FIRE A SEVERE BLOW TO FRESNO

Packing-House Men Are Staggered.

HUNDREDS ARE OUT OF WORK

NO STEPS TAKEN TOWARD REBUILDING.

Heroic Efforts Saved the Southern Pacific Freight Depot—Summary of Losses and Insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

FRESNO, Aug. 14.—The conflagration that devastated a large area in the packing house district in Fresno at midnight, was not got under control until daybreak this morning. The aggregate loss is now variously estimated from a conservative standpoint at from $300,000 to $450,000.

The buildings, together with their entire contents, destroyed were: The Forsyth Seeded Raisin Packing Company's establishment, Phoenix Packing House, Union Ice Works (partially destroyed), National Ice Company's establishment, Farmers' Warehouse, Einstein Warehouse, Hobbs & Parsons' Warehouse (partially destroyed) and the residence of John Doyle, yardmaster.

In addition to the buildings enumerated, the Southern Pacific's loss will be considerable. Several strings of freight cars standing along the sides of the packing houses and the warehouses were a mass of flames before the force of railroad men could haul them away. The freight depot of the Southern Pacific was on fire several times, but a large force of railroad men were stationed there and they managed to save it.

Gartenlaub & Pratt of the Phoenix Packing and Raisin Seeding Company state that their loss will amount to $70,000 approximately. This plant was partially covered by insurance. The stock alone in this packing house was valued at $30,000.

Forsyth's loss is placed at $125,000. Colonel Forsyth was in Santa Cruz when his business place was destroyed. There was an insurance on the building and stock amounting to $90,000.

M. W. Muller of the Farmers' Warehouse estimates his loss at 25,000. The grain was all insured. The insurance rate on grain is low, and for that reason it is believed that it was insured to nearly its value.

The loss to the Einstein Warehouse will foot up to about the same as the Farmers' Warehouse Company.

It is impossible to estimate the loss to the ice company, but their loss will be a very heavy one, as large quantities of wood and coal were consumed.

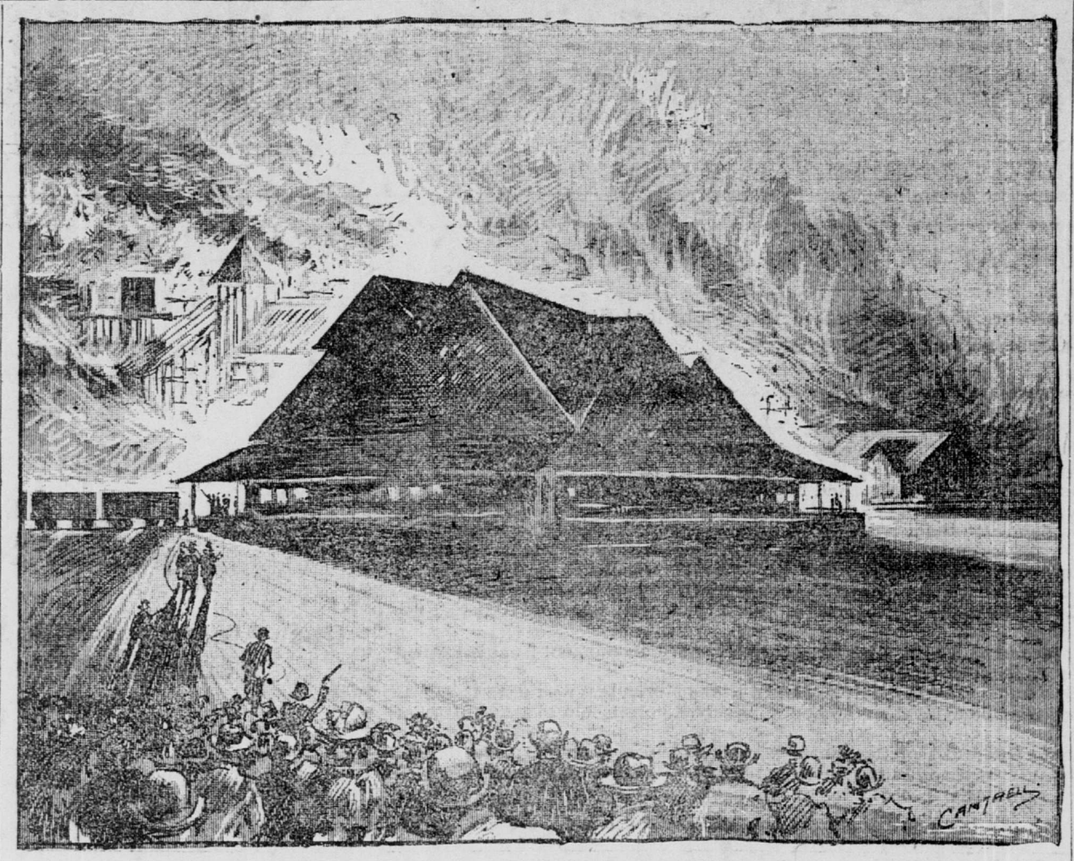
The loss of Hobbs & Parsons will be between $30,000 and $50,000. They succeeded in saving a part of their warehouse.

