# HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

of the Crown, and the post freed from all religious disability. [Cheers.] Then comes a clause providing for a full revolution of the executive power from the sovereign upon the Viceroy. Then comes an important provision for an appropriation for an Executive Committee by the Privy Council of Ireland. We propose to make this Executive Council, for ordinary affairs of the Cabinet, Viceroy.

"It appeared to us highly inconvenient to alter the numbers of the legislative assembly. We therefore leave the number at 103, and fix the term at five years."

Next, as to the legislative council, Gladstone said they came to the conclusion that a nominated council would be a weak council, and therefore proposed to elect the council. "How do we differentiate this council for the popular Assembly? We propose to fix the number at forty-eight, with an eight years' term of office, the term of the popular assembly being lesser. The bill must include a provision for meeting what is called a deadlock. In case where a bill is adopted by the assembly more than once, and where there is an interval of two years between the two adoptions, or a dissolution of Parliament, then upon its second adoption the two assemblies may be required to meet and the fate of the bill is to be decided in joint assembly. [Cheers.] Next, all appeals shall lie to the Privy Council alone, not to the Council and Lords. The Privy Council may try the invalidity of any Irish act."

Other clauses provide for the security of emoluments of existing judges and officers generally. Then there is a clause intended to correspond with the colonial validity law, the effect of which is that if the Irish Legislature should pass any act in any way contrary to acts of the Imperial Parliament, such laws shall be good except in so far as it is contrary to an Imperial enactment.

"Two Exchequer Judges shall be appointed under authority of the crown, mainly for financial business. Beside the Exchequer Judges, it provides for six years that all judges shall be appointed as now. We do not reserve for the Imperial Parliament the power to fix emoluments. These will be fixed in Ireland, and the effect will be to establish joint control of these appointments.

"The month of September is probably the most convenient month for the Assembly to meet. Therefore a clause providing that it shall meet on the first Tuesday in September. [Prolonged Irish cheers.] We propose a gradual reduction and ultimate dissolution or disappearance of the constabulary force with the discharge of every obligation toward them, in such a way as will not adversely affect the interests of that honorable force. During the period of transition they are to be under the control of the Viceroy. It is contemplated that they will be replaced by a force owing its existence to Irish authorities in local areas.

"On the important subject of the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, there are strong arguments which may be alleged in defense of the proposition. Although I do not at all admit that parliamentary supremacy depends upon the retention of Irish members, I yet quite admit that the retention of members has great practical importance, because it exhibits supremacy in a manner intelligible to the people. Beside, it gives Ireland full voice in all Parliament matters. ["Hear! hear!"]

"The British budgets will more or less influence Irish pecuniary balances. It is therefore desirable, for the purpose of mitigating any inconvenience which might thence arise, that Ireland should have something to say about the British budgets. I know no argument against the retention of Irish members at Westminster. Their retention involves two points: First, as to members, and secondly, as to the voting power. Now, as to the first question, that of numbers, the population of Great Britain has increased, while Ireland diminished, and has now reached a point that, whereas formerly entitled to 103 members, it would, according to the same ratio, now have eighty. I imply that representation in the House from Ireland would be composed of eighty Irish gentlemen.

"Now comes a great difficulty. What voting power are the eighty members to have? Ireland is to be represented here fully; that is my first postulate. My second postulate is that Ireland is to be invested with separate powers, subject, no doubt, to imperial authority, yet still with separate powers over Irish affairs. Then the question before us is that she now votes so strongly upon matters purely British. There is reason both ways. We cannot find absolutely an accurate line of cleavage between questions that are imperial and those that are Irish. Unless the Irish members are allowed to vote on all British questions, they must have too little or too much. We do not see the possibility of excluding them from one of the highest and most important functions of the House. That is a determining composition of executive power. I do not see it possible to exclude Irish members from voting on a great subject for want of confidence. Next, unless the Irish members vote on all questions, you break parliamentary tradition.

