

...The short reprieve given us by the New Lessees to unload our big Winter Stock will soon expire...

The Gigantic Bargains

We shall give out this week will surely open your eyes and pocketbook.

WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS, HATS AND SHOES WILL BE SLAUGHTERED THIS WEEK AT

50c On The Dollar.

Men's Suits and Overcoats

AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

- Men's \$8.50 suits in neat mixtures, black, blue and fancy chevots, will now go at..... **\$3.75**
- Men's \$10 suits, made from nobby tweeds, cassimeres, chevots and worsteds, will now go at..... **\$4.95**
- Men's \$12.50 all-wool, late style suits, cut, made and trimmed in a stylish manner, will now go at..... **\$6.45**
- Men's \$15 suits, in neat fabrics, richly tailored, and equal to some suits sold at neighboring stores for \$16.50; your pick now goes at..... **\$8.45**
- Men's \$17.50 suits, in rich chevots and worsteds, tailored in a princely manner, in latest style cut, will now go at..... **\$9.75**

MEN'S OVERCOATS

Our big stock of Men's Overcoats is now on sale upon our main floor, marked at about **ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES!**

A great chance to secure good top coats, mackintoshes and ulsters at a great saving in prices.

HATS and PANTS

Cut to Less Than Half Cost.

- Several hundred men's stiff hats, a little out of date; regular \$1 qualities, cut to..... **5c**
- Men's \$1.50 Fedoras hats, in all colors, cut to..... **45c**
- Men's \$2 Fedoras hats, in black and medium colors, now go at..... **65c**
- Men's regular \$1 pants, buttons sewed on "for keeps," warranted not to rip. Your size now goes at..... **49c**
- Men's \$1.75 pants, in chevots, made up to give good wear and have a dressy appearance, cut to..... **95c**
- Men's \$2 pants, in neat patterns, well made and trimmed; your size now goes at..... **\$1.10**
- Men's \$3.50 strictly all-wool pants, in worsteds, cassimeres and chevots, all styles and sizes, will now go at..... **\$1.95**
- Men's \$4.50 and \$5 pants; bargains at the above mentioned prices; must now "waltz" out at the gift price of..... **\$2.45**

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

At Next to Gift Prices!

- Men's 15c brown babrigan and heavy cotton sock, have been cut down to..... **5c**
- Men's heavy blue wool sock, worth 20c, cut to..... **10c**
- Men's brown and white mixed merino shirts and drawers, in Winter weights, a bargain at 35c, have been cut down to..... **19c**
- Men's 45c unlaundered white dress shirts, must now go at..... **23c**
- Men's heavy natural wool underwear, a bargain at 50c, cut to..... **33c**
- Men's 75c and \$1 golf and French percale shirts, with stiff bosoms, neckties and cuffs to match, now go at..... **45c**
- Boys' and Children's Clothing
- GUT DOWN TO 50c ON THE DOLLAR.
- Parents, come and see our unparalleled bargains in boys' and juvenile clothing; they beat the world!
- We are closing out child's "Iron-clad," never-wear-out short pants at..... **19c**

Shoe Bargains for the Masses.

- Men's \$1.35 satin calf shoes, cut to..... **89c**
- Men's \$2 shoes, in lace or Congress, coin or square toes, will now go at..... **\$1.10**
- Men's \$2.50 shoes, in all styles, shapes and sizes, will now be thrown out at..... **\$1.35**
- Men's \$3.50 hand sewed calf shoes, in coin toes, all sizes, now go at..... **\$1.95**

Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes Cut to Half Regular Prices.

If you want to secure the GREATEST SHOE VALUES on earth, don't overlook us this week.

ROYAL GLOTHIERS

Hatters, Shoers and Furnishers, (NOW RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.)

LOOK OUT for our All Blue Signs and Banners.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING.

414 AND 416 K ST.

MAIL ORDERS Promptly Filled. One Price to All Dealers Not Excepted.

WHAT REPUBLICANISM HAS BROUGHT TO US.

(Continued from First Page.)

