

FOR BRYAN AND SILVER.

Democratic Meeting at the Old Pavilion Last Night.

Senator Stephen H. White and Marlon De Vries Address the Assembly.

Senator Stephen H. White and Marlon De Vries addressed a large audience last night at the Old Pavilion on the issues of the campaign as viewed from the standpoint of Bryan and free silver, the hall being filled and many women being present.

The Ironquay braves and the Bryan clubs marched in procession from the Democratic headquarters down K street and back to the hall, where they marched in cheering and giving their respective yells.

The meeting was called to order by C. T. Hughes, who read the list of Vice-Presidents as follows:

Colonel R. L. Peeler, Peter Shields, W. P. Mathews, R. O. Cravens, Charles Aull, General A. W. Barrett, F. Kelly, M. Sheehan, M. W. Hale, Fred Cox, Chris Suter, H. D. Nash, W. C. Alvin, M. R. Beard, C. M. Harrison, J. N. Larkin, E. Greer, John Gerber, Alexander Hunter, J. H. Hayden, E. R. Daly, C. C. Snider, W. W. Ellis, O. F. Baker, M. Keefer, Dr. L. G. Shaw, F. Wilder, Ayer, Henry Davis, J. R. Price, R. Cosmair, C. H. Walkins, J. G. Snook, Morris Brooke.

Mr. Hughes then introduced Hon. E. D. McCabe, who was to preside at the meeting and who was greeted with cheers.

Mr. McCabe made an eloquent speech, predicting the election of Bryan and the triumph of free silver, and introduced Mr. de Vries in a few eulogistic remarks.

Mr. de Vries said that it had been stated that his election meant disaster to Sacramento. He denied this, and said that when elected his efforts would be as much in its behalf as for any other part of the country.

Mr. de Vries said that he had no objection to say that he was a gentleman and a lawyer of high standing and he respected him. The questions at issue were great ones, and it must be determined whether the plutocrats or the common people should rule, whether it should be the classes or the masses.

There could be only one result in November, and that the triumph of the common people and the cause of free silver. This national debt, against Mr. Johnson, his opponent, he had nothing to say. He was a gentleman and a lawyer of high standing and he respected him.

The questions at issue were great ones, and it must be determined whether the plutocrats or the common people should rule, whether it should be the classes or the masses. There could be only one result in November, and that the triumph of the common people and the cause of free silver.

He presented the usual arguments in favor of free silver and claimed that the advocates of it were no more anarchists than Hamilton, Jefferson, Grant and Blaine, and that the anarchists, if any, were those who advocated the gold standard. He dilated upon the size, the wealth and the importance of the United States, and asked why it should wait for the example of any other nation.

If all the silver of outside nations were coined, he claimed, it would give only \$40 per capita to this country.

If elected to Congress he was unashamedly opposed to all schemes for the refunding of the debts of the Pacific roads and should vote against them, and should also vote for free coinage of silver.

Senator White was then introduced by Chairman McCabe. He said the issues of the campaign had been concisely stated and he would not take up time by stating them. He would address himself mainly to Republicans.

If they voted for McKinley and a gold standard they would turn their backs on the declaration of their party conventions and Legislatures. A Legislature must be elected that will send a man to the Senate to vote for free silver.

He claimed that England would have to assist the cause of bimetalism if we had the courage to adopt free coinage. Corporations might seek to control the voters and they might have to wear McKinley buttons when they did not intend to vote for McKinley.

But in the booths the bulk of the votes as they pleased. The recent flurry in wheat does not affect the relations between wheat and silver. Tariff bills were of very little account if the people have no money with which to purchase goods.

The Republican platform says that we must ask permission of England to coin our silver, but the Democratic platform says we can take care of ourselves.

If it is undignified for Bryan to go around speaking to the people, is it any more dignified for McKinley to have delegations shipped to him f. o. b? He believed there was something of the sort in this town last week. He charged that employes had been forced to join McKinley clubs under penalty of being discharged, and advised such men to join the clubs and then vote as they pleased.

