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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.

For Northern California—Cloudy and threatening, with light scattered showers; fresh west wind.

"The world is God's bequest to mankind. All men are joint heirs to it. You are among the number, and because you have taken up residence upon a certain part of it, subdued, cultivated and beautified that part, improved as you say, you are not, therefore, warranted in appropriating it as private property. At least, if you do so, you may at any moment be justly expelled by the lawful owner, society."—James G. Maguire in a speech in Congress March 10, 1898.

IRREFUTABLE PROOF.

Here is irrefutable evidence that the single tax which Mr. Maguire evades in all his speeches is in issue in this campaign, that the Democratic party has made it an issue, and is now adroitly—as it thinks—obscuring the question that voters may be deluded into sustaining its nominee for Governor.

In 1897 the Legislature of the State of Washington submitted an amendment to the Constitution reading as follows:

Provided further, that it shall be optional with each municipal corporation in the State to fix and determine by majority vote of the qualified electors voting thereon the class or classes of property upon which taxes for municipal purposes shall be levied, which tax shall be uniform as to persons and class.

In March last Mr. Leggett, the earnest supporter of Mr. Maguire, his political aide-de-camp, and who is head and front of the bureau sending forth the single tax speeches of Mr. Maguire under the frank of that Congressman, wrote in the San Francisco "Examiner":

The prospects in the State of Washington are peculiarly promising. It is the duty of every true single taxer on the coast to do what he can to aid the campaign of progress there. Let every one consider how much a victory in that State in November next will hasten the triumph of the cause in his own State or Territory.

In June last Mr. Maguire in a letter to the Seattle (Wash.) "Times" wrote in defense of the single tax doctrine and setting forth the blessings to flow, in his opinion, from its general adoption. In the course of that letter he said:

I trust that the State of Washington may lead the vanguard of civilization in this great advance. I can imagine no place in the history of civilization or of the world that would crown a State with more imperishable glory.

Less than two months later Mr. Maguire had placed in the California Democratic State platform this plank:

We favor a constitutional amendment abolishing the State poll tax and giving to counties and municipal corporations the right to adopt and change their system of taxation for local purposes whenever a majority of the people of any such county or municipality shall so determine.

Let voters put these facts together and answer for themselves whether Mr. Maguire is sincere in his declaration that the single tax is not an issue in this campaign. Whether it is not true that the plank in the Democratic platform and the proposed amendment to the Washington Constitution are not practically identical, and whether the purpose of them is not to make a place and drive an entering wedge for the "ism" into the policy of the State of Washington and the State of California?

The French Court of Cassation has resolved to enter upon a new preliminary examination of the Dreyfus case. But in the meantime he will not be removed from the Isle du Diable, the living tomb. This means that court in the course of the examination will find no cause for holding Dreyfus a second time, and he will then be set at liberty. He will not be given opportunity, probably, to present himself before the court, nor to offer proofs of his innocence before any trial tribunal. A sort of Scottish verdict will dispose of the case. The military prosecution will not be renewed, and the disgraced man will not be restored his sword or his rank. This will be denying him the full measure of justice. But what of that? He is a Jew and under condemnation by army chiefs. These are offenses sufficient, and all his life long he must rest under the stigma of dishonor because the army, which dominates the entire French Government, will have it so, and because his faith is not that of some others.

The Democracy of this State in ringing the changes upon the free coinage of silver is not in accord with most of that party at the East, which is studiously ignoring it. By this action, says the Philadelphia "Times," an independent paper, they are paving the way for a return to the original Democratic faith. Certainly such a movement alone can restore to the Democracy jurisdictions once safely claimed for it under any and all conditions. The party in California is going to regret deeply, bitterly, its wandering away into the folds of crankisms, and its illicit intercourse with organizations which have no sympathy with it, and use it only as a temporary means to present ends. The Indianapolis "News," another independent journal, remarks upon this subject:

When a great political organization allows its national convention to be stampeded and captured by a lot of fanatics, and permits itself to be committed to the wildest political heresies, it must expect to suffer for years from the consequences of its own folly. Two years ago it deliberately drove out of its ranks men who had been prominent in its councils for years, and who had given it character and standing. In their places it received into fellowship silver Republicans, Populists, anarchists—men in whom the people have no confidence. It will take the party a long time to recover from the self-inflicted injury of 1896. The revolt against the Bryan leadership throughout the East will provoke a bitter contest for the control of the national organization. No matter which side wins, the party will be seriously weakened by the struggle.

A DOLOROUS PROPHET.

