ALAMEDA COUNTY NEWS.

DR. BRIGGS ACQUITTED OF IMMORALITY

But He Did Register a False Name.

NO WOMAN'S NAME APPEARS

SENSATIONAL SCENE AS THE CONFERENCE CLOSES.

The Accused Minister Denounces The Men Who Rob Him of the Right to Preach.

Oakland Office San Francisco Call, 908 Broadway, Oct. 3.

Dr. Briggs, of the M. E. Church South, has been acquitted of immorality by the ecclesiastical jury which spent four days in trying his case. But he has been "located" by the conference, which action will prevent him from accepting a pastorate in any other conference.

This morning when the ministers met Bishop Hendrix, after some formal matters, stated that he would announce the verdict in the case of Rev. Dr. Briggs. He prefaced the verdict with a few remarks on the manner in which such trials are conducted. He stated that more secrecy had been observed in governing this trial than in any other of which he knew.

The verdict was short. It was to the effect that Dr. Briggs was not guilty of immorality, but he was guilty of falsifying, in that he had registered at the Russ House on March 28, and on another occasion under an assumed name. The Bishop explained that the vote was not published because it had been kept secret, so that the record does not show who voted for or against Dr. Briggs. The verdict had the approval of eight jurors.

"I desire to say in explanation," said the Bishop, "that I presided over this trial of Dr. Briggs in the interests of public decency. I wanted the trial to be strictly private, and it was private. In the verdict there appears the name of no woman. In presenting the verdict I have adopted a rather unusual form. The ballot of the jury is kept inviolate. A record of the number of votes for or against any issue and the certification of all the jury that these figures are correct being the only fact that will be given to the public, in the summary two votes would have entirely changed the final verdict.

"No expert testimony was introduced during the trial, which consumed four days. On Friday we worked until midnight and all day Saturday. The time consumed was less lengthy than was desirable, for the matter was very serious and important and of an unusually grave nature.

"During the trial the charges of conspiracy against members of the conference were not sustained, and I wish to commend counsel on both sides for their ability shown during this trial."

Rev. Dr. Lamar arose and was recognized by the Bishop, although there were many wishing to speak. He said the prosecution had much difficulty in the case because witnesses could not be controlled and much of the testimony could not be completed while the postoffice officials declined to attend the trial.

The question then arose as to whether Dr. Briggs should be located. Some minister stated that the acquitted pastor's character could not be passed upon, while others differed in their views. Rev. Mr. Carpenter, counsel for Dr. Briggs, said that they should stand by the decision of the jury and not go further.

Then followed the most interesting moment of the conference. Bishop Hendrix stated that as Dr. Briggs was present he should come forward and be heard. The acquitted minister left his wife and advanced toward the pulpit. With his eyes fixed upon the Bishop he said, with hand raised: "Brethren, you cannot locate me. Your jury has found me innocent of immorality, and you cannot locate me without degrading yourselves and your ministers. If I am not acceptable either expel or receive me. You cannot say I am not acceptable, for no charges of unacceptability have been entered against me. I am being antagonized from personal feeling. It was a fair jury and an impartial trial, and now you try to locate me secularly. It is infamous, scurrilous, an outrage. It will contaminate the pure atmosphere of thousands of homes throughout this land. Come right out and admit that it is on personal grounds. If you do not state the true facts you are hypocrites and false pretenders. If you locate me you must locate Lamar. What do you think of a minister of the church who has allied himself with the Examiner—a scurrilous, degraded sheet.'

Bishop Hendrix said that such discussion was out of order, and a vote was called regarding the locating of Dr. Briggs. He was humiliated by just one vote, the conference standing thirty to thirty-two against him.

The conference will be held next year at San Jose.

A discussion was had upon the subject of editorship of the Pacific Methodist Advocate. Some of the members did not agree with the policy of the editor, R. P. Wilson.

The following are the new appointments:

San Francisco District—C. B. Reddick, presiding elder. San Francisco, H. M. McKnight; San Jose, J. E. Squires; Oakland, W. C. Andrews; Alameda, John Hannon; Hollister, I. J. Betts; Santa Rosa, J. A. Batchelor; Stockton, H. C. Meredith; Walnut Grove, A. L. Paul; Galt, P. N. Blankenship; Milton, H. W. Curran; Linden, A. Odom; Gilroy, J. B. Needham; Salinas, J. Healey; San Lucas and Bradley, D. Braughn; San Benito, J. C. Pendergrass; Mountain View, W. A. Boohn; Petaluma, R. F. Allen; Healdsburg, P. F. Page; Cloverdale, C. C. Black; Ukiah, W. F. Coffin; Boonville, W. A. Lindsay; Potter Valley, C. E. Clark; Lakeport, W. M. Acton; Upper Lake, C. T. Clark; editor Pacific Methodist Advocate, R. P. Wilson; conference secretary of missions, W. P. Andrews.

