COMPARISON OF THE ROMAN AND AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

[Prepared for the Monday Night Club of Auburn and presented on October 23d by Hiram Hoyt Richmond.]

From the expulsion of the Tarquins about 510 B. C. to the overthrow of the conspirators at Phillippi 29 B. C. a period of approximately about 500 years, may be said to be the outside chronology of the Roman republic. The expulsion of the Tarquins had resulted from such an abhorrent breach of power that no sudden rehabilitation of the kingly prerogative was possible.

Very naturally the Patricians or gentry, that had become fortified under the kingdom, were extremely jealous for what they termed their vested rights.

The only legislative body at the time of the expulsion was the Senate, and composed entirely of Patricians. The first change was from kingdom to Consulate and very naturally, the Senate controlling, no one but a Patrician was eligible to the place. It was not thought best to limit the power of the supreme rulers, but their tenure of office was limited to one year. A lower Assembly was also granted which in membership was open to the Plebeians.

It might be well to consider briefly the two principal castes mentioned, the Patricians and the Plebeians. Much of course, must be left in doubt, but, quite generally, the Patricians were the claimed descendants of the original land owners or the fathers of the country, as the word indicates. Of course during the period of the kingdom, through valor or favoritism and largely from both, the body had become greatly enlarged.

Very naturally the definitive boundaries of the Plebeians are suggested negatively by what they were not. Originally composed of hangers-on, retainers, artisans and inferiors socially, the charmed circle of the Patricians was rigorously closed to them. In fact, they were the common people, that class of people that Lincoln said God must loved, because He made so many of them. In fact, Ancient Rome had the same vicissitudes that have been repeated through history. As she developed and grew strong she attracted as well as conquered races, and the influxes from migrations led to many strictures against the late-comers, and in favor of the original lords of the manor. The word Plebeian from the Latin imples, to fill, is the subsequent of the Greek plethos, multitude, and it is very easy to infer that the Plebeians greatly outnumbered the Patricians, when the kingdom gave way to the Consulate.

The present fight against combinations in this near-approaching twentieth century, is as old as organized government and even goes back to the patriarchal. Certain it is, that the Plebeians or common people of Rome, vastly outnumbering the noblesse, were susceptible to coin control, and it took nearly 250 years for them to fight their way to practical equality with the strongly intrenched and wealthy Patricians.

We have said that the Patrician Senate had limited the Consulate to one year and granted a lower assembly, but the Senate still held the veto power, and with the Patrician Consulate had little difficulty in still retaining the mastery of the people. In fact it was a period of capitalistic control, and resulted in the enlarged severity of the creditor over the debtor class. A great revolt of the Plebeians occurred 494 B. C. which led to the establishment of the famous Plebeian Tribunate as a sort of rival to the Patrician Consulate. Up to this time the magistracy had been held by the Patricians, and this led to the appointment of the Decemviri, the Court of Ten, by the Plebeian Tribune, against the vigorous protest, but final consent of the Patricians. The unlawful lust of Appius Claudius led to its abolition only two years from the date of its formation.

It might be said that from the period of the overthrow of the "Court of Ten" for a hundred years there was an open rupture between the two castes of people, the Patricians, though outnumbered, being able to control enough of the common people to prevent settlement or the grant of needed reform. To show the stringency of the Patrician control it is stated that marriage between the Patrician and Plebeian was not legalized till 445 B. C.

By the granting of equality in the local magistracy of the country, and other concessions, the struggle was brought to a close in 286 B. C. Thus it will be seen that about half of the period assigned in history to the Roman republic had passed, before it was possible to apply what might be called in any enlarged degree, republican principles.

The lines of caste being for the time placated, the republic entered on a period of conquest. The Punic wars extending over a period of sixty-two years, the Macedonian wars, the triumphant conquests of Julius Caesar while still representing the republic, the virtual control of the west, must be said to have laid broad and deep the foundations of the empire that followed.

If history and experience have proven anything, they have proven that oil and water will as readily coalesce as two recognized castes in a popular form of government. Whatever barriers society may erect with their stilted "400's," republican law cannot in the least recognize them. Hence I say that the Roman republic, as an actuality, existed only from the period of the obliteration of the lines between the two leading classes, as from 286 B. C. to about the time of the Christian era.

