

the valley road should have described the property they wanted. He then introduced the following, which he wished inserted in the bill.

Provided further, that the Commissioners shall have power to lease, for a period not exceeding fifty years, to a railroad corporation incorporated in this State and not having at the date of the passage of this act any terminal facilities in the city of San Francisco, the land belonging to the State and described as follows: All that portion of China Basin lying within the following described lines: Commencing at the intersection of the south line of Channel street with the east line of Kentucky street (Kentucky street being 150 feet in width); thence in an easterly direction at right angles with said east line of Kentucky street to the line of the seawall or thoroughfare approved March 15, 1878; thence in a southerly direction along said inner line of the thoroughfare to its intersection with the northern line of Fourth street (Fourth street being 150 feet wide); thence northerly along said northern line of Fourth street to the east line of Kentucky street; thence northerly along said east line of Kentucky street to the line of the seawall or thoroughfare.

Which corporation shall have access thereto, and the right of way through one or more convenient streets or streets, forming, however, but one continuous right of way, with one street, provided that a condemnation proceeding shall proceed within six months from the date of said lease, to improve said premises for said terminal purposes and proceed thereon to construct upon said property such improvements as may be required by the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

Provided further, that the railroad corporation which is given the lease herein provided for shall, within six months after the passage of this act, commence the work of construction of the line of the harbor, and within three years from said date, a standard gauge railroad, and shall fully equip and operate the same, for freight and passenger traffic, for a distance of not less than two hundred miles from the property herein authorized to be leased, provided, further, that no liability shall accrue against the State for any work done or material furnished, under contract or otherwise, by the act of the lessee, or of any of the parcels of land in this act mentioned and described.

Provided further, that a failure to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall work a forfeiture (without further legislative enactment) of the lease given under the provisions hereof, and the property herein authorized to be leased, with the improvements thereon, shall revert to the State, and all rights given under the lease herein authorized shall cease and determine.

Provided further, that said lease shall not be in effect unless it be approved and executed by a majority of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and for said purposes, the Governor and Attorney-General of the State are hereby constituted members thereof, with like powers and rights as other members of said board.

Reid waited till the clerk had read the bill. He then explained that he was not opposed to the Harbor Commissioners leasing water-front property for terminal purposes. He thought, though, that the amendment was too broad, as he claimed it gave the Commissioners the right to rent any part of the water front, even the new ferry depot, for \$1000 a year.

Reid then explained that, not being familiar with the water front, he had advised with the engineer of the Harbor Commissioners and that he had kindly marked out a portion of China Basin which he thought would be valuable to the new road. The law said Channel street should be kept open, so he had left it out. He had prescribed that certain work should be done, because nobody knew what the new company, even though it had the leading merchants of San Francisco at the head, would not improve ten square feet of the fifty acres of the front granted them by the bill.

As soon as Reid said down McKelvey of Orange tried to introduce an amendment to Reid's amendment. This provided that the terminal facilities to be granted should not be within two miles of any city or town fronting on navigable waters. He argued that the new law was unconstitutional since it authorized the lease of water-front lots, which the constitution forbade.

Members of San Francisco showed the weakness of the arguments of the opponents of the measure and referred to their suspicious origin.

"I am opposed to making specific laws," he said. "Even if I did not I should in this case feel that it would be best to find what portion of the front the new company could use."

"Mr. Reid frankly and ingeniously tells us his bill was drawn up with the assistance of the engineer of the Harbor Commissioners and one of the members of that commission. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that the property he has marked out is not desirable for the purposes for which the new company ask it. The gentleman has stated that the only land available for terminal purposes is in China Basin. He is mistaken in this. The reports of the Harbor Commissioners show that there is land in the Central, India and Dry Dock basins also."

Powers then argued that, by admitting continual details every day, the next week could be occupied introducing amendments. Yet the bill itself was sufficient if the Harbor Commissioners would do their duty, and there was no reason for taking it for granted that they would fail in this.

"If we amend this bill now," he said, "to gratify the learned gentleman from Trinity and the chief engineer of the Harbor Commissioners, we might as well send it to the ground. Several days will be taken up piling on amendments. It will then go to the Senate, and if that body disagrees to any of these amendments, none of which have been made up with the assistance of friends of the bill, it will then have to be referred to a conference committee, and long before their decision can be reached the Legislature will be adjourned and the bill killed."

constitutionality of the bill were all imaginary, and he declared the Supreme Court of the United States had so decided.

