the vessel in February, 1896, by officers of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. The papers accompanying my message made out a most meritorious claim and justify the urgency with which it has been presented by the Government of Russia.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

United States Will Insist Upon Exact Fulfillment of Agreement.

Malietoa Laupepa, King of Samoa, died on August 22d, last. According to Article I. of the General Act of Berlin, "his successor shall be duly elected according to the laws and customs of Samoa."

Arrangements having been agreed upon between the signatories of the General Act for the return of Mataafa and the other exiled Samoan chiefs, they were brought from Jaluit by a German war vessel and landed at Apia on September 18th last.

Whether the death of Malietoa and the return of his old-time rival, Mataafa, will add to the undesirable complications which the execution of the tripartite General Act has heretofore developed, remains to be seen. The efforts of this Government will, as heretofore, be addressed toward a harmonious and exact fulfillment of the terms of the international agreement to which the United States became a party in 1889.

CHEEK CLAIM AGAINST SIAM.

The Cheek claim against Siam, after some five years of controversy has been adjusted by arbitration under an agreement signed July 6, 1897, an award of 706,721 ticals (about $187,987) with the release of the Cheek estate from mortgage claims, having been rendered March 21, 1898, in favor of the claimant by the arbitrator, Sir Nicholas John Hannan, British Chief Justice for China and Japan.

An envoy from Siam has been accredited to this Government and has presented his credentials.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Proposal of the Swiss Government Accepted by United States.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the war with Spain the Swiss Government, fulfilling the high mission it has deservedly assumed as the patron of the International Red Cross, proposed to the United States and Spain that they should severally recognize and carry into execution as a modus vivendi, during the continuance of hostilities, the additional articles proposed by the international conference at Geneva October 26, 1868, extending the effects of the existing Red Cross convention of 1864 to the conduct of naval war. Following the example set by France and Germany in 1870 in adopting such a modus vivendi, and in view of the accession of the United States to those additional articles in 1882, although the exchange of ratification thereof still remained uneffected, the Swiss proposal was promptly and cordially accepted by us and simultaneously by Spain.

This Government feels a keen satisfaction in having thus been enabled to testify its adherence to the broadest principles of humanity, even amidst the clash of war, and it is to be hoped that the extension of the Red Cross compact to hostilities by sea as well as on land may soon become an accomplished fact through the general promulgation of additional naval Red Cross articles by the maritime Powers now parties to the convention of 1864.

The important question of the claim of Switzerland to the perpetual cantonal allegiance of American citizens of Swiss origin has not made hopeful progress toward a solution, and controversies in this regard still continue.

DISPUTES WITH TURKEY.

Our New Envoy Instructed to Press Them for Settlement.

The newly accredited Envoy of the United States to the Ottoman Porte carries instructions looking to the disposal of matters in controversy with Turkey for a number of years. He is especially charged to press for a just settlement of our claims for indemnity by reason of the destruction of property of American missionaries resident in that country during the Armenian troubles of 1895, as well as for the recognition of older claims of equal justness.

He is also instructed to seek an adjustment of the dispute growing out of the refusal of Turkey to recognize the acquired citizenship of Ottoman-born citizens naturalized in the United States since 1869, without prior imperial consent, and in the same general relation he is directed to endeavor to bring about a solution of the question which has more or less acutely existed since 1869, concerning the jurisdiction and rights of the United States in matters of criminal procedure and punishment under Article IV. of the treaty of 1830. This latter difficulty grows out of a verbal difference, claimed by Turkey to be essential, between the original Turkish text and the promulgated translation.

After more than two years from the appointment of a Consul of this country to Erzeroum he has received his exequator.

ANGLO-VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

Tribunal to Determine Boundary Question of Exalted Repute.

The arbitral tribunal appointed under the treaty of February, 1897, between Great Britain and Venezuela, to determine the boundary between the latter and the colony of British Guiana, is to convene at Paris during the present month. It is a source of much gratification to this Government to see the friendly resort of arbitration applied to the settlement of this controversy, not alone because of the earnest part we have had in bringing about the result, but also because the two members named on behalf of Venezuela, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Chief Justice Brewer, chosen from our highest court, appropriately testify the continuing interest we feel in the definite adjustment of the question according to the strict rules of justice. The British members, Lord Herschel and Sir Richard Collins, are jurists of no less exalted repute, while the fifth member and President of the tribunal, M. F. Demartens, has earned a world-wide reputation as an authority upon international law.

