

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Debate on Hawaiian Question Continued in the Senate.

Opponents of Annexation Occupying the Time of the Session.

White of California and Pettigrew of South Dakota Argue Against the Policy of This Government Assuming Control of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Opponents of the annexation of Hawaii occupied the time of the Senate to-day. White of California resumed his speech here yesterday, but after speaking two hours, yielded the floor to Pettigrew (R.) of South Dakota, who discussed the resolutions for an hour and a half. White has not concluded his speech, Pettigrew taking up the argument against the resolution merely to afford him an opportunity to rest.



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THESE people have been told that a successful machine the Spring Motor Gramophone was; they now believe every word of it. You should certainly have an opportunity to see and hear it for yourself. We would be glad to enter into correspondence with you concerning it and give you all the information we have at hand.

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Seventh—The patent draught damper is one of the greatest fuel savers, but protects the floor underneath the range and keeps the same from drying out. It also distributes draught evenly under all parts of the grate. This insures an even fire in all parts of the firebox. Minus the dead corners and back end so often apparent in other makes of ranges.

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L. L. LEWIS & CO. 502 and 504 J Street and 1009 Fifth Street.

lately chosen Senator from Maryland to succeed Gorman.

A joint resolution of the United States to ask through the proper channels the Governments of England, Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, Mexico and Venezuela to send details of infantry, artillery and cavalry to this country to participate in a military jubilee to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, by the Trustees of the Red Cross Society of New York. The jubilee is to be held during the two weeks beginning December 26, 1898.

Davis of Minnesota, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, asked immediate consideration of the following resolution:

"That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the Senate whether Lieutenant Holson and those who were captured with him have been confined by the Spanish authorities within the line of fire or under the fire of the United States fleet, and if so, at what place or places they are or have been so confined; also to inform the Senate what efforts have been made to effect the exchange of such prisoners, and with what result; also to transmit to the Senate copies of the correspondence on report upon the subjects of this inquiry."

The resolution was agreed to. Davis then offered the following resolution, which was also agreed to:

"That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the Senate whether the bodies of the United States marines or sailors who were recently killed in battle at or near Santiago de Cuba were mutilated after death by the Spanish soldiers, and to transmit to the Senate copies of the official correspondence and reports upon the subjects of the inquiry."

The resolution was offered by Jones of Arkansas directing the Committee on Public Lands to investigate the official conduct of Special Agent Schlicherholz, located at Batesville, Ark.

In the course of a speech upon the resolution Jones made some very serious charges against Schlicherholz.

The resolution went over pending further investigation. The resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii was then laid before the Senate, White of California resuming his speech begun yesterday in opposition to the resolutions. White presented additional arguments and citations of authorities to establish his position that annexation, for the territory must be by treaty, and could not be by legislative act.

After concluding his presentation of the legal and constitutional objections he had to urge against the resolution, White entered upon a discussion of the statements of the United States officials that the Hawaiian Islands were a military necessity to the United States, particularly as the Government now had important interests in the Philippines.

He ridiculed the idea that the Hawaiian group was needed by the United States for a military base at Manila. He pointed out that from San Francisco it was 418 miles nearer to Manila by way of Unalaska than it was by Honolulu. He said, too, it had been urged that the Hawaiian Islands were needed as a defense of the Nicaragua Canal, but that the canal was only 2,700 miles from the terminus, or from San Diego, only 2,200 miles away.

At great length White ridiculed the statements of the naval and military experts that the United States ought to hold the Hawaiian group as a military necessity to prevent its seizure by any other nation, and to use it as a stepping stone across the Pacific. He maintained that even if the arguments of the experts were correct the United States, possessing the Philippines, would have to surround them with tremendous naval power to defend them in time of war.

"No one," declared White, "is seeking a fight with us, and no one ever will. If the Pacific Coast is not well defended now, how will you make it easier to defend by acquiring other territory that also must be defended. If we consummate this scheme we will be told we must have the Philippines, because Hawaii is not worth much unless we can have something else to use it for. And when we acquire the Philippines we must have something else. So we will extend our action around the globe, and enter upon an imperialistic policy."

