

Stabling the Locomotive.

The Southern Pacific Round House—Care Taken of the Locomotive While Resting From Its Labors—The Turntable and the Part It Plays—The Grooms at Work—Number of Engines Handled—Fuel and How Loaded—Washing the Boilers—Description of the Sand House—Kindling Fires—Equipment of the Round House—The Workmen.

After each and every active entering into the construction of a locomotive engine has been turned and trimmed and polished and put into position, and when finally her fires are kindled and under the pressure of steam she is sent out to do her share of mountain climbing or valley draft work, whether freight or passenger, her troubles begin. This is well known by the men who have built her and by the men who depend upon her strength and speed to carry out their contracts, extending even to the confines of the world. The careful hostler looks first for a suitable stable in which his horse is to rest, then for proper food and water and lastly for a currycomb and brush with which to knock off the stains of travel which may have accumulated during the day's toil.

So it is with the locomotive. Its owners have, first of all, provided a suitable stable in which it shall rest, away from the sun of summer and the storm of winter, and where the hostlers with currycomb and brush may once again get it into condition for the tug and strain, the rush and roar, the wear and tear, and all the tribulations it must encounter.

The life of an engine, like that of a horse, is one that may be computed in figures representing dollars and cents, and while the man who sat on the box with his hand on the throttle may go off by himself and look solemn—feel like wearing crumpled trousers—when his old friend is relegated to the bonnyard, the majority of those interested take pencil and pad and make long strings of figures to determine on which side of the line of profit or loss the dead locomotive has thrown them, and how far.

From the time the first railroad was built in the United States, the owners have understood the necessity of having a substantial house for the engine, and out of the plans and specifications of three-quarters of a century has been evolved the roundhouse.

In the roundhouse of the Southern Pacific Company in this city are twenty-eight stalls, all verging to a common center—the turntable—and when an engine has finished its run it is backed up to the table, which is so evenly balanced that both engine and tender may be swung to any point of the compass with the weight of a single man thrown against the lever.

Gridley Bryant, the pioneer railroad man of America, about the year 1820 designed the first turntable for use on the Quincy Railroad, which was four miles long, including branches, and was built from the Quincy (Mass.) granite quarries to the nearest tide-water.

This first turntable, by the way, is said to still be in an excellent state of preservation, and is a landmark in railroads to which the citizens of Quincy "point with pride."

After the locomotive has been properly stabled the groom appear upon the ground and their work is worthy of notice. The tools used by them are merely a bunch of waste cotton and a smooth chamols skin, but such a rubbing down as the great machine gets at their hands must not be understood. Not a bit of smooth surface is left on the boiler, bar or plate of brass but what is rubbed and polished until it shines again—until, in fact, the workmen, who delight in being called "wipers," see the reflection of their features only, but the smudges upon their noses, which are the badges of their vocation. The "wiper" takes as much pride in making his engine presentable as a lady's maid in decking out her mistress for a State ball, and his efforts are ever crowned with success. No matter how worn the machinery of the locomotive may be, and no matter if the load it draws be heavy and the grades steep, it always comes from its stall smiling, and apparently in the best of humor.

Then, after the "wiper" has concluded his duties, it is ten to one that the engineer drops in to inspect the work, and we be to the luckless groom does a flock of dust or a grimy smudge appear upon the polished surface.

Of all departments in the great railway service of the country none is more important than that of the locomotive, for the proper care and treatment of it insures both the safety and comfort of the traveling public.

The round-house of the Southern Pacific Company handles about eighty engines a day; that is, forty arrive and the same number depart.

The service of men of nearly all occupations are required in this department. Machinists, boiler-makers, carpenters, copper-smiths, tinners, steam-fitters, and in fact here is represented most of the trades from the numerous departments of the shops. Here can be seen carpenters repairing pilots, bumper beams, running boards and cabs, and there you will see a squad of blacksmiths straightening a bent locomotive frame—frames often becoming bent when the engine is kept constantly on the road and time cannot be spared for shopping it for repair.