The date mentioned as that in which the two orders were brought into concord, 286 B. C., can be considered a proper date to indicate the governmental system of the Roman republic. First, the Consulate composed of two chief magistrates chosen by the people. These officers could negotiate foreign alliances, make peace, had supreme command of the army, and control of the revenue system. They also had judicial functions and might be said to be supreme judges with appellate jurisdiction. They were elected for a period of one year, and if re-elected compelled to recognize the tenure of office by re-obligation.

The legislative branch consisted of the Senate and lower Assembly. Since the obliteration or suspension of the class lines these bodies quite generally worked in harmony. The lower magistrates who were appointed, or ordered chosen wherever needed, held both executive and judicial powers, and could of course be appealed from to the higher officers. There were intermediate officials that cannot be described in this paper.

Rome had her periods under the republic, when the aggregation of wealth in the hands of the few led to serious concern. In fact there is every indication that the republican period of Roman history presented nearly every phase of the capital and labor question that have presented themselves in the American republic.

Roman law considered all men naturally free, and slavery was considered an unnatural condition. Agreeable, however, to the law of nations at that time when a captive, that is one captured in battle, was given continued life, his life was considered a forfeiture and he was by law a slave during its continuance, unless ransomed, his liberty depending entirely upon his ability to purchase it. There was no limit to the power of the master and the slaves were dependent simply upon his will. A milder form was where men sold themselves for a period, either to cancel an existing debt, or to purchase future emolument. Of course, the holding of slaves became a matter of barter and the wealthy were quite generally the larger slave-owners.

Viewing Roman history from any standpoint we are compelled to credit the period of the republic as being the golden age of Rome. Her greatest individual types, her most fruitful conquests, her greatest period of intellectual development were passed during the period of the republic. It will always be my impression that if she had taken greater pains to assimilate the peoples of her added possessions, and had assisted in bringing them into general accord with her political system, that the result would have been much more salutary. As it was the added peoples were never permitted to throw off the feeling of vassalage, and were made distinctly tributary. Her standing armies and subaltern officers held their places in the provinces simply as tax and tribute-gatherers. It is true that schemes of public improvement were prosecuted, but the surrounding provinces were compelled to bear the additional burden, and most of these schemes were for the more easy transportation of armies and supplies. In fact, the pride of being a "Roman citizen" under the republic had a narrow horizon, and can hardly be said to have extended much beyond the tribal bounds of the original Roman-Italian union. Popular control, as nearly approaching pure democracy as the age would admit, obtained throughout, her original boundaries, the form of suffrage being first tabulae for registering choice by voice, and afterward by tickets. This was quite generally denied within the limits of the colonies, the control being largely military or proconsulato.

Notwithstanding all these apparent weaknesses the Roman republic was a marvel, and largely a pattern and inspiration to the liberty-loving of after years. W. V. Byers, in the "Mississippi Valley Citizen," says:

The Romans who made the republic the greatest of the earth were wonderful men, wonderful in their manliness, their disinterested love of country, their sober and self denying lives, their stern resistance to all which offended their sense of virtue. The republican of early Rome was capable not merely of dying nobly for his country. He knew how to live nobly for his country. The men were abstemious in drink and diet. The glutton and drunkard were looked on with equal contempt. The women were reserved, calm, dignified, full of a noble modesty. Their dress was so simple, they wore so few ornaments, their tastes were so unostentatious, that their husbands and fathers did not need to sell their names and influence to gratify their feminine love of luxurious display which, whether in Rome under the Caesars or in France under the late Bourbons, is always the surest sign of national decay, the surest indication of the coming revolution.

It is a safe proposition that history furnishes no excuse for Caesars. The time came, it is true, when the control of the wealthy made the republic a virtual aristocracy, but even that furnishes no excuse. I have omitted names, but from the elder Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins, to the later Brutus, who fell at Phillippi, the pages of the Roman republic scintillate with the grandest of names. As a purely mental force perhaps no one of them surpasses Julius Caesar, and perhaps none of them could have equaled in executive ability Octavius, the Caesar Augustus that succeeded him. Yet after all Juliuses and Augusti come the sure-following Caligulas and Neros; and with all the great qualities of the greater Caesars the question comes home to us, which is preferable, aristocracy or empire and autocracy? Can anyone hesitate in the matter? Shall the Barons control or King John? Shall Magna Charta be born or the crown prerogative prevail? Yet as American citizens, we would very naturally say we will have neither the Barons nor King John.