The Southern Pacific's loss will also be large, but even an approximation could not be made this morning. Twenty-five or thirty cars were burned, some of them being loaded with grain and raisins. A large number of ties were also destroyed and the track was burned in a number of places. A number of third-class sleepers were also reduced to ashes.

Only the low, compact structure of the Hobbs & Parsons' warehouse and the fire-proof construction of the Burleigh building prevented the fire from sweeping the entire line of packing houses on both sides of the track.

The loss of the two principal packing houses of the district is a severe blow to Fresno. It will be the means of throwing hundreds of needy men and women out of employment at the only time when they usually find this class of work in abundance. The loss of nearly sixty carloads of raisins in the various warehouses and packing establishments will not injure the raisin business in this section in the least. The canning crop will be packed and seeded by the remaining places.

No action has been taken thus far toward rebuilding in the burned district.



SCENE AT THE FRESNO FIRE.

WHAT AMERICA GAINED BY WAR

Beneficial Results of the Strife.

IS AGAIN A UNITED NATION

NATIONAL SPIRIT RECEIVES NEW LIFE.

London Times Sees in the Outcome of the Struggle More Than the Mere Conquering of the Spanish Foe.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Times this morning comments editorially upon the universal recognition of the generous part which President McKinley has played throughout the war between the United States and Spain, and says:

If foreign observers might presume to have an opinion upon his conduct, it would probably be that President McKinley has kept his finger constantly upon the national pulse and has known how to stimulate and direct national thought without too markedly outrunning its movement. Everything has been done in the open, every move has been discussed as a possibility all over the United States before the Government was irrevocably committed one way or the other, and the result of the cautious, tentative policy is that where he stands at this moment, the President has the whole American people at his back.

We do not know that there can be any higher statesmanship for a President governing under the constitution of the United States.

It is noteworthy that while the Spaniards, who are usually regarded as chivalrous, romantic and medieval, have turned first to the financial aspect of the situation, the Americans, who are usually supposed to be intensely patriotic, have as yet hardly given a thought to the financial or economic side of the question. What occupies the American people at this moment is not the cost of the war, not the value of their acquisitions, nor the balance of the profit and loss account, but the moral result of the struggle and the nature of the ideas which it stimulates.

Whether Bryanism is dead or only sleeping, whether the smaller issues of party warfare are suppressed by large and worthy conceptions of national policy or only thrown for the time into the background, there can be no doubt that the war has had and will have a profound effect upon American ideas and aims. Not only has it renovated the idea of national unity, impaired by the great civil struggle, but it has supplied that sense of contact with external forces which is probably one of the most potent influences in favor of maintaining the national spirit.

The Antilles themselves introduce a novel element into American life and open up questions upon which parties may differ greatly and worthily. This in itself is a gain, and one which was more or less conscientiously sought when the war was undertaken. The perilous unrest spoken of by the New York Times was a real national evil, which sprang directly, so far as foreigners can judge, from the disappearance of clear, intelligent party issues. That unrest, we may assume, has vanished and been replaced by new anxieties or solicitudes which may become acute, but are very unlikely to become morbid.

Beyond the Antilles lies a more difficult question—the Philippines—and that question does not end with the Philippines themselves. These islands may be taken just now as a symbol of American awakening and of the entry of the republic upon a new career which, Philippines or no Philippines, she is henceforth bound to follow.

Records Broken at Gilroy.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 14.—Over the Gilroy course to-day Bunt Smith broke two amateur one mile records. On the first trial, with a flying start, he broke the first record, the time being 1:49, against 1:50 4-5, made by Smith some weeks ago. With a standing start the mile was made in 2:06, the former record being 2:12 1-5, made by Charles Franklin. The tandem record was also broken. The flying tandem time was the same as Smith's, beating the former record of 1:52¾ of Haggerty and Williams.

