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UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES.

At Thomas W. McAuliffe & Co.'s Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.

OAK PARK AGENCY—Carter's Blacksmith shop, corner Thirty-fourth street and Sacramento avenue.

Weather Forecast.

Northern California—Partly cloudy Friday, with showers on the extreme northwest coast; fresh northwest wind.

This is a system of human servitude just as complete as chattel slavery and in many respects more atrocious; yet the so-called Democratic party, while claiming to be the friend of the laborer, expressly defends this system, and bids for the support of those who profit by it. But these are not the only matters to which the party has been recreant.—James G. Maguire.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The people are called upon to vote for or against a convention to create another State Constitution. In the swirl of political excitement this fact appears to have escaped attention and politicians have had nothing to say about it on the stump.

It is less than twenty years since California called a Constitutional Convention and adopted the results of its labors, and twenty years is but as a month in the life of a great State. We cannot afford, therefore, so soon to rip up and reform the organic law of the State. The cost in 1879 was enormous; in this and the next year it would be still greater. It is provided in the call that the per diem expenses of members alone shall be not less than $640 a day, and the attaches and printing would amount to as much more.

But the cost is only the economic view of the question as to outgo from the pocket of taxpayers. There is a more vital and costly one than that, namely, the disturbing character of such a peaceful revolution. The call for a convention would unsettle investment, drive timid capital away, put a check upon large industries and partially paralyze enterprises in the promotion of which the whole State is deeply interested. Until the convention adjourned and the work of its members had been passed upon by the people, there would be an unsettled and timorous condition along all lines of industry and trade, since no one with memory of the stagnation, unrest and distrust of 1879-80 can have the slightest doubt upon that head.

The new Constitution was not one whit better than the old one it displaced, and thus we had our labor for our pains. thus we had our labor for our pains. But in the twenty years we have been rounding off its sharp corners, adapting it to our necessities, and biennially correcting it by amendments, and the courts have meanwhile been settling questions raised by it by liberal and clarifying interpretations until most of its objectionable features have been eliminated.

Just as we are getting things into a settled condition therefore we are asked to rip up the whole structure and rebuild it anew and suffer through another twenty years of interpretation and adaptation of the new instrument. No State ever became familiar with its organic law under a quarter of a century or more. In fact, Constitutions of some of the elder States which have been unchanged for over a century, are still the subjects of interpretation and settlement before the higher courts.

California is just now grievously enough punished without adding the disturbing and unsettling element treated of. What with the drought, the frosts, populism and the menace of Maguireism hanging over the State in the possibility of his election, injury enough has been inflicted upon and is threatened to California for one period, without the added dangers of and cost of a Constitutional Convention and consequent disturbance of public confidence.

The defenders of Mr. Maguire are very much put out over the statement by some of our contemporaries that the single tax scheme does interfere with ownership; does affect the title to the home. They declare that those who preach to the contrary malign the doctrine of Henry George. This is disingenuous. Mr. George, while declaring that he did not propose by his plan to affect ownership, exclaimed, Let owners call it theirs, if they choose; let them buy and sell and devise, if they wish; they may keep the shell, we will take the kernel. That is to say, the single taxer would take the rental value by taxation. Or, as Mr. George worded it in his works, "appropriate rent by taxation." There is, then, nothing in the shell of title and ownership under the single tax plan, so long as the State can take the meat—rent, by taxation.

YOUTHFUL ANANIAS.

When pin-feather undergraduates of colleges are permitted to appear in the campaign upon platforms presided over by official representatives of party, and there to disturb the down of their chins by breathing lies and libels upon citizens who happen to be candidates, what use is there in attempting to speak the truth in a campaign? Why struggle to inform intelligence of verity, as long as parties pretending to have some semblance of decency, shelter untruth and applaud falsehood from the platform knowingly.

The other night in San Francisco at a fusion meeting, a Stanford University undergraduate, Filcher by name, declared in the speech he was permitted to "try on the dog," that Justice Van Fleet had decided that the life of the poor man's child is worth but a pittance, while that of the rich is to be estimated by the ten thousands of dollars. In the same breath this blossoming orator charged misfeasance in office upon the Superintendent of State Printing.