I have nearly passed my allotted time without reaching a comparison between the Roman and the American republics. I have therefore thought best to consider the matter briefly in this form: Were we indebted to the Roman republic for precedents in the formation of ours? and I answer hardly in the least. In the first place, we were not Latins, but by ancestry belonged to the race that overthrew the empire. I have always loved to think that from the start we flew largely in the face of precedent. The Continental Congress that preceded our independence had its President. The articles of confederation that succeeded our early years as a nation continued that office. When, as Gladstone credits us, the "consummate climax of human statesmenship" was reached in our Federal Constitution, and the present position of President of the United States came, consistent with the evolution of centuries, with it came the one man, Washington, to give the world an object lesson of that office in its enlarged sense. Seventy-five years after came Lincoln, who, with a broader interpretation of that Constitution, rid the nation of its only lingering feudal inheritance, slavery. Where in our Constitution do we find a precedent for our Senate, as constructed by that instrument? Other nations have followed. We followed no nation. The Roman Senate, at first Patrician, was always by appointment. By our Senate the several States of the Union are forever individualized, and stand on an equal footing.

We had from the start advantages that cannot be gainsaid. First, that of race. The uttermost boundaries of the empire covered, it is true, the territory peopled by our ancestry, but they were never reduced to full control, and in after years they stood upon the ashes of the empire. Second, that of climatic conditions. Our ancestry were forced to livelihood from comparatively unresponsive soils and rigorous climates, where their manhood was put to the severest tests in field culture and game supplies. I have called this an advantage because history shows us that enterprise and enlightenment follow the lines of necessitated industry and frugality. Third, advantages in religious development. Our ancestry, far from the centers of the oligarchy that claimed to interpret the mythical polytheism of heathen Rome, fostered a spirit of independence that made them the best and wisest interpreters of the Christianity that followed.

Let us put it this way, with no danger of contradiction. The Roman republic undoubtedly reached the highest degree of development ever attained by a purely heathen nation. Nothing antecedent to the Christian era even approaches the republic in the safe interpretation of individual liberty. Isn't it a safe proposition that no nation since that date has reached a more perfect climax in the safeguard of the individual than the American nation?

History is pregnant with proofs of the proposition that true republicanism is positively inimical to caste and religious intolerance. Hence, it follows that the success of republicanism depends upon its freedom from feudalism and its persistent adherence to religious freedom. The Latin republics of America have quite generally been weaklings and simply because of the unwarranted domination of a church hierarchy. Their periods of positive development have only come when the "Liberals" have overthrown the "Clericals" and the State and school systems have become entirely freed of church domination. Perhaps unwarranted church control contributed as much as any other one factor to the overthrow of the Roman empire.

The great master, Christ, was the true democrat, and from Bethlehem to Calvary his life was a protest against caste, and hierarchy and feudalism. But the Roman Empire was the last place in the world to ask for the first exemplification of Christianity. The empire, founded by Julius Caesar, who claimed to unite in his alliances the ancient castes of Patrician and Plebeians, resulted in the worst form of the revival of caste, and when from its humble beginning the blue blood of Rome became nominally Christian, it became so only in name. The great world, disgusted at the Roman interpretation of Christianity, was largely prepared for the advent of Mohammedanism. Be it said to the eternal discredit of that interpretation, that while Rome reached her highest development under heathen control, she passed to decay after she became nominally Christian. A few faithful monks preserved the records and faith through the dark ages, and the barbarism of the north (our ancestry) were the first people on earth to make it a potency for good. With eager hearts they espoused the faith that most accorded with their liberty-loving natures, and in after years readily followed Luther and Wickliffe in the great reformation, which furnished the first vital interpretation of Christianity the world had seen since its founder returned to heaven.