Then the engine is placed upon the turntable and backed into one of the twenty-eight stalls of the round-house, where the boiler netting in the front end, ash-pans, grates and all parts of the engine are thoroughly inspected by men skilled in that line of work.

Repairs are then made according to the report of the inspectors, the boilers washed out, and the engine thoroughly cleaned and overhauled ready for her next trip. Every article of engine furniture is examined each trip, and anything missing must be accounted for to the Master Mechanic.

After everything has been put into first-class condition the tank is filled with water, and shortly before her hour of departure the Smith fire-kindler is put in use to get up steam, which is done by using crude oil instead of wood.

About 1,200 locomotives are fired up in this manner during each month, and about 1,800 gallons of oil are consumed.

The Smith fire-kindler before mentioned is one of the most modern improvements in the method of firing up engines, and its use is a great saving to the company.

The Sacramento roundhouse is equipped with all the modern appliances for the handling, repairing and testing of engines. Here are stalls for twenty-eight engines and a drop table worked by hydraulic pressure where driving wheels can be taken out from even the largest engines, and the largest engine weighs about 175,000 pounds.

There is also a drop table for removing the truck and tender wheels, which is operated by compressed air, with the use of which the work is done in one-quarter of the time formerly consumed by the old method. Three lines of pipes run the length of the roundhouse. The first of these carries 300 pounds hydraulic pressure, the second is used for testing boilers. The boiler of each engine is tested once in three months. The second is a line of steam pipe capable of giving 70 pounds pressure to the square inch and is used as a blower for engines, boring out cylinders, etc.

The third is a line of air pipes, which carries 100 pounds pressure to the square inch, and is used for blowing out pipes and running air calking flues, hammers and staybolt drilling machines. When an engine comes into the house to remain but a short time and requires washing out an ejector is used which washes out the boiler with hot water, and then to fill it with the same to make steam, thus obviating the necessity for a long wait. The shop employees about eighty men exclusive of engineers and firemen who are connected with the department.

The men who operate the locomotive for the road are a class apart from the workmen in the shop, but it would be extremely interesting to watch under their care the iron king as it swings into level stretches, dashes down grades and around sharp curves, speeding its way to its destination. It would also be interesting to watch the changes run into the engineer's face as he passes the hours upon his box watching with experienced eye every effort made by the engine, patting it lovingly as it overcomes obstacles and expresses his discontent does it chance to sulk. In short, it would be instructive as well as interesting to take a trip in the cab and see all that the engineer and his assistant does—to share with them the post of danger and responsibility and ask various questions upon which they would be glad to be laughed at. But it is the province of the onlooker merely to look and wonder, for the cab is sacred ground and must not be invaded, and the engineer jealously guards his charge.

The workmen at the roundhouse are careful men, and while their work is diversified, it is always well done. Their names follow:

- J. W. Clarke, Foreman.
C. E. Young, Assistant Foreman.
J. F. Richardson, Night Foreman.
John McArthur, Timekeeper.
Machinists:
George Angus, F. Kaiser,
W. E. Benson, G. Knoblauch,
W. E. Clark, W. J. Madison,
Joe Dove, E. L. Requin,
A. Febr, William Salz,
J. K. Grinton, George Shepstone,
L. C. Hitchcock, J. Weadick.

- Boiler-makers:
T. R. Barrett, G. Spangler,
W. H. Stocker, Inspectors:
J. Forbes, H. Holzinger,
Machinist Helpers:
G. Aleksa, A. Holmes,
M. Asvedo, Thomas Kelly,
F. E. Clark, J. Maier,
P. Delaney, A. L. Perry,
J. Denny, G. Schmidt,
F. Holborn, W. F. Smyth.

