LARGE TRACTS DIVIDED.

A Chance Offered to Those Who Want Small Holdings.

C. P. Huntington's New Scheme—Some of the Choicest Land in the Sacramento Valley Cut Up Into Small Ranches and Placed on the Market.

[San Francisco Examiner, November 3d.]

During last year it was publicly stated that C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Company, had become interested in the subdivision of large land-holdings in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. It was also given out that he would exert his personal influence and employ some of his capital in securing the subdivision of some of these holdings. Mr. Huntington, however, returned to New York from his annual visit without anything being accomplished in the direction indicated. It appears now that the subject has been under serious contemplation and that extensive examinations into the large land-holdings of the Sacramento Valley in particular have been instituted under Mr. Huntington's direction, and all the facts bearing upon the practicability of subdividing some of these holdings have been carefully inquired into. The inquiry has resulted in action, and the attention of the President of the Southern Pacific Company will be actively directed toward practical methods of securing the subdivision of large land-holdings into small acreage plats sufficient for the industry of a single agricultural holder and his family.

As the practical administration of these matters has been placed in the hands of William H. Mills, Land Agent of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, a representative of the *Examiner* yesterday sought that gentlemen for information upon the new enterprise. In response to the general inquiry as to whether any practical movement in the direction indicated had taken place and about which so much has been said at intervals in the public press, Mr. Mills said the best explanation he could give is embraced in the following letter from Mr. Huntington himself on the subject:

SAN FRANCISCO, October 28, 1892.

William H. Mills, Land Agent, C. P. R. R.—FRIEND MILLS: As you have often heard me say, it has for a long time been my earnest desire to inaugurate the breaking up of large landed estates in California into small parcels so as to give people of moderate means, who wish to buy small tracts, the same advantage in price that the purchasers of large tracts can always obtain, as I believe that these excessively large holdings are very much against the interest not only of the State, but also the transportation companies. I am satisfied that a policy of this kind, having for its object the formation out of great ranch properties of small, or, at least, moderately sized farms, would be an investment for the Southern Pacific Company that would ultimately prove of financial advantage to itself; but the company has its own legitimate business, viz.: that of a carrier of persons and property, and even if it would, it could not now undertake a project of such manifest benefit, not only to itself, but to the future of the State, because it has no surplus money to spend after it has paid the current expenses, the fixed charges and for those betterments that are necessary in view of the increasing demands for railroad facilities throughout the State. I should not, in fact, feel warranted in proposing to my associates such a plan, involving, as it does, considerable outlays of money, and besides, it might perhaps be expected—whether reasonably or unreasonably—that, having once entered upon such an undertaking, the company would be almost bound as by a precedent to satisfy all claims of land-holders without distinction. But I have such confidence in the success of this proposed experiment, which I have often and carefully considered since the idea first occurred to me, that I have personally undertaken to carry it out, and hope and believe that it will prove successful; but if it should not, I could stop at any time without criticism or reflection at any time upon the railroad company.

In the fulfillment of this purpose I have finally bought the Wilson ranch, of something over 5,000 acres, which, as you are aware, lies near Chico, and is—every acre of it—very choice land. For this ranch I have paid $40 an acre. One end of it fronts on the railroad and the other end on the Sacramento River, and the entire tract is about three and one-half miles in length by something over two miles in width. As it is very choice fruit land it can be advantageously cut up into small farms, and I wish to have it surveyed and subdivided into forty-acre tracts. Through the center of this I propose to put a street or highway of fair width, running from the railroad to the river and to have narrower streets across it at right angles. When this is done I propose to offer the land to the public in such quantities as may suit the purchaser, although one of the conditions of the sale will be an agreement on the purchaser's part to occupy the property purchased. Eighty acres will be the maximum quantity of land sold to any one party, and from that down to ten acres the land will be disposed of as buyers may prefer. I shall fix such a price on the tract sold that I shall lose no money, and when all the property composing the ranch is finally disposed of the surplus money received over interest charges and other expenses—which expenses must be kept at the minimum—will be distributed pro rata amongst the purchasers of the land.

I know of no better land in the whole State than this, and it seems to me that it will very soon be taken up at the prices at which it will be offered, which, as such land is now selling, are very low, and I understand the property is now assessed at considerably above the figure I paid for it. You are more familiar with such matters than I am and I shall be glad to get from you any suggestions relating to the sale of the property.

It is my intention, as soon as this land is disposed of, to buy another large tract and treat it in the same way. Yours very truly,

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

Commenting on the above letter, Mr. Mills said:

"As is well known to everybody from statistical facts which have heretofore been presented in various forms, a tendency to the aggregation of large land holdings has been going on in the Sacramento Valley for the past ten years.