My subject confines me to republican Rome. Julius and Augustus made the empire greater than the republic if we measure simply by areas, but history lingers longer with the republic because of its product of men. Had the republic at its best been given the task of declaring Christianity to the world, can anybody doubt that the result would have been far different? The priceless teachings and legacy of the Master would have been placed in the hands of their natural interpreters, and the same wisdom that guided our fathers in the divorcement of church and State, might have controled, and the world been spared the humiliation of the "dark ages." Yes, and the republic have been perpetuated.

I have said that we fly in the face of precedent as a nation. I believe it. Because Republican Rome lost its life in the empire, because the empire tottered and fell are we the mere automatons of fate to repeat history? God forbid. Because we have made our century and a quarter in pure crisp pages, untarnished by the dust and mold of past centuries, I firmly believe that we will still continue our audacious career flying in the face of fate. In the sixties the feudal world said of us "The bubble has burst, the dream of republicanism has ended." From the vortex of the most sanguinary convulsion the earth has seen, we fought our way back to a restored union. Republican Rome, which in its administration was less lenient than the autocracies of to-day, stood 500 years. Republican America, to whom a Caesar is impossible, and where no "Coup d'etat" could pass beyond its first futile attempt, should by the very logic of comparison, measure its cycles by millenniums, and admits of no fate that breathes of a historic limit.

Pears'

A touch is enough for cleanliness. That is why it lasts so.

There Are Still Several Months of Pleasant Driving This Season.

We will sell you buggies, and when you are through using them for the season we will STORE and TAKE CARE of them FREE OF CHARGE until the opening of spring.

Call and select your buggy or phaeton or surrey.

A. MEISTER & SONS,

Builders of Fine Business and Pleasure Vehicles,

908, 910, 912 and 914 Ninth St., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER.

General Sir Redvers Buller has left for South Africa, where he will take charge of the British forces lined up against Mr. Kruger and his countrymen. General Buller, until now, refused to accept command of the troops in South Africa. He was fearful lest when he had driven the Boers into a corner, his hand might be stayed by a peace loving Cabinet or a well intending War Office, a condition he would not tolerate. One of his remarks was that he should not be handed down in history as another Sir George Colley. The reference was to the defeat of Majuba Hill. Obstinacy and frankness are the traits responsible for the supremacy General Buller has attained. He is described as a silent, bloodthirsty man. He is just 60 years old, but carries his years lightly. He was in the Chinese war in 1860, but the achievements which won him the Victoria Cross were in the Zulu war. In South Africa he will have 70,000 men under his command.

Lost Thirty-Five Years.

A letter was received in Fitchburg recently which furnished startling news to Frank H. Barter of 15 Brandon avenue. It informed him of the whereabouts of his father, who he supposed had been dead for thirty-five years. The letter came from Gloucester, and stated that the writer was none other than the elder Barter, and that he is engaged in business. The son did not wait long before taking a train for that city, where he looks for a happy reunion.

Just about thirty-five years ago he left on a sailing vessel. He was a sea Captain in those days, and very soon after he bid his wife and child a fond farewell and sailed away for a foreign port, news reached them of the wreck of his vessel. Sections of it were picked up along the coast of Massachusetts and it was supposed that all on board had been lost, nothing having been heard from any of the crew.

Mrs. Barter was left with her son, then about a year old, in anything but comfortable circumstances. It was necessary to send the latter to a home for children in Boston, where he received proper care. Later he was taken into a family and went to live with them in Kansas.

In the meantime the mother married again, and the son at the age of 13 came back East to live with her. She was then a resident of Lowell. Mrs. Barter died about seven years ago, and her second husband is now engaged in business in Lowell. About nine years ago the son came to this city, and has been employed in the Fitchburg car shops.

The letter contained references which left no doubt in the mind of the son as to the identity of his father. It is stated that he had been looking for his son for many years, but gave no information as to how he happened to discover his whereabouts. — Boston Globe.

Otherwise Great.

"Haven't you any respect for wealth?"

"No; but I know a few men whom I can respect in spite of their wealth."

The Best Prescription for Malaria and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50 cents.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

SYLLABI.

(L. A., No. 503—Department One—Filed October 25, 1899.)

