ACTIVE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY

Five Fires in One Neighborhood Recently.

RESIDENTS ARE TERRORIZED

MARSHAL TOWE AND THE POLICE HUNTING A CLEW.

All of the Conflagrations Have Occurred About the Same Time, Just Before the Break of Day.

Fire Marshal Towe and the police are on the trail of a firebug who has been operating within the past two weeks in the small streets between Eighth and Tenth and Folsom and Harrison streets.

Three still alarms were turned in up to Tuesday morning, the fires being in unoccupied houses, and all occurring about the same time, just before daybreak. Yesterday morning shortly after 4 o'clock an alarm was turned in for a fire in an unoccupied house at 232 Dore street, owned by Mrs. Johanna Sweeney. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

On the way from the fire the firemen discovered flames issuing from a pile of wood heaped up against the wall of Sessions' barn on Ringold street, evidently the work of an incendiary also. The flames were speedily subdued. If it had not been for the timely discovery of the firemen considerable loss would have been entailed.

The Fire Marshal had been working quietly on the case, but after receiving the report of the two fires yesterday morning he determined to ask the assistance of the police, and a detective was specially detailed to patrol the neighborhood during the early hours of the morning and arrest all suspicious persons. The Fire Marshal has a strong suspicion of the identity of the firebug, but has not secured sufficient evidence to warrant him in making an arrest.

The residents in the neighborhood are terrified at the actions of the firebug, as they fear that he will cause a conflagration that might result in the loss not only of property but of life.

About three years ago the Fire Marshal and the police were puzzled by a number of incendiary fires in the neighborhood of Tenth and Folsom streets, resulting in considerable loss. After weeks of patient investigation it was discovered that the incendiary was a demented woman, who was possessed of the idea that she had been robbed of her property, and took that means to avenge herself. The woman could not be tried for arson, but she was sent to an insane asylum.

CHRIS BUCKLEY IS COMING BACK

EX-BOSS EXPECTED FROM THE EAST TO-DAY.

Christopher A. Buckley is coming to town.

Democratic circles are in a turmoil over the announcement that the blind boss of other days will arrive in the city from the East to-day, and speculation is rife as to how much of a figure the blind boss will cut in the present campaign. Buckley's friends—or some who consider themselves his friends—say that he is out of politics for good and all; that with the turning down of Rainey his last political dream was fulfilled, and he is now content to hie himself to his Livermore foot-juicery and enjoy the fruits of his long and active career.

But there are others—and they, too, assert strong claims to the Buckley confidence—who assert that before the campaign is much older the erstwhile boss will be very much in evidence. It is noteworthy that these claimants are divided in opinion as to which camp of Democrats "Buck" will pitch his tent. This may seem strange, but it is none the less a fact that both factions are hoping.

The Phelanites take it for granted that he will line up with them in the big rush, and their reasons for this are many and obvious.

On the other hand the Harneyites recall the days when Buckley did politics at the old stand, and his inordinate fondness for primaries. Primaries, they say, were always "Buck's" strong point. If there was any one part of the game he liked more than another it was the good old Democratic primaries, with the accompanying mussed up countenances and captured ballot boxes, to say nothing of an occasional attendant job for the Coroner.

And recalling this, the Harneyites argue that Buckley would not feel at home with a crowd that eschewed primaries, but would find it much to his liking to mix with them—Rainey included—take a fall out of the committee of one hundred and re-establish the dear old primary system.

However, Buckley will soon be on the field and it will not take him long to let the world know "where he is at."

There is every prospect of a pretty little fight in the Twentieth Senatorial District. Eugene F. Bert is up for re-election, and against him in all probability will be Henry C. Gesford. Bert is sure of the Republican nomination if he will accept it, and there does not seem to be any material opposition to Gesford. Both are Native Sons and stand high in that order; both are well-known lawyers and both have scores of warm personal friends who will make every exertion to win out. It will be a contest well worth watching.