Hon. John G. Carlisle is essentially blue concerning the drift of the American nation. In an elaborate and pessimistic paper in a prominent magazine he expresses the conviction that if we continue as we are going the Republic is on the highway to ruin, not because of any internal weakness or vice, but because of "imperialism." In every acquisition of territory he sees the arm of military power reaching for the throat of the nation, until he fears in the end militarism will in social and political influence grow to overshadow all other callings and professions.

Military legislators will enact laws for military Presidents and Governors to execute. Questions of civil law will then be cut by the sword, our judicial system and the elective franchise will be subordinated to the military power, and we will drift into military absolutism.

Mr. Carlisle evidently has no faith in the self-governing capacity of the American people if they are to fight necessary wars. He can place no hope in the growth of the individual spirit, the expansion of the sense of the rightness of freedom and the sovereignty of the man and citizen. In short, nothing but ultimate dictatorship looms up before his vision if we acquire new territory. Constitutional government will lose its cohesiveness if Mr. Carlisle is a safe prophet, and the destiny of the nation will be cut short by the sword or be spitted upon the bayonet.

Happily for the great mass of the American people, they entertain no such fears. They have seen the nation for great wars raise great military geniuses, and establish vast camps of soldiery, and they have seen likewise the latter melt away before the dawn of peace, and the armed men turn their weapons into plowshares and resume the functions of civil life without any disposition to throttle the nation by the grip of the mailed hand, and hence they do not fear for future wars and greater expansion.

Mr. Carlisle borrows fear of a perverted vision and misconception of the people among whom he is a distinguished citizen. Freedom and toleration are not to pass away from us despite the gloomy forecasts of the ex-Secretary, and still we will expand our influence and extend the sphere of our beneficence. The State is with us neither a god nor a slave, nor can it become either without the whole character of the people changing voluntarily, and from other causes than the ambition of military leaders and a citizen soldiery.

There are two instances in this county of candidates who fill offices to which elected, and that in common honesty, and by the dictates of self-respect they are bound to fill out to the limits of the terms. But in both cases these candidates are bidding for higher offices, and if successful they will of course have to vacate the lesser ones, and thus create vacancies which will practically defeat the purposes of the people when they chose these men to certain trusts. Mr. Morrison is a County Supervisor. He is bound by moral obligation to fill out the term for which he was chosen. Mr. McKay is a City Trustee. He, too, should feel it to be a pledge he cannot afford to violate; that he will not leave that office before expiration of his term to seek that of County Supervisor. Voters of the county and of the First Supervisor District should keep these facts in mind, and give their support to Frank T. Johnson for Sheriff, and Dugald Gillis for Supervisor. In the first case a competent, painstaking, tireless and all around efficient official is presented by the Republican party; in the other it means a man whose residence in the district for thirty years has been an honor to it; a man of irreproachable character, sound business ability, and the broadest possible capacity for just such a trust as that a Supervisor is called upon to discharge.

Now is the time to be on the lookout for roorbacks, campaign lies and renewed assaults by the anonymous writers and whispering slanderers. With one or two exceptions Sacramento County has been very free from this method of campaigning. But as the day of election draws near we may be inflicted with this assassin-like work. The one thing, and only thing to do is to refuse to give ear to the slanderous story, the secret circular writer, the anonymous pamphleteer. No man can really respect himself who permits anonymity to address his reason. One had as well excuse himself for plunging his hands into unspeakable filth for the love of the stirred up stench as to attempt to palliate the offense to his self-respect and manliness, for giving ear to the slanderer, the anonymous writer who strikes in the back and the cowardly assailant who dares not make his attack in the open.

Removing the Cause.

Rich Patient—My money worries me greatly. What shall I do, doctor?

Doctor—Oh, that will come all right. I will relieve you in a very short time. —New York World.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Portland Oregonian: The torpedo boat, as an element in naval efficiency, may be said to have been weighed in the balance of war and found wanting. This fact is emphasized by the report of Chief Engineer Melville, who notes that nearly every one of these boats in service suffered some accident, and at the close of the war the machinery of most of them was in a condition that is described as horrible. "Boilers were burst, cylinder covers broken, pistons and valves stuck and everything was in bad shape." This state of affairs is attributed to lack of trained engineering supervision and the pressing of the boats into service for which they were not intended. These findings are emphasized at this time by the terrible accident to the machinery of the torpedo boat Davis, by which a number of workers in her fireroom came to a horrible death while endeavoring to push her to the required speed.

TRADED OUT.