STATESMEN ARE SINGULARLY COY

Not Eager to Serve on Peace Commission.

FEAR POLITICAL EFFECT

MIGHT BECOME UNPOPULAR WITH VOTERS.

President McKinley Finds It Difficult to Select Five Men Willing to Act for This Government.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends the following: President McKinley is not finding the task of selecting the five American commissioners to meet the men to be apointed by Spain an easy one. Some of the men he would like to appoint are reluctant to serve. It is realized that the disposition of the Philippines, no matter what is done with them, will probably become a leading political issue and men in political life are reluctant to make their individual records so definite on the question in advance of the great political parties lining up on it.

The President is finding it particularly difficult, I am told, to obtain Democratic representation on the commission. The Democratic conventions have taken strong grounds against holding any territory in the Philippines and leading Democrats are reluctant to serve on the commission where the action would be dictated by a Republican administration and which might put them in opposition to the declared policy of their party.

I understand the President is considering the question of naming a military man or a naval officer of high hank as one of the members of the commission.

NOTORIOUS GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT

Secret Service Men Capture Plates and Dies and a Quantity of Bogus Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Information has been received by the Treasury Secret Service from Detroit, Mich., of a gang of counterfeiters whose operations have given the Government considerable trouble. They are Charles, Edward and David Johnson. Through the efforts of Detective Webb, the department has secured some of the important paraphernalia used by them. Chief Wilkie regards the arrest as a most important one, as he identifies the men with the issues of Hancock and Windom $2 counterfeit bills, which have been circulated freely in the West and East during the past eight years.

At the headquarters of the gang the officials recovered the face and back plates from which the Hancock counterfeit was made, and also the plates for making the large and small seals on these bills. There were also taken fifty $2 Hancock and 500 $5 Windom bills—the latter being regarded as the best all-round counterfeits discovered for years.

Charles Johnson, who is said to be at the head of the gang, is about 63 years old, and according to the statements of the secret service officials here, he has spent considerable time in prison for counterfeiting.

GOT HIS FINAL KNOCKOUT.

Pugilist Dies in Colorado From the Effects of a Fight.

IDAHO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 14.—James Rewark, a local pugilist, died this afternoon from injuries received in a twenty-round contest last night with Robert Watkins, a colored fighter. Rewark claimed to have been the champion of New Mexico at one time. Watkins is under arrest.

PINE CREEK RICH IN VIRGIN GOLD

Late Discovery Excites Juneau.

NEWS CAUSES A STAMPEDE

RUSH OF PROSPECTORS FROM SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

Miners Employed on Discovery Claim Take Out Sixty Dollars a Day in Gold Nuggets to the Man.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 10 (via Seattle Aug. 14).—What is regarded as a most important discovery of rich placer diggings is reported to have been made on Pine Creek, a small stream emptying into Atlin Lake, a feeder of Lake Tagish. The discovery is located in the Northwest Territory, Canada. The news has caused a great stampede from Juneau and other Southeastern Alaska points, and it is estimated that at least 1000 prospectors have started for the location.

As reported here, the find was made two years ago by George Miller of this city, about the time the Klondike strike was made. Miller allowed his discovery to lie dormant and went to the Klondike. Last June he returned, and, taking a few friends into his confidence, revisited the place and staked out claims. Walker Carter, who has just returned from the diggings, says:

"I saw four men shovel in twenty-six ounces in two days, one pan from bedrock containing $4. This was on Discovery claim. Pine Creek is about fifteen miles long, and will average seventy-five feet in width. The current is very rapid. The diggings are what are known as bar diggings or summer placers. Discovery claim is about eight miles from the mouth of the creek. Bedrock is only five feet from the surface, and is of a slate formation. Miller has five men at work shoveling into sluiceboxes, and he pays them $12 a day each, settling every night with dust taken from the boxes. The men are taking out $60 a day to the man. The gravel shows from 20 to 150 colors. Captain Strickland of the Canadian mounted police and several men are already on the ground, and have staked claims for themselves and reserved the Government claims. When I left thirty-three claims had been located, and the balance of the creek is reserved by the Canadian Government.