Importance of great questions, and I am sure their attention will soon be directed toward the upbuilding of the shipping industry. It should not be made an entirely party question; it is so patriotic and fraught with so much importance to the future of our country that our people should rise above party in its support.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Our party has always spoken in its favor in unmistakable terms, as follows: "We favor the restoring of the early American policy of discriminating duties of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships, the product of American labor employed in American shipping, sailing under the Stars and Stripes and manned, officered and owned by Americans, may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce. This indorsement was followed by the hearty approval of the candidate of the convention in his letter of acceptance, dated February 27, 1896, an extract of which is as follows: "The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. This policy of discriminating in favor of our shipping which prevailed in the early history of our country, should be again promptly adopted by Congress and vigorously supported, until our supremacy on the seas be fully attained." We should not longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of a foreign marine in foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. The American people in the past have not realized the awful fact that the United States paid \$50,000,000 more in 1896 to foreign steamship companies for carrying our imports and exports than the amount of taxes collected from internal revenue sources, and \$20,000,000 more than was collected in duties in 1892, under the McKinley tariff. In other words, foreign steamship companies tax our people for ocean freights more than they are taxed under the internal revenue laws for more than they were taxed under the McKinley tariff. Another startling fact is that from 1858 to 1890, the United States paid to British ships for carrying American mails the enormous sum of \$8,628,530. One of the causes in the depression of our business is due to the drain of \$200,000,000 annually paid in gold by the people of the United States to foreign steamship companies for ocean freights. So long as this continues we cannot hope for the prosperity and good times we should have in this country.

We should also see to it in the future that we have a standing army sufficiently large for a great Republic. Of course our splendid volunteer forces can always be relied upon. Indeed, no braver men live anywhere than they, but we must have a standing army of such strength as to guarantee protection to this country from sudden at-

tacks by any foreign Power. We should also be determined to own one of the finest navies that rides the billows of the sea; we want a magnificent navy and we want it as soon as possible. Then we could hold our own with any nation on the sea as well as on the land. And then we should always have peace, for it makes no difference how prepared for war. It makes no difference what the cost of all this would be, for our nation is rich and we could afford it. Indeed, in our own Alaska, there is plenty of gold as well as silver and the war as a totally eclipsed all records. This is the verdict of the civilized world.

While the war was on, the political campaign largely, for there was more patriotism than politics in the hearts and minds of the people. Who cared for the cost of a tariff, of currency reform, or any other issue; who cared to remember that the people were not all of one mind while our ships were sinking the enemy's fleets and our armies were moving on the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico? But now we hear of men whose selfishness and greed for office rises above their love for fair play and above their patriotism, vilifying and abusing Government officials on their conduct of their different departments during the war, and accusing them of almost all the crimes in the criminal calendar. And all this, in wave of the land of the free and the home of the brave." And some went away from their happy homes in the sunny South with the sweet melody upon their lips:

"Away down South in Dixie,
When the war was over, and the
Victory to nestle with the sweet dove
of peace upon the banner of the Stars
and Stripes, our brave boys returned to
the land they love, then a grateful na-
tion joined them all in a mighty an-
them, filling the world with melody, un-
til the forest aisles echoed the strain,
mountains and valleys reverberated
the glorious song, until it was heard
by the liberty-loving people in the is-
lands of the seas, starting tyrants on
their foreign thrones as we shout our
jubilee:

"The union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of States none can sever,
The union of hearts, the union of hands,
And the flag of the union forever."

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

The war with Spain was the most successful war ever waged. And yet at the beginning of the war was not prepared for war. Our President exhausted every resource of diplomacy in the interest of an honorable peace. With dignity and patience and discretion, and a firmness of purpose beyond all praise, he met popular clamor in official circles and in the streets, making ready, meantime, as best he could, for the inevitable. When war came he prosecuted it with a wisdom and vigor that has made his name immortal. And in the solution of the great problems which will result from this war the President can be trusted to display the same courage, diplomacy and wisdom that characterized his actions during the war.