"It has been said that this is a legacy from the landed system of Mexico, the original sovereign of the soil in California. While this is in a measure true, it is not a full statement of the case. What are known as Spanish grants in the Sacramento Valley comprise in the aggregate but a small area of the large landed estates in that valley. One hundred of the largest holders in the valley hold an aggregate of 1,700,000 acres, while the entire area, in the aggregate, granted by the Mexican Government prior to the acquisition of the territory by the United States falls short of 200,000 acres. The extent to which these holdings have arrested the growth and development of this State has attracted the attention of C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Company, very strongly, and he has addressed himself to the task of remedying it.

"It was clearly perceived at the outset that since the ownerships were complete, the only way to secure their subdivision was either by inducing the present owners to subdivide or by purchasing large holdings and securing their subdivision. The latter plan was found to be the only feasible method. Entering upon this an experimental instance is projected.

"Mr. Huntington has purchased the lands belonging to the late Colonel C. L. Wilson on the northern limits of Butte County. The purchase comprises 5,100 acres of the richest valley lands, fine alluvial soil, all capable of the highest cultivation, and all lying under climatic conditions admitting of the cultivation of all objects known to California's horticulture and agriculture. The land lies between the main line of the California and Oregon Railroad and the Sacramento River. Considering the high fertility of the land under consideration, its geographical location and all other conditions influencing its value, the experiment is to be made under the most favoring circumstances.

"The plan of the sale of this property was devised by Mr. Huntington himself. The purchase is made by him individually, and the project is therefore an individual matter with the President of the Southern Pacific Company, and is not in any respect an undertaking of the company itself.

"The plan which has been given to me both in writing and verbally comprises the true colony idea. Land schemes are advertised under the name of colonies, but the word is misapplied where the owner of a piece of land subdivides his land and sells at the subdivision rate, that is, he charges the purchaser with the enhanced value due to segregation.

"It should be understood, in speaking of this subject, that aggregation reduces the value of landed property, while segregation enhances it. The great mistake made by those who aggregated the small holdings in Colusa, Glenn and Tehama Counties into large estates was that the general value of the landed property declined by the process. In the purchase of these lands borrowed capital was employed, mortgages resorted to, and so far from realizing profits failure was experienced.

"The true colony idea is for a number of persons to purchase a large body of land at a value which aggregation places upon it and subdivide it into small ownerships. The subdivision of the land among the colonists—those purchasing—gives to each his portion at the wholesale price fixed upon the entire tract. The increment arising out of its subdivision thus inures to the purchaser.

"This being understood, Mr. Huntington's plan will come plainly into view.

"He has purchased over 5,000 acres of the very best land to be found in the Sacramento Valley. He has purchased this land at $40 an acre. Better land cannot be found in the State. The land is the very best Sacramento River bottom-land, capable of cultivation in every season of the year, susceptible to the full round of the objects of cultivation, including cereals, fruits and garden stuffs in all their varieties. The purchase is the cheapest known for years in the valley.

"The plan of subdivision will be, after the ordinary preliminaries of surveying into blocks, to place the land according to its intrinsic valuation. None of the land will be sold for less than the minimum valuation of $40 an acre, but some will be held at $80 an acre. The culmination of the whole plan will repay to Mr. Huntington the exact cost of his purchase and divide the surplus among the new landholders on the basis of a percentage of what each has paid. The cost will include the original purchase, the cost of administration, with a low rate of interest on the purchase money; from this will be subtracted the rents and profits of the land, all interest paid on account of sales and proceeds of the sales, whether principal or interest, and the difference will constitute a dividend to the colonists.

"A summary of these general features might be presented in this form: Mr. Huntington has purchased of the owner a large tract of land. He is willing to forego all profit in the subdivision of the land to induce its settlement and occupancy by thrifty, intelligent and industrious cultivators. He is seeking to lay the foundation of community life upon the small holdings of very fertile land in California. He is making an experiment to ascertain the extent to which there is a demand for small holding of fertile land in areas sufficient to employ the industry of a single agricultural holder, and to give the cultivator an opportunity to become the owner of the property out of its fertility through the intelligent application of his own industry. In the second place, he is giving the purchasers of this land the same advantage of purchasing a single piece which would inure to them if all had united in the formation of a colony company and made the purchase themselves at the minimum rate of $40 per acre, and had then subdivided by themselves the small holdings in proportion to the value.

"If this enterprise is successful Mr. Huntington will no doubt engage in other similar undertakings, thus becoming the capitalist for the small cultivator of the soil and facilitating his ownership of the land he cultivates. Mr. Huntington made a very careful and thorough personal inspection of the land upon its purchase, and carefully considered the practicability of its subdivision, and, above all, the probable opportunities for for the employment of the unused surplus of the labor of the colonists.