Marysville Appeal: Shanahan correctly says in the course of his address that the People's Party in this State has been traded out of existence, and he wisely counsels his followers not to ratify the infamous compact by voting for its beneficiary, Maguire. Shanahan exposes the dangerous nature of Maguire's single tax scheme of confiscation, and justly thinks this a sufficient reason why all good citizens should vote against Maguire and for Gage.

WHITE, MORGAN, MAGUIRE.

Humboldt Standard: Judge Maguire condemns the bill which was passed last July giving the Central Pacific a chance to pay its debt to the Government in twenty semi-annual payments, or ten years, with interest on the whole sum at 3 per cent. He admits that Barham's amendment preserved the liens and rights of the Government and improved the bill after it had passed the Senate by unanimous consent, but he says that it was a bad bill in that it extended the time or gave the railroads a year in which to make the settlement.

Mr. Maguire does not tell his audiences that the Government's mortgage on the Central and Western Pacific roads amounts in round numbers to sixty millions of dollars and that the first mortgage on these roads, which must be paid off by the Government in case the second mortgage be foreclosed, amounts to over fifty millions more. He does not tell them that, should the Government foreclose, the roads would cost the people $110,000,000 at least and that the Government could build a line of railway from San Francisco to Omaha for this sum parallel to the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific line, and that if the Government had the right to own and operate railroads, it would only get a single track road from five miles west of Ogden in the sagebrush to the city limits of Sacramento on the east, and another piece of single track road, known as the Western Pacific, reaching from the southern limits of Sacramento to San Jose. All the railroad tracks, buildings and other property in Sacramento cannot be reached by the foreclosure, for the Government has no mortgage on any railroad property in Sacramento.

INCONSISTENT.

The Mail of Woodland: Mr. Maguire, who would like to be Governor, less than two years ago signed his name to a letter and had it printed in the "Examiner." This paragraph was part of that letter:

"Every human being has a natural relation to the land, the common heritage of all mankind, from the immediate gift of the Creator, which no human law can, or ever could, rightfully cut off by any form or system of land tenure (title)."

The claim of inheritance to the land, to be consistent, should include the other free gifts of nature, the trees on the land and the mineral beneath. But for man's industry the land would be unproductive and worthless, as the trees and the metals. In a state of nature Maguire and his friends may inherit the whole list from the Creator. It is in man's supplementary work increasing their value that they have the right of inheritance. When they claim it they do just what the communist does.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Los Angeles Times: A vote for a Republican candidate for Congress and for Republican candidates for the Legislature is a direct indorsement of President McKinley's Administration—an Administration which has brought the country through a war waged with brilliant success. Such a vote, too, means an indorsement of the Republican party's policy of protection to American products of the farm, the forge and the factory. It means that there shall be no scaling down of the rate of duty on our oranges, lemons, prunes, raisins and other fruitage of our orchards and vineyards, and best of all, in this particular Congressional district.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

Tulare Register: The short speeches made by the President on his trip from the Missouri River eastward were worthy of a thoughtful mind, of a patriot and statesman. The similarity running through them was a pervading sense of official responsibilities and difficulties to be overcome in the situation before us. There was evidence of neither weakness nor shirking, but full confidence in the force of a united people. Those little talks to the people as he stood on the platform of a car revealed the stature of the man better than studied efforts could have done. In the events which have come to pass there is warrant for the belief that an overruling power is guiding the destinies of the great republic, for has there not raised up to meet the gravest difficulties the strongest among strong men, one of clear brain and steady hand, ripe experience and unbounded patriotism. It seems more than a chance that the republic has ever had her greatest in the van when the need was sore.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Stockton Independent: The cheering news comes from all quarters of the State of the popularity of the Republican State ticket, and that Henry T. Gage will run far beyond the Republican vote of two years ago. It is not denied that many votes for the Republican State ticket will come from Democrats, or those who have previously acted with the Democratic party, but cannot accept fusion and the radical socialism of Maguire. They are disgusted that the cardinal principles on which Democracy has fought and won campaigns here and elsewhere are systematically ignored by the fusion candidate.

But whatever the source of the votes it is conceded in political circles in San Francisco that Gage will be elected Governor of this State by the largest majority given any Governor for many years. His majority is variously estimated from 15,000 to 30,000. Bets are offered even by Democrats on his election with no takers. The only question is in regard to the majority. Even the Democratic State Central Committee has given up every prospect of electing Maguire or the State ticket as a whole. They still claim a chance for two men on the ticket, but the Republican committee will not concede that there is any chance for any Democrat on the State ticket. It is now believed that the Gage ticket will have a majority in San Francisco, while there is no outside section of the State that does not guarantee a large majority for Gage.