"This objection," said he, "is meant merely to delay the building of the San Joaquin Railroad." McKelvey of Orange then labored hard to show the unconstitutionality of the bill. He was followed by Dinkelspiel, who announced that the constitutional question was absurd. The objection that the rent proposed was too small seemed to him ridiculous when the assistance given to other roads was considered. He thought the purpose of the amendment was solely to obtain delay and obstruct the bill's passage. Once more the floor was claimed by Powers. The bill, he said, was drawn so that it would not come under the prohibition of the constitution. It would be folly to try to make the competing road take a piece of land they could not use. They would have to send an engineer to survey the front in order to specify the land they wanted.

"This," the speaker continued, "is not right, it is not fair, it is not equity. There is no necessity for it except the necessity which the Southern Pacific Company feels of keeping the water front for itself."

He urged that San Francisco as a municipality had so much interest at stake that it should be represented on the board of commissioners by the Mayor. It was not right to deprive the city having more interest in the matter than any other locality of its representation because of personal prejudices against a man.

At this point the speaker explained that the bill was merely an enabling act. The San Joaquin Company and the Harbor Commissioners would have to decide whether a lease would be desirable, and if the property were improved and the lease was not legal it would be the railroad company and not the State that would be the loser.

Judge Waymire of Alameda announced that he was in favor of the bill just as it stood. Bulla of Los Angeles wanted the water front kept open. He was afraid that before ten years a certain number of men would have absorbed all the stock of the company, and thus give them the control of the proposed fifty acres.

"Are you not aware that the property reverts to the State in fifty years?" asked Judge Waymire.

Bulla answered this by asking a question in return as to what the new company would be required to put on the land. Phelps of San Mateo made a stirring speech for the bill as it stood.

"We can never have real prosperity," he said, "till San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles are railroad centers. I believe in giving every competing road terminal facilities, such as those contemplated in the bill. If some of the arguments presented here were sound, the existing roads would have a sole and perpetual right to the water front. The constitution did not intend to convey such a monopoly to one corporation."

Reid of Trinity then indulged in a talk about giving away one's birthright. He was opposed to what the new company would be required to put on the land. Phelps of San Mateo made a stirring speech for the bill as it stood.

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# A DAY OF DEBATES.

## Senators Wax Warm in Discussions Over Legislation.

### TELEPHONE BILL KILLED.

### Los Angeles County Bond Bill Passed, but Will Be Reconsidered.

### THE REFORM BILL ATTACKED.

### Senator Earl Led the Fight Against It and Acrimonious Personalities Followed.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 11.—The two topics of oratory and debate in the Senate to-day were Matthews' bill granting Los Angeles County the privilege to bond itself for railway building, and the bill which gives the State Board of Examiners supervisory power over the boards of State charitable and penal institutions, intended, as its supporters claim, as a check on extravagance. The County Government bill occupied nearly the whole of the morning session.

The exposure which the CALL made of the joker by which the Assessor was to make 6 per cent net on the personal taxes collected, and which caused the San Francisco delegation to amend the bill so far as the provision affected the city and county, caused a storm of country protests to pour into the Senate this morning, and nearly half the Senators offered amendments to exempt their counties from this provision. The bill was finally passed and sent to the Assembly.

The debate of the day was over the bill fathered by the Assembly Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, which provides that the Governor, boards of the prisons, asylums, normal schools and reformatories, and all commissions and persons employing persons paid for wholly or partly by State appropriations or moneys which would otherwise go to the State, shall report to the State Board of Examiners the names of the persons so employed, with their services, their salaries, and the necessity for their employment. The bill further provides that the State Board of Examiners shall inquire as to the necessity for having each employe, and shall fix the salary at a rate not higher than would be paid for private institutional employment of like character. It is also provided that except in cases of urgency the local boards shall employ no one without first reporting to the State board of examiners and receiving the authorization of that body.

Senator Earl led the attack upon the bill, which he declared would be a blow at the State University and the public schools, and if Senator Earl really feared that it did he could offer an amendment which would certainly exclude them. Senator Withington hit Earl a verbal rap by declaring that his argument against the bill convinced him that it would be wise to vote for the measure. Senators Orr and Biggy made speeches in support of the bill.