The assembly then gave three cheers for Bryan and the ticket and dispersed.

BUTLER DISCHARGED.

The Washington Primary Knock-Out Goes Free. When the recent Republican primaries were held in Washington across the river, there was an incident recorded that smacked of the old-time Democratic cuspidor convention in this city.

This was when one Dewey, a friend of Wm. M. Butler, was arrested for illegal voting and taken before Justice Gill. Butler heard of the arrest of his friend Dewey and got mad. He strode to the office of the guileless Justice, knocked down the Deputy Constable who had Dewey in charge; knocked down Justice Gill, who interfered, and offered to do the trick again if they were set up in the same alley.

About a week after his exhibition of boxing, Butler, who had laid low, evidently expecting the clouds to roll by, was arrested and arraigned on a charge of battery preferred by L. Spicer, the Deputy Constable who went up against Butler's fist.

The case was called some time ago, but a demurrer interposed, and argument upon it consumed time, and it was not until yesterday that the trial was pulled off before Justice Ludington, Gill being disqualified because of being not only a witness in the case, but one of the parties of the second part.

District Attorney Hopkins conducted the prosecution and mentioned to the jury that it was a long time between convictions in the town of Washington, S. R. Hart and J. Bryne defended Butler, and from the result it would seem that the District Attorney's hint was disregarded. Butler was discharged.

A GARNISHEE THROWN OUT.

Interesting Point in a Three-Handed Litigation.

Judge Catlin Overrules a Judgment of the Township Justice's Court.

Judge Catlin yesterday rendered a decision in the case of A. W. Clarke against W. A. Henry, Justice of the Peace—a writ of certiorari.

E. L. Green sued Mrs. M. Peraz for a debt of \$50, and it being claimed that Clarke owed her money, obtained a garnishee, which was served on Clarke. The latter denied that he owed Mrs. Peraz anything, as she had assigned his note to a man named Miller, but the Justice ordered him to pay Green and he carried the matter to the Superior Court. The decision is as follows:

"The return to the writ in this case shows that Clarke denied that he was indebted to Mrs. Peraz, the judgment being in favor of her. The note was a negotiable promissory note payable to Peraz, or order, and was by her endorsed over to Miller before it became due, for a valuable consideration, of which Clarke, the maker of the note, had notice.

"All this appeared in evidence before the Justice, and he had no authority other than that given by Sec. 720 of C. C. P., which expressly provides that if the garnishee denies the debt the Justice may by order authorize the judgment creditor to institute an action against the garnishee. Here the garnishee did deny the debt, and showed that the debt which he had owed to the judgment debtor was in fact due to another person.

"Under such a state of facts, which sufficiently appear upon the face of the return, it is clear, beyond question, that it was not within the power of the Justice to make an order requiring him to pay the note to the creditor by the order of the Justice. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

A GARNISHEE THROWN OUT.

Interesting Point in a Three-Handed Litigation.

Judge Catlin Overrules a Judgment of the Township Justice's Court.

Judge Catlin yesterday rendered a decision in the case of A. W. Clarke against W. A. Henry, Justice of the Peace—a writ of certiorari.

E. L. Green sued Mrs. M. Peraz for a debt of \$50, and it being claimed that Clarke owed her money, obtained a garnishee, which was served on Clarke. The latter denied that he owed Mrs. Peraz anything, as she had assigned his note to a man named Miller, but the Justice ordered him to pay Green and he carried the matter to the Superior Court. The decision is as follows:

"The return to the writ in this case shows that Clarke denied that he was indebted to Mrs. Peraz, the judgment being in favor of her. The note was a negotiable promissory note payable to Peraz, or order, and was by her endorsed over to Miller before it became due, for a valuable consideration, of which Clarke, the maker of the note, had notice.