Adolph Remish, et al., respondents; William A. Hartwell, City Treasurer, William Hayes, intervenor, appellants. Mandate to enforce compliance with the provisions of the act of February 27, 1893 (Stats. 1893, p. 33). Affirmed.

Section 5 of the Act, after providing for the sale of the land to satisfy the amount of the bond in case of delinquency in its payment, declares that "the City Treasurer shall have and shall act thereafter with all the powers and duties of the Tax Collector in the collection of unpaid State and county taxes, and shall forthwith proceed to advertise and sell said lot or parcel of land by proceedings in all respects the same as are provided by law for the collection of delinquent State and county taxes." In 1895, Section 3771 of the Political Code was amended by providing that, instead of selling the land at auction, the property upon which the taxes were delinquent "shall by operation of law and the declaration of the Tax Collector be sold to the State, and said Tax Collector shall make an entry 'Sold to the State' on the delinquent assessment list opposite the tax."

Held, that the provision in section 5 was to enable the contractors to receive the amount of the assessment as the several installments should mature and to provide means for enforcing its collection in case of delinquency; that the provision for a sale of the land at public auction to anyone who would pay the assessment was an efficient mode of securing such payment, but, if instead thereof the land should be struck off to the State with no power for its sale within five years, and no fund from which to pay the amount for which the sale was made, there would be no means by which the contractor could receive his payment, and the entire purpose of the Act would be frustrated; that, therefore, the above amendments to the Political Code in 1895 are inapplicable to the provisions of the Act of 1893 and ineffective to carry its objects into effect. Held, therefore, that the sale of land for delinquency in the payment of the bond is to be made according to the provisions of the law for the evollection and enforcement of taxes at the date of the act.

The provision in the statute that the issuance of the bond is conclusive evidence of the validity of the lien was without the power of the Legislature to enact. McCready vs. Sexton, 29 Iowa, 389. The provision, however, that the issuance of the bond is conclusive evidence of the "regularity" of all proceedings prior thereto is not invalid. Such provision in a statute is held to apply only to proceedings to be had after the right and power to sell are acquired. Doughty vs. Hope, 3 Denio, 2493, Ensign vs. Barse, 107 N. Y., 329.

The contract for doing the work provided "the work to be commenced within ten days from the date thereof and its completion to be within 240 days thereafter. Held, that this provision was a sufficient compliance with the statute. Palmer vs. Burnham, 120 Cal., 364.

(Sac., No. 513—Department Two—Filed October 25, 1899.)

California Navigation and Improvement Company, appellant; Union Transportation Company, respondent. Injunction. Reserved.

Evidence alone of an intention to dedicate to a particular use cannot be considered as implying an intention to dedicate to another and entirely different use. There is no principle of law which would justify a court in holding that the owner of the soil, over which a highway is laid out along the shores of a river, both for pleasure and general utility, is to be deemed to have dedicated the banks or shores to the common use of the public for landing purposes by dedicating a strip of land as a highway. Subject to the right of mere passage the owner of the soil is still absolute master.

To constitute a dedication there must be an abandonment by the owner to the use of the public exclusively and not a mere use by the public in connection with a user by the owners in such measures as they may desire. Nor can the public acquire a right by prescription or custom to land on the shore of a navigable stream, to unload freight and thus incumber the land.

(S. F., No. 2032—Department One—Filed October 26, 1899.)

Estate of George W. Fay, deceased. Appeal dismissed.

In the undertaking on appeal the sureties undertook and promised "that the appellant will pay all damages and costs which may be awarded against him on the appeal not exceeding $300," but the undertaking did not contain an agreement on their part that the appellant would make such payment "on a dismissal thereof," as required by Section 941, C. C. P. Held, that the omission of these words is fatal, and the appeal must be dismissed.

Held, also, that the appellant did not obviate this defect in the undertaking by having inserted the provision in the undertaking filed to stay execution of the judgment.

Under section 954, C. C. P., the appeal must be dismissed unless a good and sufficient undertaking is filed with the appellate court.

(Sac., No. 549—Department Two—Filed October 26, 1899.)

Frank M. Potter, respondent; Clark Randolph, et al., appellants. Quite title. Affirmed.

