets. Of course a great many were wasted in the effort to tear them apart when there were no perforations. Indeed, the loss and inconvenience was so great, *Kate Field's Washington* says, that the Government offered a liberal reward for a patent which would overcome the difficulty. The first machine submitted was one which cut the stamps nearly but not entirely apart. While the Postoffice Department was considering this machine the idea of perforating the sheets in rows each way was offered and promptly accepted. Nothing better has ever been sought. There was a time when better paper and mucilage was used, and when the printing was an improvement upon the present stamps, but since we have learned that a damp sponge is fully as good as the tongue in preparing the stamps for adhesion the quality of the materials used becomes of less importance.

The number of postage stamps used in a year is something enormous. For instance, the ordinary postal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1891, exclusive of the money order business, was $85,065,293 87. Of this $41,432,129 50 came from letter postage. The bulk of this is, of course, in 2-cent stamps, and it is safe to put the whole number of this denomination used at more than two billions per annum. The issuing of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers all belong to one of the divisions under the care of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. There is another division of the same bureau which looks after the registered letters, and still another which attends to the system for the special delivery of letters. The classification of mail matter belongs to this bureau, and it is with the Third Assistant Postmaster-General or his clerks that newspapers and periodicals have to quarrel over their rights to official entry as second-class matter.

A ten-cent special delivery stamp on a letter is supposed to keep it in constant motion from the time the letter is deposited in the main or branch postoffice until it is delivered to the addressee. There is liable to be a little delay in the starting of a letter when it is deposited in a letter box instead of a postoffice, but everything must make way for special delivery letters after they once get into the vicinity of a mailbag. The clerk hustles them out with the first mail leaving the office, and puts them on the outside of packages or in a bundle by themselves, so that the next official can see them at once. If the special delivery stamp is put on a package of second, third or fourth-class matter it has to be treated in a first-class manner—that is, it goes into a pouch instead of a sack, and is pushed through just as rapidly as a letter bearing the same stamp. Last year there were over two and a half millions of pieces sent by special delivery, and it is interesting to note that the average time consumed in the delivery of each parcel after it reached the postoffice of the addressee was only twenty minutes.

GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.

The Wonders Accomplished by Systems of Irrigation.

While the Sahara remains to-day as it was beyond the records of time, the American Desert is populous with an enterprising race; it is dotted with cities of marvelously rapid growth; it is gridironed with railways; its dry and arid surface has been watered into a richly productive soil, until we see here a garden-spot of the continent, rather than its Sahara. Not only have the savage tribes been conquered and exterminated, but nature herself has been subdued and overcome. Her small supply of timber has been remedied by the tearing of coal from her bosom. The water she denied to the plain she has been compelled to surrender from her mountains for equitable distribution by man's artificial means to the plains below. The energetic American settler on the Great Desert was not content, like the lazy and dreamy Egyptian, to watch a Nilometer a thousand years old to know when to look for the rise of his rivers; but, draining them at their sources in the mountains he stores their floods and doles their waters out through innumerable sluices and canals and ditches as the broad fields demand life-giving irrigation. And he goes on thus, year after year, building more drains and reclaiming more acres of his desert. The once guarded and fortified camping-spots of a generation ago he has turned into free cities which fear no foe and engage only in friendly rivalry and contention with one another.

All this has been accomplished within a little more than a generation. In less than a generation cities in that region have grown to greater population than cities of the Eastern States of the Nation which are 200 years old, and in some instances cities of the Plains, incorporated less than a decade ago, have a larger population than towns founded by the Puritans and by Penn a century since. It would be incredible, if the official figures did not establish the fact, that Denver, Col., for instance, incorporated in 1861, has a larger population than Albany, N. Y., founded in 1686, and nearly twice that of Trenton, N. J., incorporated in 1792, though founded forty years before. The town of Beatrice, Neb., is now just eleven years old, its population is 13,836, while Dover, N. H., was settled in 1623 and has now a population of only 12,790.