- Boiler-maker Helpers:
D. Costello, J. Latham,
P. Denver, B. Shortliff,
G. Dunbar, F. Weiss.
Callers:
C. H. Davis, J. J. Lawyer,
Laborers:
C. Bertagna, J. Lombardi,
J. Benedetta, J. Morris,
F. Borg, P. Mulholland,
P. Bertoli, J. Patrick,
A. Gordon, F. Vanini,
P. Graca, A. Winans,
G. Hemenway, A. Wall,
M. Ivancic, F. Wagcnbach,
J. Johnson, Cleaners:
J. Albergaria, A. Martin,
S. Brodovich, C. Miller,
O. A. Brooks, J. Peters,
E. Danforth, W. Prince,
G. Dunbar, F. Sartine,
P. Herman, M. Silva,
F. Kasper, C. Shaw,
J. Laidlaw, H. Vanini.

- Hostlers:
J. Coutner, W. Hull,
H. Horton, G. Webb,
Apprentice, J. F. Renfro.

Administrator Appointed.
Judge Johnson yesterday appointed Thomas J. King administrator of the estate of Mary M. King, with bond fixed at \$500.

Granted a Divorce.
Judge Johnson yesterday granted Leona Irwin a divorce from Nathaniel Irwin on the ground of cruel treatment.

By stipulation it was agreed that he should pay her \$15 a month for the support of their minor child, \$5 costs and \$50 attorney's fees.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

Under this heading the "Record-Union" will publish short letters from correspondents on topics of interest to the general public. The matter in these communications will be understood to represent only the views of the writers. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, and publication unless so desired, but as a guarantee of good faith.—Eds.

Political Equality—Amendment Six.

Eds. "Record-Union": In the history of California is about to approach a crisis. The voters, that is, the qualified male citizens of this State, are called upon to vote on the coming election whether or not the women of California are to be openly recognized as an equal half of the human race in feelings, sentiments and opinions, with an equal right and respect from the existing qualifications, which is important that this question should be earnestly considered by every intelligent man and woman in the State. By every man, that he may not fail to help with his vote this latest, great and inevitable movement upward of the human race of woman, that her long-talked-of potent "silent influence" may also be in the direction of this righteous evolution.

"Amendment No. 6," placed last upon the ballot, simply omits the word "male" from the existing qualifications, which now apply to men only, and, if carried, will secure to all human beings, irrespective of sex, the same rights and privileges political.

A disfranchised class in a republic, where the Government is to be controlled by the people, is absolutely debarred from being considered as rational human beings. Their wishes and opinions are ignored and set aside exactly as are those of children and lunatics. It is impossible to escape the bloody and atrocious results of such a position. It may be an affectionate contempt in some cases, but it is a sentiment as applied to the mothers of the race that the more thoughtful among women are now seeking to reject and repudiate.

"Women don't know enough to vote," is the common cry of ignorant men and small boys. "I think you're mighty smart ladies, but not quite smart enough to vote." "Women could never vote; they wouldn't know who to vote for," "cause women ain't smart enough to vote." Such are the veritable sayings of young and ignorant solons of masculinity, black and white. "No, I don't believe in woman's suffrage, woman don't know enough to vote," is the black coachman, himself so unintelligent that he actually voted or deposited his poll tax receipt in place of a ballot. How long are the men of America going to remain content to have this slur and insult to the intelligence of womanhood rest undisturbed and unprotected against? For intelligence (except as counting against a woman) is not here a test of citizenship, and how pitiful, indeed, must be her mental equipment, who does not now know in a ballot where the intelligence is not questioned of voting men, and where the most feeble-minded youth (outside an asylum) and the most ignorant of newly-naturalized foreigners proudly hailed as units and as sovereigns.

The very native-born Chinese, to the number of several thousand, are eligible to the ballot, being granted political rights that the ablest and most public-spirited of our countrymen, who have been demanding them for years, are still denied. Think of granting the right to help elect the public officials to rule over us to a Chinaman and refusing it to a protesting woman, the patriotic granddaughters of that revolution that made us a nation—perhaps the wife and mother of pioneers, knowing how to bear equally important burdens, but refused honorable recognition as an equal factor in human affairs!