The Scandinavian Republican Club held its regular meeting at Cambrian Hall, Mission street, last night. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that this club hereby indorses and approves of the State candidates and the platform as adopted by the State convention and pledge our support."

The following speakers addressed the meeting: T. V. Eddy, C. W. Kyle, Milton E. Babb, T. A. Miller and Dr. A. D. McLean.

At a meeting last evening in the court room of Department No. 7, a C. F. Curry Republican Club was organized with a membership of ninety. B. A. Tracy was elected temporary chairman and I. Erb secretary. After remarks by several members present indorsing the entire State ticket, the following committee on permanent organization was appointed: John A. McKenna, James Gilleran, William Kemp, John Wadsworth and Fred Wallace. An adjournment was taken until next Monday night.

The Thirty-fourth District Maguire Club was organized at Eintracht Hall, on Twelfth street, last night. The following temporary officers were elected: William Growney, president; William H. Almon, secretary; W. Kesling, treasurer; P. McDonough, sergeant-at-arms. One hundred and thirty-three signatures were attached to the roll. A motion was adopted indorsing the nominees of the Democratic State Convention. The following committee on rules was appointed: W. C. Graves, John Dowling and C. Graenzing. The meeting adjourned with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

At a meeting of the Maguire Central Democratic Club of the Forty-fourth Assembly District, last evening, a resolution was adopted favoring the holding of a primary for the selection of delegates to the Democratic municipal and legislative conventions. The club also enthusiastically indorsed the candidacy of James H. Barry, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fourth District. An invitation from the Democratic Central Club, to attend the high jinks to be given at the hall of the latter organization on Wednesday evening, September 7, was accepted. The officers of the Forty-fourth District Club are: President, Charles T. McCarthy; vice president, George Maloney; secretary, Henry Krepp; treasurer, Edward King; executive committee, George Maloney, James Nolan, William Raubinger, Otto Luders and John McCarthy.

Advances made on furniture and pianos, with or without removal. J. Noonan, 1017-1023 Mission.

ROMANCE OF M. B. STURGIS

Contract Marriage With His Wife's Nurse.

A PIONEER'S STRANGE LIFE

ESTATE LEFT TO THOSE WHO MAY BE DEAD.

A Rancher of Centerville Who Was Very Particular About Sleeping Under a Marble Tomb.

Oakland Office San Francisco Call, 908 Broadway, Aug. 31.

The filing of the will of M. B. Sturgis, who died in San Francisco a few days ago, has brought to light the details of a more romantic life than is usually found among the pioneers of this State.

Some of the provisions of the will show clearly that the peculiarities of this Alameda County early settler stayed with him to the close of his long career of sixty-eight years. For the greater part of his life Sturgis lived on a ranch between Centerville and Irvington, purchased with money that he took out of the gold mines half a century ago.

At his death he left an estate which is willed to two sisters whom he quarreled with a generation ago over his wife. He has not seen or heard of them since, but in his closing days he decided to leave them his property. These sisters are Mrs. Lucretia Crowell of Toledo, Ohio, and Mrs. Erdolia Wilcox of Adrian, Michigan.

Sturgis and his wife lived together for many years at Irvington, and the old man took a prominent part in politics, being nearly always a delegate to county conventions. It was partly due to his wife's thrift that he accumulated such a comfortable fortune. About six years ago she was taken with her last sickness, and prior to her death Sturgis engaged a musical widow to act as her nurse. The widow made a good nurse and her musical powers charmed the pioneer to such an extent that shortly after his wife's death he married the ex-nurse by contract.

The contract was apparently in due form and the couple lived in peace for four months. Mrs. Sturgis then claimed one-half of the old man's property and importuned him to deed it to her. This he declined to do, and after some legal procedure the musical widow consented to take $750 and a divorce.