GAGE WILL WIN.

Alameda Argus: There promises to be a majority rolled up for Henry T. Gage that will for some time to come put a stopper on the political pretensions of sandlotters. It is a long cry back to Kearney's time, and the mere resemblance of that assault upon the government and property, one would think, would have prevented the possibility of a recurrence. It did operate as a stay to the violent agitator for twenty-two years, but that seems to be a cycle, and here we have it again, and they should see that it is turned down good and hard. We assume that it is understood, of course, that many good men, following what they believe to be the lead of their party, are going to vote for Mr. Maguire. But the fact remains that the Maguire idea is a menace to progress and prosperity. Maguire is the candidate of the Democratic party, but his Democracy is further away from that of the old-time Democracy than one pole is separated from the other. His triumph would not mean the success of the Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden, but instead, the tendency of that new revolutionary spirit that has stolen in upon the party and has for the time entirely subverted its aims and principles. Nothing will so signally contribute to the rehabilitation of the Democratic party of former times, and which even its adversary respected, as the defeat of Maguireism.

THE LESS THEY LIKE IT.

Marysville Appeal: The more the farmers read and hear of the single tax, the less they like it. Thousands of Democrats will vote for Gage because they think the election of Maguire would be taken as an indorsement of the single tax. Naturally, no farmer wants to be taxed out of his land. And by this time everybody should know that the declared purpose of the single tax is to wipe out private ownership of land, which Maguire has declared to be wrong. He may get many sandlot votes on account of his championship of the single tax, but the vote in the country against him should more than offset all he will gain by his revolutionary program of confiscation.

RAILROAD WORKERS.

How the Democratic Senator Speaks of Them.

At the Democratic County Convention recently held at Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, Stephen M. White, United States Senator from California, in addressing the convention, made use of the following language with reference to the various delegates to that convention who happened to be railway employes:

"Do not flatter yourselves that the people who are here from the Southern Pacific shops will vote for your ticket. They will not. They are miscreants before you, and perjured villians in the court of honor. I demand that the Southern Pacific shall not send to our county conventions their paid servitors and hired Hessians in order to subject our party to the railroad's will."

Marriageable Ages.

In Germany the man must be at least 18 years of age.

In Greece the man must have seen at least 14 summers and the woman 12.

In France the man must be 18 and the woman 14; in Belgium the same ages.

In Spain the intended husband must have passed his 14th year and the woman her 12th.

In Switzerland men from the age of 14 and the women from the age of 12 are allowed to marry.

In Austria a "man" and a "woman" are supposed to be capable of conducting a home of their own from the ages of 14.

In Hungary, for Roman Catholics, the man must be 14 years old and the woman 12; for Protestants, the man must be 18 and the woman 15.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

You must try to be good and amiable to everybody, and do not think that Christianity consists in a melancholy and morose life.—Jean Baptiste Henri Lacordaire.

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable.

Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

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POLITICAL CARDS.

For Superintendent of State Printing. Vote for One

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

ROBERT W. PARKER,
Candidate for office of
Tax Collector.
(Write my name and stamp X opposite it in blank 82 on ticket.)

JOHN J. DWYER,
Fusion Nominee for
Assemblyman.

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

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.

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.

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

Mater Misericordiæ Hospital

Twenty-third, bet. Q and R Streets.

SACRAMENTO.

A REAL HOME FOR THE SICK; high, healthy location; best physicians, well trained nurses and tender care, turns out a large per cent. of patients thoroughly cured. Men, women and children received for treatment. The hospital is essentially non sectarian in character. For particulars apply to the Sisters of Mercy, or to the Medical Superintendent, Dr. George W. Dudley. SuMoTu

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Executive Department.
Sacramento, July 30, 1898.

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirty-second session, beginning on the Fourth day of January, A. D., 1897, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following described amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

Amendment Number One.

(Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.)

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to Section Eighteen of Article Eleven of the Constitution, in relation to revenue and taxation, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 18. No county, city, town, township, board of education or school district shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for it for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless before, or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an anhual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also provision to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of cantracting the same; provided, however, that the City and County of San Francisco may at any time pay the unpaid claims with interest thereon for materials furnished to and work done for said city and county during the forty-third and forty-fourth fiscal years, out of the income and revenue of any succeeding year or years; provided, that any and all claims for making, repairing, altering, or for any work done upon or for any material furnished for any street, lane, alley, court, place, or sidewalk, or for the construction of any sewer or sewers in said city and county, are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section; and in determining any claim permitted to be paid by this section, no statute of limitations shall apply in any manner; and provided further, that the City of Vallejo, in Solano County, may pay its existing indebtedness incurred in the construction of its water works, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

Amendment Number Two.

(Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.)

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as Section Seven and one-half, Article Eleven thereof, providing for the framing by the inhabitants of counties of local county government Acts for their own government. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 7½. The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government Act for their own government, relating to the matters hereinafter specified, and consistent with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of fifteen freeholders, who have been, for at least five years, qualified electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county, at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within ninety days after such election to prepare and propose a county government Act for such county, which shall be signed in duplicate by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and returned, one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and the other copy to be sent to the recorder of deeds of the county. Such proposed county government Act shall then be published in two papers of general circulation in such county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of such county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall ratify the same it shall thereafter be submitted to the Legislature for its rejection or approval, as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be the county government Act of such county, and shall in such case become the organic law thereof and supersede any existing county government Act, and all amendments thereof, and all special laws inconsistent with such county government Act.

A copy of such county government Act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body of such county, and authenticated by the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such county government Act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in the county, among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government Act so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of general circulation in such county, and ratified by at least three-fifths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government Act. In submitting any such county government Act any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government Acts framed under the authority given by this section to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the several township and county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, shall be elected or appointed; for their compensation; for the number of such officers, for the consolidation or segregation of offices, for the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies, for the manner in which, the times in which, and the terms for which the members of all boards of election shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and government of such boards, and of their clerks and attaches; also, to prescribe the manner and method by which all elections by the people shall be conducted; and may in addition determine the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations may participate in any primary election.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government Act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of Sections Four and Five of this article, providing for the uniformity of a system of county governments throughout the State, and likewise providing for the election and appointment of officers, and the regulation of their compensation, shall not apply. Said county government Act shall, as to any of the matters hereinabove provided for and declared by such county government Act, not be subject to and law or amendment enacted by the Legislature, except by amendment first submitted to the electors and ratified in the manner hereinabove set forth.

Amendment Number Three.

(Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.)

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding a new section, to be known and designated as Section Five and one-half, Article Six, thereby providing for the organization of a court, to be known as the Court of Claims. The said proposed new section to read as follows:

Section 5½. The Court of Claims shall consist of any three Judges of the Superior Court, who may be requested by the Governor to hold court at the regular terms thereof. The Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of every kind and character against the State, under such laws as may be passed by the Legislature, and its judgment thereon shall be final. The terms of the Court of Claims shall be held as follows:

In the City of Los Angeles, commencing on the second Monday of March;

In the City and County of San Francisco, commencing on the second Monday in July, and

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year.

The Judges holding such term of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State Treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof, and to carry out the provisions of this section.

Amendment Number Four.

(Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.)

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 new 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 5½. The provisions of section four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government, now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have 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. 36.)

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

Section 15. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time and place and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office and his qualifications shall be the same. He shall be President of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein.

Section 16. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. And should the Lieutenant Governor be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when 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 for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant Governor nor the President pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the Speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

Amendment Number Six.

(Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.)

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section six, article nine of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to grammar schools, 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, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund, and the State 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, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining or scientific departments of the University of California.

Amendment Number Seven.

(Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.)

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section two of article four of the Constitution, in relation to sessions of the Legislature, by which it is proposed to amend said section to read as follows:

Section 2. 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 biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of 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 reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon reassembling, the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

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," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, 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 following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41 (exempting certain claims against the city and county of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the city of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred). For the Amendment?	Yes No
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10 (providing for framing local county government Acts, by inhabitants of counties for their government). For the Amendment?	Yes No
Amendment Number Three, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44 (providing for the creation of a Court of Claims to determine claims against the State, and to consist of three Superior Judges designated by the Governor to serve without extra compensation). For the Amendment?	Yes No
Amendment Number Four, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37 (exempting consolidated cities and counties, organized or to be organized, or holding a charter under the Constitution, from certain legislation in relation to counties). For the Amendment?	Yes No
Amendment Number Five, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36 (relating to office of Governor, providing for succession thereto in certain cases and removing disability of Lieutenant Governor from holding other office during term). For the Amendment?	Yes No
Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38 (relating to and defining Grammar Schools). For the Amendment?	Yes No
Amendment Number Seven, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34 (providing for adjournment of Legislature for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days during each session). For the Amendment?	Yes No

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

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

Attest:
L. H. Brown, Secretary of State.
[Seal.] au5-td

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