"Now come reasons against universal voting powers. It would be a great anomaly if these eighty Irish members should come here continually to intervene in questions purely and absolutely British. The whole subject is full of thorns and brambles, but our object is the autonomy and self-government of Ireland in all matters properly Irish. The Irish people certainly did not raise the difficulty of retention of Irish members in the House. This is a secondary matter in their eyes, and ought not to interfere with the principal aim. In the face of a feeling of uncertainty over questions of the retention of the Irish members, we have affixed to the paragraph concerning the questions, the words 'Excepting and until Parliament shall determine coming financial legislation.'

I wish to supply a keynote to the financial part of legislation. The keynote is to be found in the provision that there is to be one system of legislation for all kingdoms as far as external things are concerned. It guided us to the conclusion to which we arrived of unity in commercial legislation for three kingdoms. This includes customs and the exercise of the duties of postoffice and telegraphs. By adopting this keynote we can attain to the most valuable results, and will be likely to avoid the elapsing of agents of the Imperial and agents of the Irish Government. We can make under cover of this proposal, a larger and more liberal transfer to Ireland in the management of her own affairs than we could make if we proceeded on any other principles. We hope to escape in this way all collection in the interior of Ireland of any revenue whatever by Imperial authority.

"A principle to which we are bound to give effect in Ireland is: Ireland has to bear a fair share of imperial expenditure. ["Hear! Hear!"] There are three modes in which this may be attained. The first method is to lump the sum payment adopted in 1886. Another method, is what may simply be described as a method of quotata, but the third method, which one we adopt, is that of deducting from Irish revenues the amount due England. We provide that the revenue levied in Ireland shall be a revenue really belonging to Ireland; that is, a revenue from goods consumed in Ireland. With customs, there is a large debt due from Ireland to this country. I do not know what the House consider the right amount due to England, as judgments might fluctuate. But the amount is £2,430,000 yearly, and £60,000 allowed for collection, leaves £2,370,000 net. Through rates of excise, and post and telegraph, the rates will be a fixed amount. The authority and whole control over them will be absolutely in the hands of Irish officers.

"We are assured we shall obtain from Ireland a fair share of assistance in a great imperial emergency. I, myself, am bound to say I think there is very little fear from trusting the patriotism and liberality of an Irish Legislature. [Opposition cries of oh! oh! and cheers from members of the Government benches.] Stinginess was never a vice of the Irish people, and if we look forward very much I am afraid her suffering will be due to generous extravagances rather than meanness.

"When we come to a state of war, we have to look to three sources: customs, excise and income tax. With regard to customs, we propose to leave them in our hands, so there can be no difficulty in adapting contributions so far as customs are concerned. With regard to excise, we have in view a proposition to retain a considerable control in our hands, which will enable Great Britain to make sure of having aid from Ireland, if she thinks such provision necessary.

"The Irish balance-sheet stands thus: On the credit side would appear excise, £3,220,000, while the taxation which goes over stamps, income tax and excise license, which are £1,495,000; postal revenue, £740,000; crown lands, £65,000; miscellaneous, £140,000—making a total of £5,660,000. On the other side, Ireland taxes over the whole civil charges, with the exception of constabulary charges, £3,110,000; inland revenues, £160,000, and postal service, £790,000. We propose that Ireland shall take part of the constabulary charges, amounting to £1,000,000. This would bring the Irish charges to £5,160,000. We propose that she shall receive against that items I have put to her credit, amounting to £5,660,000. Thus she will have a clear surplus of £500,000 with which to start on her mission. It will not release the House from the painful consideration of details which it pursued of unexampled patience. I tried to convey the fundamental conception and spirit of the scheme.

"Ireland ever since 1886, if not before, but unequivocally and nationally since, has abandoned the whole argument perhaps she was entitled to make on the subject of union. She asked you to save for yourselves every imperial power. In return she asked you only the management of her own affairs, which reason and justice I hope will soon move this nation to say soon shall be awarded her. If this is to be the end of the matter, I think dispassioned men would say the sooner ended the better. The sooner we stamp the seal which will efface all former animosities and open an era of peace and good will the better. But a matter which human vision is hardly equal to penetrating would be misery for me if I had foregone or omitted in the closing years of my life any measures possible for me to take toward upholding and promoting a cause which I believe to be a cause not of one party or one nation, but of all parties and all nations. To these nations with the last opportunities, under a living union for power and happiness, to these nations I say: Let me entreat you, if it be my last breath I would so entreat you, to let the dead bury the dead, and cast behind you former recollections of bygone evils; cherish love and sustain one another through all vicissitudes of human affairs in times that are to come. [Prolonged Liberal cheers.]