About this time Sturgis met a Mr. and Mrs. English of San Francisco, and he became very cordial and confidential with both of them, particularly with Mrs. English. He furnished a house in which the Englishes lived and with whom he boarded. He then decided to put up a beautiful home on Fell street, near the panhandle, and this was completed about two years ago. In consideration of taking care of him for the rest of his life he deeded this property to the Englishes, and after the deed was recorded a coolness sprung up between them, and Sturgis spent several hundred dollars in having the property deeded back to him. It is now incumbered to some extent, and so is his ranch near Centerville, he having found it necessary during the closing years of his life to raise money to supply funds for his numerous escapades.

Sturgis was a crank regarding wills. He studied will-making half his life, and as a result he left behind him one of the most peculiar and original wills ever filed. He declares that he has no widows to leave his money to, and no children, and if any shall substantiate their claims to be such each is to get $5. He also leaves all his property to his two sisters, and says that if they will undertake to cover his grave with a marble slab or tomb to cost not less than $500, and to exhume the remains of his first wife so that they may repose with his, that the executors are to permit this to be done. Otherwise, he wants to be buried in Mountain View Cemetery under a $1500 tomb, in which his wife's remains are also to be placed.

In case his sisters are dead and have left no descendants, his estate is to go to the orphan fund of the Grand Lodge of Masons of California. Sturgis also bequeathed $1000 to Oakland Commandery, of which he is a member, for the purpose of keeping his tomb in good order.

MRS. DUNNING'S SOLICITOUS "FRIEND"

Anonymous Letters Photographed for Comparison With Mrs. Botkin's Writing.

Chief Lees and Detective McVey superintended the photographing of the anonymous letters sent to Mrs. Dunning, and which the police believe were written by Mrs. Botkin. Several letters in the accused woman's handwriting are also being reproduced preparatory to submitting them to experts. Following is the context of the anonymous letter which was found in Mrs. Dunning's effects after her death, and which Dunning declares was written by Mrs. Botkin:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10, 1897.

Mrs. Dunning: I sincerely hope you have made all due inquiry concerning the grave information I sent you out of the pure interest I have in you concerning the conduct of your husband, and if you have not you are not the woman I always supposed you were if you would ever renew former living with a man that so forgot you as he did and placed you in the position he so premeditatively did. All you require to be convinced is to ask of many of both yours and my own friends that from the hour you left to go to your home after he returned from a trip to Los Angeles, he was constantly with this interesting and pretty woman, who, by the way, is an Englishwoman. She is now divorced from her husband, all owing to the marked intimacy with Mr. Dunning. Her husband is now free from her, and your husband was the co-respondent in the case. She has some of an English income, and is interesting in many ways to a degree. I am now in possession of the knowledge that Mr. D. is not with you, and do hope your womanliness will prevent you ever being so again. Now, do not misunderstand me concerning my saying of this woman, as she is and was a lady by birth and education, and then, on the other hand, they both of them lived in the extreme delight of a quiet bohemian life. You can make all the inquiries you want at the address I gave you they lived, and at all the stores in that neighborhood and the manner they lived, which was 927 Geary street, as they went in and out of there at all hours of the day and night. I think she does not live here now. I think in some place south of this State. I am sure you ought to ask for your own satisfaction even the gentleman that now has the position in your husband's place. Could tell you all you want to know, and by all that is just in this life to you, that position ought to be now held by Mr. D., only his dissipation morally and through drink has placed his family and himself where they are. He never would have left this home for you or your child. It was her doings. No doubt, when there was no money to squander. This is all for your sake, so kindly take it as intended. YOUR FRIEND.

Solomons Wins the Suit.

Lucius L. Solomons, attorney, was yesterday awarded judgment by Judge Hunt in a suit involving title and trusteeship to property on Sutter street, between Laguna and Octavia, that he held as security for the payment of $10,000 due him as the legal adviser of Mrs. Theresa Bell and "Mammy" Pleasant. The plaintiff in the suit against Solomons was Mrs. Rebecca J. Boone, who claimed the property and alleged that Solomons simply held it in trust for her. Her claim was supported by the evidence of "Mammy" Pleasant, but the negro's testimony that the property belonged to the plaintiff, Mrs. Boone, was not consistent with proved facts and documentary evidence.