"The location possesses many advantages which afford a guaranty of the employment of the industry of the colonists.

"On the face of the purchase itself there are about 500 acres of timber land scattered in picturesque groupings. The land will be so divided that as nearly as possible each piece shall contain a portion of the timber. The timber comprises a splendid growth of oak, large, smooth and thrifty, easily converted into firewood. The railroad station upon the land has been one of the well-known wood stations of the road, and a market for wood will be readily obtained. It may also be found practicable to sell a detached wood lot of small acreage to some of the purchasers of lots of land where forests are not contiguous. All these matters will have careful consideration.

"The subdivision will be proceeded with at once. In the meantime such of the tracts as are not sold will be cultivated as heretofore to cereals, but will be held subject to possession of the colonists who may wish to buy."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded since our last report:

Eugene C. Rodgers to Betsy Rudo—South half of north half of lot 5, N and O, Third and Fourth streets; $500.

S. S. Slawson and wife to S. Prentiss Smith—Southwest quarter of section 18 and northwest quarter of section 19, township 7 north, range 6 east, 320 acres.

S. Prentiss Smith and wife to S. S. Slawson—All that part of north half of section 30, township 8 north, range 5 east, which lies west of the lower Stockton road.

Nelson Shaver to John Jacob Shaver—212 acres in the Nelson Shaver Tract of the Americanos Grant.

Julia A. Hall and Mary Hartwell to Frederick W. Golding—South half of southwest quarter of lot 9 and south half of east quarter of lot 10, F and G, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

William H. Dean to M. J. Curtis and A. D. Bowley—West half of lot 4, Q and R, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, subject to a mortgage for $1,250.

William E. Johnston to G. W. Scribner—Southwest quarter of section 18, and northwest quarter of section 19, township 10 north, range 5 east.

Nancy A. Magoon (sometimes known as Nancy A. Gear), estate to Alfred H. Gear—Undivided half interest to George T. Gear, and undivided half to Alfred H. Gear, tract No. 70 of the Chabolla Grant.

Mrs. Nellie Trainer to Charles Heisen—Quit claim to undivided half interest to block north B and C, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

Articles of Incorporation.

The following articles of incorporation were filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday:

Sacramento County Water Company, San Francisco. Capital stock, $2,000,000. Directors—Albert Gallatin, A. J. Ralston, H. P. Livermore, Charles E. Livermore and Joshua Barker.

Christian Church, Winters, Yolo County. Directors—J. Jeanes, W. P. Womack, G. W. Hill, J. B. Griffin and M. O. Wyatt.

From Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

"40 ORANGE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1890.

"I have used ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS for some years for myself and family, and, as far as able, for the many sufferers who come to us for assistance, and have found them a genuine relief for most of the aches and pains which flesh is heir to. I have used ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS for all kind of lameness and acute pain, and, by frequent experiments, find that they can control many cases not noticed in your circulars.

"The above is the only testimonial I have ever given in favor of any plaster, and if my name has been used to recommend any other it is without my authority or sanction."

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mrs. Logan's "Home Magazine" and the "Weekly Union."

Both only $1 75 per year. The *Home Magazine* of Washington, D. C., conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, is the best and most popular low-priced periodical ever printed. The publishers of the WEEKLY UNION will furnish the magazine to its subscribers for a mere nominal sum above the price of subscription to the weekly.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Complete List of Candidates in the Field.

The Material the People Have to Choose From in the Various Districts.

Following is a complete corrected list of candidates for the Legislature in this State to be voted for on the 8th of November. The list also includes the names of the hold-over Senators.

SENATORS.