When the cheering died out Sir Edward Clarke, Attorney-General in Salisbury's administration, congratulated Gladstone on the magnificent physical effort which he had just made, and then proceeded to enlarge on the proposals of the bill. He dwelt with particular severity upon the absence of any provisions which would remove the objections of the people of Ulster to home rule, and then went on to declare that the bill as outlined would not satisfy even the Nationalists.

Thomas Newlin, anti-Parnellite, declared the provisions of the bill, on the whole, better than those of the bill of 1886.

Gladstone, in answer to Sir Edward Clarke, said the land question was reserved to the imperial Parliament for three years.

The members then trooped out into the lobbies, where the speech was informally discussed with great animation. The Gladstonion Liberals were disposed to regard it as a conciliatory, well-balanced and peace-making measure, and seemed to be hopeful as to the second reading. The anti-Parnellite members, while guarded in their utterances, favored the bill as a whole, and were especially well pleased with the financial arrangements, concerning which there had been apprehensions. All that the Tories would say for the new bill was that it was more sagacious and better drawn than that of 1886. The Liberal-Unionists would not make even this favorable admission, and are declaring everywhere that it will never reach the committee stage in the House of Commons.

Meantime, in the House, Colonel Saunderson was speaking vehemently against any and every plan of home rule. Without uttering a distinct threat, he would say merely that unless the whole country was blind it could not ignore the demonstration of the Ulster Unionists last summer.

On motion of Saunderson debate then adjourned.

Among the distinguished auditors in the House were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Duke of Teck.

On the table lay the Premier's familiar lozenge pot—an item of all his long speeches. The presence of a lamp to aid his failing sight added pathos to the scene. Gladstone started off in a slow, measured voice, but his voice, though fine at the start, weakened manifestly. He recovered his voice somewhat during the peroration, which was remarkably fine and impressive. At the conclusion of his speech, which lasted for over two hours, Gladstone was overwhelmed with congratulations. Throughout the time Mr. Gladstone was speaking Balfour, Goschen, Chapin, Bartlett and other prominent members of the opposition listened intently and took copious notes. Lord Churchill sat on the front of the opposition bench, stroking his beard incessantly.

Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, in conversation with Gladstone's secretary, declared the entire speech matchless and the peroration the most beautiful in pathos he had ever heard.

PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The *Daily News* says: The double chamber arrangement is infinitely better than the proposal of 1886. The retention of Irish members at Westminster is most likely the part of the bill to excite keen resistance. As a whole, the bill is so cautious and moderate that it will probably convert many of the moderate.

The *Times* says: Those whom Gladstone failed to convince in 1886 will not be converted now by a less powerful and less persuasive appeal. The case presented abounded with ingenious plausibilities, yet it produced an impression of profound disappointment. The most indulgent will fail to discern the faintest sign of finality in the scheme, and his omission of any reference to the land question until questioned on the subject indicates plainly how he has artificially restricted his view. The proposed upper council is an exceedingly doubtful protection for the minority.

The *Times* denounces the retention of Irish members at Westminster.

The *Daily Chronicle* says: The retention of Irish members at Westminster is, according to our judgment, one of the important features that makes the home rule bill acceptable to both England and Ireland.

## NOT THAT KIND.

### A Tramp Who Was Insulted by Being Told to Work.

About half-past 6 o'clock on Sunday evening as John Stack, a well-known mechanic, was walking up K street he was stopped near the corner of Eighth by a burly tramp who asked him for money.

Stack told the man he had to work for his money and suggested that the other fellow had better do likewise.

The stranger thereupon hit Stack a powerful blow with some sort of weapon, knocking him down and bruising his face in a most painful manner. He then hastened away in the dark before Stack could call assistance.