Yet the Democratic party permits such infamies under color and protection of its organization, and at the same time solicits votes for Mr. Maguire in the name of purity, virtue, reform, manliness, and what not. Why did not some one of the Democrats at that meeting where the undergraduate so foully libeled Justice Van Fleet arise and check the ebullition of untruth, since there was not so much as an atom of verity in his charge, and the managers all knew it? Unquestionably this Ciceronian Ananias will be carted about the State to repeat his monstrous falsehood and of such is the reform, the single tax, the sociological, progressive, anti-railroad, purity Maguire organization.

Is it impossible to debate candidates, platforms and teachings without lying? Have we come to the pass that youths must be exported from our schools and taught the first lessons of mendacity from the political stump?

Now that the Committee of War Investigation is at work, the yellow journals and pessimistic press are very busy seeking to break down the credit of the committee in advance of its judgment. This, in all cases that have come to our notice—save one—proceeds from papers opposed to the President as a Republican leader. Thus politics, or rather, unworthy partisanship, is projected into a matter that has not the slightest political significance, but concerns only wise administration, humane treatment and proper discharge of official duties. One of the principal assaults upon the committee is that it is composed of "unknown men," which rather testifies to the ignorance of their assailants. The fact is that every man on the committee is a distinguished citizen in his State, widely known, reputable and of sterling integrity. No one has dared to assail the honesty of any of these men who have been selected by the President—more is the wonder. The committee has requested, nay urged, every one having knowledge of mismanagement, neglect or inhumanity in the treatment of soldiers, to correspond with the committee frankly. Time will tell to what extent the charges made can be backed by testimony.

DELUSIONS AS ISSUES.

The Stockton "Mail," which unhappily for it as a journalistic influence, is inflated with the idea that it understands from A to Z all economic theories, quotes approvingly the statement of a man who said that if a candidate for Governor believed marriages should take place only in the "full of the moon," he might still be a candidate without reproach.

Well, yes, that is very true. He might hold to the doctrine that water runs up hill without artificial aid and still be a candidate without political reproach, for happily in California there is neither code nor ordinance against being a fool.

But if the belief that marriages should be solemnized only in the "full of the moon," related to a doctrine concerning a revenue system for the State, if that belief would tend to affect the revenue conceptions of the mind which would have to approve or disapprove a revenue bill, or advise one for passage, then belief in marriage in the time of the full moon would inevitably be an issue in the campaign in which such believer asked for votes to elevate him to the Governorship.

If the belief of a candidate for Governor that water will run up hill naturally and without artificial aid, would so operate as to affect the mind called upon to advise, approve or disapprove an irrigation bill, then that foolish belief would become a grave and consequential issue in the campaign in which such a man asked for the support of his fellow electors.

The Marysville "Appeal" says the miners of California are sharpening their knives against Maguire. That they do not relish his doctrine that the minerals worked out of the earth by the industry of the miner are "for the common use of mankind," and that their values should therefore "be given to the whole people, whenever private individuals extract them from the earth." It is not, it must be confessed, a relishable doctrine. On a very lofty, fanciful and Utopian plane, where scientific communism might prevail, and where human naure as we know it would be wholly reconstructed, and men's hopes, ambitions and talents might be placed upon a common level, such a community of property might be well. But for this day and age, give us the good old doctrine of title to that which one buys and possesses, be it his home, his mine or his grave.