L'Italia Changes Hands.

The members of the Italian colony of San Francisco are congratulating themselves on the great improvement in their favorite paper, L'Italia. The publication was recently purchased by the former editors, Almagia and Patrizi, and now appears as an up-to-date daily. It is newsy and well-edited and is receiving many high compliments from papers printed in the same language throughout the world.

JUMPED SECRETLY INTO THE BAY

Mrs. Lathrop of Berkeley Ends Her Life.

WAS TEMPORARILY INSANE

LEAVES HOME UNNOTICED TO COMMIT THE ACT.

Her Body Found Washed Up Upon the Beach, Where It Had Remained All Night.

BERKELEY, Aug. 31.—The muddy waters of the bay added one more to their long list of unfortunate victims last night in the person of Mrs. Carrie Bucker Lathrop of 2239 Grant street, West Berkeley. She left her home some time after 6 o'clock in the evening and before 9 had ended her life by jumping from the West Berkeley wharf. The body was discovered this morning under the warehouse of the El Dorado Oil Works, where the tide had deposited it.

Previous to the act of taking her life Mrs. Lathrop had suffered from a protracted illness.

Her physician, Mrs. Dr. Nash, stated this morning that she had been very ill for the last five months. Some time ago an operation became necessary, the strain from which induced complete nervous prostration. This rapidly grew more serious and about a week ago brought on an attack of melancholia, which led up to the fatal resolve of last night.

Her disappearance was not known to the family till after 8 o'clock. Although ill, she had been occupied about the house during the day and retired to her room as soon as dinner was over. Thinking that she was in want of rest her husband purposely refrained from entering the room till nearly 8:30.

It was then that the family became alarmed. All inquiries in the neighborhood proved of no avail, and the alarm increased when it was found that her hat and cape were nowhere in the house. Her husband followed one clew after another without success, finally going into Oakland in search of the missing woman. All night long the search was kept up, until this morning brought news that Mrs. Lathrop's body was at the Morgue.

A woman answering to the description of the deceased was seen alone on the West Berkeley wharf last night, shortly after 8 o'clock. Some boys who approached were surprised at her strange conduct, and reported to their friends that she must be insane. Nothing was thought of the matter, however, until Daniel Dorrett, a deckhand on the steamer Hope, found her hat and cape. This seemed to be conclusive evidence that the woman had jumped from the wharf.

Mrs. Lathrop was 41 years of age. Her husband is employed at the university grounds. The eldest son, Howard Beecher Lathrop, is a student in the university, now in his sophomore year. Two other sons attend the Berkeley High School.

ARE IN LINE FOR THEIR SHEEPSKINS

NEW STUDENTS IN THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Largest Freshman Class That Ever Entered the Academic Colleges at Berkeley.

BERKELEY, Aug. 31.—The recorder of the University of California has prepared a list of all those who have entered Berkeley this year, which goes to show that the class of 1902 is the largest that has ever been known in the university's history.

Up to date over 600 applications for admission have been received, of which sixty were from graduate students. The remainder, roughly estimated at 550, form the greatest number of undergraduate students that have ever been admitted at one single time.

It is noticeable also that this year the proportion of women students to men students is smaller than that of the year before. At that time the women students formed about 50 per cent of the entering class. This year the percentage has dropped to below forty.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. MORSE.

Resolutions of Respect Unanimously Adopted by the German Benevolent Society.