SCANDELLA CLAIM ADJUSTMENT.

The claim of Felipe Scandella against Venezuela for arbitrary expulsion and injury to his business has been adjusted by the revocation of the order of expulsion and by the payment of the sum of $16,000.

BUREAU OF REPUBLICS.

An Efficient Instrument in Promoting Commercial Intercourse.

I have the satisfaction of being able to state that the Bureau of the American Republics, created in 1890, as the organ for promoting commercial intercourse and fraternal relations among the countries of the Western Hemisphere, has become a more efficient instrument of the wise purpose of its founders, and is receiving the cordial support of the contributing members of the international union, which are actually represented on its board of management.

A commercial directory of two volumes, containing a mass of statistical matter, descriptive of the industrial and commercial interests of the various countries, has been printed in English, Spanish, Portuguese and German, and a monthly bulletin published in these four languages and distributed in the Latin-American countries, as well as in the United States, has proved to be a valuable medium for disseminating information and furthering the varied interests of the international union.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

During the past year the importance of collecting information of practical benefit to American industries, and trade through the agency of diplomatic and consular officers has been steadily advanced, and in order to lay such data before the public with the least delay the practice was begun in July, 1898, of issuing the commercial reports from day to day as they are received by the Department of State. It is believed that for promptitude as well as fullness of information the service thus supplied to our merchants and manufacturers will be found to show sensible improvement, and to merit the liberal support of Congress.

SEIZURES IN TIME OF WAR.

To Be an International Agreement Exempting Private Property.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire, in common with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damages sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. It is true we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehension into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercial world. It should be our object, therefore, to minimize, so as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance.

This purpose can probably be best accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent Powers. The United States Government has for many years advocated this humane and beneficent principle, and is now in position to recommend it to other Powers without the imputation of selfish motives. I, therefore, suggest for your consideration that the Executive be authorized to correspond with the Governments of the principal maritime Powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent Powers.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Past Fiscal Year.

The Secretary of Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, including $84,751,223 received from sale of Pacific railroads, amounted to $405,321,335, and its expenditures to $443,368,582. There was obtained from customs $149,575,062, and from internal revenue $170,900,641. Our dutiable imports amounted to $324,735,479, a decrease of $58,156,690 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to $241,414,175, a decrease from the preceding year of $40,524,068. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $24,212,068.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was $92,546,999, on manufactured tobacco $36,230,522, and on fermented liquors $39,515,421. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to $1,231,482,330, an increase of $180,488,774 from the preceding year. It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be $577,786,761 and its expenditures $689,874,647, resulting in a deficiency of $112,000,000.

On the 1st of December, 1898, there was held in the treasury gold coin amounting to $138,441,547; gold bullion amounting to $138,502,545; silver bullion amounting to $93,359,250, and other forms of money amounting to $451,963,981. On the same date the amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in treasury holdings was $1,836,879,504, an increase for the year of $165,794,966. Estimating our population at 75,104,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was $25.09. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $138,502,545.

MARKED EVIDENCE OF THE NATION'S CREDIT.

The provision made for strengthening the resources of the treasury in connection with the war has given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the Government to maintain the present standard, and has established more firmly than ever national credit at home and abroad. A marked evidence of this is found in the inflow of gold to the treasury. Its net gold holdings on November 1, 1898, were $239,885,160, as compared with $153,573,147 on November 1, 1897, and an increase of net cash of $207,756,100, November 1, 1897, to $300,238,275, November 1, 1898. The present ratio of net treasury gold outstanding Government liabilities, including United States treasury notes of 1890; certificates, currency certificates, standard silver dollars and fractional silver coin, November 1, 1898, was 25.35 per cent. as compared with 16.96 per cent. November 1, 1897.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES NOTES.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1897, as follows:

That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. Under this plan, if the holder of a United States note prefers gold, and gets it from the Government, he should not receive from the United States a note paying gold for it in exchange. The reason for this is apparent. When the Government issues an interest bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes and a non-interest bearing debt, surely it should not pay the amount again for gold. If they are put out in any other way, they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them and an interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest bearing debt.