The Land Department of the United States is not a special tribunal organized to determine who is the owner of land. The department is the medium through which parties may acquire the title of the United States. The functions are mostly administrative and only incidentally judicial. It determines the existence or non-existence of alleged facts, to enable it to select the person who is entitled to purchase. The proceeding is to acquire title, not to determine who has it.

The decision of the Land Department that the land was more valuable for agricultural than for mining purposes was conclusive upon the question whether the land claimed was mineral or not.

There would be no indigestion in the world, if Angostura Bitters were used by all. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, manufacturers. At all druggists.

A MINISTER'S MISTAKE.

A city minister was recently handed a notice to be read from his pulpit. Accompanying it was a clipping from a newspaper bearing upon the matter. The clergyman started to read the extract and found that it began: "Take Kemp's Balsam, the best Cough Cure." This was hardly what he had expected, and, after a moment's hesitation, he turned it over and found on the other side the matter intended for the reading.

CITY OFFICIAL ADVERTISING.

Election Proclamation

State of California, City of Sacramento, ss.

October 12, 1899.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento hereby gives notice that a general municipal election will be held within the City of Sacramento on

Tuesday, the Seventh Day of November, 1899,

and the following officers will be elected thereat, viz:

1. **Mayor.**
2. **City Auditor and Assessor.**
3. **City Collector.**
4. **City Treasurer.**
5. **City Attorney.**
6. **One Trustees from the Second Ward.**
7. **One Trustee from the Fourth Ward.**
8. **One Trustee from the Sixth Ward.**
9. **One Trustee from the Eighth Ward.**
10. **One School Director from the First Ward.**
11. **One School Director from the Third Ward.**
12. **One School Director from the Fifth Ward.**
13. **One School Director from the Seventh Ward.**
14. **One School Director from the Ninth Ward.**

The following are the Municipal Election Precincts, polling places, Inspectors, Judges and Clerks of said election as established and fixed by the said Board of Trustees to-wit:

FIRST WARD.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 1—Bounded on the north by city limits, on the south by center of K street, on east by center of Second street and on west by Sacramento River. Polling place, 1006 Second street. Inspector, J. Ginsberg, I. J. Simmons. Judges, Seth Gainsley, F. C. Gardner. Clerks, J. Harbinson, R. McClure. Ballot Clerks, John Coleman, Thomas Holder.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 2—Bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the east by the center of Fourth street and on the west by the center of Second street. Polling place, No. 1016 Fourth street. Inspectors—J. L. Havelin, I. Boysen. Judges—J. B. Rodgers, P. J. Coffey. Clerks—O. W. Anderson, J. F. Woods. Ballot Clerks—D. N. Terry, Ralph Donahue.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 3—Bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the east by the center of Sixth street and on the west by the center of Fourth street. Polling place, No. 1016 Sixth street. Inspectors—C. Iser, S. Morris. Judges—H. B. Neilsen, H. Fisher. Clerks—George Z. Wait, J. T. McNiff. Ballot Clerks—John Didion, N. B. Bounce.

SECOND WARD.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 4—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center of Second street and on the west by the Sacramento River. Polling place, No. 1115 Front street. Inspectors—James Boyle, J. K. Gilman. Judges—D. Flynn, P. Pendergast. Clerks—P. Genis, J. B. Cooledge. Ballot Clerks—C. A. Schiel, E. Harlow.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 5—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center of Third street and on the west by the center of Second street. Polling place, northeast corner Second and M streets. Inspectors—John W. Crone, William Welch. Judges—T. C. May, W. J. Irvine. Clerks—James Renick, John Schacht. Ballot Clerks—M. Flahive, August Burnett.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 6—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by city limits, on the east by the center of Fourth street and on the west by center of Third street. Polling place, northeast corner Third and O streets, Crocker's Barn. Inspectors—W. E. Kent, William Benning. Judges—C. M. Harrison, S. Nathan. Clerks—L. G. Nixon, John Ramsay. Ballot Clerks—F. S. Hotchkiss, J. Glas.