At a special meeting of the German General Benevolent Society yesterday afternoon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, John Frederick Morse, late chief surgeon of this society, died on the morning of Sunday, the 21st inst., and the members of this board now, in meeting assembled, desire that there be entered upon the official records an expression of their regard for the deceased and of their sympathy for his bereaved family; be it therefore

Resolved, That by the death of Dr. Morse, who has been connected for fifteen years with our hospital, this society has suffered the loss of a most skillful, efficient and conscientious surgeon, one to whose clear intellect and sound judgment there may be attributed in a large measure the continued prosperity of our society; that by the death of Dr. Morse the officers, members and employes of this society have been parted from a warm and true friend whose qualities of head and heart were such that those who knew him best loved him most; that the directors of this society extend their heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased in its bereavement.

Resolved, further, That these resolutions be spread upon the regular minutes of this board, and that the secretary transmit an engrossed copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

WHISKY AND LAUDANUM.

William Russell, a carpenter living at 504 Ninth street, committed suicide yesterday by swallowing a dose of laudanum. Russell leaves a widow and two young children totally unprovided for.

Russell had not been working regularly for some time, the last job he was employed on being at the Irish Fair. His lack of work made him despondent and he drank heavily to drown his sorrows. Tuesday night he went to Root's drug store at Sixth and Howard streets and purchased a bottle of whisky, a bottle of laudanum and a bottle of soothing syrup for his younger child. He went home about 10 o'clock, and after drinking a portion of the whisky he pulled the cork out of the bottle of laudanum and was swallowing it when his wife, becoming suspicious, took it away from him.

Mrs. Russell was not aware of the fact that her husband had taken poison until yesterday morning, after making inquiry at the drug store, and she at once notified the police, and he was sent to the Receiving Hospital. Drs. Weil and Rinne did everything possible for him, but he died about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Chief Steward Bucher, of the hospital, notified the police that the bottle of laudanum had been procured at Root's drug store without a physician's prescription, and a warrant will be sworn out this morning for the arrest of the proprietor.

MEYERHOFF'S DEATH.

The Coroner will make an investigation into the death of Martin Meyerhoff, who died suddenly in his grocery store on Seventh street Monday morning. It was supposed at the time that death was due to cerebral apoplexy, but his friends have since received an anonymous letter hinting at foul play.

No reason is known why any one should have attempted to injure Mr. Meyerhoff, nor is their any reason why he should have committed suicide. The letter has worried his friends, however, so they made arrangements to have the body taken to the Morgue this morning and an autopsy performed. The letter was turned over to Chief Lees.

EXPERIENCE NOT DESIRED

An Oakland Surgeon Is Given a Surprise.

GENERAL STERNBERG'S IDEA

THIRTY YEARS IS TOO OLD FOR ARMY SERVICE.

Dr. Arnold Says It Is Not Cause for Surprise That So Many Soldiers Suffer From Sickness.

Oakland Office San Francisco Call, 908 Broaway, Aug. 31.

Dr. Rawdon Arnold of this city believes he has discovered one of the reasons why there has been so much dissatisfaction regarding the treatment of sick soldiers. Dr. Arnold wrote to the War Department offering his services to the surgeon general, and as he had large experience during the Civil War he thought his application might be to some purpose. He has received a letter from Surgeon General Sternberg which has caused him much surprise, for it states that no regular army surgeons are appointed unless they are under 29 years of age. This limit is said to be comparatively ridiculous when it is considered that an army surgeon, removed from the privilege of consulting with other surgeons, should certainly be a man of mature experience.

In his letter General Sternberg says: "The surgeon general highly appreciates the patriotic motives which have induced this offer of services, in many instances by men prominent in the profession and enjoying a lucrative practice. But the labor of answering these letters interferes with the necessary work of the office, which has been greatly increased by the exigencies connected with equipping the regular and volunteer armies for field service.

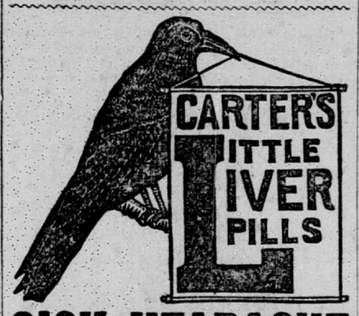
"No appointments are made in the regular army except after examination by an army medical examining board, and all applicants must be graduates in medicine and less than 29 years of age. All applications and offers of service will be placed on file for future reference and for selection of the most available persons for the special duty required in case of need."