When that war ended all the world

know that it had been splendidly planned and executed. The press of Europe and the honest publications of this country gave unstinted praise of the Administration for unexampled success, alike in preparing for the conflict and fighting it to an early end. The three great events of the war, two naval and one land engagements, were each and all such victories that they could stand alone. History has no parallel for any of those battles. Measured by results accomplished in proportion to the cost, each and all of them and the war as a totally eclipsed all records. This is the verdict of the civilized world.

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About twenty-six or twenty-seven per thousand annually is the average death rate in American cities. The death rate in our army, calculated on the basis of the figures above given, would amount to forty per thousand per annum.

VILE ATTACKS.

And upon this foundation has been erected the vilest fabric of scandalous exaggeration and abuse ever witnessed. A new army of raw recruits go forth and endure the hardships of war under the most unfavorable conditions of climate, food and shelter, and after they have perished of wounds, exposure and disease. According to the mortuary statistics of the country as many would have died had they staid at home with their families and pursued the ordinary avocations of life. Leave out the number killed in battle and the number composed favorably with the death rate of the best-cared for city in the world. These are the facts gleaned from the most reliable sources which show up the wild, vicious and malignant falsehoods circulated by some persons in the interest of their own party, and trying to turn them against an Administration that in rare accomplishments, remarkable wisdom, superb courage and singular loftiness of purpose, will take its place in history by the side of the best and greatest administrations in our Republic's history.

To condemn high officials acting under the sanction of an oath and the responsibility of the offices that they fill, upon newspaper stories, is unworthy of any fair-minded and honorable man. If, upon investigation, it should be found that there has been misfeasance or malfeasance in office, without doubt it will meet its just punishment; but until there has been judgment, let there be no sentence or execution. Let us have fair play. For those who think themselves to have been ill treated, and who make complaint, all men will have the largest measure of charity; but for those who incite to arouse indignation for the purpose of party politics the people will have nothing but contempt. The party that has the temerity to make the conduct of this war a political issue, will be buried out of sight by a patriotic and justice loving people.

ALL HONOR TO OUR BOYS.

All honor to the brave soldier boys who responded to their country's call and side by side marched away to offer up their lives in defense of their country and its flag and in the sweet cause of liberty; catching the spirit that breathed upon them from the battle-fields of the Republic in the past and with the song of their fathers upon their lips: "In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea; as He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free."

Thus they bravely went forth and on foreign islands and on foreign seas they performed heroic deeds, and proved to the world that in their veins runs blood of the same kind that warmed the hearts of Washington and of the shivering patriots at Valley Forge; that coursed through the veins of those who fought for liberty at Saratoga, Bunker Hill and Brandywine; and with the

chivalrous sons of the young Republic who, with Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, taught the world that easier were it to hurl the rooted mountains from their base than to force the yoke of slavery upon a nation determined to be free; and the brave men who won distinction and glory for our country at Chepeutepec, Palo Alto, Cerro Gordo and Buena Vista. Blood of the same kind that filled the veins of our fathers who defended the flag at Donelson and Antietam and Shiloh; who stood with Sherman from the rocky Chickamauga; followed the knifely Logan through the storms of shot and shell; and went down into the valley of death in the wilderness with peerless Grant; who like a whirlwind swept down the valley of the Shenandoah with gallant Phil Sheridan, and marched with Sherman to the sea; who climbed the ragged side of Missionary Ridge over belching cannon and shrieking musketry to pluck the flower of victory that blossomed on its lofty crest; who fought with Hooker above the clouds of Look-out Mountain, and who on the blood-drenched heights of Gettysburg turned back the tide of the rebellion and hastened the day when the eagle of victory nestled with the dove of peace on the flag of the Union at Appomattox.

Brave heroic men are they. They will not be forgotten. They will be remembered for the part they took in the making of our country. They will be remembered for the part they took in the making of our country. They will be remembered for the part they took in the making of our country.

HIS IMPRESSIONS.

He Everywhere Finds a Friendly Feeling Toward Administration.

Hon. Webster Davis was seen by a "Record-Union" reporter at the Golden Eagle yesterday afternoon, just after he had been driving over the city with a committee of citizens. He spoke freely of his impressions here and of his experiences in thirty-eight places where he has spoken—his trip extending from ocean to ocean.