THIRD WARD.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 7—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center of Fifth street and on the west by the center of Fourth street. Polling place, southeast corner Fourth and L streets. Inspectors—W. J. Fetherstone, M. Wilson. Judges—C. M. Koening, Mark Smith. Clerks—E. J. Figg, J. C. Schaden. Ballot Clerks—P. A. Miller, Frank Waters.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 8—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center of Sixth street and on the west by the center of Fifth street. Polling place, Armory Hall, Sixth and L streets. Inspectors—J. T. Fitzgerald, Ben Bailey. Judges—J. W. Todd, M. Morley. Clerks—W. H. Muhler, A. A. Dassonville. Ballot Clerks—F. A. Turner, George Gray.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 9—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center of Seventh street and on the west by the center of Sixth street. Polling place, northwest corner Seventh and M streets. Inspectors—E. B. Jackson, J. G. Davis. Judges—S. Gottlieb, P. M. Boylan. Clerks—Thomas Flanigan, H. Sullivan. Ballot Clerks—A. Popert, Nelson Wilcox.

FOURTH WARD.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 10—Bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the east by the center of Seventh street and on the west by the center of Sixth street. Polling place, 609 I street. Inspectors—Claus Andersen, James Stewart. Judges—W. F. Peterson, H. L. Pierce. Clerks—David Levy, A. R. Fink. Ballot Clerks—A. Becker, Ed Walsh.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 11—Bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the east by the center of Eighth street and on the west by the center of Seventh street. Polling place, Windsor Hotel. Inspectors—George Sermonet, A. Moose. Judges—P. Flaherty, T. O'Flaherty. Clerks—William E. Bart, R. Shields. Ballot Clerks—George W. Bragg, Lew Cummings.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 12—Bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the east by the center of Tenth street and on the west by the center of Eighth street. Polling place, 910 Ninth street. Inspectors—Robert Joy, W. H. Burtless. Judges—A. Meister, C. Kellogg. Clerks—A. Grafmiller, G. Reichert. Ballot Clerks—Tom Backworth, David Barnes.

FIFTH WARD.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 13—Bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the east by the center of Twelfth street and on the west by the center of Tenth street. Polling place, 1131 I street. Inspectors—John Denny, Thomas Cunningham. Judges—C. J. O'Brien, James I. Felter. Clerks—J. V. Powers, George W. Jackson. Ballot Clerks—J. J. Thackham, John Haub.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 14—Bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the east by the center of Fourteenth street and on the west by the center of Twelfth street. Polling place, southeast corner of Twelfth and E streets. Inspectors—C. E. Favero, A. King. Judges—F. J. Ruhstaller, H. N. Repp. Clerks—H. A. Priest, F. Freiseke. Ballot Clerks—Mathew Murray, T. Storrer.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 15—Bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the east by the center of Sixteenth street and on the west by the center of Fourtennth street. Polling place, 818 Fifteenth street. Inspectors—C. E. Linberger, L. B. Green. Judges—J. A. Cunningham, William Morley. Clerks—P. F. McMorry, A. J. Newman. Ballot Clerks—A. McInerney, Ed Hilbert.

SIXTH WARD.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 16—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by city limits, on the east by center of Eighth street and on the west by the center of Seventh street. Polling place, 705 K street. Inspectors—Henry Meyer, George Elliott. Judges—J. H. Davis, N. Stein. Clerks—Al Eppelein, George A. Capen. Ballot Clerks—George J. Johnson, A. Crozier.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 17—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center of Ninth street and on the west by the cener of Eighth street. Polling place, 804 K street. Inspectors—Simon Ash, M. T. Goethe. Judges—W. H. Devine, D. S. Hyams. Clerks—R. L. Estes, George Rolleri. Ballot Clerks—J. T. Liness, Ben Lesser.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 18—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center of Eleventh street and on the west by the center of Ninth street. Polling place, 902 K street. Inspectors—M. Fay, E. R. Tiel. Judges—G. Folitz, H. W. Woods. Clerks—John Donley, Charles Holmes. Ballot Clerks—A. J. Beakey, Emil Graf.