As a still more extraordinary development, one may cite the city of Wichita, Kansas, right in the heart of the desert plains, which, incorporated as recently as 1886, six years ago, has a population of 23,853, an actual valuation of $27,170,067 of property, a costly water system, twenty miles of electric street railways, nineteen banking institutions, is the converging point of no less than five steam railways, and is lighted by electricity. Colorado itself, in the heart of this great American desert, was admitted as a Territory only in 1861, as a State as late as 1876, and last year its property valuation was assessed for State tax purposes at $220,544,064. Such extraordinary illustrations of rapid development of a country are unparalleled in history, even in that of our Eastern States and cities.

The extraordinary development of this peculiar and interesting region is not yet written history. Indeed, the region is not thought old enough to be entitled to the dignity of historical record. The time to write it has not ripened; the material has not been collected; in fact, it is only beginning to be manufactured. I can only write solely in the hope that I may incite others to steps to preserve the facts of this development. I can only hope in this article to point out this rapid growth of a section of our country, partly as a stimulus to those who are making its prosperity, partly to excite thought as to the possibilities of the early future, to stimulate renewed energy in the same direction of intelligent development, but chiefly to urge the collection and preservation of this history now making.

The facts which I throw together without much method, though with some care, I have secured through newspaper clippings from current publications furnished me from time to time, and from officials of a number of cities of the Plains who have sympathized with my purpose in preparing this article. I am actuated to persevere in this by a former experience of a similar character. In *Harper's Magazine*, in 1886, I pointed out the grave dangers to our fishing interests, and thus led to an agitation which has resulted in establishing Fish Commissions in nearly every State. In this magazine in May, 1881, I pointed out the dangers to our oyster supply; and since then the oyster has been liberally legislated on, to the preservation of his natural beds. If, in like manner, I can stir up the authorities of even one State in the "dry, arid desert" region of the Great West to the preservation of its early historical records I shall have accomplished a good part of my purpose.—William F. G. Shanks, in Lippincott's.

Horse-Shoeing.

The eminent Professor of Bussey Institute, Harvard University, Dr. D. D. Slade, says on the subject of horse-shoeing:

"In regard to the horse's foot, it is a piece of the most beautiful mechanism in the animal kingdom.

"In preparing the foot for the shoe neither the sole nor the frog should be cut. They should be left in a state of nature. The superfluous growth will shell off as supplied by a new growth without the application of the knife. Blacksmiths like to cut the hoof and hollow it out neatly. It cuts so smoothly, so much like old cheese, that they seem to take pleasure in paring it down. It is an almost universal fault with blacksmiths to cut out the corners of the frog at the heel and thus destroy a very essential part of the foot. Another fault is rasping the outside of the hoof to make it look smooth. If kept clean it will maintain its own polish and smoothness. It should be rasped only below the nails to turn off the edges above the shoe. The nails should be driven within a month's growth of the foot, and old ones should be extracted before a new shoe is put on. The weight of shoes is a matter of consideration.

A Frenchman has made an estimate that an omnibus horse shod with two-pound shoes lifted on his feet in a day's work an aggregate of fifty-two tons. Shoes should be as light and simple as possible and be put on perfectly even, so that the foot should tread squarely on the ground. The shoe should be fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe. I would advocate applying a shoe hot for an instant, to find its bearings on the foot, but not to burn it into the hoof.

The fashion of wreaths as a table decoration is extending to wedding ornamentations. At luncheons and dinners the wreath scheme was at first a very light one, tiny circles being dropped around the cluster of wine glasses, but the effect was liked and the wreaths grew and multiplied. At a recent wedding the bridesmaids carried wreaths of pansies with their costumes of palest yellow chiffon, the bride herself discarding the conventional bouquet in favor of a beautiful circlet of white orchids and orange blossoms.

"What are you going to give up during Lent, Miss De Peyster?" asked young Higgins, boldly, and Miss De Peyster promptly answered: "I think I'll give up seeing you!"—Somerville Journal.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

ABNORMAL BREATHING.

We Should Breath Through the Nose and Not the Mouth.