If women understand the respect due to the dignity and value of their position as women, while they remain willing to forego the equal human right to one ballot in the ballot box. Men do not honor, but dishonor them, so long as they do not consider their opinions and votes, as well as worthy to be counted with, or taken into account in public affairs, along with the opinions of all men, wise and foolish, noble and ignoble.

To deposit one vote in the ballot box that constitutes the dearly cherished human right of suffrage is a sacred right that our Declaration and Constitution declare to inhere in every human being, and in which, as human beings, women, thoughtful, patriotic and conscientious as men, must claim to share.

If the complete and noble man is evolved through the use of the faculties with which nature has endowed him, then in no other way is the complete and noble woman to be evolved. "To leave her in that category of the non-voters, educates every woman to feel that there is something the matter with her brain." To maintain her in a secondary inferior position, artificially "sheltered" position tends to the woman's degeneracy, and to that, through her, of the race. There is no argument for relegating women to permanent tutelage and guardianship that will not apply equally to various classes of men. If it would be an unseemly and unbecoming principle to apply in the latter case, then so it is as applied to women. Yet we look on complacently at the crying injustice of a system that places the bravest and wisest women in a legal status below that of the lowest ignoble men. Arguments to deprive women of freedom, equality, the right to be recognized factors in life, to be self-governed, simply deny the principles of our Government, justify tyranny and despotism and take away the only title to his own ballot that any man holds.

Let woman, indeed, hold her own work and function in life; let her home remain her "sphere." But let her be self-governed therein. The plea for a vote is in no wise a prayer for publicity in place of domesticity. Do we want women in our domestic circles who are destitute of the power to think? Voting is choosing. Men are not made into public officials by the act of voting, neither are women. It has been discovered in several countries and States that to honor woman by giving her a vote does not prevent her from being a good wife and mother. In fact, the argument of the equal suffragist stands upon its absolute and incontrovertible rationality. It is the only consistent argument that can be maintained. He who is governed, in very truth, by his reason, has but to comprehend it to admit it.

M. L. WAKEMAN CURTIS,
Chairman Oakland Press Committee.

One pound of "C. C. C." Java Blend Coffee costs only 25c at the "C. C. C." corner Tenth and K streets. It goes farther than 1 1/2 pounds of any other kind.

LANDSBOROUGH DECEASES.

He Cannot Consistently Accept the Nomination

Tendered Him by the "Independent Republican" Convention in This City.

At the recent convention of the "Independent Republicans" in this city, L. M. Landsborough, the Populist and Democratic nominee for Assemblyman from the Twenty-second District, was endorsed for the Assembly. He has addressed the press in a letter. Mark T. Hunt of the Central Committee, which will explain itself:

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 12, 1896.—Mark T. Hunt, Esq., Member County Central Committee "Independent Republicans"—Dear Sir: Through the medium of the press I am informed that at a regularly called convention of the Independent Republicans of the Twenty-second Assembly District in this county, I was selected as their candidate for the Assembly representing said district. For the honor thus conferred upon me by yourself and other gentlemen composing said convention, I feel extremely grateful.

That I cannot consistently accept said nomination you will agree. I am a Populist, and attended the birth of that party at Los Angeles in 1891. Its principles are democratic and constitutional with good government. Fundamental teachings aim at radical reforms in land, finance, and transportation laws. On these points the Populist and the Democratic platforms do not now materially differ, and our nominee for President, W. J. Bryan, stands as sponsor for both parties. For these reasons Populists gladly accept the issue of "free silver" as common fighting ground against the single standard of "gold."