"Is it for a coaling station that we propose to change our policy? If so, let the Government get one coaling station (Pearl Harbor), and let the Government of the Hawaiian Islands proceed to work out its destiny, whatever that may be. If we need a coaling station in the Hawaiian Islands, it does not follow that we need the islands. If we need a coaling station in China, it does not follow that we need the entire Chinese Empire."

White maintained that there would be no impropriety in this Government entering a protest against any other nation interfering with the present Government of Hawaii, and in the face of such a protest no nation would interfere.

Shortly after 3 o'clock White said he was much fatigued, and yielded the floor to Pettigrew of South Dakota. White will proceed with his speech tomorrow.

Hoar (R.) of Massachusetts made an effort to secure consent to vote upon the conference report on the bankruptcy bill without debate, but objection was made.

Allison (R.) of Iowa then presented the conference report of the Indian appropriation bill.

After the reading of the report, at the suggestion of Davis, the report was ordered printed, and went over.

Pettigrew inquired of Allison what had been done by the conferees about the free homestead provision of the Senate bill.

Allison replied that the Senate provision had been stricken out, and a provision inserted extending the free homesteads to July 1, 1900.

"What have you done regarding the leasing of mineral lands?" inquired Pettigrew.

"That provision was considerably modified," replied Allison. "Authority is given the Indians to lease mineral lands under certain conditions."

"We have never acknowledged the right of the Indians, in a reservation, to lease mineral lands in a reservation. This provision will involve a loss of hundreds of millions to the Government. It will cost more than the present war."

"It may be," said Allison.

"This conference report ought to be contested severely," declared Pettigrew.

Allison, in explanation, said that under present arrangements the Indians leased the mineral lands, but that their power was not very carefully hedged about with conditions.

In response to an inquiry of Teller as to the reasons for striking out the free homestead provision, Allison said it was necessary in order that an agreement might be reached. The House conferees contended, he said, that the free homestead bill was pending in the House, and that the Senate provision had no business on an appropriation bill. He felt certain the conferees' report would not be prejudicial to any homestead settler.

In beginning his discussion of the Hawaiian resolution, Pettigrew said he presumed the homestead provision had been stricken from the Indian bill for reasons of economy, yet \$10,000,000 in duties was to be remitted on Hawaiian sugar and other Hawaiian products, all of which was in favor of Asiatic labor.

"I had hoped," said he, "that the question of adopting a policy of annexation, of a policy of imperialism, might be set aside until the present war is over. Instead of that, however, we are being propelled to an issue by this Capital for years, that of the sugar trust. We are to be forced to action."

Pettigrew maintained that the Territory of the United States was already large enough, and he believed it his duty to resist the acquisition of any

territory inhabited by a people far inferior to ours, or so located as to require a navy to defend it. In case of war with another nation, our foreign policy should be to acquire territory. He believed the United States ought not to enter into competition with the great European Powers, either in the supporting of a great navy or in the acquisition of foreign territory.

At 4:55 p. m., Pettigrew not having concluded his speech, the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, June 22.—A bill incorporating the National Congress of Mothers was passed when the House met to-day.

The conference report upon the bill to ratify the agreement between the Dawes Commission and the Seminole Indians was adopted.

Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas created something of a diversion by rising to a question of personal privilege. He pointed out that from San Francisco it was 418 miles nearer to Manila by way of Unalaska than it was by Honolulu. He said, too, it had been urged that the Hawaiian Islands were needed as a defense of the Nicaragua Canal, but that the canal was only 2,700 miles from the terminus, or from San Diego, only 2,200 miles away.

At great length White ridiculed the statements of the naval and military experts that the United States ought to hold the Hawaiian group as a military necessity to prevent its seizure by any other nation, and to use it as a stepping stone across the Pacific. He maintained that even if the arguments of the experts were correct the United States, possessing the Philippines, would have to surround them with tremendous naval power to defend them in time of war.