Senator Langford attacked Senator Earl, declaring that he had a director of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum sitting by his side as a lobbyist, and that he had killed a bill at that director's instigation. To this Earl replied: "I have seen no one lobbying more on the floor of this Senate than the directors of the insane Asylum in the district of the Senator from San Joaquin and to whom he introduced me on the floor of this Senate. His high-sounding expressions had better be modified a little."

When the vote was taken there was a good deal of dodging and a call of the Senate followed, during which Earl went to Beard's desk on an unsuccessful mission to get him to change his vote, and Whitehurst was quite as unsuccessful in his visit to Shippee's desk in trying to get him to vote all.

### CONGRATULATING BASSFORD.

### The Assemblyman Receives Many Pleasant Letters From His Admirers.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—J. M. Bassford, the Assemblyman from the Nineteenth District, has received numerous letters of congratulation from sportsmen in moderate circumstances in all parts of the State because of the able and effective fight he made in behalf of the new fish and game law which recently passed the lower branch of the Legislature. The measure, the passage of which was secured mainly by his efforts, is very popular with the people generally, though millionaire sportsmen condemn it because under its provisions the wealthy gun clubs can no longer control the shooting on large tracts of tide water marsh land.

### REF. MR. BUKEY IN PORTLAND.

### Left Los Angeles on Account of Domestic Troubles.

PORTLAND, Or., March 11.—A recent dispatch from Los Angeles stated that Rev. R. B. Bukey of that city had disappeared from Garvanza, Cal., mysteriously and was believed to have been murdered.

### HEAVY NIGHT SESSION.

### A VARIETY OF MEASURES PASSED UPON BY THE SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—Senator An-

drous broke the Senate record to-night. He requested reduction in the appropriation for an institution in his district, and was permitted to introduce a bill canceling the appropriation of \$245,000 for the Whittier Reform School in the general appropriation bill and appropriating \$200,000 for that institution.

"They have reduced the salaries at Whittier," said Senator Androus. "I have letters stating that \$200,000 will be sufficient. Economy is in the air and we want to begin in Southern California." The bill was read the first time and hurried to the printer.

### WANTS A RECEIVER.

### The Oregon Short Line Once More in Court at Portland.

### MILLIONS IN MORTGAGES.

### American Loan and Trust Company Protecting Its Interests.

### COUNSEL STORY'S STATEMENT.

### He Says the Present Receivers Have Enough Money to Pay Defaulted Interest.

PORTLAND, Or., March 11.—The hearing was begun in the United States Circuit Court to-day before Judge Gilbert on an application for an independent receiver for the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway.

This hearing is on the application of the American Loan and Trust Company for the appointment of a receiver independent of Union Pacific interests. The Union Pacific receivers are at present also receivers of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern, having been appointed separate receivers of that line in proceedings brought by John F. Dillon, trustee of the first mortgage on the old Oregon Short Line, which is the line from Huntington to Granger and the branch to Ketchum.

The American Loan and Trust Company is trustee of the consolidated mortgage on the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern system, which was executed about the time of the consolidation of the several roads into one system, and which covers all the lines subject to the first-mortgage liens, and on some of them subject to second-mortgage liens.

It was on this consolidated mortgage that the foreclosure proceedings were begun in Judge Gilbert's court by the American Loan and Trust Company. This company is also trustee of the collateral trust bond securities of the consolidated system, and also of the first mortgage on the Idaho Central, a minor branch of the system. The consolidated mortgage is for \$10,895,000. The collateral trust mortgage is for \$14,000,000. The first mortgage on the Idaho Central is for \$145,000. The total amount of the mortgages on different parts of the Short Line system, which are prior liens to the consolidated mortgage, is \$27,940,000. Of this amount John F. Dillon is trustee of the first mortgage on the old Oregon Short Line for \$14,331,000, and of the first mortgage on the Salt Lake and Western for \$1,080,000, a total of \$16,011,000.

Joseph Richardson is trustee of the first mortgage on the Utah and Northern for \$4,955,000. James M. Ham is trustee of the first mortgage on the Utah Southern for \$1,528,000 and of the first mortgage on the Utah Southern extension for \$1,950,000, or a total of \$3,478,000.

