LOCAL WEATHER CHANGES.

Signs of Approaching Storms at Sacramento.

How Their Coming May be Known Beforehand—Interesting Article on the Subject.

In the last monthly bulletin issued by Director Barwick of the State Weather Service appears the following article, prepared by authority of the Chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington, D. C.:

A storm of any degree of severity need not be looked for, anticipated, or expected, unless brisk to high southerly or southeasterly winds blow at the rate of from twenty to thirty miles per hour, and the clouds move from the southeast, accompanied by a falling barometer. The storm will last as long as the clouds move from the southeast. When the cloud movement veers to the south the weather becomes showery, while the wind's direction may still remain in the southeast. When the clouds begin moving from the southwest, the storm is practically over and clearing or cessation of rain may be looked for. The wind's direction follows the cloud movement slowly, lagging behind several hours; that is, the cloud movement veers to the south and southwest before the wind does.

The approach of a storm here, as elsewhere, is usually preceded from twelve to twenty-four and sometimes thirty-six hours by cirrus clouds. If the storm center moves from the northwest in a southerly direction, then the cirrus clouds soon form into cirro-stratus, and very frequently before the approaching storm affects the barometer.

The wind is usually from the north during the day and from the south at night, and as the storm approaches the wind will remain in the south, increasing in velocity, and at the same time the moisture in the atmosphere will very perceptibly increase. If the storm is one of severity the clouds will begin moving rapidly from the southeast, descending toward the earth's surface until they are quite low, forming "scud" clouds, from which precipitation soon begins. This generally follows in from eighteen to thirty-six hours after the first cirrus clouds make their appearance. At times cirrus and cirro-stratus clouds may form and give every indication of rain, but unless brisk to high southeasterly winds blow, no rain of any account need be looked for. A storm center to the north of California passing eastward will cause clouds to form and the barometer to fall, with fresh to brisk southerly winds blowing, but if the clouds move from the southwest, the observer can safely predict but little rain will be precipitated, unless the clouds change their course and move from the southeast.

These are the general signs and indications of our severe winter storms. In the beginning of the rainy season in September and October, as well as at the end, in May and June, these signs or indications are not always to be relied upon, unless the barometer falls rapidly and to quite a low point. Even then it sometimes ends in wind, with little if any precipitation, especially if the barometer begins to rise rapidly. Generally speaking, in September and May, when threatening weather appears and clouds hover over the Sierra Nevada Mountains and move down upon the valley from a northeast direction, slight local showers may be predicted without fail.

Hailstorms, with thunder and lightning, usually pass from the southwest to the northeast, while the wind's direction will be fresh from the southeast. Occasionally thunder is heard and lightning seen in the north, northeast, east, and southeast, with heavy banks of cumulo-stratus clouds or thunder-heads hovering over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. As a general thing these storms are local and confined to the region in which they form. A great many times lightning will be seen, but no thunder heard. At such times these thunder-head clouds will be from 40° to 50° above the horizon.

It is at the closing of the rainy season, in March, April and May, and that beginning of the rainy season, in September, October and November, that thunder and lightning storms are the most numerous and of a much heavier variety. In the sixteen years this station has been established (July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1893), there have been recorded fifty-seven electrical storms, including those where sheet lightning was seen at a great distance from the station and no thunder heard. Of those which passed over this station and gave heavy hail and rain with vivid lightning and loud thunder, thirty occurred in the months of March, April and May, as follows: Nine in March, eight in April and thirteen in May. In the months of September, October and November sixteen were observed, as follows: Ten in September, four in October and two in November, leaving the remaining eleven to be distributed among the other six months of the year, as follows: Two in January, one in February, three in June, three in July, one in August and one in December.