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COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS CONTINUE DEPRESSED AND DULL.

Wheat Futures Lower—Barley, Oats and Corn Flat at Former Prices.

San Francisco, June 22. The markets continue depressed and dull, and the only change is a decline in milling wheat. Shipping descriptions continue unimportant. Barley, Oats and Corn are flat at former prices. Wheat futures were lower in sympathy with Chicago, though the English and French markets were higher.

Decline in Flour—Bran is the only change under this head. Receipts of late have been excessive. The situation in Hay remains unchanged, arrivals being moderate. The feeling is firm in old and weak in new. Products retail weak at the recent decline.

Seedless Grapes were received from Yuma, Ariz., to-day; they sold at \$1.00 per crate of a basket. Grapes are weaker, especially Longwines. Apricots are still in large supply and are lower. Peaches are firm and higher. Pigs are not wanted. Broiler chickens are stiff; good size are plentiful.

There are no changes in Dairy Produce to report. Much of the Humboldt Butter is out of shape. Butter all through is weak. Eggs show no improvement; dealers report slow sales for California Eggs.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS. FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, \$2.25 to \$2.35 per barrel; Bakers' Extras, \$2.00 to \$2.10.

WHEAT—Shipping White is nominal; Milling Wheat, \$1.45 to \$1.55 per cwt; Bran, \$1.15 to \$1.25 per cwt; Middlings, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt.

OATS—Poor to fair, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per cwt; Good to extra, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per cwt; Rolled Oats, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per cwt; Bran, \$1.15 to \$1.25 per cwt.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal. RYE—\$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt. CORN—\$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt. BARLEY—\$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt.

GRAIN—Barley, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt; Oats, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per cwt; Wheat, \$1.45 to \$1.55 per cwt; Rye, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt; Corn, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt.

BEANS—\$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt. PEAS—\$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt. POTATOES—\$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt. SWEET POTATOES—\$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt.

ONIONS—\$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt. CABBAGES—\$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt. CARROTS—\$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt. TURNIPS—\$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt.

FRUIT—Apples, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt; Oranges, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt; Lemons, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt; Peaches, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt; Plums, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt.

MEAT MARKET. Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per lb; Pork, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per lb; Mutton, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per lb.

CLOSING GRAIN QUOTATIONS. WHEAT—July, 72 1/2; September, 72 1/2; December, 72 1/2. CHICAGO, June 22. WHEAT—July, 72 1/2; September, 72 1/2; December, 72 1/2.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT SALES. The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit yesterday, realizing the following prices: Apples, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt; Oranges, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt; Lemons, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt.

AT NEW YORK. NEW YORK, June 22.—Results at Sheephead Bay. Six and a half furlongs, Swift won. Hanlon second, Mainstay third. Time—1:22 1/4.

Zephyr stake, futurity course, Sir Hubert won, Kingston second, Muggins third. Time—1:11 1/4. One mile, Boy Orator won, Sanders second, Latson third. Time—1:42 1/4.

Five furlongs, Gold Mine won, Hiles second, Miriam Calire third. Time—1:04. Mile and a furlong, Lehman won, Bannock second, Belmar third. Time—1:55.

Bay hurdle, two miles, Forget won, Sir Waver second, Ben Eder third. Time—3:49. AT LATONIA. CINCINNATI, June 22.—Results at Latonia: Seven furlongs Terrene won, Marchmont second, Ramlet third. Time—1:02 1/4.

Five and seventy yards, Faunette won, Skylark second, Romp third. Time—1:46 1/4. One mile, Domestic won, Callis second, Aahelm third. Time—1:43 1/4.

Five furlongs, Obstatine Simon won, Lost, Two second, Furor third. Time—1:03. One mile, Pancharm won, Paros second, Rey Del Mar third. Time—1:42 1/4.

AT ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Results at St. Louis: Five furlongs, Rosa Clay won, Ben Biv second, Fountainbleau third. Time—1:02 1/4.