This recommendation is made in the belief that such provision of law would insure to a greater degree the safety of the present standard, and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subject from a disturbance on the general business conditions of the country.

In my judgment the present condition of the treasury justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund, from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required. On the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals is generally recognized.

The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency shall be kept safe, and yet be so delegated to the needs of our industries and international commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs, is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in all its parts, is commended to the wise consideration of the Congress.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Should Receive Encouragement at Hands of the Government.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, resulting from the war, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished to its colonies, at an annual cost of about $2,000,000, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets, as well as with trade centers of the home Government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities under national control for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal.

The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishing both pickets and the second line of defense, is a national necessity, and should be encouraged in every constitutional way, details and methods for the accomplishment of this purpose are discussed in Treasury, to which the attention of the report of the Secretary of the Congress is respectfully invited.

SANITARY PROBLEMS.

Appointment of Experts to Consider Contagious Diseases.

In my last message I recommended that the Congress authorize the appointment of a committee for the purpose of making systematic investigations with reference to the cause and prevention of yellow fever. This matter has acquired an increased importance as a result of the military occupation of the island of Cuba and the commercial intercourse between this island and the United States which we have every reason to expect.

The sanitary problems connected with our relations with the island of Cuba and the acquisition of Porto Rico are no less important than those relating to finance, commerce and administration.

It is my earnest wish that these problems may be considered by competent experts, and that everything may be done which the most recent advances in sanitary science can offer for the protection of health of our soldiers in those islands, and of our citizens who are exposed to the dangers of infection from the importation of yellow fever. I, therefore, renew my recommendation that the authority of Congress may be given and a suitable appropriation made to provide for a committee of experts to be appointed for the purpose indicated.

THE STANDING ARMY.

Recommendation of Secretary of War for Its Increase Approved.

Under the Act of Congress, approved April 26, 1898, authorizing the President in his discretion, upon a declaration of war by Congress or a declaration by Congress that war exists, I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,000, authorized in said Act.

There are now in the regular army 57,662 officers and men. In said Act it was provided "that at the end of any war in which the United States may become involved, the army shall be reduced to a peace basis by the transfer in the same arm of the service or absorption by promotion or honorable discharge, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish, of supernumerary commanding officers, and the honorable discharge or transfer of supernumerary enlisted men, and nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the permanent increase of the command or enlisted force of the regular army beyond that now provided by the law in force prior to the passage of this Act except as to the increase of twenty-five Majors, provided for in Section 1 hereof."

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is, therefore, manifest, and the recommendation of the Secretary of War for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events, whether that number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given to the President to enlist that force, if, in his discretion, it should be necessary, and the further discretion should be given him to recruit within the above limit from the inhabitants of the islands, with the government of which we are charged.

It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as Congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice, and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employment to help the country in its emergency.

RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

Action Taken in Relation to the Union and Central Pacific Lines.

In my last annual message I stated: "The Union Pacific Railroad, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States Court for the District of Nebraska, the 1st and 2d of November of this year."

The amount due the Government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, $27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, $31,211,511.07, making the total indebtedness $58,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the Government, principal and interest.

This left the Kansas Pacific case unconcluded. By a decree of the court in that case an upset price for the property was fixed at a sum which would yield to the Government only $2,500,000 upon its lien. The sale at the instance of the Government was postponed, first to December 15, 1897, and later, upon the application of the United States, was postponed to February 16, 1898.

Having satisfied myself that the interests of the Government required that an effort should be made to obtain a larger sum, I directed the Secretary of the Treasury, under the Act passed March 3, 1897, to pay out of the treasury to the persons entitled to receive the same the amounts due upon all prior mortgages upon the middle and eastern divisions of said road, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Whereupon the Attorney General prepared a petition to be presented to the court offering to redeem said prior liens in such manner as the court might direct, and praying that thereupon the United States might be held to be subrogated to all rights of said prior lien holders, and that a receiver might be appointed to take possession of the mortgaged premises and maintain and operate the same until the court or Congress otherwise directed. Thereupon the Reorganization Committee agreed that if said petition was withdrawn, and the sale allowed to proceed on February 16th, they would bid a sum at the sale which would realize to the Government the entire principal of its debt, $6,303,000.