## AMUSEMENTS.

A crowded house at the Opera-house last evening witnessed the production of the sensational play, "Shadows of a Great City," by Dailey's New York Stock Company. There were 250 retail clerks with escorts in the body of the house, the occasion being a species of demonstration by them. The play is very handsomely mounted, four wholly new scenes being shown, one of them a double revolving and sliding set. The stage is a bit too small to give this beautiful scene full effect, for it throws Hell Gate and Blackwell's Island close together. But stage license and the courtesy of an audience must permit this. Manager Todd says that this morning work begins on an annex to the stage on the south for a large scene-room, which will hereafter permit complete clearance of the stage so that disappearing sets can be taken entirely off and give place to the new scene as it comes on. Miss Nannary, the new leading lady, appeared to good advantage. She is an excellent reader, gives her lines with deep feeling, and is evidently a practiced and certainly natural actress. She was complimented by hearty applause. Jennie Calef was at her best in a low comedy role, and Mr. Waldron also acquitted himself excellently in a comedy line. Mr. Hallet proved his versatile capacity by taking a comedy part in which only a capable man can succeed. Mr. Hess had the role of the piotter and trickster, and Mr. Snow that of the hero, both doing thoroughly good work. But the latter forgets that, after a lapse of fifteen years in the story of the play, he cannot afford to reappear as youthful as in the first act. If he assumes the Tom of the prologue to be 25, then the Tom of the third act must be 40, and he should make it up accordingly. The piece was well received. It is a sensational tale, but by no means an improbable one—indeed, the day's news record frequently reveals as sensational stories in real life. The play will run through the week.

At the Metropolitan Theater next Saturday afternoon and night the spectacular burlesque, trick specialty and mirthful "Spider and Fly" combination. The company is induced to come here only on a guarantee, which Manager Todd has conceded. The piece is wholly different from that played here a year or two ago. It is now a double company of sixty people, with thirty changes of beautiful and trick scenery, a full ballet, and costumes which, with the scenery, Mr. Leavitt insists involved an expenditure of $30,000. In the company is Jaguarina, the famous queen of the sword; Zarmo, the upside-down juggler; Mauritias and Ravel, champion pantomimists and grotesques; Black and Rice, lyric artists; Clara Neumann and Elsie Sorocco, premiers in ballet; Kenny, a noted London low comedian and balladist; the Putnam twin sisters, dancers and singers; Hilda Thomas, soprano vocalist; Edward Webb, low comedian; Fanny Putnam, balladist, and Rose Newman, eccentric dancer. The spectacle is represented as rich in beautiful tableaux, dazzling scenic effects, clown tricks, grotesque acts, dances, burlesque, and in sword exercises by Jaguarina, who met and defeated Sergeant Davis of the Second United States Cavalry in a mounted contest with broadswords in 1887 in San Francisco, and created a great sensation by her twenty-one attacks and resistance of assaults.

The scene-room and large dressing-rooms, formerly annexes to the Metropolitan Theater stage on the west and which were cut off some three years ago, are about to be restored to the stage area, which will render the theater more attractive and comfortable to actors and much improve stage work at that beautiful theater.

At the Congregational Church, on Friday evening, will be given a musical and literary entertainment. The programme will consist of tableaux, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, etc.

The heart party advertised for this evening will not take place until Saturday evening next, at Castle Hall.

Floral quarrel party and dance by the ladies of Sumner Corps at Grangers' Hall on Thursday evening.

The Military Club party announced for the 24th of this month has been postponed until March 10th.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. W. F. Knox, Jr., is visiting Oakland friends.

N. M. Orr of Stockton is registered at the Golden Eagle.

A. H. Rose, the Colusa farmer, came to the city yesterday.

Sam Gamble, the well-known horseman, is in the city.

Ex-United States Senator Fair is up from San Francisco.

George P. Yoerk is back again from the blizzard-stricken East.

I. De Turk, the Sonoma viticulturist, is at the Golden Eagle Hotel.

George E. Duden is confined to his suburban home with rheumatism.

Mrs. Miriam O. Smith of Westfield, N. Y., is visiting Mrs. J. Frank Clark.

J. A. Sheehan of the *News*, who had been quite ill, is able to be out again.

Mrs. H. C. Hall of Oakland is visiting her parents, General and Mrs. Cosby.