Neither man nor animal breathes through the mouth normally. The only natural way for respiration and inspiration is through the nose. When we breathe through the nose, the cold, dry, impure, outward air is sufficiently warmed, supplied with watery vapor and freed from dust. When we breathe through the nose, smelling at the same time through our organ of smell, which assists respiration, we become aware of the presence of an injurious or of a generally abnormal mixture drawn in by the breath, and can then either correct so unfavorable an atmosphere or escape from it. Furthermore, only in the nose are found those fine arrangements which can prevent the entrance of injurious substances into the deeper respiratory organs (larynx and lungs) and thus stop the further advance of the hostile body (painful smoke, irritating dampness, thick dust, etc.), besides defying that which has already slyly effected an entrance. This is done by the so-called nasal reflex breathing, to which class belongs sneezing. If we breathe through the mouth the air is neither sufficiently warmed nor satisfactorily moistened, and laden with all its bad mixtures of dust of mineral, animal and vegetable origin, added to injurious gases, reaches the larynx, the air-tubes and the lungs.

Snoring is only the least among the evil consequences of breathing through the mouth. The swollen, sore, constantly chapped lips, bad condition of the front teeth and decay of the back ones, defective development of the sense of smell, frequent inflammation of the throat, attacks of fever, diphtheria and catarrh, and soreness of the larynx and lungs are consequences of breathing through the mouth which have been frequently observed. In children one often sees an habitual and peculiar weak or even stupid expression of countenance. It has also been found, through the experiments of different trustworthy observers, that there is a casual connection between stammering and breathing through the mouth. On the other hand, however, certain forms of nightmare and asthma are caused by breathing through the mouth. That infants are sometimes brought almost to death's door when prevented by a cold from breathing through the nose is a fact well known to physicians.

When a child or a grown person begins to breathe with the mouth open, there must exist some sufficient cause for the occurrence in the uppermost air passages. No one would voluntarily exchange the only healthy, comfortable manner of breathing through the nose for the burdensome and unhealthy breathing through the mouth. Let anyone attempt to breathe through the mouth for five minutes, instead of, as one is accustomed, through the nose, and he will soon be convinced that it is almost impossible. Almost of itself, that is, without muscular force, through the mere pressure of the air, the mouth closes and the original manner of breathing is resumed.

Whoever snores can, as a rule, no breathe through the nose. That it would be useless in such cases to desire to close the mouth mechanically is entirely comprehensible. Every mother, who frequently gives to her child the useless command "Close your mouth," is aware of this. Here it is better to seek, without delay, the advice of an experienced specialist, in order to determine the cause of this mouth-breathing. In the case of children in particular an unnecessary delay might prove fatal.

Now there are certainly cases in which the cause of this habit may be determined and the habit still remain. But these are the exceptions; as a rule normal breathing results as soon as the air enters the correct passages; if the snoring and breathing through the mouth returns as an evil habit, then and only then can mechanical means be used with advantage to stop this opening of the mouth.

The simplest and oldest of these is to place a band from the chin to the top of the head. This often suffices. As the mouth remains closed by pressure of the air, some of the mechanical appliances to produce this effect might be used. Sometimes it is even sufficient to place a piece of celluloid plate between the teeth, but one would not lightly decide to place a foreign substance in the mouth of a sleeper, particularly a restless child.

All of these apparatus must be put on every evening and worn over night, until the normal position of the lips and lower jaw is regained. But the most important thing is to remove the obstructions to normal breathing.—From the German of Dr. E. Bloch, in Schorer's Familienblatt (Berlin).

Carrier Pigeons in France.

Englishmen, it appears, enjoy in France a curious privilege, which is rigidly withheld from Germans and Belgians. It is that of flying carrier pigeons. This, however, as explained by Mr. Tegetmeier in his curious lecture on this subject, published in "The Journal of the United Service Institution," is on the strict condition that both the birds and the senders are English. In Belgium alone, according to this authority, there are 600,000 racing birds, which, in case of war, would be put at the disposal of the Government, and every one of these is a trained bird. They used, it is stated, to train them over the south of France, but that is now interdicted, and no bird from Belgium or Germany is allowed to be trained in France. The fear, of course, is that in the event of a war trained pigeons would be smuggled into the interior, and thus information could be carried out. Mr. Tegetmeier sees no difficulty in establishing "pigeon-lofts" for military purposes. There is a military pigeon-loft at Rome, another at the island of Magdalena, another at Cagliari and they practice on what is called the Cagliari Napoli line. The distance between these two places is 294 miles. They throw the birds from ships, and they have, we are assured, been known to do a distance of as much as 287 miles over the sea, at about thirty-one miles an hour.