1. Del Norte and Humboldt—Frank McGowan (Rep.), Alfred T. Stimson (Peo.).
2. Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Modoc and Lassen—R. H. Campbell (Rep.), hold-over.
3. Plumas, Sierra and Nevada—T. L. Ford (Rep.), M. H. Mead (Dem.), C. W. Kitts (Peo.).
4. Tehama and Butte—W. A. Shippee (Rep.) and H. C. Wilson (Dem.), Tehama County, hold-over.
5. El Dorado and Placer—W. B. Thorpe (Rep. and Peo.), Noble Martin (Dem.).
6. Yuba, Sutter and Yolo—D. A. Ostrom (Dem.), hold-over.
7. Lake and Napa—T. B. Hutchinson (Rep.), H. C. Gesford (Dem.), William Morris (Peo.), B. F. Taylor (Pro.).
8. Mendocino, Colusa and Glenn—J. H. Seawell (Dem.), hold-over.
9. Solano—J. B. Hoyt (Rep.), J. S. Garnett (Dem.), J. E. Denton (Pro.), William H. Fry (Peo.).
10. Sonoma—J. W. Ragsdale (Rep.), hold-over.
11. Contra Costa and Marin—James Rankin (Rep.), Elliott McAllister (Dem.).
12. Stanislaus, Merced, Tuolumne and Mariposa—T. D. Harp (Dem.), hold-over.
13. Sacramento—E. C. Hart (Rep.), Wm. Boyne (Reor. Dem., Peo.), John P. Gage (Pro.).
14. Amador, Calaveras, Alpine and Mono—E. C. Voorhies (Rep.), hold-over.
15. San Joaquin—R. S. Johnson (Rep.), B. F. Langford (Dem.), Silas March (Pro.), D. A. Learned (Peo.).
16. Fresno—G. G. Goucher (Dem.), hold-over.
17. San Francisco—Jas. Craven (Rep.), Wm. J. Dunn (Dem., Cit. N.-P.), W. J. Greer (Peo.).
18. San Francisco—J. H. Mahoney (Rep.), hold-over.
19. San Francisco—Joseph Windrow (Rep.), T. F. Mitchell (Dem.), J. D. Horan (Cit. N.-P.), F. A. Potter (Peo.).
20. San Francisco—John T. Broderick and T. C. Maher (Reps.), hold-over.
21. San Francisco—L. H. Van Schaick (Rep.), W. J. Biggy (Dem.), F. T. Leilich (Peo.), M. Greenwood (Cit. N.-P.).
22. San Francisco—Daniel H. Everett (Rep.), hold-over.
23. San Francisco—C. H. Fancher (Rep.), Charles S. Armes (Dem., Cit. N.-P.), James K. Phillips (Peo.).
24. San Francisco—George H. Williams (Rep.), hold-over.
25. San Francisco—John F. Martin (Rep.), John Fay (Dem., Cit. N.-P.), John C. Gore (Peo.).
26. Alameda—Eli S. Denison (Rep.), hold-over.
27. Alameda—Guy C. Earl (Rep.), Jos. W. Ward (Dem.), S. P. Meads (Pro.), Erastus Kelsey (Peo.).
28. Alameda—William Simpson (Rep.), hold-over.
29. San Mateo and Santa Cruz—Henry F. Kron (Rep.), Bart Burke (Dem.).
30. Santa Clara—W. C. Bailey (Rep.), hold-over.
31. Santa Clara—F. P. Montgomery (Rep.), L. A. Whitehurst (Dem.), W. H. Greer (Pro.), D. C. Feeley (Peo.).
32. Inyo and Tulare—G. S. Berry (Dem.), hold-over.
33. San Benito and Monterey—Thomas Flint, Jr. (Rep.), M. Lynn (Dem.), G. T. Elliott (Peo.).
34. San Luis Obispo and Kern—G. S. Berry, Kern County, (Dem.), hold-over; San Luis Obispo no representation.
35. Santa Barbara and Ventura—Orestes Orr (Rep.), W. E. Shepherd (Dem.), W. L. Douglas (Pro., Peo.).
36. Los Angeles—R. B. Carpenter (Rep.), hold-over.
37. Los Angeles—W. S. Moore (Rep.), J. R. Matthews (Dem.), L. A. Ross (Pro.), H. P. Peebles (Peo.).
38. Los Angeles—No representation; hold-over.
39. San Bernardino and Orange—E. C. Seymour (Rep.), M. Manley (Dem.), Henry W. Head (Peo.).
40. San Diego—H. M. Streeter (Rep.), hold-over.

ASSEMBLY.