Believing that no better price could be obtained, and appreciating the difficulties under which the Government would labor if it should become the purchaser of the road at a sale, in the absence of any authority by Congress to take charge of and operate the road, I directed that upon the guaranty of a minimum bid, which should give the Government the principal of its debt, the sale should proceed. By this transaction the Government secured an advance of $3,803,000 over and above the sum which the court had fixed as the upset price, and which the Reorganization Committee had declared was the maximum which they would pay for the property.

It is gratifying to know that the result of this proceeding against the Union Pacific system and the Kansas Pacific line is that the Government has received on account of its subsidy claim the sum of $64,751,223.75, an increase of $18,997,163.75 over the sum which the Reorganization Committee originally agreed to bid for the joint property, the Government receiving its whole claim, principal and interest, on the Union Pacific, and the principal of its debt on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

CENTRAL PACIFIC ROAD.

Steps had been taken to foreclose the Government's lien upon the Central Pacific Railroad Company, but before action was commenced Congress passed an Act, approved July 7, 1898, creating a commission consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior, and their successors in office, with full power to settle the indebtedness to the Government growing out of the issue of bonds in aid of the construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific bond-aided railroads, subject to the approval of the President. No report has yet been made to me by the committee thus created.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

A New Structure Needed for the Department of Justice.

I deem it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the condition of the present building occupied by the Department of Justice. The business of that department has increased greatly since it was established in its present quarters. The building now occupied by it is neither large enough nor of suitable arrangement for the proper accommodation of the business of the department. The supervising architect has pronounced it unsafe and unsuited for the use to which it is put. The Attorney General in his report states that the library of the department is on the fourth floor, and that all the space allotted to it is so overcrowded with books as to dangerously overload the structure. The first floor is occupied by the Court of Claims. The building is of an old and dilapidated appearance, unsuited to the dignity which should attach to this important department.

A proper regard for the safety, comfort and convenience of the officers and employes would justify the expenditure of a liberal sum of money in the erection of a new building of commodious proportions and handsome appearance upon the very advantageous site already secured for that purpose, including the ground occupied by the present structure and vacant ground adjoining to that, comprising in all a frontage of 201 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and a depth of 136 feet. In this connection it may be wise to refer to the inadequate accommodations provided for the Supreme Court in the Capitol, and suggest the wisdom of making provision for the erection of a separate building for the court and its offices and library upon available ground near the Capitol.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Business Grows Much More Rapidly Than Our Population.

The postal service of the country advances with extraordinary growth. Within twenty years both the revenues and the expenditures of the Postoffice Department have multiplied three-fold. In the last ten years they have nearly doubled. Our postal business grows much more rapidly than our population. It now involves an expenditure of over $100,000,000 a year, numbers 73,000 Postoffices and enrolls 200,000 employes. This remarkable extension of a service, which is an accurate index of the public conditions, presents gratifying evidence of the advancement of education, of the increase of communication and business activity, and of the improvement of mail facilities, leading to their constantly augment in use.

The war with Spain laid new and exceptional labors in the Postoffice Department. The mustering of the military and naval forces of the United States required special mail arrangements for every camp and every campaign. In some of the larger places of rendezvous as many as 50,000 letters a day required handling. This necessity was met by the prompt detail of experienced men from the established force, and by directing all the instrumentalities of the railway mail and Postoffice service so far as necessary to this new need. Congress passed an Act empowering the Postmaster General to establish an office or branch at every military camp or station, and under this authority the postal machinery was speedily put into effective operation.

Under the same authority, when our forces moved upon Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, they were attended and followed by the postal service. Though the Act of Congress authorized the appointment of Postmasters where necessary, it was early determined that the public interests would be best subserved not by new designations, but by the detail of experienced men familiar with every branch of the service, and this policy was steadily followed. When the territory which was the theater of conflict came into our possession, it became necessary to re-establish mail facilities for the resident population, as well as to provide them for our forces of occupation and the former requirement was met through the extension and application of the latter obligation. I gave the requisite authority, and the same general principle was applied to this as to other branches of civil administration under military objection. The details are more particularly given in the report of the Postmaster General, and while the work is only just begun, it is pleasing to be able to say that the service in the territory which has come under our control is already materially improved.