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It is barely fifty years since the postal stamp was introduced into the United States.

WORKSHOP OF THE PLANET.

What the Great Mississippi Valley is Clearly Destined to Be.

One hundred years ago the pioneers from England, the advance guard of the great column of Anglo-Saxon migration that has during the interval marched to the Pacific, abolishing the frontier and conquering the desert, descended the western slopes of the Alleghanies into the Valley of the Ohio and disappeared in its solitudes. Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis were outposts of civilization, exposed to the brand and the tomahawk. A few log huts, trading stations and mission-houses were scattered along the crumbling banks of the rivers and in the profound depths of the forests. There were neither highways nor public conveyances; commerce, agriculture or manufactures; no schools, churches nor society; nothing but nature and its vicissitudes, the savage and his prey. From that unsurveyed wilderness, in less than a century, twenty-one States have been admitted into the Union, having an area of 800,000,000 acres, a population of more than 32,000,000 and wealth beyond measurement or computation. Sparsely inhabited, with rude and unscientific methods, its resources hardly touched, the States of the Mississippi Valley last year produced more than three-quarters of the sugar, coal, corn, iron, oats, wheat, cotton, tobacco, lead, hay, lumber, wool, pork, beef, horses and mules of the entire country, together with a large fraction of its gold and silver. Their internal commerce is already greater than all the foreign commerce of all the combined nations of the earth, says ex-Senator Ingalls in *Lippincott's*.

China supports four hundred million people upon an area smaller and less fertile. The civilization of Egypt, whose monuments have for forty centuries excited the awe and admiration of mankind, was nourished by the cultivation of less than ten thousand square miles in the narrow valley and delta of the Nile. The delta of the Rhine and the adjacent lands reclaimed from the Zuyder Zee, less than fifteen thousand square miles, has long sustained the United Kingdom of the Netherlands, and given to a dense population wealth, comfort and contentment. The delta of the Mississippi, below its junction with the Ohio, richer than the Nile or the Rhine, exceeds the combined area of Holland and Egypt, and is destined, under the stimulus of free labor and the incentives of self-government to build a fabric of society more opulent and enduring.

Add to this the inexhaustible alluvion of the streams above and the fertile prairies from which they descend, and the arithmetic of the past has no logarithms with which to compute the problems of the economic and commercial future of the West. It will be predominant in the development, not of this country alone, but of the hemisphere, and will give direction to the destinies of the human race. When its agricultural, mining and manufacturing resources are fully developed by steam and electricity the Mississippi Valley will support and enrich, without crowding, 500,000,000 people, and be not only the granary, but the workshop of the planet.

IS A NATURAL MARVEL.

The Big Lagoon Up Near the Mouth of the Klamath River.

On the northern coast of California, about thirty miles below the mouth of the Klamath River, is one of the most interesting natural formations to be found in this country, known as the Big Lagoon. Here the coast, which runs north and south up to this point, takes a sharp turn inland, bordered by very high hills, running to a distance of about three miles, then turning out again makes a sharp bay, almost V-shaped, and for ages past a sandbar has been washing itself up across the bay until the bar has raised up out of the water some ten to twelve feet, having a width of about one hundred feet and a length of four miles, reaching across the entire bay. This bar is in the shape of a roof. When there is a storm breakers will roll up the side of it, break over and roll down into the bay inside, and it is a novel sight to stand there and watch the waters, mountain high on one side and perfectly calm on the other, the line between the two at intervals hidden altogether. This bar is a sort of short cut and can be traversed on horseback. In a storm a horseman will one minute be high and dry on land, the next minute a large wave will roll up and running under the horse's feet to the depth of a foot or more, the rider will be for an instant four miles or so at sea on horseback with no land nearer than the high bluffs of the mountain in sight.