"I do not wonder that there is such dissatisfaction among wounded soldiers," said Dr. Arnold, "after learning of the method in which surgeons are appointed. I should think that experienced surgeons, even though they be somewhat over the youthful age of 29, might be of some service to the United States army."

"LORD ATHOL" SENTENCED.

OAKLAND, Aug. 31.—Henry Oubridge, or as he is familiarly known to the police, "Lord Cyrol Athol," was this morning sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Folsom by Judge Ellsworth. Oubridge was convicted a week ago on a charge of forgery. Attorney W. H. O'Brien, on his behalf moved for a new trial, and being denied asked for a stay of proceedings, which was also denied. He then gave notice of appeal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Brent Good

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

CONDITION AND AFFAIRS

—OF THE—

GREENWICH

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK, IN THE STATE OF NEW York, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1897, and for the year ending on that day, as made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, pursuant to the provisions of sections 610 and 611 of the Political Code, condensed as per blank furnished by the Commissioner.

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital stock, paid up in cash	$200,000 00

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by company	$200,000 00
Cash market value of all stocks and bonds owned by company	1,043,895 00
Amount of loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks and other marketable securities as collateral	5,000 00
Cash in company's office	5,187 46
Cash in banks	61,874 28
Interest due and accrued on all stocks and loans	437 50
Premiums in due course of collection	146,275 73
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire and marine risks	22,015 54
Total assets	$1,484,685 51

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$6,649 53
Losses in process of adjustment or in suspense	108,950 96
Losses resisted, including expenses	40,039 84
Gross premiums on fire risks running one year or less, $534,927 96; reinsurance 50 per cent	267,463 98
Gross premiums on fire risks running more than one year, $663,667 47; reinsurance pro rata	331,287 34
Gross premiums on marine and inland navigation risks, $88,793 19; reinsurance 100 per cent	88,793 19
Amount reclaimable by the insured on perpetual fire insurance policies	931 50
All other demands against the company	48,836 90
Total liabilities	$892,953 24

INCOME.

Net cash actually received for fire premiums	$743,615 82
Net cash actually received for marine premiums	139,300 17
Received for interest and dividends on bonds, stocks, loans and from all other sources	40,854 17
Received for rents	16,937 52
Taxes refunded	4,765 44
Total income	$945,473 12

EXPENDITURES.

Net amount paid for fire losses	$396,427 95
Net amount paid for marine losses	76,978 08
Dividends to stockholders	20,000 00
Paid or allowed for commission or brokerage	167,334 54
Paid for salaries, fees and other charges for officers, clerks, etc.	105,111 39
Paid for State, national and local taxes	14,820 88
All other payments and expenditures	92,144 31
Total expenditures	$872,816 65
Losses incurred during the year	$525,993 17

Risks and Premiums.	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
Net amount of risks written during the year	$127,628,414	$964,565 83
Net amount of risks expired during the year	139,076,041	1,067,056 69
Net amount in force December 31, 1897	203,370,666	1,199,630 43

Risks and Premiums.	Marine Risks.	Premiums.
Net amount of risks written during the year	$44,503,809	$154,696 80
Net amount of risks expired during the year	43,631,336	128,344 47
Net amount in force December 31, 1897	2,758,211	88,793 19

MASON A. STONE, President.
WALTER B. WARD, Assistant Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of January, 1898.
WM. B. STUYVESANT, Notary Public.

DAVIS & HENRY,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA,

215 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Telephone Main 1100.

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary, 625 KEARNY ST. Established in 1854 for the treatment of Private Diseases, Lost Manhood. Debility or disease wearing on body and mind and Skin Diseases. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Charges low. Cures guaranteed. Call or write. Dr. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.