Alexander Badlam and lawyer Joseph Naphthaly came up from San Francisco last night.

John F. Kidder, Superintendent of the Nevada County Narrow-Gauge Railroad, is in the city.

The engagement is announced of Miss Minnie Elliott of Oakland and Kent Seymour of this city.

John Neal, who resides near Placerville, on Sunday celebrated his eightieth birthday anniversary.

Miss Alice Robertson of San Francisco, the well-known story-writer, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Olive, in this city.

The Misses Upson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Belden at their Gough-street residence, San Francisco.

Misses Vera Callaghan and Jo Sheehy, who have been the guests of Miss Tyrrell, will return to San Francisco to-day.

A. J. Frazer of Chico has been visiting the Capital, as also is D. M. Reavis, the well-known farmer and horse-breeder of that place.

George T. Bromley, who was the pioneer conductor on the Folsom Railroad, back in 1856, is the guest of his old friend, Ben Welch.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gale of San Francisco, formerly of this city, have had their home darkened by the angel of death, the victim being their infant child.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ricka Edelmuth, niece of Mr. and Mrs. A. Dennery of this city, to Fred Freeman, a prominent merchant of Red Lodge, Mont.

At the residence of Mrs. Clark Crocker, in San Francisco, an enjoyable tea was given on Saturday afternoon, which was followed by a dance in the evening. Mrs. Crocker was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Van Fleet, Mrs. Green, Mrs. H. J. Crocker, Misses Upson, Miss Perrin, Miss Breeze, Miss Catherwood, Miss Deming, Miss Hillyer and Miss McKinstry.

John P. McManus and Mrs. Lulu Gleeson of this city were united in marriage last evening. The ceremony took place at the Cathedral, Rev. Father Grace officiating, and Patrick Haley and wife acting as groomsman and bridesmaid. A large number of friends of the contracting couple witnessed the ceremony, after which the party repaired to 1105 I street, where a reception and banquet followed.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: G. S. Chaffino, Chicago; S. W. Borug, Adam Riehl, Charles W. Fay, H. K. Robin, Gus Lion, D. C. Barley, James W. Rea, J. E. Richards, San Jose; A. H. Rose, Colusa; T. P. Britton, E. M. Peter and wife, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa; I. N. Hibbard, R. L. Ulse, Port Costa; N. M. Orr, Stockton; E. De Pue, James G. Fair, William F. Falkenburg, City; W. B. English, Oakland; M. L. Berry, Manager Spider and Fly Company; A. B. Bowers, B. M. Kinne, William McDonald, C. H. Crocker, C. M. Goodall, L. H. Turner, Joseph Naphtaly, Percy Goldstone, Alex Badlam, W. H. Harrison, W. B. George, T. Williams, S. P. Young, San Francisco.

## WORMY FIGURES, THESE.

### There Should be 50,000 Angle Worms to Every Fertile Acre.

A leading authority of the United States Agricultural Department at Washington is responsible for the assertion that there should be at least 50,000 angle worms to every acre of fertile farm land.

One of the wonders of the worm world is nematoxis eocena, a creature that eats ice with as much avidity as the silk worm does mulberry or osage orange leaves. Professor Pintori, a Smithsonian Institution authority of a few years ago, believes that these ice-eating wonders will finally (on account of their rapid increase in the Arctic regions) gnaw through the icebergs and make a trip to the pole an easy task.

The earth worms of Cape Colony, South Africa, specimens of which may be seen in any well-regulated American college museum, have a maximum length of 6 feet 5 inches, and are thick accordingly. When Mr. Meer and the other Dutch explorers first visited the Good Hope regions these slimy creatures were a regular article of diet.

In China there is a kind of worm that regularly falls a prey to a species of parasitic fungus. In the course of time the fungus pervades the poor worm's entire anatomical structure, converting him into a woody fiber, in which state he is esteemed as being a valuable medicine.

New Zealand, Australia, the Samoan and the Solomon Islands, as well as portions of the Hawaiian group, are the homes of various specimens of worms with thick, heavy bodies, and with a well-defined neck connecting the body with a head that is a startling reminder of that of a monkey. In the Sandwich Islands they are called "me-talu-ki," which means "creeper with a child's head." An old New Zealand legend says that at one time they were of immense proportions and threatened the extinction of all human life upon the island.