"When I was coming out to Juneau I met a large number of prospectors going into every bay along Tagish Lake trying to find the spot which they had heard of, but whose location they did not know."

The news has caused great excitement in Juneau, and every boat leaving here is crowded with prospectors. The gold brought in from the new diggings is—like that from the Klondike—very coarse, but it is said to be worth $2 an ounce more.

STRANGE DROWNING OF A TACOMA MAN

William Deming Smith Mysteriously Lost From a Small Vessel at Blaine.

TACOMA, Aug. 14.—William Deming Smith, manager of the Alaska Packers' Association's Puget Sound canning interests, met a mysterious death at Blaine yesterday. His body was found in the Sound under circumstances indicating drowning, and a Coroner's inquest has been started to determine the cause.

Some time ago Smith's company sold the steamer Puritan to men who intended taking her to Alaska. This agreement failed and the steamer was anchored 150 feet off Blaine dock. Yesterday afternoon Smith hired a small boy to row him out to the steamer to get some papers that he wanted to transmit to San Francisco. There was nobody aboard the steamer. He went aboard, and the boy, after waiting a long time, became alarmed and started to investigate.

On the farther side of the Puritan was a sloop 100 feet away. A man on the sloop knew nothing of Smith's presence on the boat or of his disappearance. He and the boy searched the Puritan, but could neither find him nor give any evidence as to his disappearance.

An alarm was given, and on the theory that Mr. Smith had fallen overboard dragging parties were organized. This morning his body was found. The general impression is that death was due to heart trouble, and that he fell overboard during the attack.

OGDEN EXCITED OVER A HEALER

Hopeless Cases Apparently Cured.

BLIND SEE AND DEAF HEAR

THE WONDER WORKER MAKES NO PRETENSIONS.

Does Not Claim to Be Christ—Hails From Colorado and Is on His Way to the Pacific Coast.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 14.—Ogden people are very much exercised over the workings of one J. Landos, a healer, who is curing the lame, the halt and the blind in a miraculous manner, and as rapidly almost as they can be brought before him.

Landos came to Ogden a month ago to recuperate, and about ten days ago allowed himself to aid a sick man, with the result that the man arose and walked. Since that time people have been flocking to his rooms, and to-day there are many prominent and well-known people in Ogden who are moving about apparently well and who were, some of them, practically given up by the physicians.

The wife of a prominent attorney is one lady who was confined to her bed for three weeks and had suffered two operations. Landos visited her and after a few minutes she arose and is apparently completely cured. Others have had their hearing and eyesight restored, and the whole city is talking of the wonders.

Landos is said to have come to Ogden from Denver and Pueblo, Colorado, and is traveling to the coast. He is a strong, vigorous, healthy man, dark complexioned and about six feet tall. He makes no claims or pretensions of being the Christ, and dresses and acts like any ordinary citizen.

Strangers are coming into Ogden daily to visit him. His treatment consists simply of laying on of hands, and his hands do not touch the body except about the face.

MANLY

Men are seen at a glance. There is no hesitation, no holding back, no trembling limbs, no sign of weak knees. These are men to be proud of. Men to be admired by all. Manliness is indicated in the walk and in every action of the whole man. In the puny mortal you may not see at a glance how weak he is, but he knows the sad truth.

STRENGTH

For the weak "Hudyan"—that wondrous remedio-treatment—is the one thing that sheds hope on their paths, for "Hudyan" has made over 20,000 men out of hopeless wrecks. It reaches every case. The boy who has had vices may be unfit to work, but "Hundan" sends new life and vitality into his system. So with men.

AND VIGOR.

When the improper use of any organ, say the liver—but it makes no difference what it may be—causes weakness, the "Hudyan" treatment repairs all the damage done. It helps stunted growth, too. Send and ask for absolutely free testimony about it. Then ask for medical advice, too. All free. Why not have it? Could not be bought for any amount of money elsewhere. One place in the world can you get "Hudyan."

Those who have blood taint in either the tertiary, the secondary or the primary form should ask for "30 day blood cure" circulars. They are free, too, bear in mind. "30 day cure" is effective always. It leaves the system as pure as it was when you were born. No after effects. Don't forget. All circulars and all advice free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
STOCKTON, MARKET AND ELLIS STS.,
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MAKERS OF PERFECT FITTING SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

Henry Kahn & Co.
OPTICIANS PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
642 MARKET ST. CATALOGUE FREE.
UNDER CHRONICLE BUILDING.

Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream and Facial Powder will be found efficacious for preventing Wrinkles, Freckles or chapping. They are sold everywhere at 25 cents each.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief for Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Cramps, Burns, Sunburns, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago. Internally for all Bowel Pains, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and Sickness, Nausea, etc. All druggists.

THREE LIVES LOST IN THE RIVER NEAR COLUSA

Mrs. Meyerpeter Goes to the Rescue of Her Husband and Perishes With Him.

COLUSA, Aug. 14.—Frank Schmidt, a chimney-sweeper, was drowned in the river half a mile above town yesterday. It is supposed he was stricken with cramps.

Word was received last evening from Princeton that Burnett Meyerpeter and wife were drowned in the river near the above place. Mr. Meyerpeter was bathing and got cramps. He called for help, and his wife answered by going in a duck boat to rescue him. The drowning man caught hold of the boat, upsetting it, and in their struggles both husband and wife perished. The bodies had not been recovered up to this morning.

Prominent Irish-American Dead.

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—Colonel J. A. Atkinson, a prominent Irish-American citizen of this city, died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart to-day.

EXTRAORDINARY PLETHORA OF GOLD AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Here is an anomalous situation. The war is ended, but the money provided by the sale of bonds to carry it on has scarce begun coming into the Treasury. This means, to begin with, that but half of the four hundred millions authorized by Congress will ever be issued. The issue of a hundred millions of Treasury certificates has not been made and but a small percentage of the money from the sale of the two hundred millions in bonds has come to the Government, and yet the gold in the Treasury to-night amounts in round numbers to $197,000,000, while the cash balance is $268,000,000. Thus at the end of the war, lasting 113 days and costing about a million and a half dollars a day, the amount of gold on hand exceeds the high-water mark of 1890 by more than ten millions and is about twenty-five millions in excess of the amount on hand at the outbreak of the war.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TELEPHONE GRANT 33 and 38.

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Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday

BUTTER, our choicest creamery.... ..... square..40c

SARDINES, new shipment imported French, ½ tins, large boneless fish, packed in fine olive oil, regularly 35c tin.....tin..25c

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, "Lightning"

	2 qts.	3 qts.	4 qts.	6 qts.
special price.	$1 45	$1 65	$1 90	$2 45
reg. price....	$1 75	$2 10	$2 50	$3 00

REISLING, choice old table wine, our bottling, regularly $4 00 doz. qts. .....dozen..$3.00
50c dozen allowed for empty bottles.

PURITY WHISKY, made in Kentucky, spring of 1892; bottled in bond; regularly $1 25.bottle..$1.00

Send for catalogue, free.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FASTIDIOUS MAN

Always sees that his linen, and fancy vests are well laundered, white and immaculate. We are catering just now to the summer man in laundering everything that is necessary to his hot weather apparel. Negligee shirts, duck, pique and crash suits, fancy vests and white linen collars, shirts and cuffs. Ladies shirt waists, dickies, etc., we launder just like new.

The United States Laundry, office 1004 Market street. Telephone South 420.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, July 30th, 1898.

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

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

(Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41.)

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

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

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

(Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

(Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 44.)

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

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

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

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

In the City of Sacramento, commencing on the second Monday of November of each year. The Judges holding such term of court shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but shall receive their actual expenses, to be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury. The Legislature shall enact all laws necessary to organize such court, to provide the procedure thereof and to carry out the provisions of this section.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

(Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 37.)

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

Section 5½. The provisions of sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government, now existing or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under section seven, or secure a charter under section eight of this article.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.

(Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 36.)

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.

(Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 28).

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

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund and the State school tax shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining or scientific department of the University of California.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN.

(Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34).

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

Section 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall commence at twelve o'clock meridian on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members, and shall be biennial unless the Governor shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. The Legislature shall then remain in session for twenty-five days, after which it must adjourn to some date not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of adjournment. If the two houses fail to agree upon a time at which they will resume their session, the Governor shall, by proclamation, fix a date for such reconvening, which shall be within the limits above prescribed. Upon reassembling, the Legislature shall complete its session. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1893, the above-described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, A. D. 1898.

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

Each ballot used at such election must contain written or printed thereon the following words, whereupon the voter may express his choice as provided by law:

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

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

JAMES H. BUDD, Governor.

Attest: L. H. BROWN, Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]