There is occasionally a cold, drizzling rain when the wind is blowing from four to six and eight miles an hour from the north, but invariably on such occasions the clouds will be noticed moving from a southerly and generally southeasterly direction. The records show that the greater number of our thunder and lightning storms in May and September move from the southwest toward the northeast, and from the southeast toward the northwest. Those from the southwest are usually accompanied by surface winds from the southeast, and those storms which pass from the southeast toward the northwest have surface winds from some northerly quarter; that is, electrical storms are accompanied by surface winds blowing in an opposite direction to that from which the storm is traveling, especially those which come from the southeast and pass to the northwest.

THE HEAVY WEIGHT RACE.

A Large Audience at the Swimming Baths Disappointed.

A large crowd assembled at the swimming baths last night to witness the heavy-weight championship race, but all the fat men but Halley and Jenny melted from their view and did not put in an appearance, greatly to the disappointment of the audience, so there was no race.

In justice to the management of the baths it should be said that they did not arrange or advertise the race, those who wished to participate in the race having made arrangements among themselves.

Mr. Halley stated that in the early part of the evening he saw three of the expected participants, and they all informed him that they were going up to take a part in the race, but they must have lost their way, for they did not put in an appearance.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

E. B. Carroll has returned from San Francisco.

L. A. Jacox has returned from a visit to the sea coast.

Mayor Steinman went to San Francisco yesterday.

Judge Catlin is to take his vacation at Bartlett Springs.

Mrs. L. A. Gould is visiting Miss Ada Young of San Francisco.

Harry M. Tod, a San Francisco journalist, is in the city.

Mrs. Mattie Stice, is lying dangerously ill at her home in this city.

Railroad Commissioner Beckman returned from San Francisco last evening.

Misses Maud and Lillie Blue are visiting at Pilot Hill, El Dorado County.

Mrs. Milliken, who was lately injured in San Francisco by a cable-car, is improving.

A. E. Carey, C. T. Jones, Jr., J. C. Sawyer and Clark Williams, who left some weeks ago for a hunting and camping trip in Mendocino county, have returned. They killed thirteen deer, a wild cat and a lot of small game, so they say.

Mrs. Fred Weil and her sister, Miss Ida V. Miller, have gone to San Francisco on a visit.

Mrs. B. Howe and family and Miss Lulu Newman returned from Santa Cruz last evening.

J. G. Patterson of Routier's has returned home after spending a few weeks at the seaside.

Mrs. Thisby of Isleton, accompanied by her daughter, will shortly leave for the East on a visit.

M. M. Harding and family have left for a two months' visit to the World's Fair and Mr. Harding's old home in Martin, Mich.

Right Rev. Bishop Manogue came up from San Francisco last evening. He has just returned from an extended visit to Humboldt County.

Fires in the Streets.

In various parts of the city boys are in the habit of making bonfires in the streets after night. This is against the law, and is besides a dangerous practice, for at this season of the year it is very easy for a spark to set fire to the roof of a house if blown there by the wind.

New Citizen.

John Isles, a native of Scotland, was admitted to citizenship by Superior Judge Prewett yesterday. His sponsors were F. W. Patterson and J. G. Bright.

HE TERROR AND THE TENDERFOOT.

A Story of Cold Nerve Developed Under Stress of Circumstances.

New York *Sun*: "As a general thing," said an old '49er, "the tenderfoot wasn't in it with the bad man of the mining camp, and it wasn't natural to expect that he should be, but occasionally there did appear one who could more than hold his own. I recall a man named Caleb Finby, who came to Dream Gulch in its earlier days, when that region was full of bad men. He was a tall, spare young man, with a head full of brains, and he was quick and businesslike in everything that he did, but still he was not a man that the generality of men would have picked out as the possessor of nerve.

"Mr. Finby set out one day to go to the neighboring camp of Devil's Claw Canyon. As he was proceeding along the road he suddenly came upon, or, rather there came suddenly upon him, a man who asked him to throw up his hands. It was Big Bill Belter, the terror of Devil's Claw Canyon.

"'I throw 'em up, said Mr. Finby, cheerfully, as he raised them, 'because you ask me to, and I don't want to seem impolite. But at the same time I must inform you that you are taking an entirely unnecessary precaution; my gun isn't loaded.'