This is his first visit to the Pacific Coast. He said "and I am delighted with Sacramento, which is a most delightful oasis to one who has just crossed the plains. I never have seen a lovelier place than this."

"What is the general feeling of the people over the country regarding politics?" was asked.

And he said "I have been answered, 'but everywhere that I have been there is a very friendly feeling toward the Administration and toward the Republican party in general. Of course I have found a great deal of harsh talk in places about the alleged treatment that has been given the soldiers, but when the charges of abuse of soldiers are fully explained the feeling is far different. People who make these

thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.
(Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 4.)

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending article eleven, by adding a section thereto, to be known as section number five and one-half, relating to consolidated city and county governments. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5 1/2. The provisions of section four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any ordinance passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government, now existing or hereafter formed, which, if it ever become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secure a charter under section eight of this article.

Amendment Number Five.
(Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 5.)

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California, an amendment to section five of the Constitution of the State of California, which is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 5. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time and place in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be elected by the people, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 6. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his disability, resignation, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the office, the Lieutenant Governor shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, until the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, or until the Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or absent from the State, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then and there, and until the Legislature shall convene, or until the Governor shall die, or be impeached, displaced, resign or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or absent from the State, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant Governor shall cease.

Amendment Number Six.
(Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 6.)

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section six of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, normal schools and technical schools, and such high schools, as the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, by the entire revenue derived from the State, or from any source of school tax, shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, which shall have a population of more than one thousand inhabitants, in which course of study shall be taught which will prepare students for entrance into a university, mining or scientific departments of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.
(Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 7.)

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section six of the Constitution of the State of California, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 7. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be held annually unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days after adjournment, or to some date not less than thirty days after adjournment, if the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such session, which shall be introduced into the limits above prescribed. Upon re-assembly of the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, or for a longer period than one session in either house except at the first twenty-five days of adjournment, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

Amendment Number Eight.
(Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 8.)

Now, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval or rejection," and the provisions of the above described proposed amendments are hereby published, and shall be held in force, until they are adopted or rejected, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

Tuesday, November 8, A. D. 1898.

The said proposed amendments are to be separately voted upon in manner and form as follows:

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the substance of the amendments, and the voter may express his choice as provided by the following table:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1, (relating to certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of a sewer system, from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such work to be done within a certain period of the year in which they were incurred.)

For the Amendment? **Yes**

Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 2, (relating to office of Governor, providing for the removal of the Governor in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant Governor from holding the office during term.)

For the Amendment? **Yes**

Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 3, (relating to office of Governor, providing for the removal of the Governor in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant Governor from holding the office during term.)

For the Amendment? **Yes**

Amendment Number Four, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 4, (relating to office of Governor, providing for the removal of the Governor in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant Governor from holding the office during term.)

For the Amendment? **Yes**

Amendment Number Five, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 5, (relating to office of Governor, providing for the removal of the Governor in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant Governor from holding the office during term.)

For the Amendment? **Yes**

Amendment Number Six, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6, (relating to office of Governor, providing for the removal of the Governor in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant Governor from holding the office during term.)

For the Amendment? **Yes**

Amendment Number Seven, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 7, (relating to office of Governor, providing for the removal of the Governor in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant Governor from holding the office during term.)

For the Amendment? **Yes**

Amendment Number Eight, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8, (relating to office of Governor, providing for the removal of the Governor in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant Governor from holding the office during term.)

For the Amendment? **Yes**

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State of California, the day and year herein first above written.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

L. H. Brown, Secretary of State.

Visit **DR. JORDAN'S** Great **Museum of Anatomy** at **1014 MARKET ST. SACRAMENTO, CALIF.**

Dr. Jordan's Private Dissection Rooms are open to the public. We are continually adding new specimens of anatomy, and a great stock of anatomical instruments. We are also doing all kinds of anatomical work, and are prepared to do all kinds of anatomical work, and are prepared to do all kinds of anatomical work.