There will be no war between England and France over the Fashoda difficulty for three excellent reasons, which are clear to all students of the situation: First—England has the prior right—if it may be called a right—to supremacy in the Soudan, so far as conquerors establish rights over conquered tribes. Second—Any military movement on the part of France in the Soudan would amount to a declaration of war. Third—France cannot afford a war at this time with any Power. She has enough trouble at home to engage all her energies and enlist all her attention. Therefore, whatever military movement has been made by her forces in the Soudan will be repudiated by France, and proper reparation be accorded to England, which is quite as anxious to avoid a rupture of good relations as is her jealous neighbor; albeit, there is no love lost between the two Powers.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Tulare Register: If Mr. Maguire believes the Pacific railroad matter is not settled nor in a fair way to be settled, and if he considers the question of such vital importance to the dear people as he pretends, one would naturally expect to see him trying to get back to Congress where he would have opportunity to head off the calamity instead of devoting his efforts to getting into Mr. Budd's berth. Why has he thus concluded to let Satan run loose.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Los Angeles Times: Congressman Berry of Kentucky, on being asked for his opinion as to the advisability of annexing the Philippine Islands, expressed himself very emphatically in favor of annexation, clinching his argument, as he apparently thought, with the remark that "what we have won by the sword is absolutely our own." As a matter of fact, the question of retaining the Philippines is not one of right or privilege, as many besides Mr. Berry seem to think. There is no doubt of our right to hold the islands by virtue of their practical conquest. The question is one of expediency and of moral obligation. If it be satisfactorily determined that it would be for the commercial, military or other advantage of the United States to retain the islands, after all contingencies and the cost of maintenance have been considered, then the islands should be retained. But even if no direct advantage would accrue to the United States from the retention of more than a station on the island of Luzon, there may still remain the moral obligation of assuming the government of the rest of the archipelago for the protection of the inhabitants.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

Pomona Progress: It is rather a significant fact and one worthy of contemplation that not a word of complaint against surroundings has been heard from the regulars, who during the recent war have been awaiting orders in camp. All of the growling has emanated from the volunteers, some of whom, on this coast, should thank kind heaven that they were not ordered to the front under command of such a "berry" bombastic Colonel as one officer, whom Southern California is not proud to own, has proven himself. A seasoned veteran of the civil war was heard to remark recently that he has heard and read of more complaints up to this time than he had during all the long four years' war of '61. He believed the trouble was largely with the boys who have not made it a rule to live on the prescribed army rations, but, who, in many cases, have filled themselves up with all sorts of food stuffs. If they had remained in service a year or two they would have been disciplined enough to get over this.

EXTIRPATION OF ANARCHY.

San Jose Mercury: The extirpation of the anarchistic element from the world is now one of the serious questions incumbent upon civilization to solve. At this time the stronghold of the Reds is in Europe and centered against royalty. The people of this country have an antipathy to all forms of alleged "nobility," but are no less hearty than the law-loving element of other nations in their condemnation of the crimes in which this class of society seem to revel. America in its swift vengeance upon crime of the character in which anarchists indulge has not proven a congenial home for these outlaws. They had a taste of our method of dealing with such fiends in the punishment of the Haymarket assassins in Chicago. However, there is an element in American society which in their doctrines border closely upon anarchy. Unless the people are guarded this element will in a few years evolve into a breeder of assassins as terrible as those which now infect many of the empires of Europe.

The liberty allowed the people under our Constitution enables such an institution to grow and strengthen without molestation. We have no monarchs to destroy, but the religion of this class is no more centered in the killing of crowned heads than it is in the destruction of life and property. While Europe is taking steps to uproot anarchy in its realms the people of the United States should be making efforts to stamp out the germs of the disease in this country.

BUILDING UP THE NATION.

Stockton Independent: The American people are aware that if the Republic is to live up to the promise of its new life it must look to the Republican party for the legislation to do so. A country cannot build up a navy, maintain and equip an army, improve the rivers and harbors, provide adequate public buildings, construct fortifications and establish our power and protect our commerce and uphold our flag in distant lands without a revenue equal to the expenditure and without a credit equal to any emergency. Twice has the nation been called upon within the last half century to meet the emergency of war at the close of Democratic administrations. On both occasions the emergency found the country paralyzed by the experiment of free trade, found the public treasury empty, the national credit impaired, the national armament without proper equipment and dissatisfaction, distrust and hard times widespread. It has devolved upon the Republican party, composed of the most intelligent, progressive and energetic elements among the people on both occasions to conduct the war, to bind up the wounds and rebuild the prosperity that prior maladministrations had shattered. The task of rebuilding is now the foremost duty of the country. The Republican party will be intrusted with this important task, as it was intrusted with it in 1868. Voters know that continued prosperity depends upon Republican success.

VICIOUS ASSAULT.