1. Del Norte and Siskiyou—J. F. McBride (Rep.), Thomas Duffy (Dem.).
2. Humboldt—A. J. Bledsoe (Rep.), F. W. McCann (Peo.).
3. Humboldt—D. J. Johnson (Rep.), R. S. Tyrrell (Pro.), B. H. Willsie (Peo.).
4. Tehama and Trinity—J. T. Matlock (Rep.), W. P. Matthews (Dem.).
5. Shasta and Modoc—Aaron Bell (Rep.), Leon Leighton (Peo.), T. W. H. Shanahan (Dem.).
6. Lassen, Plumas and Sierra—George Standardt (Rep.), F. B. Whiting (Dem.)
7. Butte—A. H. Chapman (Rep.), E. B. Price (Dem.), Mark Keppel (Pro.), John Keppel (Peo.).
8. Yuba and Sutter—D. P. Durst (Rep.), George Ohleyer (Dem.), P. Engel (Peo.).
9. Mendocino—George A. Sturtevant (Rep.), C. W. Tindall (Dem.), Joseph Sheppard (Pro.).
10. Colusa, Glenn and Lake—W. A. Vann (Rep. and Peo.), M. O'Hair (Dem.), J. F. Watkins (Pro.).
11. Yolo—Thomas Ross (Rep.), I. W. Jacobs (Dem.).
12. Nevada—S. S. Ferguson (Dem.), Elam Biggs (Pro.), R. I. Thomas (Rep.), A. E. Baugh (Peo.).
13. Placer—Thomas B. Everett (Rep. and Pro.), George W. Hamilton (Dem.), D. S. Allen (Peo.).
14. El Dorado—R. S. Ran (Rep.), Geo. W. Simpers (Dem.).
15. Amador—E. G. Freeman (Rep.), J. L. Sargent (Dem.), R. W. Ketchum (Pro.), S. H. Phillips (Peo.).
16. Sonoma—F. J. Murphy (Rep.), E. E. Drees (Dem.), John Johnson (Pro. and Peo.).
17. Sonoma.—M. K. Cady (Rep.), J. C. Sims (Dem.), T. C. DeCoe (Pro.), E. G. Furber (Peo.).
18. Napa—Owen Wade (Rep.), Edgar Haan (Dem.), H. C. Waddell (Pro.), R. F. Grigsby (Peo.).
19. Solano—Charles Durner (Rep.), C. D. McCauley (Dem.), Alex. Robbins (Pro.), Albert Dickie (Peo.).
20. Sacramento—W. A. Anderson, (Rep.), O. S. Flint (Dem.), H. M. Landis (Pro.), C. W. Dailey (Peo.), S. S. Holl (Cit.).
21. Sacramento—H. C. Chipman (Rep.), W. W. Cuthbert (Dem.), H. W. Bingham (Pro.), George H. Jost (Peo.).
22. Sacramento—E. B. Owen (Rep.), Gillis Doty (Dem.), J. D. Robertson (Pro.), L. M. Landsborough (Peo.).
23. Marin—James I. Taylor (Rep.), James H. Wilkins (Dem.), Tobias Hock (Peo.).
24. Contra Costa—Theo. Wagner (Rep.), A. F. Emeric (Dem.), Wm. Shafer (Pro.), R. O. Baldwin (Peo.).
25. San Joaquin—Victor Heck (Rep.), J. M. LaRue (Dem.), A. J. Waterhouse (Pro.), C. G. Culver (Peo.).
26. San Joaquin—J. L. Beecher (Rep.), J. L. Hutson (Dem.), J. A. Anderson (Pro.), E. N. Pierce (Peo.).
27. Calaveras—Alexander Brown (Rep.), James Farrier (Ind.), D. J. B. Schroebel (Dem.).
28. San Francisco—P. J. Kelley (Rep.), T. P. Cusick (Dem., Cit. N. P.), F. Emery (Peo.).
29. San Francisco—Charles E. Cory (Rep.), W. T. Boyce (Dem., Cit. N. P.), Ludwig Hansen (Pro.), S. A. Leflingwell (Peo.).
30. San Francisco—J. J. Fallon (Rep.), B. Conway (Dem.), T. F. Burns (Peo.), I. S. Cohen (Cit. N. P.).
31. San Francisco—T. F. Graham (Rep.), John J. Kennedy (Dem., Cit. N. P.), Daniel O'Connell (Peo.), James C. Garrett (Ind.).
32. San Francisco—John A. Hoey (Rep.), John E. Buckley (Dem., Cit. N. P.), J. A. Williams (Peo.).
33. San Francisco—F. Wood (Rep.), M. J. Hurley (Dem.), Alonzo McDermott (Peo.), W. D. Berry (Cit. N. P.).
34. San Francisco—J. F. McQuaid (Rep.), R. J. Luttringer (Dem.), James R. Swift (Peo.), G. C. Sargent (Cit. N. P.).
35. San Francisco—J. S. Robinson (Rep.), J. G. Gallagher (Dem.), E. T. Neben (Peo.), J. M. Higgins (Cit. N. P.).
36. San Francisco—John Brownlie (Dem.), A. B. Mahoney (Rep.), W. H. Dorman (Pro.), F. X. Holscher (Peo.), Ed Short (Cit. N. P.).
37. San Francisco—J. F. O'Brien (Rep.), A. G. McGuire (Dem.), Robert Crees (Peo.), T. W. Burke (Cit. N. P.).
38. San Francisco—George S. Mathews (Rep.), B. Schlessinger (Dem.), H. Lukes (Peo.), C. H. Forbes (Cit. N. P.).
39. San Francisco—Julius Kahn (Rep.), J. M. Keys (Dem.), T. L. Vulicevich (Peo.), W. T. Kibbler (Cit. N. P.).
40. San Francisco—E. A. Streett (Peo.) L. A. Phillips (Rep.), E. Godchaux (Dem.), R. L. Thomas (Cit. N. P.).