San Joaquin District—J. J. Keeney, presiding elder. Fresno, J. R. Sawyer; Fresno circuit, E. H. Greene; Big Dry Creek, F. M. Staton; Selma, P. T. Ramsay; Sanger, J. F. Roberts; Dinuba and Orosa, J. Hedgpeth; Visalia, J. W. Ray; Woodville and Exeter, W. H. Cooper; Kingsburg, E. J. Page; Bakersfield, C. P. Atkinson; Lemoore and Hanford, ——; Tipton, J. M. Brown; Madera, W. A. Finley; Merced, C. E. W. Smith; Le Grand, R. A. Sawrie; Modesta, J. C. Simmons; Mariposa, H. Neate; Hornitos and Cathey, J. D. F. Houck; Sonora, A. F. W. Walters; Los Banos, W. E. Phillips; Dos Palos, R. F. Beasley; Ramona, Snelling and Waterford, G. H. Frazer.

Colusa District—J. Emery, presiding elder. Colusa, Claude M. Davenport; Chico, L. A. Greene; Willows, W. D. Taylor; Red Bluff, L. C. Renfro; Princeton, J. M. Pratt; Yuba City, ——; Wheatland, Z. J. Needham; Lincoln, J. Buie; Sacramento, W. E. Vaughan; Winters and Davis, J. C. Hyden; Elmira and Dixon, E. H. McWhorter; Woodland, C. O. Steele; Knights Landging, William Armstrong; Maxwell, O. L. Russell; Gridley, ——; Sutter and Grace, G. W. Archer; Arbuckle, L. C. Smith; Sulphur Creek, S. E. Wilson; Orland, S. T. Reeve; Millville and Ono, ——; Big Valley, ——; Anderson, J. M. Parker; Rockville, T. G. Patterson.

A. P. Few and C. R. Montgomery transferred to Little Rock conference; J. Wood to Holston conference; C. R. Lamar and J. E. Carpenter to Texas conference; J. F. G. Finley, J. W. Bain, Chris C. Black to Los Angeles conference; J. O. Coppage to Missouri conference.

GRAPE-NUTS.

FIVE FRIENDS.

Made by One Friend.

Good teeth.

Strong brain.

Steady nerves.

Good digestion and a well fed feeling go with Grape-Nuts, the famous food.

Good for breakfast, lunch, dinner or supper.

Grocers sell Grape-Nuts.

THE STATE GRANGE TO HOLD SESSIONS

It Will Meet To-Day to Transact Business—Several Matters of Interest to Come Up.

Oakland Office San Francisco Call, 908 Broadway, Oct. 3.

The California State Grange will meet to-morrow for its twenty-ninth annual session. The session will last three days, and already many delegates have arrived.

To-morrow morning the grange will be opened and routine work transacted. In the afternoon reports will be read by the officers of the grange and the worthy master will deliver the annual address. In the evening Mayor Thomas will preside at the public reception at Elite Hall.

Wednesday's business will open with an excursion on the electric roads to Berkeley, visiting the university botanical gardens, conservatories, orchards and agricultural station. In the afternoon there will be a session devoted mostly to the consideration of proposed amendments to the constitutions of the national and State granges. Memorial services with appropriate speeches and eulogies will close the day.

Thursday morning will be devoted to business, and in the afternoon the place of the next annual session will be chosen, and there will also be an address on the subject of a free market for San Francisco and the Nicaragua canal. Thursday evening the degrees of Pomona and Flora will be conferred.

Friday morning will be given up to the discussion of the proposed amendments to the California State constitution, and several papers on economic subjects will be read. In the afternoon the delegates will go to San Francisco to meet at the Chamber of Commerce with many commercial organizations, and in the evening will return to Oakland where an entertainment will conclude their labors.

A CARPENTER DISAPPEARS.

Fears Entertained That Cal Beesworth Has Killed Himself.