Alameda Argus: An attack has been made by the "Examiner" on Judge Van Fleet that is characteristic of that journal. Judge Van Fleet wrote the decision of the Supreme Court in the Fox case. A boy of that name was killed by a street car in Oakland, and his parents sued and recovered judgment. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and the decision thereon was what Judge Van Fleet had to do with. The "Examiner" is trying to make it appear that the Judge drew the line of caste in the decision—holding that offspring of parents in the humbler walks of life were not of as much importance as children of parents who are well-to-do. The imputation of such sentiments to any magistrate who may have been elected by the people to the highest court of the State ought to appeal to no intelligent person—at any rate, it ought to require the reading of the decision before conclusion is arrived at; but the "Examiner" hopes to succeed in stirring up the prejudices of labor unions so that their members will vote against Van Fleet. Its efforts are malign, as they usually are, and ought not to have the least success.

A STRAIGHT-OUT FIGHT.

Oakland Tribune: It is hard to see how the middle-of-the-roaders are going to figure in the campaign, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court recognizing the fusionists as the representatives of the Populist party. The Maguire people are very exuberant over the result, but that's all right; it simply means that the Republicans will have to do a little more work. It is just as well to have a straight, out and out fight anyhow, for then the Popocrats will be able to see how badly they are beaten, and won't have any excuses to offer.

FOREST FIRES.

Los Angeles Times: As long as the forest fires were confined to this section they attracted little attention throughout the country; but, now that fires are doing untold damage throughout an immense section of territory, extending through Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and other States, we may expect that some attention will be paid to this important question by the nation at large. Recent advices state that hundreds upon hundreds of square miles of fine timber have been burned over. The money loss, through destruction of timber, farm buildings, sawmills, cattle and other property, is not, by any means the chief damage done by these fires. The loss to the surrounding agricultural country, by reason of lack of timber and brush to hold in the rain and let the water down gradually to the farms below, can scarcely be computed in dollars and cents.

The Government will have to take up this question of reserving and protecting the great forests of the United States, which are the sources of water supply for irrigation. It is of little use to make Government reservations, as has been done in California, unless ample provision is made to protect the reserves from fire. To do this will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, in each State where the reservations are located, but the protection thus afforded will be cheap at the price, as, under the present system, if these fires are allowed to continue unchecked, a large portion of the United States will become desert, like many sections of Europe, Asia and Africa, where forest preservation has been neglected until it is too late.

HIS FIRST VOTE.

How the Young Man Should Cast It This Year.

(From the Marysville Appeal.)

Young men who will this year for the first time enjoy the right of voting can make no mistake if they attach themselves to the Republican party. It is a party that to-day embraces, as it has always embraced, the loftiest of moral principles and the most patriotic of aims. Its history is glorious and its destiny sublime. In its love of freedom, its jealous regard for individual liberty, its disposition to foster the welfare of labor, its devotion to the Union, its hatred of every form of wrong and oppression, its determination to preserve at every sacrifice the national honor, it strongly appeals to each new voter for his admiration and support. A party that has blotted from this land the curse of slavery, that has stifled rebellion and preserved the Union of States, might well hope to endure for many generations to come by virtue of these stupendous achievements alone. But these are not all. Its record is a long series of benefactions to the people of the nation. It has filled the land with homesteads, and set the wheels of industry revolving in countless thousands of factories. It has promoted education, encouraged mining and agriculture, improved rivers and harbors, provided and preserved sound money, sustained the public credit, maintained law and order, protected American industry and established a safe banking system. These are but a few examples of its good works, whose mere mention would fill pages of print.

But the Republican party lives not only in the past. While its record encourages confidence and inspires faith and attachment, it is to-day full of vigor and high purpose, its work not wholly done, its objects still lacking full fruition. It stands resolutely for the maintenance of honest money and the public credit, the protection of American labor, the authority of law, the freedom of the individual, the suppression of mob violence, and the preservation of the sacred rights of property.

The war of slave emancipation that the Democracy declared a failure, this Republican party prosecuted to a successful close; the national flag that a Democratic President lowered in Hawaii a Republican President has raised again.

The Democratic party, which had its birth in a spirit of narrow construction of the Constitution, inherited from the anti-Federalists of the days of Washington, has always been a disruptive and disintegrating force, working against national unity and national authority. The Republican party, heir to the broad and generous principles of the Federalists, has ever supported a liberal and just interpretation of the Constitution, in the interests of liberty, for the unification of the States and to promote moral and material progress. It is a party of which all that is best in American citizenship may be justly proud. The young voter who casts his first ballot in support of its principles may well feel that he is standing with the moral and intellectual forces that make for a higher civilization.