"Mr. Belter was himself a man of fine gall, and his recognition of that quality in another awakened in him a certain degree of admiration. Quick to perceive the change in Mr. Belter's manner, faint and undefined as it was, Mr. Finby went on:

"'But I realize now, as I have not done before, the carelessness of going about in this way practically unarmed, and if you'll permit me I'll load now as a guard against future contingencies.'

"Mr. Finby's hands came down as he uttered the concluding words, for he had seen the hand that had held the pistol leveled against him fall slowly as the Terror listened with a sort of astonished amusement.

"Mr. Finby had in his hip pocket a pistol and in his waistcoat pocket a box of cartridges, which he had bought in deference to the advice of friends, but which he had never brought together into useful conjunction, partly because he was not personally bloodthirsty, and partly because of overconfidence in the human race. But he proceeded now to load with perfect calmness, but in his heart amazed at the utter lack of precaution now displayed by Mr. Belter, who stood leaning against a tree and laughing, apparently quite overcome by the broad humor of the situation. Suddenly it was discovered that Mr. Finby's gun was being held in such a position that Mr. Belter could, without inconvenience, look square into the muzzle of it, and Mr. Belter discovered also at the same moment in Mr. Finby's eye a light whose meaning no sane man could by any possibility misunderstand. Mr. Belter was a man with a vast appreciation of the humorous, but not even his sense of humor could discover the faintest gleam of fun in the situation as at present developed, and he suffered the tenderfoot to proceed without further molestation."

THE GLOVE UPON THAT HAND.

Let It Not Be a Blinding Marvel in Prismatic Hues.

If you have a taste for emulating the rainbrow in gorgeousness, so far as may be, the glovers have done all in their power this season to aid you. Gloves of every shade of green, from sea-foam to apple, dangle before your eyes. Gloves of pink and gloves of purple lie in their cases, wooing the lover of color to buy them. Gloves of lemon color and gloves of orange are not lacking.

There are gloves as stiff with embroidery as the old-fashioned christening robes used to be. There are gloves that glitter with steel and gloves that gleam with bronze. There are gloves with silk of divers hues worked up the back. And these are all gloves that the self-respecting woman will avoid.

It is almost unnecessary to remark that they are vulgar. Sometimes with a gown of green or heliotrope it is permissible to wear gloves of exactly the same shade, although even then quite as good an effect could have been gained by carefully choosing a shade of gray or mode or tan that harmonized with the gown. Anything that makes the hand—even though it be a beautiful one—remarkable is to be shunned.

Put into your glove-box some black suede gloves, which have a happy faculty of being appropriate with almost any costume. Put in some soft gray gloves and some mode color ones. Add a pair of heavily stitched reddish-brown glace kid to wear with your severely made dark walking suit, a couple of pairs of white washable kid ones for wear with your gingham dresses, and a pair of driving gauntlets, and you will always be well and correctly gloved.

Silver and Wages.

[Los Angeles Express.]

Some men who work for wages have an idea that free coinage of silver would be a good thing for them as well as for the owners of silver mines. This could only be true if free coinage would raise wages or would add to the purchasing power of the wages now paid. Now the chief advocates of free silver declare that the effect of it would be to raise the value of silver bullion to a parity with gold. If this be true, and silver money is to be made and kept as good as gold, there would be no reason to demand more wages. But if silver money is not to be as good as gold, the worker for wages would suffer, for a silver dollar would not buy as much as it does now. Certainly no change in our coinage laws can make silver money any better than gold.

Advocates of free silver may argue that free coinage would benefit workingmen by making money more plentiful and increasing the employment of labor. But the fact is that if the mints of the United States were kept running to their full capacity they could not coin silver dollars faster than at the rate of 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 a year. Under the present law for the purchase of silver bullion the certificates issued amount to $54,000,000 a year. It is far easier to keep silver certificates in circulation than the coined silver dollars. There are upward of 300,000,000 silver dollars in the Treasury now, against which silver certificates are outstanding. The certificates are more convenient for circulation than the coin. It has been impracticable to keep more than about 60,000,000 silver dollars in circulation as coin. If more be forced into the channels of circulation it is speedily carried back to the Treasury.