OAKLAND, Oct. 3.—Cal Beesworth, a young carpenter, who has been stopping at the home of Mrs. M. T. Tanner, 30 Hannah street, North Oakland, has been missing since last Saturday, and fears are entertained that he has done away with himself.

About a year ago Beesworth arrived in California from Portland, Me., where his parents, who are reputed well-to-do, reside. He was usually well dressed and carried a gold watch and chain. He had been drinking heavily of late. When he left last Saturday he acted very queerly, according to Mrs. Tanner, who says she believes his mind is affected.

"He told the two Josephs boys on Saturday morning that he was going to San Francisco," said Mrs. Tanner to-night, "but I know he had no money for that, and to-day I visited all places where he would most likely stop in the city, but no one had seen him. I am afraid that he has committed suicide by jumping off Long wharf."

The police were notified by Mrs. Tanner to-night and are investigating.

HE WAITED FOR THE TIDE.

Yuk Kee Wy, Out of Money, Was Tired of Life.

OAKLAND, Oct. 3.—Yek Kee Wy, a Chinese cook, hailing from Yolo County, has apparently caught on to some American ways of doing things. Last January he came down from Yolo with "heap muchee mon," as he related to-day, and "alle same young fal, go theater, blow heself, get bus', no can fine work; leady to die."

He was found sitting in the creek at the foot of Linden street last Saturday, the brine being up to his neck; but when the steamer Garden City passed on the creek the billows swept over his head and he tried to get out.

When Officer McKinley took charge of him and hustled him off to the Receiving Hospital he stated that he had concluded to die and for that purpose sat in the estuary waiting for the tide to carry him into eternity.

Drs. Webster and Pratt examined Yuk Kee Wy and recommended him for commitment to an insane asylum, and to-day Judge Hall took the same view and sent him to Stockton.

POWER-HOUSE WRECK.

An Engineer's Narrow Escape From Flying Machinery.

OAKLAND, Oct. 3.—Much damage was done to the electric plant of the Piedmont power-house this morning by a belt slipping from a pulley wheel.

When the belt released the resistance from the wheel it whipped around at the rate of 275 revolutions a minute and smashed everything within its reach. The wheel flew into pieces, one of which was found 200 feet away. F. W. Nelson, the chief engineer, cannot understand why he was not killed, for he stood in the corner of the dynamo room while broken machinery and blocks of cement were being hurled in all directions. He, however, met with no more injury than being covered with dust.

The pit in the concrete floor in which the pulley revolved, was filled with broken concrete and wood, and the roof overhead was torn for its whole length. None of the generators suffered and the damage to the machinery is estimated at about $2000. Traffic was suspended until noon, but by utilizing the power from other power-houses, traffic was resumed.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Hall Says Petitions in Insolvency Filed After July 1 Are Void.

OAKLAND, Oct. 3.—No petition in insolvency filed after July 1 is valid unless it be filed in the Federal courts; if filed in State courts such petitions are illegal.

The foregoing is an important decision rendered by Superior Judge Hall this morning in his interpretation of the new bankruptcy law, when the petition filed by W. W. Woodcock of the Zenith Planing Mill came up on a demurrer. Attorneys for B. S. McFarland, one of the creditors, moved the petition be thrown out of court, since it was in conflict with Federal statutes regulating bankruptcy proceedings.

In sustaining the demurrer Judge Hall reconsidered a former ruling made by himself and now coincides with Judge Greene.

There are nine similar cases, the petitions in all of which were filed after July 1, and no doubt these also will be dismissed.

Last of the House of Blazes.

OAKLAND, Oct. 3.—The famous old "House of Blazes" will now be removed for sure. The City of Oakland to-day obtained judgment in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals declaring Fallon street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, opened to the public, and the "House of Blazes," which is in line of the opening, will now have to go. Suit was originally brought by the London and San Francisco Bank to prevent the street opening, and the case has been hanging fire for many months. The "House of Blazes" is one of the old landmarks of Oakland.

Sequel of a Printers' Strike.

OAKLAND, Oct. 3.—C. F. Guenther, a printer, has brought suit against W. E. Sells, proprietor of a Berkeley printing establishment, for the recovery of $557 45, claimed due on a contract for employment entered into October 21, 1897. The plaintiff alleges that the contract provided for his employment in defendant's shop at $25 per week for a period of ten months, payable weekly, and on March 21, 1898, without any cause, he was discharged. The plaintiff's discharge was the outcome of the printers' strike last year.