Inexcusable.

"Old Pinchpenny is about as unpatriotic a man as ever breathed," exclaimed the man with the red, white and blue shirt bosom.

"Doesn't he want to go out to lick the Spaniards?"

"No. He doesn't even want to lick a revenue stamp when it comes his turn."—Washington Star.

Almost a Hint.

He—I always pay as I go.

She—Then why tarry? You don't owe me anything.—Town Topics.

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A lady of Barnardston, Mass., in writing for a box of Ripans Tabules, declares that they have been of much benefit to her, and she praises them very highly. She concludes her letter in these words: "I am happy to say they afford the relief I have so long sought in vain."

Another lady, who resides in East Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., writes: "I have suffered for years with my stomach, and Ripans Tabules are doing me good."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

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POLITICAL CARDS.

For Superintendent of State Printing. Vote for One

49 ALFRED J. JOHNSTON, Republican, United Labor Party. X

GROVE L. JOHNSON, Republican nominee for **Assembly, Twentieth District.** Election November 8, 1898.

THOMAS JENKINS, Regular Republican Nominee for **Supervisor Fifth District.** Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

J. C. BOYD, Republican nominee for **County Surveyor.** Election November 8, 1898.

DOUGALD GILLIS, Republican nominee for **Supervisor, First District.** Election November 8, 1898.

D. McKAY, People's Party nominee for **Supervisor, First District.** Election November 8, 1898.

W. F. GORMLEY, Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican nominee for **Coroner.** Election November 8, 1898.

W. T. FORSMAN, Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican nominee for the **Assembly, 21st District.** Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

W. D. KNIGHTS, Regular Republican nominee for **Assembly, 21st District.** Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

MORRIS BROOKE, People's Party, Democratic and Silver Republican Nominee for **Assemblyman, 22d District.** Election November 8, 1898.

WM. JOHNSTON, Regular Republican Nominee for **Assemblyman 22d District.** Election November 8, 1898.

J. CHARLES JONES, (Now Assistant District Attorney.) Independent Candidate for **District Attorney.** Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

FRANK D. RYAN, Regular Republican Nominee for **Congress (Second District).** Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

H. N. BAUMANN, Regular Nominee of the People's Party, Democratic and Silver Republicans for **Assessor.** Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

GEO. C. McMULLEN, Regular Republican Nominee for **Coroner.** Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

FRANK T. JOHNSON, Regular Republican nominee for **Sheriff.** Election November 8, 1898.

J. M. MORRISON, Democratic, People's Party, Silver Republican Nominee for **Sheriff.** Election November 8, 1898.

WM. B. HAMILTON, People's Party, Democratic and Silver Republican nominee for **County Clerk.** Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

T. H. BERKEY, Republican nominee for **County Assessor.** Election November 8, 1898.

CHARLES T. JONES, Republican nominee for **District Attorney.** Election November 8, 1898.

S. B. SMITH, Republican nominee for **Public Administrator.** Election November 8, 1898.

A. S. GREENLAW, Republican nominee for **County Treasurer.** Election November 8, 1898.

ERSKIN GREER, Democratic, People's Party and Silver Republican nominee for **County Treasurer.** Election, November 8, 1898.

W. A. HENRY, (Present incumbent.) Regular nominee of the People's Party, Democrats and Silver Republicans for **Township Justice.** Election, Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

I. BOYSEN, Independent Candidate for **Supervisor, First District.** Election, Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

GEO. G. DAVIS, (Present Incumbent.) Regular Republican nominee for **City Justice.** Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

RICH T. COHN, Regular Republican Nominee for **Auditor and Recorder.** Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

M. FAY, Democratic, People's Party and Silver Republican Nominee for **Public Administrator.**

EUGENE E. WELTY, Regular Republican Nominee for **Township Justice.** Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

C. W. BAKER, Silver Republican, People's Party and Democratic Nominee for **District Attorney.** Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

JOHN J. DWYER, Fusion Nominee for **Assemblyman.**

B. F. HOWARD, Regular Republican Nominee for **County Superintendent of Schools.** Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

JOHN F. DREMAN, Independent Candidate for **Supervisor, First District.** North of K and west of Twelfth streets. Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

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