"All this appeared in evidence before the Justice, and he had no authority other than that given by Sec. 720 of C. C. P., which expressly provides that if the garnishee denies the debt the Justice may by order authorize the judgment creditor to institute an action against the garnishee. Here the garnishee did deny the debt, and showed that the debt which he had owed to the judgment debtor was in fact due to another person.

"Under such a state of facts, which sufficiently appear upon the face of the return, it is clear, beyond question, that it was not within the power of the Justice to make an order requiring him to pay the note to the creditor by the order of the Justice. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

A GARNISHEE THROWN OUT.

Interesting Point in a Three-Handed Litigation.

Judge Catlin Overrules a Judgment of the Township Justice's Court.

Judge Catlin yesterday rendered a decision in the case of A. W. Clarke against W. A. Henry, Justice of the Peace—a writ of certiorari.

E. L. Green sued Mrs. M. Peraz for a debt of \$50, and it being claimed that Clarke owed her money, obtained a garnishee, which was served on Clarke. The latter denied that he owed Mrs. Peraz anything, as she had assigned his note to a man named Miller, but the Justice ordered him to pay Green and he carried the matter to the Superior Court. The decision is as follows:

"The return to the writ in this case shows that Clarke denied that he was indebted to Mrs. Peraz, the judgment being in favor of her. The note was a negotiable promissory note payable to Peraz, or order, and was by her endorsed over to Miller before it became due, for a valuable consideration, of which Clarke, the maker of the note, had notice.

"All this appeared in evidence before the Justice, and he had no authority other than that given by Sec. 720 of C. C. P., which expressly provides that if the garnishee denies the debt the Justice may by order authorize the judgment creditor to institute an action against the garnishee. Here the garnishee did deny the debt, and showed that the debt which he had owed to the judgment debtor was in fact due to another person.

"Under such a state of facts, which sufficiently appear upon the face of the return, it is clear, beyond question, that it was not within the power of the Justice to make an order requiring him to pay the note to the creditor by the order of the Justice. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

"The order, therefore, being in excess of the power of the Justice's court, must be held null and void. This is in accordance with the rule uniformly held by me in a number of cases in which the same question has been before me."

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO. WEDNESDAY. SPECIAL SALE. Bedroom Sets, Furniture, Etc. Saturday Concerts. Heavy Suspenders, 25c. Swell Shoes, \$4. Carmen's Suits. Boys' Shirts, 35c. Weinstock, Lubin & Co., 400-412 K St.

Just Arrived, Large Assortment of PARKER, L. C. Smith and LeFevre SHOTGUNS. W. H. ECKHARDT, - - 609-611 K Street.

FRIEND & TERRY LUMBER CO. LUMBER Doors, Sash, Screens. "WELL BRED, SOON WED." SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

RICHARDS & KNOX, LUMBER. TAYLOR'S Refrigerators. The most easily cleaned and the lowest priced of all. To be had only of JAMES G. DAVIS, FURNITURE AND CARPETS, 414-118 K STREET.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS. EBNER BROS. COMPANY, 116-118 K Street, Front and Second, Sacramento. M. CRONAN, 230 K St., and 1108-1110 Third St., Sacramento, Cal.

Subscribe Now Most of the Magazines begin new volumes with the NOVEMBER NUMBER. Unless you subscribe early you will not receive your papers on time. Leave your orders here. Subscriptions taken for any publication at publisher's prices. W. F. PURNELL, Bookseller and Stationer, 609 J Street.