A new thing in the surgical world is a curious brass button recently designed by a surgeon for the purpose of joining together two ends of an intestine that has been cut.

Royal Baking Powder.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

HE EXPLAINS HIS ABSENCE FROM THE CAPITAL AT THIS TIME.

Advised to Devote Himself to Outdoor Recreation—Don't Want to be Bothered by Reporters.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following statement, made by the President, is given for publication this afternoon: "My absence from the Capital at this time may excite some surprise, in view of the intense interest in the subject now awaiting the determination of Congress. Though my views and recommendations have already been officially submitted to that body, and though I am by no means certain I could further aid in bringing about a result which seems so necessary, it would be a great satisfaction to me if I could remain at the scene of action; but whether I am here or elsewhere I shall look with hope and confidence to the action of those upon whom the responsibility now rests of relieving our people from their present dangers and difficulties.

"I am going back to my summer home at the seashore because I am not sufficiently rested from the strain to which I have been subjected since the 4th of March to fit me again to assume the duties and labors which await me here. I have been counseled by those whose advice I cannot disregard, that the further rest I contemplate is absolutely necessary to my health and strength. I shall remain away during the month of August and devote myself to rest and outdoor recreation.

"My day's doings will be devoid of interest to the public, and I shall be exceedingly pleased if I can be free from the attentions of newspaper correspondents.

ANOTHER REASON GIVEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The *Inquirer's* Washington special says: A wild report was circulated here to the effect that Cleveland would leave the city and go to Buzzard's Bay because he fears he is beaten in his efforts to secure the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman Act. The simple truth is a domestic event in Cleveland's family will require him to be at the side of his wife within seven days.

TALK OF APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—"No appointments until after the repeal of the Sherman law" seems to be the maxim at the White House. The President does not appear to have laid this rule down in so many words, but it is a logical deduction from his action. It is noteworthy that he has not sent nominations to the Senate. Members of Congress who have called upon him with reference to changes in their local offices say that they have met with a very chilling reception. The President in private conversation before the meeting of Congress several times expressed his disgust that members of the two houses came to him to talk of nothing but the patronage, when the fate of the nation was hanging in the balance.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—President Cleveland arrived here shortly after noon, and went with Secretary Lamont to the Victoria Hotel, where the President remained till evening, He and Lamont will then go to Buzzard's Bay, where Lamont will remain till Monday.

After lunch the President and Colonel Lamont were driven to Dr. Bryant's house, were the latter joined the party, and they were driven to the Victoria Hotel, where Colonel Lamont left the carriage. The carriage was then driven to the dock of the Fall River Line to take the steamer Puritan. As the President alighted it was noticed that his step was not as elastic as when he came from Buzzard's Bay last week. His eyes looked heavy. The President immediately went to his cabin.

Dr. Bryant was asked: "Is it not strange, doctor, that the President should leave the seat of Government while Congress is engaged with legislation of a vitally important character?"

He replied that he was not prepared to criticise the President.

"Perhaps a domestic event is requiring his presence?"

"It would be unprofessional on my part to speak of that matter."

The colored porter who waited on the President said just before the boat departed at 5 o'clock that the President was undressing to go to bed. The impression prevailed on the Puritan that the President's condition is far from well.

NOVEL SUBSTITUTE FOR SILK.

A Process by Which It is Made From Cobwebs and Wood.

A prominent revenue officer of Montpellier, France, named Bon, conceived the idea of using cobwebs as a substitute for silk. The notion was not a new one. In 1665, when one day, near Merseburg, Germany, the fields, meadows and trees were covered by masses of peculiar blue cobwebs, the women of that town, both married and unmarried, wanted to preserve souvenirs of the strange phenomenon. They, therefore, by spinning, made ornamental strings and similar trinkets of the cobwebs.