OUR NAVAL FORCES.

The President Approves the Recommendation for More Warships.

The following recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy relative to increase of the navy have my earnest approval:

First—Three sea-going sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost exclusive of armor and armament $3,600,000 each.

Second—Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $4,000,000 each.

Third—Three sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displacement, to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $2,150,000 each.

Fourth—Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons displacement, to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armament, $1,141,000 each.

ADMIRAL AND VICE ADMIRAL.

I join with the Secretary of Navy in recommending that the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral be temporarily revived, to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

TWELFTH CENSUS.

Early Legislation Preparatory to Beginning the Work Urged.

I earnestly urge upon Congress the importance of early legislation providing for the taking of the twelfth census. This is necessary in view of the large amount of work which must be performed in the preparation of the schedules preparatory to the enumeration of the population.

PENSION ROLL.

An Increase of Eighteen Thousand Pensioners the Past Year.

There were on the pension roll on June 30, 1898, 993,714 names, an increase of nearly 18,000 over the number on the roll on the same day of the preceding year. The amount appropriated by the Act of December 22, 1896, for the payment of the pensions for the fiscal year 1898 was $140,000,000. Eight million seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-six cents was appropriated by the Act of March 31, 1898, to cover deficiency in army pensions, and repayments in the sum of $12,020.33, making a total of $148,082,892.79 available for the payment of pension during the fiscal year 1898. The amount disbursed from that sum was $144,651,879.80, leaving a balance of $3,431,012.99 unexpended on the 30th of June, 1898, which was covered into the treasury. There were 389 names added to the rolls during the year by special Acts passed at the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, making a total of 6,486 pensioners by Congressional enactments since 1861.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Over Eight Million Acres Disposed of the Past Year.

The total receipts of the patent office during the year past were $1,253,948.44. The expenditures were $1,081,633.79, leaving a surplus of $172,314.65.

The public lands disposed of by the Government during the year reached 8,453,896.92 acres, an increase of 614,780.26 acres over the previous year. The total receipts from public lands during the fiscal year amounted to $2,277,995.18, an increase of $190,063.90 over the preceding year.

The lands embraced in the eleven forest reservations, which were suspended by the Act of June 4, 1897, again became subject to the operations of the proclamations of February 22, 1897, creating them, which added an estimated amount of 19,951,360 acres to the area embraced in the reserves previously created. In addition thereto two new reserves were created during the year—the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake reservation in California, embracing 1,644,594 acres, and the Prescott reservation in Arizona, embracing 10,240 acres, while the Pecos River, in New Mexico, has been changed and enlarged to include 120,000 additional acres.

At the close of the year thirty forestry reservations, not including those of the Afognaci forest and the Fish culture reserve in Alaska, had been created by Executive proclamation under Section 24 of the Act of March 3, 1891, embracing an estimated area of 4,719,454 acres.

The Department of Interior has inaugurated a forest system made possible by the Act of July, 1898, for a graded force of officers in control of the reserves. This system has only been in full operation since August, but good results have already been secured in many sections. The reports received indicate that the system of the patrol has not only prevented destructive fires from gaining headway, but has diminished the number of fires.

THE COUNTRY'S WARDS.

Marked Progress Noted in the General Condition of Indians.

The special attention of Congress is called to that part of the report of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the five civilized tribes. It is note-

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

make the ladies' reception room the place to meet your friends when down town; a waiting maid in attendance; daily papers, magazines and writing materials at your service; use of telephones, free; chairs for baby.

Have you lunched with us yet? We serve a dainty little repast during shopping hours, free.

Dr. Kindheart has much to do these days mending broken dolls, free.

There's a wealth of toys for boys and girls of all ages—basement.