Moss agates may be found in abundance on the pebbly beach, and when the sun shines they glitter with dazzling brightness. The wild duck that frequents this part of the coast literally fills this island bay, and the passing hunter, should he take a shot at them, will raise such a cloud and such a quacking that he will think all the ducks of the earth have gathered there. Occasionally some wild beast, like a bear or panther, will be found crossing this bar, and the Indians have much sport when such a thing happens, the animal rarely escaping capture or death. Here the Digger Indians abound, living on the shell fish which they catch along the beach, seldom going over the ridge of hills to capture a deer, which are plentiful. The St. Louis *Star Sayings* thinks it would astonish a Harvard football man to come across this scene some bright morning at low tide and see the squaws and children playing lacrosse on the beach. They get so excited with their sport that they keep it up until the tide drives them from the beach, often staying there until they have to chase the ball down into the surf.

A Hole in the Wedding Gown.

At Bautzen, in Saxony, Germany, a bridal procession was starting to go to church when the dress of the bride caught on the knob of the door, which made a big rent in it. It was quickly mended, but the heart of the bride palpitated at the evil omen. Passing through the door of the church the dress again caught on a hook and a hole larger than the first was made. That was too much of a bad portent for the bride. She turned about abruptly and would not be held back. Neither her family nor the bridegroom was able to make an impression on her. She would not run into a life of bad luck with her eyes opened. Now the bereaved groom is looking for another mate.

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DEALERS IN IRON, STEEL, CUMBERland Coal, Wagon Lumber and Carriage Hardware. 709, 711, 713, 715 J street, Sacramento.

BUTLER CARRIAGE AND COUPE CO.

STAND AND OFFICE AT CENTRAL House, 820 K street. Telephone No. 329. Rates of hire, 25 cents per mile; $1 per hour. Orders promptly attended to at all hours of the day or night. S. W. BUTLER, Proprietor.

HARRY M. BOWMAN.

918 ELEVENTH STREET, M. L. WISE'S old stand. Practical Carriage Painter. Work and prices guaranteed to suit customers. Give me a call.

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UNDERTAKING PARLORS, 1017-1019 Fourth St., Sacramento. EMBALMING A SPECIALTY. GEORGE H CLARK, Funeral Director and County Coroner. Telephone No. 134.

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No. 513 J St., bet. Fifth and Sixth. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTment of Metallic and Wooden Caskets, Burial Cases, Coffins and Shrouds furnished. Coffin orders will receive prompt attention on short notice and at the lowest rates. Embalming a specialty. Office open day and night. Telephone No. 305.

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UNION LIVERY, FEED AND SALES STABLES, Railroad Street, East Auburn. BOARDING A SPECIALTY, AT REAsonable rates. W. H. HOUCHIN, Prop.

Meeting Notices.

SACRAMENTO LODGE, NO. 11, K. of P.—At the regular meeting MONDAY EVENING, August 22d, important amendments to the by-laws will come before the lodge for action. A good attendance of the members is earnestly requested. L. PIZER, C. C.
WM. HALE, K. of R. and S. 1t

MEMBERS OF EL DORADO Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their hall on MONDAY EVENING, August 22d, as amendment to by-laws will come up for final action. E. C. ROEDER, N. G.
B. SHEILS, Secretary. 1t*

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—REGULAR meeting of Columbus Chapter, U. D., will be held THIS MONDAY, August 22d, at 8 P. M. Sister chapters and visiting members of the order cordially invited to attend.
MARY GILLMAN DUNN, W. M.
MRS. BELLE STEPHENSON, Secretary. 1t*

General Notices.

SALESMEN CAN EARN $4 TO $24 A day selling to merchants our Cash Discount Checks. Steady work, commission or salary. Exclusive territory. Act quick. Send 2c. stamp for particulars. THE CINCINNATI DISCOUNT CHECK CO., Cincinnati, O. au17-6t

Wanted.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AT THE STATE HOUSE HOTEL, Tenth and K streets. au22-2t

WANTED—A GOOD, GENTEEL RESIdence of not less than seven or eight rooms; prefer below Twelfth and above Sixth; will take a lease; tenant is a good and careful one. Address C. M., this office.