Bon had gloves and stockings manufactured of common cobwebs, and sent these articles, together with a treatise on the raising of spiders, to the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1709. A commission was appointed for examining these propositions, to which commission the famous naturalist Reaumur belonged, the inventor of a theremometer still bearing his name. He showed that Bon's plan was impracticable, because not enough flies could be procured for feeding the spiders kept for breeding. This seems to be credible, if one considers that nearly 700,000 spiders would yield only one pound of silk. Bon's idea was repeatedly revived, and particularly American spiders, yielding a more compact thread, were recommended; but cloths made of cobweb silk always remain curiosities. Thus the French naturalist D'Orbigny had a pair of solid trousers for which South American spiders had furnished the raw material.

Reaumur, however, went further than Bon. "We shall borrow from animals?" he asked. "If a common worm is able to change the foliage it eats into silk, man, with his higher intellect, shall be able, too, to make silk of similar things." Yet Reaumur failed when he attempted to prepare silk of gums and resins. In the meantime mankind has advanced, chemistry has been greatly improved and at Paris, France, they now manufacture silk of wood.

In this respect even two methods have become known of late—that of Chardonnet and another of Du Vivier, both of which in reality are based upon the same contrivances. If one pours nitric and sulphuric acid, not particularly concentrated and in a limited quantity, upon cotton, consisting of celluiose (woody substance), one receives a kind of weak gun cotton, that, placed into a mixture of ether and alcohol, becomes a mucous mass known as collodion. Exposed to the air this mass becomes solid again by votalization of the ether and the alcohol. The two French chemists named prepare of wood a mass similar to collodion, that, placed in water, becomes solid nearly instantaneously. From this mass, under water, threads are spun that are called artificial silk.

It is a well-known fact that artificial products always are inferior to natural products. This is also the case with the artificial silk just described. It is glossy, it is true, but it differs in some degree from natural or genuine silk, particularly by its combustibility. It burns with a brighter flame than silk proper, wool, or even cotton. Ladies, therefore, wearing such stuff will do well particularly to beware of coming in contact with fire.

Nevertheless the beginning has been made of producing artificial silk at the laboratory. Perhaps the time will come when man will excel the silk worm in the production of silk. For the present, however, the silk worm still excels man in this respect.

Dust in the Air.

Natural science is not only occupied with great and important problems, but devotes considerable attention and thoroughness to very small ones. Angus Rankin has given two years of ardent study and research to the problem of dust particles in the air, and the result of his examination is that in mountainous regions 696 particles of dust are allotted to each cubic half-inch of air in one year. In London 100,000 particles of dust fall to each cubic half-inch of air during the same space of time, and other large cities are not likely to fare better than this approximation.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Last Great Sea Fight.

The battle of Lissa was the last great sea fight in history and the only one wherein armor-clad vessels have opposed other similar vessels in any number. It was fought on July 20, 1866, between the Austrians, under Admiral Tegethoff, and the Italians, under Admiral Persano. Each side had twenty-three vessels; but eleven of the Italian fleet were armor-clad, while the Austrians mustered only seven armor-clads. The battle was remarkable for the amount of ramming done by the Austrians and, for that reason, has been mentioned in connection with the cutting down of the Victoria.

A Good Game.

Golf is the latest fad among the Anglomaniacs. It is a good game, too, although safe and somewhat slow. There is very little difference between "shinny" and golf. In the former a player gets an occasional whack on a peculiar bone just midway between the knee and the ankle, and knows thereafter he has been enjoying himself. In golf much the same kind of a snub-ended stick and a ball are used, but there is supposed to be more science in the links. Golf is really a second cousin to "shinny."

Murderers.