Beverly Crampton Acquitted.

OAKLAND, Oct. 3.—Beverly Crampton, a horse trainer accused of embezzling a race horse owned by Wallace D. Evans at Emeryville about a year ago, was today acquitted by a jury in Judge Ogden's court. Defendant, who was represented by T. B. Pheby, went on the stand and told a straightforward story, showing that he had no intention of committing a crime when he took the horse to Montana and placed it on the racing circuit.

WRITES OF HER TROUBLES WITH HER HUSBAND

Mrs. Rojas' Story of a Hated Rival.

ROJAS LOVED THEM BOTH

SOON DESERTED HIS WIFE FOR SOME ONE WITH MONEY.

She Believes With Judge Ogden That a Whipping Post Would not Be Without Good Effect.

Oakland Office San Francisco Call, 908 Broadway, Oct. 3.

Mrs. A. Rojas of Alvarado is of the same opinion as Judge Ogden. She believes that a whipping-post would be a very desirable addition to the present means of punishing recreant and cruel husbands.

Mrs. Rojas has recently been granted a divorce, and, as her husband has been busily trying to bolster up his acts at the expense of his wife's reputation, the woman has taken the unusual course of telling in detail to the public her varied experience. Her story is more romantic than any novelist dare make it, more sympathetic than the ordinary story that is ventilated in a divorce court, and reeks with cruelty compared with which the story that called forth Judge Ogden's remarks savors of the acts of a good samaritan.

The unhappy woman of Alvarado thus relates her experience:

"I, Refugia A. Rojas, hereby declare that the following is a true story of my married life since I was married to Guadalupe Rojas. When he first asked me to become his wife I declined, and told him that, as I knew he loved another woman, I could not consider his proposals. After many months of promises of sincerity I consented, and we were married, but only after he had threatened to kill himself if I refused him."

The narrator then proceeds to tell in detail how she set her husband up in business on several occasions with her own money, only to find that he was spending the proceeds on his old love. This money was left Mrs. Rojas by her first husband for the care of her little ones. Open insults were followed by cruel beatings and desertion, but each time that Rojas went away and bestowed his favors on his wife's rival, he came back and possessed the ability to again ingratiate himself with Mrs. Rojas.

The two loves of Rojas continually met and quarreled, but the husband did not appear to have the least sense of shame or even decency.

Wherever the rival went Rojas was sure to follow, and under various pretexts he always seemed able to obtain money from his wife, which was always given in the hope that he would start working and keep her and her family. The confession proceeds: "After a few weeks, during which my husband had deserted me, I was informed by the Portuguese Consul that I had a $300 legacy coming to me. I got it and somehow or other my husband heard of it, and he was not long coming back. He had not a nickel in his pocket, but told me he had finally said good by to his love in Alvarado and that we had better move to that town and put up a house. I gave him money and he did build a little house on a lot just about a block from where the other woman was living. As soon as we started to live in our little house our first visitor was the woman who had made my life so unhappy. She coolly told me that she had not seen or heard of my husband for so long that she thought he must be sick, and so she called to make inquiry."

A little later Mrs. Rojas received a request from her rival for Mr. Rojas to go to their house and fix some furniture. Wishing to do a little detective work, Mrs. Rojas sent her husband, and a little later, the narrative proceeds, "at dinner time I approached the kitchen window and I saw my husband with his arms around Mrs. Miller's neck, and kissing her. When I spoke, they jumped up very frightened, and the lady said 'Come in, Mrs. Rojas, and have some dinner with us,' but I thanked her and went home. Oh, how I suffered. He would laugh at me every day as he went to call on his friend, and as her house was only a block away I could see him plainly from my kitchen window. When I remonstrated with him he said, 'Now don't be foolish, say nothing and let me alone. I am sure my friend will be very kind to you.' To add to my humiliation he threatened to kill me if I said a word, and the same evening he brought over from the woman's house four or five wheelbarrows full of provisions, which he said had been given to him. I took a bottle of strychnine in my hand and was about to end my misery when I thought of my children and was deterred. He told me that he loved this woman before he married me, and that he found all his former affection returning. I noticed that it commenced to return as soon as he had spent what little money I had, and I asked him to kill me rather than bring about my death by inches. This angered him so that he grabbed a lamp and threw it at me, broke all the dishes and chairs, grabbed me by the throat and told me he was boss and would do as he liked."