WANTED — FURNISHED ROOM. ADdress, stating terms and locality, P. O. Box 198, Sacramento. au22-3t

CLOTHING SALES AGENT WANTED for Sacramento and vicinity; unprecedented opportunity to a man of pluck and push. Commissions yield $2,000 income to the right man in the right place. WANAMAKER & BROWN, Philadelphia, Pa. au20-5t*

HONORABLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES acquaintance of refined young lady or widow; object, matrimony. Address CLARANCE, care of RECORD-UNION. au19-3t*

WANTED—LADY OF BUSINESS ABILity to take charge of an office; furniture of office for sale. Address COSMOS, this office. au19-1w*

WANTED — TWO CARRIAGE PAINTers. Apply to BLUE, BELL & CO. Third street, between I and J.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF horses to pasture, on good green feed; terms, $3 per month. Apply on the ranch, about four blocks north of the Pioneer Mills, or at 1114 O street, Sacramento. au9-tf

WANTED—TWO GOOD, LIVE MEN FOR outside work; those who can furnish good reference; good compensation will be guaranteed. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. B. S. SMITH, 509 J street.

WANTED — PERSONS LOOKING FOR help of any kind, or sober and industrious men seeking employment can be satisfied by calling or addressing the "Intelligence," 1017 Second street, Sacramento. CHARLES R. MILLER, proprietor. ap4-6m

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.

LOST—LOCKET WITH INITIALS A. L. D. Finder will be rewarded by returning to this office. No questions asked. 1t*

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM COOK'S ranch, Riverside road, on Saturday night, a brown horse and open buggy. If the finder will return to 1234 J street he will be liberally rewarded. au22-3t*

CAME TO MY STABLE TO-DAY, AUgust 21st, on Seventh street, between K and L, one brown horse attached to a Dexter Queen side-bar buggy. Owner can have the property by paying damages. F. S. SMITH. 1t*

To Let or Rent.

1700 N STREET — FLAT OF FIVE large rooms, all modern improvements; newly painted and papered; rent, $16; use of barn if desired. au22-3t*

TO LET—A HOUSE AT 1417 EIGHTeenth street. Also one at 329 P street. Inquire at northwest corner Fourth and P streets. au20-3t*

HOUSES TO LET FOR $5, $8, $12, $16, $21, $23. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 317 J street. au18-7t*

TO LEASE—THE INTERNATIONAL HOtel of Sacramento. Apply to CHAS. E. WRIGHT, at the hotel.

FOR RENT—A FARM WITHIN 2½ MILES of Auburn, through which the railroad runs; nearly 100 acres cleared land; 20 in vineyard; fine spring water; plenty of free water for a large garden; good house and all farming implements necessary to work the place; will be rented on low terms to the right kind of a man. Apply at this office.

For Sale.

HORSES FOR SALE—TWO VERY GENtle ones; woman or child can drive them. Apply at 811 C street. au22-8t*

FOR SALE — A SOUND, PERFECTLY gentle ladies' driving horse; a pet, safe, intelligent and a bargain, owing to illness of owner. Address F, this office.

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 TRADE—LOT 80x160. Inquire on the premises, 2400 Q street. au17-6t*

FOR SALE—A FOUR-YEAR-OLD HORSE, suitable for lady's phaeton or buggy. Apply 2014 K street. au16-6t*

FOR SALE—THE FINE LOT NORTHeast corner Sixteenth and P streets, 80x80, suitable for a store or two cottages; will rent for $60 per month. Also, the fine lot 30x80, L street, between Front and Second; high grade; will be sold cheap. Apply to N. J. TOLL, 1010 Fourth street, between J and K. au9-tf

FOR SALE — TWENTY-POUND FRUIT boxes at the CAPITAL PACKING COMPANY'S, Eleventh and B streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD TOP BUGGY, California make. Inquire at this office.

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.

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HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, COAL, POWDER,

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