41. San Francisco—H. C. Dibble (Rep.), J. M. Curtis (Dem.), Henry Wartield (Peo.), O. D. Baldwin (Cit. N. P.).
42. San Francisco—Grant Israel (Rep.), W. Hendrickson (Dem.), C. H. Kahrman (Peo.), Sam Shaen (Cit. N. P.).
43. San Francisco—John P. Rice (Rep.), J. M. Marks (Dem.), H. W. Bracken (Peo.), Seth Martin (Cit. N. P.).
44. San Francisco—James McGowan (Rep.), A. Decourtieux (Dem., Cit. N. P.).
45. San Francisco—John Hayes (Rep.), William H. Gateley (Dem., Cit. N. P.), Hugh Stewart (Peo.).
46. Alameda—Frank L. Fowler (Rep.), Hugh J. O'Neill (Dem.), Thomas B. Russell (Pro.), A. R. Downing (Peo.).
47. Alameda—William H. Noy (Rep.), A. Bretz (Dem., Peo.), William A. Boscan (Pro.).
48. Alameda—Charles L. Ingler (Rep.), J. J. McElroy (Dem.), L. W. Kimball (Pro.), O. A. Shaw (Peo.).
49. Alameda—H. B. M. Miller (Rep.), T. W. Leonhard (Dem.), Joseph Humphreys (Pro.), Ed. McGuire (Peo.).
50. Alameda—Grant I. Taggart (Rep.), J. D. McDonald (Dem.), J. F. Paulk (Pro.), Charles N. Hitchcock (Peo.).
51. Alameda—Clinton G. Dodge (Rep.), Francis H. McLean (Dem.), Oscar G. May (Pro.), J. E. Higgins (Peo.).
52. San Mateo—Jas. T. O'Keefe (Rep.), J. F. Coffey (Dem.).
53. Santa Cruz—W. S. Rodgers (Rep.), P. R. Adams (Dem., Peo.), E. C. Deering (Pro.).
54. Santa Clara—W. J. Kirkpatrick (Rep.), H. H. Johnson (Dem.), F. Garrigus (Pro.), T. B. Seeley (Peo.).
55. Santa Clara—A. G. Bennett (Rep.), H. K. Robin (Dem.), Robert Summers (Pro., Peo.).
56. Santa Clara—J. B. Peppin (Rep.), Massey Thomas (Dem., Peo.), T. F. Kerr (Pro.).
57. Stanislaus and Merced—J. S. Alexander (Rep.), F. H. Gould (Dem.), S. C. Baker (Pro.).
58. Tuolumne and Mariposa—J. W. Snyder (Rep.), B. O. Marston (Dem.), W. H. Barron (Pro.), J. W. Scofield (Peo.).
59. San Benito—C. G. Cargill (Rep.), J. H. Matthews (Dem.), G. S. Nash (Peo.).
60. Alpine, Inyo and Mono—George Watterson (Rep.), P. H. Mack (Dem.).
61. Monterey—S. J. Duckworth (Rep.), Edward Berwick, (Dem.), H. T. Bessee (Pro.), W. D. Miller (Peo.).
62. Fresno—W. D. Bresee (Rep.), G. W. Mordecai (Dem.), W. W. Wharton (Pro.), J. G. Dawes (Peo.).
63. Fresno—H. J. T. Jacobsen (Rep. and Peo.), Miles Wallace (Dem.), J. G. Wright (Pro.).
64. Tulare—F. A. Blakely (Rep.), W. S. Cunningham (Dem.), S. Townsend (Pro.), J. M. McClellan (Peo.).
65. Tulare—C. Burrel (Rep.), William H. Alvord (Dem.), W. Davison (Pro.), W. R. Harris (Peo.).
66. Kern—D. S. Coverdale (Rep.), E. A. Pueschel (Dem.).
67. San Luis Obispo—Benjamin Brooks (Rep.), H. C. Bagby (Dem.), Charles A. Barlow (Pro. and Peo.).
68. Santa Barbara—W. L. Talbot (Rep.), Z. W. Saunders (Dem.), C. M. Gidney (Pro.), James Morgan (Peo.).
69. Ventura—D. T. Perkins (Rep.), Brice Grimes (Dem.), J. M. Sharp (Pro. and Peo.).
70. Los Angeles—C. M. Simpson (Rep.), Seward Cole (Dem., Peo.), H. A. Reid (Pro.).
71. Los Angeles—S. N. Andros (Rep.), W. T. Martin (Dem.), L. M. La Fetra (Pro.), J. J. West (Peo.).
72. Los Angeles—W. H. Wright (Rep.), T. J. Kearns (Dem., Peo.), J. W. Davis (Pro.)
73. Los Angeles—J. M. Meridith (Rep.), F. G. Finlayson (Dem.), Alfred Moore (Peo.).
74. Los Angeles—C. W. Pendleton (Rep.), James C. Kays (Dem.), C. B. Ebey (Pro.), M. J. Russell (Peo.).
75. Los Angeles—R. N. Bulla (Rep.), M. P. Snyder (Dem.), I. L. Spencer (Pro.), A. Vinette (Peo.).
76. Orange—R. Q. Wickham (Rep.), Charles F. Bennett (Dem., Peo.), Nathan J. Mills (Pro.).
77. San Bernardino—C. O. Barker (Rep.), H. J. Wibel (Dem., Peo.).
78. San Bernardino—John C. Lynch (Rep.), W. L. Stroud (Dem., Peo.), S. H. Barrett (Pro.).
79. San Diego—C. C. Brandt (Rep.), C. F. Holland (Dem.), C. D. Todd (Pro.), Jesse Gilmore (Peo.), W. H. Carlson (Ind.).
80. San Diego—W. M. Casterline (Rep.), J. W. Nance (Dem.), J. M. Logsdon (Pro.), E. L. Richards (Peo.).