Of the 6,546 murderers in the United States in 1890 102 were professional men, 38 were officials, 693 were farmers, 29 lumberers, 212 miners, 19 fishermen, 173 commercial men, clerks and the like, 380 were railroad men, 1,088 were artisans, 690 were engaged in personal service, waiters, porters, servants and the like; 2,252 were unskilled laborers, and 21 are classed as miscellaneous. At the time of the homicide 5,659 were employed, 1,225 were unemployed and 467 unknown.

A Reminder.

Lives of Wall street men remind us,
We should hustle for the rocks,
And, departing, leave behind us,
Many kinds of watered stocks:

Stocks not damaged by the weather,
Stocks on which we pay no rent,
Stocks on which each year we gather
Four and five and six per cent.
—Nebraska Journal.

Conducive of Happiness.

The prosperity of our country depends so largely on the prosperity of our farmers that everything possible should be done to render life in the rural districts agreeable as well as profitable, and nothing could conduce more to the comfort and happiness of our people than the improvement of the roads.—Joseph Wheeler.

Safety Assured.

Old Lady—Oh, I always get so nervous on a railroad. Don't you think we're going at an awful rate?

Mr. Illuck—Y-e-s, but you needn't worry, mum; there won't be any accident.

"How do you know there won't?"

"'Cause I've got an accident insurance ticket."—New York Weekly.

In Heligoland Sabbath begins at 6 P. M. on Saturday, when the church bell is tolled, and ends on Sunday at the same hour. Formerly no vessel could leave port between those hours.

The real discoverer of the American continent is said to be neither Columbus nor Lief Ericson, but undoubtedly Bjarni, a Norwegian. He visited the coast of Novia Scotia in A. D. 995.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

The Nonpareil.

"The Nonpareil"

NEW GLOVES.

Thursday we received the advance consignment of our FINE GLOVES for the approaching season. It embraces all the latest and most popular shades in four-button lengths, which bid fair to reign supreme for a time.

Four-button Chamois Skin Gloves, in white with bindings and buttons to match, in shades of heliotrope, green, terra-cotta and lavender. $1 a pair.

Four-button Dressed Kid Gloves, in shades of heliotrope and purple, with white or self-stitching and buttons. $1 50 a pair.

Four-button Undressed Kid Gloves, in shades of cadet blue (the favorite color of the season), with either white or self-stitching and buttons. $1 75 a pair.

Four-button Dressed Kid Gloves, in white with colored trimmings. They come with the bindings, stitchings and buttons in light blue, pink and black. A very pretty Glove that will be extensively worn. We have the same style Glove in light blue, with either white or self-stitching. $2 a pair.

Four-button Dressed Kid Gloves, in terra-cotta with self-back or white stitchings and buttons. $2 a pair.

WASSERMAN, DAVIS & CO.

Corner Fifth and J Streets, Sacramento.

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"WELL BRED, SOON WED."

GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

CUT! SLASHED! CUT!

WE MAKE IT IN NO PARTICULAR LINE, BUT WE CUT PRICES IN ALL LINES
And Cut Prices means a slash that astonishes the natives.

Our Fall Stock is coming in daily, and we must have room—Our summer stock must go.

COME IN AND VIEW THE DISPLAY. COME IN AND GET OUR PRICES. COME IN AND VISIT US AT THE

MECHANICAL CLOTHING STORE, H. MARKS, PROPRIETOR,

414 and 416 K Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento.

--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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READY MADE MUSTARD PLASTERS

We were the first manufacturers on this Continent. Our latest improvement surpasses anything ever before produced. 15c., 25c., 35c. per tin. Be sure to have SEABURY'S. Ask for them spread on cotton cloth.

SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES:

Prevention is better than cure, by burning these candles bad smells in basements, closets, &c. are destroyed, and thus contagious diseases are kept away; also useful for expelling mosquitos and irritating insects. Price, 25c. each.

To purify sick-rooms, apartments, etc., use HYDRONAPHTHOL PASTILLES, which in burning, disinfect and produce a fragrance refreshing and invigorating. 25c. per box of 12. Sole Manufacturers,

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Pharmaceutical Chemists, NEW YORK.

Amusements.