Sixteen to one has always been a part of their creed. If I am correctly informed, the convention of "Independent Republicans" was called for the purpose of re-echoing the sentiments of the Republicans of this county in favor of "free silver" as originally expressed in their State Convention, and subsequently suppressed at St. Louis, while in the platform adopted by your convention I do not recognize the mention of silver. Further than this, you "pledge and instruct your nominees for the Senate and Assembly to vote for a Republican United States Senator," while the logical and recognized candidate of the Republican Party, George C. Perkins—is a recognized gold man, and has so expressed himself repeatedly.

Feeling, therefore, the utter inaptitude of my position on your platform, which I cannot indorse, and again thanking you for your kindness in my behalf, and respectfully declining said nomination, I am yours sincerely,
L. M. LANDBOROUGH.

A MORMON VERSION.

Elder Tanner Talks of Prophecies, Ancient and Modern.

Elder Henry S. Tanner, President of the Gemina Mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, said in Pythian Hall Friday night:

"Jacob, in blessing Joseph (Gen. xlix., 22-26), declared that he would be a fruitful bough by a well whose branches should run over the wall, and that his dominion would extend unto the utmost bound of the everlasting hills (the Rocky Mountains). In Isaiah twenty-ninth chapter, we learn the manner in which a record should be brought forth of the portion of Israel whose speech should be loud out of the dust, whose eyes were closed, whose prophets and seers were removed, and whose history should be hid away in the earth for centuries and be brought forth in a wonderful way when God was to perform His marvelous work among the people who were only honoring God with their lips.

"This same record is defined as the stick of Joseph (Ezek. xxxvii., 15-20), which was to become one with the stick of Judah in the hands of the people of God in the latter days, when the mountains of the Lord's house should be established in the top of the mountains, unto which all nations should flow (Isaiah li., 2). The Zion from which the law shall go forth, for it will be there where the records of Joseph and Judah will be acknowledged as the united words of God to confound false doctrines and establish peace.

In fulfillment of these prophecies, Lehi, a descendant of Joseph and one of the prophets of Jerusalem in Jeremiah's time, was led with a few followers who took the records of their progenitors with them into the wilderness and came to this continent. Their prophets and leaders kept a record of their doings. In the latter part of the fourth century one of the prophets, named Mormon, made an abridgement of the records of his people and delivered it into the hands of Maroni, his son, the last of the line of prophets and the one who deposited the record in the hill Cumorah. Because of Mormon's abridgement the book took his name (the Book of Mormon), but it is the record of the descendants of Joseph and Judah in the hands of Joseph in the hand of Ephraim.

"After John had seen the apostasy from the primitive church, he saw an angel in the hour of God's judgment restate the gospel to the earth. (Rev. xiv., 6-7.) In the fall of 1827 the angel Moroni, who had deposited the records of his people in the hill Cumorah (now called Mormon Hill, in the western part of New York), 1,400 years before, delivered the same to Joseph Smith, who translated them by the power of God, in fulfillment of former prophecies.

"The headquarters of the church had been established at Nauvoo, Ill., a thriving city of 20,000 of the Saints, while Joseph Smith was at Montrose, Ia., in company with General Adams, Colonel Brewer and others witnessing the installation of the officers of the Sun Lodge of Ancient York Masons, August 6, 1842. Joseph prophesied that the Saints should continue to suffer much affliction and would be driven to the Rocky Mountains, and that many there would live to go and assist in making settlements and build cities and see the Saints in the might of the Rocky Mountains. I consider this to be a very remarkable prophecy in the face of the fact that our Constitution guarantees religious liberty, but it was literally fulfilled as was the prophecy of Egypt's servants.

"When the church was organized Joseph, through the direction of the Lord, promised unto the people the Holy Ghost through the laying on of hands, and that miracles, signs and wonders would be shown unto those who believed on the name of Jesus. That the believers who had implicit faith should have power to cast out devils, to heal the sick, to cause the blind to receive their sight, the deaf to hear, the dumb

to speak and the lame to walk. Had Joseph been an impostor he would not have dared make such promises, for nothing could have been more disastrous to his schemes than to have promised gifts and blessings not in his power to bestow. Those signs did follow the believers and they have continued with the church ever since, and it is in perfect accord with the promises formerly made by Jesus unto the believers.