Six and a half furlongs, Xalliss won, Nora S second, Fourth Ward third. Time—1:21 1/4. Mile and a sixteenth, Parole d'Or won, Colonel Gay second, Forbush third. Time—1:48.

Mile and three-eighths, Gold Band won, Lady of the West second, Bishop Reed third. Time—2:02. Mile and an eighth, Don Orsino won, Onnoor second, Tranby third. Time—1:56 1/4.

Five furlongs, St. Augustine won, Imp King Gold second, San Sabar third. Time—1:44 1/4.

Grand Concert Saturday Evening, June 25th, COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK. By Neale's Celebrated Orchestra.



Extra Values in Boys' Knee Pants.

Some of the lines in Boy's Knee Pants have been closely sold out—somewhat broken in size—as the result of brisk business in our Clothing Department this season. We have gone through this stock, taking out these broken lines, together with some from the Carithers stock, which we offer, commencing to-day, at prices which make them extra value. The goods are the best in their respective lines—well made, and of good material. You'll find all sizes at the different prices—but not all sizes in all colors, but beyond doubt we can fit your boy with what will please you. Here are six lots for to-day's selling:

LOT 1 25c Children's wool chevrot knee pants in assorted patterns of light, dark and medium shades. These are our regular 45c goods—not every size in every pattern, but all sizes from 4 to 14 years. We sell them as long as they last at 25c each.

LOT 2 39c Children's knee pants—cheviots and cashmeres—in a great assortment of colors and patterns; these are extra strong values, having been sold by us at 50c and 65c; ages 4 to 15 years. To-day 39c.

LOT 3 50c In another line of chevrot and cashmeres we show Children's light and dark knee pants, ages 3 to 15 years, in our regular 75c line, and one of the best values picked out for To-day's selling, 50c.

LOT 4 \$1.00 This lot shows fine style and finish. Children's separate pants in blue and black lay worsteds and tricots; also, in fancy worsteds; ages 5 to 14 years. These are regular \$1.50 values—among the strongest in our juvenile department.

LOT 5 12 1/2c These are children's vacation pants, cottonade, chevrots, jeans and corduroys—good materials that will stand the roughest usage. We have these for boys from 4 to 14 years. These goods have been selling for 20c, but to dispose of them we have marked them at 12 1/2c.

LOT 6 75c A great showing of children's knee pants in chevrots, worsteds and cashmeres, principally light weights; but some heavy weights among them; medium colors; ages 4 to 14 years. These are the regular \$1.00 grade and considered a strong value at that price. While they last they will be sold at 75c.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes \$1.00 pr.

Six lots—all desirable lines—many popular styles of toes, tips, etc., among them; kid, button and lace styles; some ties; regular \$1.50 and \$2.00 grades—broken sizes the cause of reduction. If we have your size you will secure great value for your money. (See last night's Bee.)

Extra values in ladies' white chamois gloves, and ladies' and children's hose. For description of goods, see last night's Bee.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Nothing New in the Situation in Produce Circles.

Sacramento, June 22. There was no change in the situation in local produce circles to-day, either as regards trade or prices. The following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned: Apples, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt; Oranges, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt; Lemons, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per cwt.

FRUIT—Oranges, Navel, 40¢ to 50¢; Seedling, 30¢ to 40¢; Lemons, 15¢ to 20¢; Grapefruit, 10¢ to 15¢; Apples, 10¢ to 15¢; Peaches, 10¢ to 15¢; Plums, 10¢ to 15¢; Cherries, 10¢ to 15¢; Raspberries, 10¢ to 15¢; Strawberries, 10¢ to 15¢.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, 10¢ to 15¢; Cheese, 10¢ to 15¢; Milk, 10¢ to 15¢; Cream, 10¢ to 15¢; Eggs, 10¢ to 15¢.

MEATS—Beef, 10¢ to 15¢; Pork, 10¢ to 15¢; Mutton, 10¢ to 15¢; Lamb, 10¢ to 15¢; Veal, 10¢ to 15¢; Chicken, 10¢ to 15¢; Turkey, 10¢ to 15¢.