Mark Twain is fond of cats, and has one name Satan and another called Sin.


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We have afforded numerous opportunities for money-saving to our customers, but this week we exceed all previous efforts. Stylish Jackets, Cloaks, etc., far below cost.

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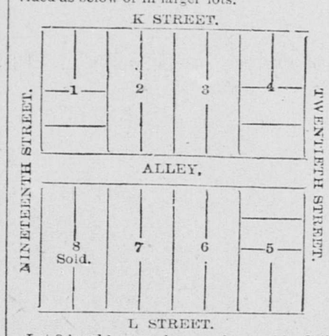


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NOTICE OF THE SALE OF BONDS

—OF—

Anaheim Irrigation District.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL the 27TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1893, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Directors of the Anaheim Irrigation District, in the County of Orange, State of California, at their office, in the City of Anaheim, county and State aforesaid, for the purchase of $300,000 of the issue of the bonds of said district, which said bonds were issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, known as the "Wright Act," as amended by an Act approved March 29, 1891, the entire issue thereof consisting of eleven hundred bonds of the par value of $500 each, and five hundred bonds of the par value of $100 each, dated ——— and payable in ten series, as provided in said Act, interest and principal payable at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. Said proposals should be addressed to said board and indorsed "Proposals for Purchase of Bonds," and will be opened by said board on the day and hour above mentioned, and the purchase awarded to the highest bidder; but the board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Said proposals to be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of said board, in the amount of 2 per cent. of each and all bids.

By order of said board.

B. V. GARWOOD, Secretary.

Dated January 3, 1893. ja6-20t

The time for receiving and opening bids is hereby extended to FEBRUARY 3, 1893.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ja28-td B. V. GARWOOD, Secretary.

The time for receiving and opening bids is hereby extended to FEBRUARY 14, 1893.

By order of the Board of Directors.

fe4-td B. V. GARWOOD, Secretary.

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Meeting Notices.

STATED MEETING OF CONCORD Lodge, No. 117, F. and A. M., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 14th, 7:30. Visiting brothers cordially invited. [14] LOUIS C. SCHINDLER, W. M.

FAIR OAKS CORPS.—REGULAR MEETing THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.

INEZ FICKS, President.

EMMA C. WATSON, Secretary. 1t*

SHAREHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co. that their annual meeting for the election of Directors was postponed, and that said meeting will be held on Thursday, the 23d day of February, 1893, at the banking-house in Sacramento, Cal. FRANK MILLER, Cashier.

January 23, 1893.

General Notices.

A FLORAL QUARREL PARTY AND dance, given by the ladies of Sumner Corps, at Grangers' Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, February 16, 1893. fe14-3t*

CUT THIS OUT.—NEW POCKET ATLAS; latest census and new maps. BOOKSTORE, 525 J street. 1t

NOTICE.—THE OFFICE OF THE TRUSTee of George W. Chesley & Co. is removed to 211 Pine street, San Francisco. All remittances and letters to be addressed accordingly. L. ELKUS, Trustee for George W. Chesley & Co. fe5-6t

NOVELS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXchanged at reduced prices. 603 K street.

SACRAMENTO SCHOOL OF SHORThand and Typewriting. Business men in need of first-class stenographers can be supplied at the school, Eighth and J streets. Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. MISSES BURNS & O'NEIL.

Wanted.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY TO DR. BRIGGS, 214 J street, between 10:30 A. M. and 12 M., or 2 and 4 P. M. fe14-3t*

LADY AND GENTLEMAN AGENTS AT GREGORY'S, over the Postoffice; the best inducements ever offered in Sacramento; can easily make $2 50 per day. Call at once. 14-3t*

TO PRINTERS—A STEADY, RELIABLE, all-round printer wanted; must do good job work; to right man steady employment will be given. Apply to J. F. LINTHICUM, Red Bluff, Cal. fe13-6t*

WANTED—POSITION OPEN TO A GOOD business man. Address M. BOHNET, 339 Sutter street, Stockton, Cal. fe11-4t*