Dillon, Richardson and Ham are trustees for mortgages on different parts of the system aggregating \$24,442,000. All of the trustees oppose the granting of the application for an independent receiver and favor the continuance of Union Pacific control of the Short Line system. Their aggregate \$25,040,000.

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dent receiver he would agree that the receiver should pay the interest on the first mortgages.

**INVESTIGATION AT SEATTLE.**

**A Customs Statistician Is Being Looked After.**

SEATTLE, Wash., March 11.—Collector of Customs Saunders is investigating charges against his statistician, Deputy Stephen House, preferred by Special Treasury Agent Bean. When Bean came here on his inspection tour he recognized House as a man who had been indicted five years ago in Idaho for horse-stealing. House admits having been in trouble with the Mormons about horses, but says that he rounded up a bunch of horses and when he found some of them did not belong to him he turned them loose. His friends say that Bean is actuated by personal feelings growing out of his rivalry in Idaho politics. They say the Mormons procured his indictment on trumped up charges out of revenge for his co-operation with Senator Dubois, the United States attorney, and with his brother-in-law, the United States Marshal, in prosecutions for bigamy; also because the Mormons wanted to get possession of valuable water rights House owned. House is the only Republican remaining in the Puget Sound customs service, and has served under the two preceding Republican administrations, his services being highly valued.

### PUT IN PLAIN ENGLISH.

An Authority on the Weather Contributes to the General Fund of Knowledge.

The most famous American authority on the weather recently said: "The fatality (after the grip) is most marked when the humidity is at its maximum and there is a sudden fall of temperature." That means in plain English that consequences of grip are most deadly when dampness is followed by sudden cold. How often such a condition of weather has prevailed this winter is shown by the official statistics of grip.

Prudent people know how to strengthen themselves after the grip. They will observe the usual precaution necessary in our fickle winter, and they will promptly correct any body ailment which may be caused by a trifling chill, a cough and fugitive aches in the back and shoulders linger long, sometimes, after an attack of grip.

They will not be followed by permanent weakness if the body is warmed and all its latent energies are roused by the best of all stimulants, Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky. Skin, lungs, stomach and bowels are quick to feel the good effects of this whisky. Those who have been stricken by the grip remember how this stimulant has turned them on the road to health.

In the crowning merit of Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky that it puts the body in a state of defense. Giddiness and headache in the morning and tendency to take cold easily are overcome by this remedy. Strength and buoyancy supplant weakness and depression, so that the griped grip is no longer a hindrance.

The old saw "forewarned, forearmed" would never have lived so long if it were not a gem of wisdom. It applies with great force to the speedy recovery of grip by means of Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky.

### WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT

### THEY WILL ALL FIGHT IT.

### LIQUOR MEN INTERESTED IN TWO MEASURES NOW PENDING.

### ONE BILL SLIPPED THROUGH WITHOUT THEIR BEING AWARE OF IT.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—While the liquor men have been trying to pass a uniform license bill, and failing in that have sought to engraft on the county government and other bills provisions which would recognize the traffic in intoxicants and give a favorable status to the business, right under their very noses two bills have been passed which if signed will seriously cripple the liquor interests. One of these bills through a defect of construction has come back to the Legislature, and the liquor men will have an opportunity to test their strength in an attempt to defeat it in the Senate and the Assembly.

The other bill is Senator Withington's pure food bill, which applies to liquors as well as to breadstuffs, and which the author confidently believes will receive the Governor's signature. Withington's bill will if enforced absolutely prevent the adulteration of liquors. But the bill which will strike consternation in the liquor lobby is Senate bill 369, introduced by Senator Voorheis, and passed by both houses. The California Protective Association conducted a vigorous renomination and pre-election campaign.

It succeeded in having many of the Senators and Assemblymen pledge themselves not to enact legislation adverse to liquor interests, and while G. W. Baker and the members of the California Protective Association have been most strenuous in their efforts to secure favorable legislation for the liquor interests they allowed this bill to quietly pass both houses, in blissful ignorance of the fact that it is the strongest local-option measure ever passed in any State, and one which attorneys regard as sure to stand the test of the courts. But for the fatal defect in engraftment this bill might have received the Governor's sanction and now be in force as a law.