"The gospel of the kingdom, as taught by the Savior, was to be restored in the latter days and heralded unto all nations as a witness of the near approach of Christ, to prepare the people to meet the Lord. Through Joseph Smith this has been restored, and we are doing what we can to make the people better and unite them in our Master's cause."

BUNCO MEN BUNCOED.

The Grangers Get in Their Work in the Latest Approved Style.

A short, sharp and decisive fight is said to have taken place in a house on lower K street last night, when a gentleman from the country, somewhat under the influence of the juice that exhilarates, was induced by a couple of individuals alleged to be of the bunco variety, to enter their parlor and indulge in their little game.

Two friends of the inebriated farmer were watching proceedings, as it happened, and at the proper time interfered. The alleged buncoites showed fight and got plenty of it, including black eyes galore. The granger escaped without breaking any of the gold pieces that were wed in the corner of his handkerchief.

Ming Chew's Hard Luck.

Ming Chew, a great medicine man only recently from the kingdom of Corea, was yesterday robbed of his stock in trade by two Chinese highlanders in a cellar in Chinatown. The medicine man says his potions, lotions and charms were worth \$200, and appears to be apprehensive that the thieves will enter into competition with him.

Off on Another Trip.

State Highway Commissioner R. C. Irvine will leave the city to-morrow morning on State business, and will visit Auburn, Nevada City, Downsville, Quincy, Susanville, Oroville, Marysville and Yuba City, expecting to arrive home Sunday, October 3d.

Parkhill Pleaded Guilty.

William Parkhill was arraigned in Judge Hinkson's court yesterday morning on a charge of attempt to commit criminal assault on little Lulu Franks. He pleaded guilty and will receive his sentence on Saturday.

Petition to Sell Property.

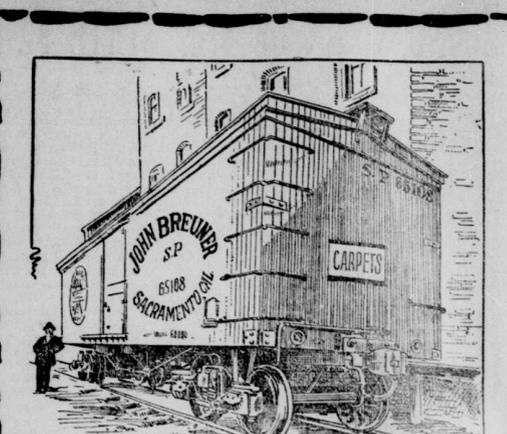
Eva E. Phillips has petitioned the Superior Court for permission to sell personal property, consisting of hay belonging to the estate of Sarah G. Murphy, deceased, and the request has been granted.

Smith Appointed.

Governor Budd has appointed James F. Smith, an attorney of San Francisco, to be a director of the Industrial Home of Mechanics' Trades for the Adult Blind, vice F. A. Leach, resigned.

Work of the Judges.

At 10 o'clock to-morrow the committee selected to pass judgment on the livestock in the Park will begin their work, which will continue up to and including Thursday.



The First Carload of Carpets

Ever shipped into Sacramento direct from the carpet mills, loaded to the brim with Tapestry Brussels Carpets—our fall stock. Carpets by the carload—that's the reason we can make you this extraordinary offer of Tapestry Carpets, in the very latest designs, sewed and laid, for

Ninety Cents the Yard.

John Breuner
604-606-608 K ST., SACRAMENTO

Port Wine, 4 BITS.

Our KIESELEBERGER AUSLESE PORT, of the Calata Winery, at 50 cents per large bottle, is unequalled in flavor by many of the extensive imported varieties. HANDSOMELY BOTTLED.

B. K. Bloch & Co.,

Liquors, Fifth and J Streets.