SERVICES OF TEACHER IN SPANISH desired; lady preferred. Address TEACHER, this office. fe11-3t*

RELIABLE JAPANESE WANTS SITUAtion as cook or housework; city or country. Address FRANK, Japanese Mission, 903 D street. fe5-1w*

HAY WANTED—I WANT 100 TONS OF good hay, which I want to pay for in building lumber. Address J. W. ESTES, Diamond Springs, Cal. fe5-6t

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a stallion on shares or by the month. Address A. D. OAKLEY, six miles south of Folsom. Also, some trotting-bred, brood-mares and draft mares and horses for sale. A. D. OAKLEY. fe7-1m

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR kitchen work. Apply at 826 K street. ja26-tf

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 K. MILLER, Proprietor.

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.

WE OFFER TO GENERAL AGENTS and canvassers exclusive territory, free newspaper advertising, a chance to deliver goods before paying for them, immense profits and a permanent business. Address CONSOLIDATED, Lynn, Mass. TfS

Lost—Found.

STOLEN FROM MY PLACE OF BUSIness, a package of bills, one of which was receipted. I hereby warn any person or persons against trying to collect or negotiate for sale of same. [fe11-3t*] H. M. BERNARD.

To Let or Rent.

TO LET—AN UPPER FLAT OF SIX good, sunny rooms, dining-room and kitchen; rent, $15. Apply at the premises, 1021 Fourth street. fe14-2w*

$15 TO LET—FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS, 626 I street, corner Seventh. Inquire at 914 Seventh street.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; no children. 719½ J street. fe10-1w*

TO LET—DESIRABLE ALLEY HOUSE, in rear of 1313 K street; cheap. Apply 719 L street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A WELL LOCATED REStaurant, confectionary and ice cream parlor, with paying run of custom, for $1,600. Apply to STROBEL, 317 J street. fe10-6t*

FOR SALE—TEN SHARES OF SACRAmento Packing and Drying Company's stock. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 317 J street. fe9-6t*

FOR SALE—A NEW YORK COLBY PIANO for sale cheap on easy terms. Call at 511 J street up stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—POSITIVELY THE best saloon in Sacramento. Address R. M., 40 this office.

100 TONS OF GOOD OAT HAY FOR sale cheap. Inquire of S. H. FARLEY, corner Twelfth and F streets.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES OF THE FAmous Pratt Grant, in Butte County; positively a bargain for either fruit or grain; three miles from railroad; all level. Write to W. J. COSTAR, Chico, Cal., for particulars.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Good Agricultural Land for $10 to $20 per Acre.

The Pacific Improvement Company has recently purchased twelve thousand acres of land in the heart of Tehama County, for the purpose of promoting subdivision and settlement. This land embraces lands from first-class Sacramento Valley agricultural land, to land of fair average quality, and is offered at from $10 to $20 per acre, in subdivisions of 40, 80, 120, 160 and 320 acres.

The terms upon which these lands are offered are especially attractive. They will be sold in subdivisions, as above indicated, by the payment of interest only for three years, at which time the purchaser can begin the payment of principal by paying the first of five equal annual installments. Thus no part of the principal is to be paid for three years, and then the purchaser is to have five years in which to pay five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, making payments extending over a period of eight years. Intending purchasers are assured that this is an opportunity to purchase land of fair average quality at $10 per acre, and good agricultural land at $20 an acre, with other grades of land at prices to correspond between these figures.

The assertion is frequently made that good lands, suitable for general farming, and especially adapted for fruit growing, cannot be had in California for less than from $60 to $100 an acre. An examination of the land subject of this advertisement will prove to home-seekers that this is an opportunity for the purchase of good agricultural land at $20 an acre, and for qualities grading down to fair agricultural land at $10 an acre, on terms of payment which should make the disposition of these lands to actual settlers a result easy of accomplishment.

The primary object of the purchase of this body of land was the breaking up of a large holding for the purpose of promoting its settlement in smaller quantities and its devotion to diligent husbandry.

For further particulars, call upon or address WM. H. MILLS, Land Agent of the C. P. R. R., Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

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