EGGS—California, 10¢ to 15¢ per dozen, 2 dozen for 35¢. HAY AND GRAIN—Old oat or wheat hay, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per ton; New oat or wheat hay, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per ton.

COAL OIL—Pearl (cases), 10¢; Star, 10¢; Eclipse, 10¢; Extra Star, 10¢; Elaine, 10¢; Water White (bulk), 10¢.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CANDLES—10¢ to 15¢ per cwt. SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS. San Francisco, June 22. Morning Session—Chollar, 150; G. C. Nevada, 100; Standard, 150; Union, 150.

Afternoon Session—Belcher, 40; Challenge, 100; G. C. Nevada, 100; Standard, 150; Union, 150. Closing Quotations—Alta, 40; Alpha, 100; Andes, 40; Belcher, 40; B. & E., 150; Bullion, 20; California, 40; Central, 100; Chollar, 150; Confidence, 100; C. V. C., 20; Iron, 40; Nevada, 100; Nevada, 100; Occidental, 100; Ophir, 20; Overman, 100; Potosi, 40; Savage, 40; Nevada, 100; Union, 150; U. S. Nevada, 100; Yellow Jacket, 150; Standard, 150.

TRY OUR MINCED HAM

For cold luncheon or sandwiches. It is simply delicious and there is no waste to it. We have it fresh every day and sell it in any quantity.

Finest Meats in Town.

MOHR & YOERK PKG CO. 1024-1026 J STREET.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital, at Ukiah, Mendocino County, State of California, on the 6th day of July, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, for the performing the labor and furnishing the materials necessary to the erection of an administration building for the use and occupation of the officers, employees and patients of the Mendocino State Hospital, and that contracts based on the performance of each of the above and placed under the name of the Board of Managers, bills and specifications of said building, and the bills of materials to be used and work to be done in the erection thereof, can be seen at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Managers in the city of Ukiah, County of Mendocino, State of California, and at the office of Cunningham Bros., architects of said building, Room 147 Claus Spreckels Building, at the southern corner of Third and Market streets, in the city and County of San Francisco, State of California, and shall be open to public inspection at all business hours between the date of this notice, and the making of the award.

Notice is also given that separate bids will be received and separate contracts let for the performance of each of the following parts of said erection of said building, and the furnishing of materials and labor necessary therefor, viz: 1. For the masonry work, including all brick, stone and concrete work, and all necessary excavations and fillings. 2. For the iron work. 3. For the carpenter, plastering and glazing work. 4. For the plumbing and gas fitting work. 5. For the heating and ventilating work. 6. For the tinning, galvanized iron and slating work. 7. For the painting and graining work. 8. For the electrical work.

And there shall be in all such cases as many separate contracts as there are in the above and in such cases as there are different kinds of work, according to the following classification: Notice is also given that on the day named in this notice the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital will proceed to publicly open said sealed proposals, and shall award a contract or contracts to the lowest bidder, giving reasonable bond, provided however that no proposal shall be considered unless accompanied with a bond of the amount of the contract of his proposal, with sufficient sureties, conditioned that if said proposals shall be accepted, the contractor shall enter into a proper contract, and faithfully perform his contract or contracts, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to regulate contracts on behalf of the State in relation to erections and buildings," approved March 22, 1878, and Acts amendatory thereof, and his certificate thereon to that effect made; and provided further, that if in the opinion of said Board of Managers of said Mendocino State Hospital the acceptance of the lowest bid or bids shall not be for the best interests of the State, it may be lawful for said Board of Managers, with the written advice and consent of the Governor, State Treasurer and Secretary of State, to accept such proposal or proposals proposed as in their opinion may be better for the interests of the State, or to reject all proposals, and advertise for others in the manner required by law.

Proposals must be made upon blank forms to be obtained by bidders at the office of the Secretary of said Board of Managers of said Mendocino State Hospital, or at said office of Cunningham Bros., architects.