Sacramento Factory SHIRT SALE.

HAVE You seen bargains at MASON'S IF NOT, See window. No make-believe SALE, But a Genuine CLEARANCE SALE. HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM: COLORED BOSON SHIRTS. \$1.50 quality reduced to \$1. \$1 quality reduced to 60c. UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS. \$1.25 quality reduced to 70c. 75c quality reduced to 35c. SOME 50c AND 75c TIES. Reduced to 35c; and a number of other bargains. COME QUICK WHILE THEY LAST.

MASON'S

Steam Laundry and Shirt Factory, 528 J STREET.

STATE FAIR!

OPENED TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Harness Races At 1:30 p. m. on September 14, 15, 16.

Running Races At 2 p. m. on September 12, 17, 18, 19.

Stock Parades Saturday, September 12; Thursday, September 17; Saturday, September 19.

Ladies' Tournament At 10 o'clock, Friday, September 18.

Cassara's Exposition Band Of Forty Pieces, Daily from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 7:30 to 11 p. m.

ECLIPSE BICYCLES!

YOU CAN'T WEAR THEM OUT.

Schaw, Ingram, Batcher & Co., 211 TO 219 J STREET. AGENTS.

Shoemakers, Harnessmakers, Carriage Trimmers.

We are now quartered in our Fifth and K streets new building and carry a full line of

Harness, Saddles, Saddle Hardware, Leather Robes, Blankets, Collars, Shoe Finding and Carriage Trimmings.

We solicit your trade. Call on us or correspond. We will do our best to make it interesting and beneficial.

JOHN T. STOLL

ONE WEEK!

Commencing Monday, September 14th, and Saturday Matinee.

T. A. KENNEDY,

The World's Greatest Mesmerist and King Laugh Maker.

UNIQUE, NOVEL AND FULL OF FUN.

PRICES—First Floor, 50c, reserved; Balcony, 25c, not reserved. Box seat now open.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.

J. H. Todd, Lessee and Manager. GRAND OPENING, SEASON 1896-97. Week Commencing Monday, Sept. 7th, and Saturday Matinee. Clunie Opera-House-Stock Company in

WAGES OF SIN

Appropriate Scenery and Effects. Prices, 10c, 25c, 30c.

AUCTIONS.

BELL & CO.,

Real Estate and General Auctioneers 927 K Street, Sacramento.

REGULAR SALES DAYS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock. Particular attention paid to the sale of Real Estate, House Sales, Sale of Farms, Stock, etc., etc. Consignments solicited. Highest price paid for all kinds of Household Goods.

OAK HALL.

PARTIES DRIVING DOWN THE Riverside Road should visit Oak Hall, the famous road resort now managed by Carl Mungler, whose reputation as a caterer is unexcelled. His chicken dinners, cold lunches and fine wines, liquors and cigars can be served at once or at short notice. CARL MUNGLER, Oak Hall, Lower End of Riverside Drive.

THE WEEKLY UNION—THE BEST weekly on the coast.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed bids, together with plans, specifications, strain sheets and working details, will be received at the office of the Board of Supervisors of the American River, between Sacramento and El Dorado counties, at the site of the old Mormon Island bridge, about two hundred feet in length with a sixteen-foot roadway, will be received and opened by the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County at their office in Sacramento City, on J street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, on MONDAY, September 28, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of one thousand dollars, made payable to the order of the Board of Supervisors, as a guarantee of good faith, the Board reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of said Board of Supervisors. (Seal) Attest: WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk of said Board.

AUCTION SALE.

WE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, September 15th, at 10 o'clock sharp, at Berlinger's Delicacy Store, No. 723 J street, Fine Imported Delicacies, Groceries, Canned Goods, Raisins, Gas Stoves, Hall's Safe, Household Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Fine Shelving, Fixtures, Counters, etc., etc. Will be sold to the highest bidder.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO., Auctioneers. Office, 1004 Fourth street. 513-3t