SEVENTH WARD.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 19—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center of Fourteenth street and on the west by the center of Eleventh street. Polling place, northwest corner Twelfth and P streets. Inspectors—P. H. Veach, H. W. Hand. Judges—Frank T. Lyman, B. C. Brier. Clerks—J. W. Keating, John F. Slater. Ballot Clerks—L. P. Williams, G. C. Bassett.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 20—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center of Seventeenth street and on the west by the center of Fourteenth street. Polling place, New Pavilion, Fifteenth and M streets. Inspectors—J. M. Henderson, Sr., W. M. Henderson. Judges—E. Rath, A. Nathan. Clerks—C. H. Rott, T. E. Kennedy. Ballot Clerks—August Meiss, Edward Gruhler.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 21—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center of Nineteenth street and on the west by the center of Seventeenth street. Polling place, northeast corner Eighteenth and M streets. Inspectors—G. W. Murray, Robert L. Hall. Judges—A. C. B. Guthrie, C. H. Barnes. Clerks—John A. McCaslin, J. C. Moore. Ballot Clerks—James Longshore, Sr., Howard A. McIntire.

EIGHTH WARD.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 22—Bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the east by the center of Eighteenth street and on the west by the center of Sixteenth street. Polling place, 1731 E street. Inspectors—M. J. Curtis, S. Dwyer. Judges—W. H. Luther, E. Q. Naghel. Clerks—H. G. Melvin, A. H. Griesel. Ballot Clerks—E. H. Kraus, Robert Martyr.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 23—Bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the east by the center of Twenty-first street and on the west by the center of Eighteenth street. Polling place, 2000 J street. Inspectors—E. H. Cox, J. P. Counts. Judges—Ed Dolan, P. A. Byrne. Clerks—Gus S. Turner, E. A. Nicolaus. Ballot Clerks—E. E. Earle, W. E. Rippon.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 24—Bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the east by the city limits and on the west by the center of Twenty-first street. Polling place, northwest corner Twenty-fourth and J streets. Inspectors—F. W. Bock, J. L. Orr. Judges—R. L. Heintze, G. H. Reynolds. Clerks—F. L. O'Brien, J. C. Vogelsang. Ballot Clerks—C. H. Latson, J. J. Monteverde.

NINTH WARD.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 25—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center of Twenty-first street and on the west by the center of Nineteenth street. Polling place, Twentieth and O streets, Dean building. Inspectors—N. J. Toll, Valentine Drescher. Judges—R. C. Juckes, C. A. Lovell. Clerks—J. W. King, C. B. Conn. Ballot Clerks—W. W. Mott, Sr., Myron Blue.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 26—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the center of Twenty-fourth street and on the west by the center of Twenty-first street. Polling place, 1416 Twenty-third street. Inspectors—John Burke, M. Hughes. Judges—James Dunphy, L. Rose. Clerks—W. S. Howe, James O'Brien. Ballot Clerks—J. F. McQueeney, P. F. Mangan.

Municipal Election Precinct No. 27—Bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the city limits, on the east by the city limits and on the west by the center of Twenty-fourth street. Polling place, Wingard's, Twenty-fifth, O and P streets. Inspectors—D. H. McDonald, Prosper Brauw. Judges—James T. Maloney, J. J. Wingard. Clerks—James H. Davis, Thomas Kennedy. Ballot Clerks—A. J. Lloyd, R. C. Douglass.

Polls will open at 6 o'clock a. m. and close at 5 o'clock p. m. on day of election.

D. MKAY,
President of Board of Trustees.

Attest: M. J. Desmond,
Clerk of Board of Trustees.

CITY TAXES, 1899.

The city taxes on all personal property and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable at the office of the City Collector on the first Monday in October, 1899, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto 15 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., an additional 5 per cent. will be added thereto. The remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on or after the first Monday in January, 1900, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto, 5 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

All taxes may be paid at the time the first installment is due and payable.

C. C. ROBERTSON, City Collector.
Room 8, southwest corner of Fourth and J streets.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Bids will be received at the office of the undersigned until 5 o'clock p. m. on Monday, October 30, 1899, for furnishing electric current to 75 horse power motor in sewer pumping plant for a term of one year from date of contract. Specifications on file in office of City Clerk. A certified check, made payable to City Clerk, for an amount not less than 10 per cent. of aggregate of proposal must accompany each bid. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

M. J. DESMOND, City Clerk.