In 1891 the Legislature passed a bill for the creation of sanitary districts, to be regulated by a sanitary board. The act provides that when twenty-five citizen freeholders petition a Board of Supervisors for an election to determine whether a sanitary district shall be created, the board must order such election. The bill introduced by Senator Voorheis to amend this act passed the Senate by a vote of 22 to 1 and the Assembly by 48 affirmative votes, with no negative ones.

The amendment to the law as passed provides that the sanitary board make and enforce regulations regarding disorderly houses, and to declare the qualifications of persons who may sell liquor at retail, no one being empowered to sell liquor unless he has the approval of the board. The portion of the amendment which has direct bearing on the liquor traffic reads as follows:

To make and enforce all necessary and proper regulations for suppressing disorderly and undesirable resorts and houses of ill fame within the district, and to determine the qualification of persons authorized to sell liquors at retail, and from and after the passage of this act no license to keep a saloon or sell liquors at retail shall take effect or be operative within any sanitary district unless the same be approved by the sanitary board of the district; to impose fines, penalties and forfeitures for any and all violations of its regulations or orders, and to fix the penalty thereof by fine or imprisonment or both, but no fine shall exceed the sum of \$100, and no such imprisonment shall exceed one month.

Under this amendment there is nothing to forbid the organization of sanitary districts throughout San Francisco and other large cities, as well as in the county, and to absolutely forbid the traffic in liquor in such districts. The fatal defect in the bill as printed is that in the title the word "Collections" appears where the word "elections" should appear and the date of the act sought to be amended is omitted. When the bill was read by the Governor lately he noticed the fatal clerical error and notified Senator Voorheis. His authority has been recalled for repairs, and a lively fight is now anticipated.

### Blood is Life.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

And upon the purity and vitality of the blood depends the health of the whole system. The best blood purifier is

### Purifies the Blood

And Gives Good Health.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists, 25c.

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**BLOOD AND SKIN** Diseases, Scarcia, Sphilitic Taints, Tumors, Tetor, Eczema, and other impurities of the blood thoroughly eradicated, thus restoring the system in a strong, pure and healthy state.

**LADIES** If you are suffering from persistent Headaches, Neuralgia, Migraine, Menstruation, Leucorrhoea, or other intolerable Itching, Displacement of the Womb, or any other distressing ailments peculiar to your sex, you should consult Dr. Sweany without delay. He cures when others fail.

**WRITE** your troubles if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence and by medicine sent secure from observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free by mail, and containing full particulars.

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DR. SANDER'S ELECTRIC BELT With Electro-Magnetic Suspensory.

Latest Patent! Best Improvements! Will cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Catarrh, Neuritis, Gout, Gravel, Pains in the Head, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and all other ailments. It is the best remedy for all these troubles. It is the only one that cures them. It is the only one that is safe. It is the only one that is reliable. It is the only one that is effective.

Our Powerful Improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY, the most complete and perfect ever made, will cure all cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Catarrh, Neuritis, Gout, Gravel, Pains in the Head, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and all other ailments. It is the best remedy for all these troubles. It is the only one that cures them. It is the only one that is safe. It is the only one that is reliable. It is the only one that is effective.

Write for full particulars and price of this wonderful medicine. It is the only one that cures them. It is the only one that is safe. It is the only one that is reliable. It is the only one that is effective.

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L. B. ELLERT, Manager.

### SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1, 1895.

The regular semi-annual examination of applicants for teachers' certificates (first, second, grammar and Primary grades and special certificates) will commence at the Normal School Building, Powell St., near Clay, on SATURDAY, March 15, at 9 A. M. Applicants who wish to pass an examination to High School certificates or special certificates will send notice to this office on or before March 9.

In compliance with the State school law of 1892 applicant must pay an examination fee of \$2 in advance. Applicants who intend taking the examination on a single subject can be depended upon for the same, as no fees will be received on that date.

Some additions have been made to the studies prescribed for the examination, and the schedule of studies has been changed in the schedule of credits. Information on same may be obtained at the office of the Board of Education.

ANDREW J. MOULDER, Superintendent of Common Schools. GEORGE BRANTON, Secretary.

### Dr. Kibby's Dispensary,

622 KIBBY ST. Established in 1854 for the treatment of Private Diseases, Lost Manhood, Debility or Impotence, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, the doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Charges low.

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