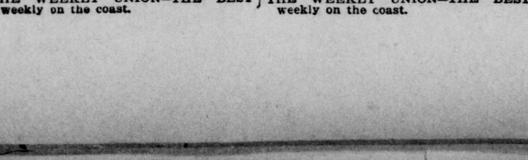
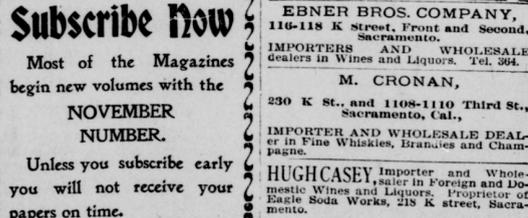
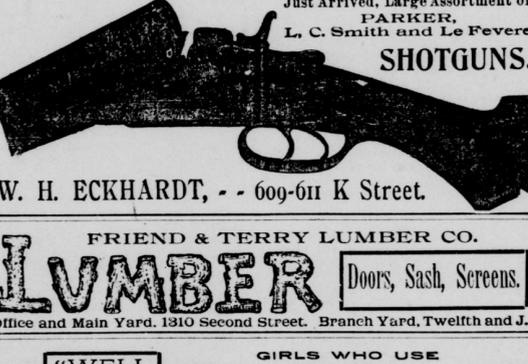
EVERYONE Requiring SPECTACLES should see us before purchasing. We thoroughly understand fitting glasses. We save you about one-half on the cost. Why not see us about it? EMIL STEINMANN, Gold and Silversmith, 612 J Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh. Ladies Who Value A refined complexion must use Pozzo's Powder. It produces a soft and beautiful skin.

SMIET'S SPECIFIC. Books on blood and skin diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

ASTIGMATISM. Causing headaches and all other troubles of the eye, necessitating glasses, scientifically fitted and work guaranteed; absolutely reliable, by F. de Wolfe Henrich, Masonic Temple, Hours, 9-12, 1-5, Sundays, 9-12. Mrs. Van Alstine will be pleased to see her friends at Corwin's millinery, 607 J Street. Exclusive agent for Peter Wright & Co.'s English cashmere underwear, \$5.50 per suit. Under the McKinley tariff was \$10 per suit. Wm. M. Pettie, 622 J Street. Pasteur germ proof filter. 821 K.

WILL HONOR ITSELF. (From the Amador Record.) This district will honor itself by sending gifted Grove L. Johnson back to Washington to assist Major McKinley in getting the tangled affairs of this Nation in some sort of presentable shape. President McKinley will need the services of just such men as Johnson in this work and therefore it is the duty of Republicans to attend to the matter of his going. Police Court Cases. Suey Yang, recently arrested on a charge of peddling without a license in the district wherein hawking is prohibited by ordinance, was arraigned in the

ELASTIC STOCKINGS. Pure Para Rubber and extra heavy thread are used in the making up of these STOCKINGS, the best that can be made. The price of a Stocking to reach the knee is \$3; Ankle, \$2.50; Knee Caps, \$2.50. Stockings to reach above the knee we have made at \$4. They are invaluable for Varicose Veins, Sprained, Weak and Swollen Joints. Rules for measurement on application. ING & ALLEE, CUT-RATE DRUGGIST, 712 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.



ARCHITECTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN. We have just received a full line of TRIANGLES and FRENCH CURVES in celluloid. They are far superior to anything in this line. Perfectly transparent. H. S. CROCKER COMPANY, 208-210 J STREET.

BLACK COATS. Pure, rich, creamy white, within and black coated are our CHOCOLATES. The finest flavored, the purest in quality and the best in every way. BARTON, 810 J. - - - 420 K.

New Style 5-Piece Silk Trimmed Parlor Set, \$25. Something new. See them. CHARLES M. CAMPBELL, 408 K STREET, CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

25 PER CENT. SAVED. Joe Poheim THE TAILOR. Has just imported the correct styles for the season of 1896-7. Up-to-date design in Cheviots, Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, in pretty colorings, etc., which you can have made up first-class at a saving of 25 per cent. over than any other house. Perfect fit and the best of workmanship guaranteed. The Largest Tailoring Establishment in Sacramento, 603-605 K Street.

EVERYONE Requiring SPECTACLES should see us before purchasing. We thoroughly understand fitting glasses. We save you about one-half on the cost. Why not see us about it? EMIL STEINMANN, Gold and Silversmith, 612 J Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh. Ladies Who Value A refined complexion must use Pozzo's Powder. It produces a soft and beautiful skin.