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THE wisest course in politics is to vote for the best man, and you cannot be mistaken. So, in the use of blood purifiers, you can't be mistaken if you take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because all parties agree that it is the best—the superior medicine. Try it this month.

A VERITABLE family medicine box, BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Boils.

Boils according to Dr. King, an eminent authority "are generally connected with derangements of the liver and stomach." While the older Sarsaparillas contain potash which aggravates eruptions, Joy's is peculiarly a stomach and bowel corrective, and is the only one that is so. Its regulating influences cause boils to dry up and disappear almost immediately. A case in point.

"I had boils break out on my neck. One had bursted. I took Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and *in a few days the other boils had dried up.* In the spring of 1890 I took one of the other Sarsaparillas and the result was a mass of pimples. Hearing that Joy's was later and acted differently I used it this year with the above satisfactory results." J. NEWMAN, Alameda, Cal.

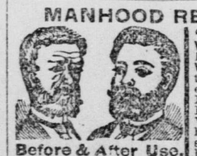
Formerly with the "Alta California." S. F.

Robt. Walsh, with Wells Fargo & Co., and scores of other San Franciscans report the same experience. It avoids the use of the lance

JOY'S Vegetable Sarsaparilla

As it is the only Sarsaparilla that purifies the blood without the ugly potash eruptions, insist on Joy's and don't be talked into taking another.

MANHOOD RESTORED.



Before & After Use. Photographed from life.

"SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulnes, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion, youthful indiscretions, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circular free in plain envelope. Mention this paper. Address,

MADRID CHEMICAL CO., Branch Office for U. S. A. 338 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR SALE IN SACRAMENTO, CAL., BY Peters & Ray, Apothecaries, N. E. Cor. 9th & K. Sts. T. F. Phillips, Druggist, N. W. Cor. 6th & K. Sts.

SUBMITTED PROPOSITIONS.

How to Vote on the Constitutional Amendments.

Also on the Other Propositions Submitted to the People by the Legislature.

Upon the propositions submitted to be voted for or against, on the 8th of November, every elector ought to make himself intelligent. We submit the following suggestions how to vote, and the reasons why briefly stated:

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10—Extends legislative sessions to 100 days, from sixty. It is useless expense. If it is an honest Legislature it can do its work in sixty days; if venal, sixty days is long enough to endure it.	YES. NO.	X
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 7—Counties, cities, townships, etc, may now by two-thirds vote contract a debt, but must provide for its payment annually, so that it will be extinguished in twenty years, or less. The amendment simply substitutes "40" for twenty years. Thus, if bonds in the sum of $100,000 are issued for twenty years, $5,000 must be set aside each year to redeem them. Under the proposed amendment but $2,500 a year would be necessary for the sinking fund.	YES. NO.	X
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 11—Now the Lieutenant-Governor receives a per diem while the Senate is in legislative session of sixty days. The amendment proposes to pay him $4,000 a year and make him travel and inspect State institutions and those supported in part by the State. He is to report to the Governor, and all his expenses are to be paid by the State. It saddles new cost upon taxpayers, no one can tell how much. It is a useless expense, and puts examination of asylums into the political pool. What we do need is a Board of Charities and Correction that is costless, and is such as most older States have. This amendment also repeals, by omitting, words in the Constitution that prohibit the Legislature fixing salaries of clerks to the State officers higher than $1,000 a year. This would open the door to clerks to lobby to secure higher salaries.	YES. NO.	X
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 5—Gives the Governor power to veto deficiency bills by items, *i. e.*, approve some and reject others. Forbids officers to make expenses in excess of money allowed them to "run" their departments, except by consent of the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General given in writing. A wise provision and a money-saving one, stops the practice of incurring liabilities and trusting to the Legislature to pass deficiency bills to meet them.	YES NO.	X
Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 14—Does away with classes of cities for the purposes of charter making, and permits any city having 3,500 inhabitants to adopt a charter, to be passed upon by the Legislature. Under the present law a different method (for each class) of adopting a charter is provided for cities according to population.	YES NO.	X
Refund the State debt..... Refund the State debt..... No, because we owe only $251,000 and can pay it. All the rest is university and free school money invested in State bonds at 6 per cent. If we refund at 4 per cent. then the other 2 per cent. must be raised by taxation, as the schools get not too much now. So there will be no gain but added cost in issuing new bonds. Besides, it will throw the schools each two years into the Legislature, to provide support, and thus it will open the door for enemies of the schools to prevent legislative action, and to divide the funds. It is no debt now, as we simply owe it to ourselves, and it can therefore remain forever, and ought to.	YES NO.	X
For the San Francisco Depot Act.... Against the San Francisco Depot Act..... Vote for it, because it does not touch taxation or cost taxpayers a cent. The State owns the San Francisco water front. It is controlled by a State Commission that is building a seawall. It collects rents, tolls, dockage and wharfage, and pays the money to the State Treasurer, and through the Controller draws on the fund for its expenses. Its income is largely in excess of its out-go. But it cannot create a debt or borrow money without this vote gives it leave. The plan is to let it borrow $600,000 for not exceeding nineteen years and pay it in annual payments, in order to build a proper depot and ferry building now instead of the shabby old sheds at the foot of Market street. This landing and depot, with conveniences for men, women and children, is to be used, as is the old, by ferries, railroads, passengers and commerce, for rentals, tolls and dues. It is not a depot for San Francisco alone, or for a railroad company, but for the people and commerce, and is to be, as is the old one, a source of revenue to the Harbor Commission from rents paid by companies and commerce that uses its landings.		X
For an educational qualification for voters..... Against an educational qualification for voters..... Vote for it; that a voter must be able to write his name and read a section of the Constitution. Why not? Our sons are ineligible for twenty-one years, in order that they may be able to learn enough to vote intelligently. Why, then, allow those to make laws by voting who cannot read the laws? Intelligence and education must underlie the voting privilege, if it is to be maintained, and the best interests of the republic conserved. The man who in this day cannot and will not learn to write and read is not likely to make an independent, thinking and useful citizen. But this vote "Yes" does not make it law; it is only a test vote to ascertain the desire of the people and whether they wish such a law passed.		X
For election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.. Against election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people..... Vote for it, because it will bring the Government nearer to the people, and will free the Legislature and legislative elections from the annoying and corrupting influence of Senatorial choosing. The day has passed when the Senate needed to be a *quasi* aristocratic body. Let the people choose their Senators direct, by popular vote, and we will have more direct reflection of the people's desire in the Senate. But this is only a test vote, a means to ascertain the wish of the people in this matter.		X

Many a wise man has picked up a good suggestion where some fool dropped it.—Dallas News.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

---We shall have on sale---

ALL SPECIALS.

The biggest kind of reductions have been made on all the following lines. If

LOW PRICES

Are an inducement to buyers the different lots advertised will move quickly.

LOT 1.

A fine value in Men's 25c Hermsdorf Black Stainless Half Hose, finished seams, 3 pairs for 50c.

LOT 2.

Men's 50c Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, silk back, in light figured designs, 15c.

LOT 3.

Men's $1 25 Dogskin Driving Gloves, spring fastenings, fur trimmed and fleece lined, 85c.

Boys' Felt Gloves, leather-lined palm, 15c.

LOT 4.

Men's Extra-quality Suspenders, with drawers supporters and the celebrated Harris wire buckle, 20c per pair.

Boys' 25c Chambray Gingham Waists at 15c.

LOT 5.

Silk Campaign Buttons, 1c each.

Scarf Pins, with photo of Harrison and Cleveland, 3c.

Lot of Boys' Standing and Turned-down Four-ply Linen Collars, sizes 11 to 14½, 6 for 10c.

LOT 6.

Ladies' $1 25 All-wool Jerseys, in black and colors, sizes 32, 34 and 36, for 75c.

Misses' $1 Jersey, in black and colors, 50c.

LOT 7.

One lot of Comfortables for three-quarter beds at 65c.

Ladies' $2 25 Steel Gray Gossamers for $1 25.

LOT 8.

Men's $1 50 All-wool Knit Undershirts, Oakland Hosiery Co.'s make, for 95c.

Men