Via Sausalito Ferry.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO MILL VALLEY AND SAN RAFAEL.

WEEK DAYS—7:00, *8:00, *9:30, 11:00 a. m.; *1:45, 3:20, 4:00, 5:15, *6:00, 6:30 p. m.

EXTRA TRIPS—For San Rafael on Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays at 11:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS—*8:00, *9:00, *10:00, 11:00, 11:30 a. m.; 1:00, *1:45, *2:30 *4:00, 5:30 6:45 p. m.

11:00 a. m. does not run to San Rafael Sundays.

5:30 p. m. does not run to Mill Valley Sundays.

Trains marked * run to San Quentin.

FROM SAN RAFAEL TO SAN FRANCISCO.

WEEK DAYS—5:25, *6:35, 7:55, 8:25, *9:50 a. m.; *12:20, 2:10, *3:40, 4:35, 5:15 p. m.

EXTRA TRIPS on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6:40 p. m.

SUNDAYS—7:00, *8:00, *9:45, *10:45, *11:45 a. m.; 1:00, 2:20, *3:30, *5:15, *6:00, 7:00 p. m.

Trains marked * start from San Quentin.

FROM MILL VALLEY TO SAN FRANCISCO.

WEEK DAYS—5:45, 6:45, 7:55, 8:43, 10:10 a. m.; 12:40 2:25, 3:55, 4:55, 5:20 p. m.

EXTRA TRIPS on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 7:00 p. m.

SUNDAYS—8:00, 10:00, 11:10 a. m.; 12:05, 1:20, 2:40, 3:55, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

THROUGH TRAINS.

7:00 a. m. week days—Cazadero and way sta'ns.
3:20 p. m. Saturdays—Cazadero and way sta'ns.
5:15 p. m. week days (Saturday excepted)—Tomales and way stations.
8:00 a. m. Sundays—Cazadero and way sta'ns.
1:45 p. m. Sundays—Point Reyes and way sta'ns.

MOUNT TAMALPAIS SCENIC RAILWAY.

(Via Sausalito Ferry.)

Leave San Francisco, commencing May 1, 1898:

Week Days—9:30 a. m., 1:45 and 5:15 p. m.

Sundays—8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 a. m., 1:45 and 2:30 p. m.

Round trip from Mill Valley, $1.

THOS. COOK & SON, Agents, 621 Market street, San Francisco.

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 water works, whenever two-thirds of the electors thereof voting at an election held for that purpose shall so decide. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision, with the exception hereinbefore recited, shall be void.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.
(Being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.)

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

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

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

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government act so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than two years, by proposals therefor, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least thirty 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 direction 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. 11.)

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 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 protempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy in the office of Governor shall be filled at the next general election when members of the Legislature shall be chosen, or until such disability of the Lieutenant Governor shall cease. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor for any of the reasons above named, and neither the Lieutenant Governor nor the president pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed to the powers and duties of Governor, then the powers and duties of such office shall devolve upon the speaker of the Assembly, until the office of Governor shall be filled at such general election.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.
(Being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 38.)

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

Section 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority, but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund and the State school tax shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools. Grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district, or union of school districts, having more than one thousand inhabitants, in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mining or scientific 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 bill shall be allowed to members for a longer period than seventy-five days, and no bill shall be introduced in either house except at the first twenty-five days of the session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D. 1883, the above-described proposed amendments are hereby published and advertised to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State, at the election to be held throughout this State on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, A. D. 1898.

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

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

Amendment Number One, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 41 (exempting certain claims against the City and County of San Francisco, and the existing indebtedness of the City of Vallejo for the construction of its water works from the provisions of the Constitution requiring such claims to be paid from the income and revenues of the year in which they were incurred). For the Amendment?	Yes	No
Amendment Number Two, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10 (providing for framing local county government acts by inhabitants of counties for their government). For the Amendment?	Yes	No
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