The narrative then tells of many acts of brutality and starvation, and of all kinds of indignities heaped upon her by her husband and her rival. In speaking of the death of their little child, which finally convinced Mrs. Rojas that she had better live alone, she says: "I had just $5 left, which was in a trunk, and I told my husband, for I was sick in bed, to get a little coffin for my child and bury it decently. He got very angry, left the house and went off for several days, leaving me without anything to eat or any attention and enjoying the company of the woman he loved before he met me."

Mrs. Rojas' story appears to bear the imprint of truth—it is so blunt and earnest. It is a strange story of the amount of misery a woman will endure out of misplaced affection for an unworthy man. Had not the greater part of it been repeated under oath it would hardly appear to be credible. According to her narrative her honor nor her children's honor had any claim on the respect of Rojas, and a large portion of her experience is simply indescribable.

The last scene in this unhappy drama was the selling, a few days ago, of the little property at Alvarado.

Fixed the Tax Levy.

OAKLAND, Oct. 3.—The City Council met to-night and fixed the tax at $1.21. This is the ordinance that has created such opposition and that provides for $80,000 for dredging Lake Merritt and $38,500 for building sewers on either side of the lake. Mr. Girard made an argument against its passage, saying it would result in closing the schools and the free library and in other hardships, but his speech had no effect and the vote stood, for the ordinance, Earl, Heitman, Henneberry, Woodward, Brosnahan and Watkinson; against, Girard, Pringle, Upton, Cuvellier, Rowe.

Run Down by a Train.

OAKLAND, Oct. 3.—Charles D. Coffin, an employe of the railroad company, was killed at the mole to-night. He was wheeling from the shops to the pier to take the train for home, when he was run over by a gravel train which was backing down the pier. He did not appear to see that it was backing and was knocked down and instantly killed. Coffin resides at 937 Capp street, and has been an active non-commissioned officer of the Salvation Army for some years.

FONG SUEY WAN STILL MISSING

Search Made for Her on the City of Peking.

TWO OF HER VICTIMS HELD

MAJOR MOORE'S PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT A FIASCO.

Disagreement Between Deputy Marshal Gallagher and Special Agent Putnam in the Recent Raid.

There was no abatement yesterday in the pungency of the latest Chinese bureau scandal, Fong Suey Wan still being invisible and Chief Meredith being awake but innocuous.

In order to prevent the possibility of the notorious woman making her escape on the City of Peking, Special Agent Moore, of his own motion, requested Surveyor Spear to furnish the revenue cutter Golden Gate and six men to proceed to the steamer and search for the woman. Mr. Spear cheerfully and promptly complied with the suggestion, and in turn suggested to Chief Meredith that he detail Dr. Gardner to accompany the posse and assist in identifying the criminal in case she be found. Mr. Meredith refused at first to allow the doctor to go, but thought better of it later on and gave his consent.

The search, while fruitless, strengthened the conviction in the mind of Special Agent Moore that the woman had not left this city, but is in hiding in some of the underground habitations in Chinatown. He is, however, taking no chances with the women now confined in the Presbyterian Mission, several of whom had escaped from the Omaha Exposition and whose capture he was requested to make by the Secretary of the Treasury. He has detailed General Vernon to sit each day in Judge Heacock's court room and see that the Fong Suey Wan incident is not repeated in their case.

Ah Young and Jin Ho, the women imported by Fong Suey Wan, were taken out of the mission yesterday and brought before United States District Judge de Haven, who made an order holding them as witnesses in lieu of $250 bonds each.

Special Agent Putnam of Los Angeles, who is here to assist Major Moore in having the Omaha women deported, is disgusted with the manner in which Deputy United States Marshal Gallagher acted while on the recent raid in Chinatown. Mr. Putnam said he found it necessary to force a door open in order to capture one of the Omaha women, and that Gallagher not only refused to assist him, but refused also to walk around the corner of the hallway so that he might not be a witness in case Mr. Putnam should accidentally fall against the door and break a panel. He said also that Gallagher remarked on that occasion that he did not propose to break open any doors, and that he did not propose to allow any doors to be broken.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

State Senator Thomas Flint Jr. is at the Palace.