Hale's GOOD GOODS

to-day an interesting feature will be the undervalue selling of stylish, shapely shoes for men and women. The same high-grade, satisfaction-giving footwear that has made us leaders in this line is offered at much less than regular value. You'll find these shoes possessed of three great merits---style, service and economy. Sore feet shoes are our specialty.

ladies' shoes	Ladies' finely made "cork sole," hand-turned shoes, in button style, with cloth top and pointed toes, are here offered at a greatly reduced price; they show the very best of work. Per pair.....	$3.50
ladies' button shoes	A narrow square toe, cloth top, button shoe, hand sewed and with cork soles, is another great offer for Tuesday, having been marked at a price much below regular value. Per pair..	$3.50
ladies' patent leathers	Here is a stylish, dressy shoe, of French calf patent leather, in lace style, with cloth tops and narrow coin toes; these shapely shoes have been reduced to (per pair).....	$4.00
French heels	Ladies' hand-turned shoes, with Louis XIV. heels, with cloth tops and razor toes; stylish and good fitting shoes for the street. Per pair.....	$3.50
men's lace shoes	Men's calf stock lace shoes, with pointed toes and good, oak tanned soles; being neat appearing and serviceable, they're excellent values. Per pair....	$1.95
men's heavy shoes	Heavy oil grain lace shoes, with heavy soles, make an extra good winter shoe—a heavy shoe for heavy wear; a splendid value at the price. Per pair	$1.95
men's lace shoes	Fine Russia calf, dark wine colored, lace shoes, with narrow square toes and Goodyear welt soles; slightly broken in sizes. Per pair.....	$1.95
other extra values	There are elegant dress goods, handsome winter jackets, skirts, capes and suits at extra value prices; there are pretty jackets for misses, too, at much less than regular value. Have hubby see those melton overcoats we're selling at $14.50—greatly reduced in price.	

Hale's corner,
Ninth and K.

CITY OFFICIAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento hereby invites plans and specifications for a High School building in said city, and hereby offers as an inducement for architects submitting plans and specifications, a premium in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars for plans and specifications adopted by Board of Trustees. The total cost of said building must not exceed sum of Eighty Thousand Dollars, said plans to include heating apparatus for said building. In event of construction of building, sum of Five Hundred Dollars paid as premium must be accepted as part payment of commission allowed to architect. Plans and specifications must be submitted to Board of Trustees not later than meeting on Monday, December 5, 1898.

M. J. DESMOND, City Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 482.

An Ordinance to Regulate, Control and Direct the Movement in the Streets, Alleys and Lanes of the City of Sacramento, of Vehicles, of Certain Descriptions, and of Certain Animals, and Amending Ordinance No. 17.

The Board of Trustee of the City of Sacramento, ordain as follows:

Section 1. Section Two of Chapter 10 of Ordinance No. 17, entitled, "An Ordinance consolidating, revising and codifying the ordinances of the city of Sacramento," passed June 27, 1872, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. It shall not be lawful for any person to race, or run, or drive any animal or animals in or on any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the city, at a rate exceeding five miles an hour, when said animal or animals are loose, or unattached to a vehicle, or are not ridden by a human being. It shall be unlawful for any owner, driver or occupant of any hack, buggy, carriage, cart, wagon or other wheeled vehicle drawn by an animal or animals, to drive or propel, or cause to be driven or propelled, through the streets, lanes or alleys of the city, such vehicle, or for any person to ride any animal through the streets, lanes or alleys of the city, at a rate of speed in excess of eight miles an hour, within the following boundaries, to wit: Between the west line of Twelfth street and the west line of Front street, and the north boundary line of G street and the south boundary line of P street. It shall be unlawful, too, for any vehicle drawn or propelled by an animal or animals, to be driven or propelled, or for any animal to be ridden in the streets, lanes, or alleys of the city, without the bounds above and hereinbefore specified, at a rate of speed in excess of ten miles an hour; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the officers, members and vehicles of the Fire Department of the city, of the Police Department, or to the City Physician and his assistants, when in the immediate pursuit of duty. It shall be unlawful for any vehicle drawn by an animal or animals to be driven, or any animal to be ridden, beyond the center line of any street, alley or lane of the city, to the left of the driver or occupant of such vehicle, or rider of such animal, except in crossing such highway for the purpose of stopping upon the other or left side thereof, within a reasonable distance from the point of crossing such center line. It shall be unlawful to propel or drive any vehicle drawn by an animal or animals, or to ride any animal out of a street, lane or alley of the city into an intersecting highway, so as to make a turn into the latter nearer than six feet from the nearest curb corner, except for the purpose of stopping immediately beyond such corner. It shall be unlawful to drive or propel, or to cause to be driven or propelled, any vehicle drawn by an animal or animals, or to ride any animal from one street, alley or lane, into an intersecting street, alley or lane, so that turning in the new direction will bring said vehicle or driver, animal and rider, upon the left-hand side of the newly entered street, alley or lane, except for the purpose of immediately stopping upon such left-hand side. In all other cases the change of direction must be made by driving or riding as nearly as may be done under prevailing conditions, to or beyond the junction of the center lines of such intersecting ways, so that the change of direction will bring the vehicle and driver or animal and rider upon the right hand of the street, alley or lane newly entered, and along the line of direction. It is hereby ordered that the custom or usage known as "The Law of the Road," relative to driving and passing on public highways, and as obtaining generally among the American people, shall obtain and be a rule of action and observed as the law in the City of Sacramento. It shall be unlawful to drive any vehicle drawn by an animal or animals, or by electricity, steam or vapor power, or to ride any animal upon any sidewalk in the City of Sacramento, or on any foot-path in any public park in the City of Sacramento.