THE STATE FAIR AT SACRAMENTO. 1893 Sept. 4TH TO 16TH

Brilliant Pavilion Display.

Grand Live Stock Exhibit.

Superb Racing Contests.

New and Elaborate Attractions.

DON'T FAIL TO EXHIBIT. BE SURE TO ATTEND.

EDWIN F. SMITH SEC. JOHN BOGGS PRES.

SACRAMENTO SWIMMING BATHS,

TWENTY-FIRST AND O STREETS.
(Take M or P-street cars).

HOURS—8 to 12, 1 to 6 and 7 to 10. Sundays—6 to 12 and 1 to 6.

ADMISSION—Adults, 25c; five tickets for $1. Children under 15 years, 15c. Commutation tickets, $3 per month. Tub baths included in admission.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SUTTER BUILDing, southwest corner of Fifth and J. Telephone No 359.

Dentistry.

F. F. TEBBETS,

DENTIST, 914 SIXTH ST., between I and J, west side, opposite Congregational Church.

Reid DENTIST. OFFICE, MAsonic Temple, cor. Sixth and K streets.

H. H. PIERSON DENTIST. 511 J ST SAC.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Live Oak Consolidated Gold Mining Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held on TUESDAY, August 29, 1893, at 8 P. M., at the office of the company, 1011 Fourth street, Sacramento, Cal.

au11-15t H. J. GOETHE, Secretary.

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

Meeting Notices.

REGULAR MEETING OF W. C. T. U. THIS EVENING. Address by A. C. Sweetser. Good singing. 1t

NOTICE.—THE TRIDENT AND NET Short Swordsmen and Gladiators will meet at the GYMNASIUM for rehearsal under Mr. Kinross, Vocal Musical Director Circus Maximus, SUNDAY, August 13th, 4 P. M. sharp. Participants will be detained but twenty minutes.
1t EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF SCHILLER Lodge, 105, I. O. O. F., will meet at their hall TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 2:30 o'clock to attend the funeral of our late Brother, ROBERT REUTER.
GEORGE BERNHARD, N. G.
J. J. TRAEBACH, Rec. Sec. 1t

General Notices.

PROF. J. S. BECKER, HAVING RETURNED from his vacation, respectfully announces to his class and the public that he will open his class in music on AUGUST 15th. All communications will be received at his residence, 917 Twelfth street, or Christian Brothers' College, Twelfth and K streets. au10-3t

LADIES—ALL CASES; SAFE, QUICK cure; private home. Dr. Anthan, 229 Kearny street, San Francisco. Call or write. F. "Gold" Pills, strong, $2. Agents wanted. Read Dr. A.'s card in the "Chronicle" or "Examiner." S&w

NO HUMBUG—TIRES RESET $1 50 PER set, on corner of Fourth and L streets. Call and examine and get particulars. au8-1w-w1t

READING OF THE PAST, PRESENT AND future by MRS. I. C. ANDREWS, the pioneer fortune-teller and clairvoyant, 1221 Seventh street, between L and M. jy24-1m*

HARRY W. RIVETT, STEAM CARPET cleaning, corner Twelfth and O streets. Carpet cutting, sewing and refitting. Furniture packed for shipment. Second-hand carpets and furniture bought and for sale. Telephone 292.

Wanted.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER, one that is kind to children. Apply NEW HIBERNIA HOTEL, 1025 Front street. au11-3t

WANTED—FOR CIRCUS MAXIMUS, fifty young ladies to take part in the production of the Circus Maximus during the State Fair. For terms and particulars, apply to PROFESSOR JOHN O'MALLEY, at the New Pavilion, Fifteenth street, M and N, MONDAY EVENING, August 14th. au10-4t

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN, OF GOOD address. Salary to steady party. Apply between 7 and 8 P. M. GEO. B. HENRY, 509 J street. au10-3t

WANTED—WHITE HOP PICKERS, TO commence work next week. For particulars inquire of ANTONE MENKE, Perkins.

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