M. J. Wright, Surveyor General, is at the Grand.

S. B. Magnes, a merchant of Portland, is at the Lick.

W. Blackstock, a lawyer of Ventura, is at the Grand.

W. H. Hall, a mining man of Gridley, is at the Grand.

J. McCallum, a confectioner of Watsonville, is at the Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. V. S. McClatchy of Sacramento are at the California.

The Baron and Baroness von Schroeder registered at the Palace yesterday.

F. de Vries Van Deesburgh, a vineyardist of St. Helena, is at the Lick.

C. Jesse Titus and wife, proprietor of the Golden Eagle, is at the Palace.

J. F. Trowbridge of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, is at the Grand.

N. J. Doyle and James V. Doyle, mining men of Jamestown, are at the Lick.

W. K. Brown, a prominent business man of Kings City, is a guest at the Occidental.

George E. Rouse, Ed E. Oerend and Thomas Lloyd of Tacoma are guests at the Occidental.

Mrs. H. S. Miller and son have returned from Healdsburg, where they have been for some days.

Colonel Hardin, wife and daughter, are down from Santa Rosa for a few days and are registered at the California.

E. S. Benson and wife, B. F. Stevens and wife and J. Britter of Portland registered at the California yesterday.

J. Jerome Smith and M. B. Harriman, prominent mine-owners of Tuolumne County, are registered at the Lick.

Hon. John T. Dare, United States Appraiser, has been granted twenty days' leave of absence for his annual vacation. A portion of that time will be devoted to working for the Republican party.

John P. Burke, vice-president and manager of the San Jose and Santa Clara Street Railroad Company, accompanied by Mrs. Burke and daughter, leaves San Jose this morning for an extensive Eastern trip. They will be gone about five weeks. The Omaha Exposition, Chicago, Washington and other cities will be visited.

CADWALADER COMES OUT.

BERKELEY, Oct. 3.—Cadwalader, the crack football man from New Haven, is to be a permanent acquisition for the University of California. The doubts which were entertained when the big fellow first came to Berkeley, as to whether he would "come out" or not, are now at rest. This afternoon he "came out," and having exchanged his Yale sweater for the University of California colors, took part in the regular daily practice upon the football field. Coach Cochran put him in the team as right guard, and he will probably play in that position for some time. The new man will keep up his training until the blue and gold faces Stanford next Thanksgiving day.

The freshman eleven lined up this afternoon for the first time. Their first match will be played against St. Matthew's School next Wednesday afternoon. The game is to come off upon the university campus at 4 o'clock.

Precipitated Twenty Feet.

OAKLAND, Oct. 3.—Clarence Barr, a painter at work on the Seventh-day Adventist Church on Brush street, late this afternoon fell from a hanging scaffolding a distance of twenty feet to the ground, striking on his head. He is being treated at the Receiving Hospital for concussion of the brain. The ladder fell on account of one of the hooks becoming detached.

Shannon-Welch.

ALAMEDA, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Jennie Shannon, a wealthy Park-street widow and a lady very popular in lodge circles, departed last Monday evening, not telling her friends where she was going, and it was not until her return Saturday evening, bringing her husband with her, that people found she was married. She was married at Reno, Nevada, to Martin Welch of Oakland, a man of considerable means. They visited Carson City, Lake Tahoe and Virginia City on their bridal tour.

Will Fix the Tax Levy.

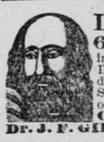
ALAMEDA, Oct. 3.—The tax levy will have to be fixed by the city trustees this evening. The levy would have kept within a dollar had it not been that considerable of the city's bonded indebtedness is payable this year, amounting to $29,958. This sum will be the largest paid for the liquidation of bonds since the incorporation of the city. The amount asked for by the different departments of the city, if allowed, would make a tax levy of $1 17 necessary. It is closely figured that the actual running expenses will require a levy of $1 10, and anything less than that will cause a deficiency. It is stated on good authority that the rate will be fixed at $1 05, as a compromise with two members of the board who are pledged to a dollar limit.

The Maxina Was Ablaze.

OAKLAND, Oct. 3.—The Maxina, a lumber schooner which has just discharged a cargo at Adams wharf, had a narrow escape rom burning Saturday evening. A fire started in the wheel house in some unaccountable way and before its discovery that part of the vessel was burned away and will have to be replaced.

Proposed Alliance With England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves and increases the appetite. Try it.



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.

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 approval, as a whole, without 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 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 in 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. 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 therein 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 sections seven, or to 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 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. 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 by 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.]

The fac-simile signature of Chas.