D. McKAY,
President of Board of Trustees.

Passed February 21, 1898.
Approved, February 23, 1898.

WM. LAND, Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 468.

An Ordinance, Amending Section 5, of Ordinance No. 324, entitled: "An Ordinance Providing for the Removal of Porches, Balconies, and Awnings having Posts or Supports Resting on a Sidewalk, Declaring the Same Unlawful, and Providing a Penalty Therefor, and Prescribing the Mode of Construction for Awnings and Balconies Projecting Over a Sidewalk in the City of Sacramento, Passed October 3, 1893."

The Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento ordain as follows:

Section 1. Section 5 of Ordinance No. 324, of the City of Sacramento, passed October 3, 1893, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. No awning shall be constructed within the limits of the City of Sacramento, without the owner, agent, company, firm or corporation owning or being the agent for the premises in front of which it is proposed to construct an awning, or the contractor for the construction of the said work having first obtained a permit so to do from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the said city, who shall first inspect and approve or reject the plan proposed under the regulations prescribed and contained in the "Specifications governing the construction of all awnings constructed or to be constructed in the City of Sacramento," and which said specifications were duly approved and adopted September 11, 1893, by the Board of Trustees in and for the City of Sacramento.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed July 6, 1897.

CHAS. E. LEONARD,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Approved July 9, 1897.

C. H. HUBBARD, Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 474.

An Ordinance Relating to Public Streets in the City of Sacramento, and Prohibiting Advertising in the Public Streets, or in Vehicles With Animals, Banners, Transparencies, Frame Work, or Any Other Device, and Prohibiting Also the Beating upon Gongs or Ringing of Bells, or Playing of Drums, or Musical Instruments on Wagons, or Other Vehicles, in the Public Streets in the City of Sacramento.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or permit to be carried, hauled or drawn on any dray, wagon, or other vehicle, on any public street of the City of Sacramento, any animal, banner, transparency, frame work, or any other device, having a tendency to frighten horses upon the public streets of said city, and intendant, or tending or purporting to be used as an advertisement, or for the purpose of advertising any business, amusement, exhibition or place of amusement or entertainment, without first obtaining a permit so to do from the Chief of Police of said Sacramento City.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person on a dray, wagon or other vehicle, on the public streets of the City of Sacramento, to beat upon a gong or gongs, to ring any bell or bells, or beat upon any drum or drums or musical instruments, or make any noise having a tendency to frighten horses upon the public streets of said City of Sacramento, without first obtaining a permit so to do from the Chief of Police of said city.

Section 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars, or by imprisonment in the City Jail not exceeding five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed September 20, 1897.

CHAS. E. LEONARD,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Approved September 25, 1897.

C. H. HUBBARD, Mayor.