A RAG-TIME PIANO-PLAYER MAKES A HIT

Only One in "By the Sad Sea Waves."

FRAWLEYS IN DALY COMEDY

CLARA THROPP AT THE COMEDY IN OPERATIC FARCE.

The Cubans at the Alhambra—New Morosco Melodrama—Orpheum Novelties—The Other Theaters.

After all you never can tell what will happen in this town on a Monday night. I forwent the Frawleys last night in what was doubtless a very decent performance of a Daly comedy to go over the way to the Columbia and see the Messrs. Mathews and Bulger in "By the Sad Sea Waves." I hadn't been there fifteen minutes before I knew that my understudy had got the best of it; but it was too late for an exchange and I stayed it out till the last.

The Messrs. Mathews and Bulger have, I admit, never been more important than the Frawley Company AND Blanche Bates (the posters and programmes very properly insist on this big "and"), but one wearies of writing about even the Frawleys all the time. Variety is the spice of life and as last season Mr. Mathews and Mr. Bulger had given us the spice that is the life of variety I did not have the courage to stay away from them this time. Perhaps you remember them in a piece called "A Trip to Coney Island," or something like that. It was a silly piece, the very inflammation of American farce comedy, but it was relentlessly laughable. You went and you laughed and lost your right to say unpretty things about the show afterward when your normal solemn mood set in. Mathews, with his tireless phonographic persistence, and Bulger, with his sublimated tramp comicality, and the speed and patness of their gags, all conspired to make you forget such things as sanity and seriousness and dramatic criticism. And then there was a pretty little girl who sang coon songs with the real pumpkin-colored swagger and made herself a topic of the town. For all I know she may still be with the company, but if so a year's time has wrought terrible changes.

There was nothing in the cast last night that sounded or looked the least bit like her. And Mr. Mathews and Mr. Bulger didn't seem like the same old smile. In the last act they did their old specialty of rehearsing a play, and they repeated the drum and trombone duet, and these episodes are still funny; but the most of the rest of the time they were dull and stale because of the piece, which is stupider than a New York Casino "review," and relieved only at intervals by a clever line or a specialty of any moment.

One of these intervals is supplied by Ned Weyburn, who does rag-time feats on the piano. He is a wonder. He is, if I am not miserably mistaken, the composer of "Syncopated Sandy," the most extraordinary double-twisted rag-time coon classic that ever was written, and he ought to be a wonder. He is the only man I have ever heard extract the genuine nigger essence from juiceless ivories of a back parlor upright. Actually he had the audacity last night to play the "Wedding March" in rag time.

I am usually satisfied with the Mendelssohn version of this piece, but once listen to the syncopated lilt that Mr. Weyburn gives it and you will agree with me that, born earlier, he could have given Felix Bartholdy pointers on darktown movement and humor. He also made "rags" of Mr. De Koven's "Promise Me," and the "Star Spangled Banner," and wound up with, among other things in the medley, a snatch of "Syncopated Sandy," until your ears yearned to hear some plumped voiced May Irwin sing it to that accompaniment.

But, thank heaven, nobody in the company sings to Mr. Weyburn's playing. With the exception of Miss Nellie Hawthorne, who pipes a dainty little legend about "The Willow Pattern Plate," there seems to be no one in the company who can sing with human results. There are three young women who sing a trio in the same number of keys, and there are vocal soloists whose lives would not be secure on a Sunday night at the Orpheum, and there is not a good new song in the entire performance.

Mathews and Bulger (especially Bulger) are clever fellows, but it is only in their old specialty act that they have any chance. The hit of the show is Ned Weyburn. His ragtime convolutions commence at about 9:45.

ASHTON STEVENS.

The Baldwin.

Blanche Bates and Frawley are a well-matched couple in the reconciliation scene in Valabreque's neat comedy, "Love in Harness," presented at the Baldwin last night. 'Tis true, Miss Bates is rather tall for him, but she leans down upon his shoulder as though she belonged there. There is not much out of the common in the role of Una Urquhart, the jealous and discontented wife of the play, but the actress has made a flesh and blood part of it. Where there was much temptation and opportunity to overact she simply played the part as the audience at once realized that it should be played—with human interest and action. The comedy, while it lacks the uproarious action, the broad humor and many ridiculous situations of "The Gay Parisians," is clean and neat. There are no suggestions of the improper, and the fun is innocent and naturally born.

"Love in Harness" is a probable piece, not a miracle play, where the most astounding events occur by supernatural agency and are taken as a matter of course by the actors and the audience. Frawley and Hickman played their parts as the forsaken husbands quietly and naturally, and the creases in their pants were faultless. Mathieu has a very small role—in fact, that of a walking gentleman, and it is so small, indeed, that it does not matter much whether he plays it well or illy.

The women of the comedy were excellent, and the piece went off with a snap and go that was most refreshing to the first nighters.

The Alhambra.

A decided novelty was presented last evening at the Alhambra. The management has secured as an attraction a Cuban orchestra and a company of Cubans who give a unique little operetta entitled "Artists from Matanzas," illustrating in a measure life in the little island, in which there is now so much trouble. The music is decidedly out of the ordinary and the dancing is captivating. The dialogue and songs are in Spanish. The five-act drama, "Over the Sea," founded upon Charles Reade's novel, "Never Too Late to Mend," was presented by a well-drilled company, which held the audience until after 11 o'clock. The principal parts are taken by Harry Jackson, W. L. Gleason, Charles Bates, Henry Napier, Charles Hand, Carmeletia Yost and Mina Gleason. There was one trio that received unstinted applause. Moreland, Thompson and Roberts, vocalists and dancers were called out half a dozen times, and each specialty presented encouraged their friends to demand more. The evening's entertainment was introduced by Robert Downing and his company in a "French Marriage."

The Orpheum.

The usual packed house greeted the new bill at the Orpheum last night, and of the four new turns each scored a hit. As was expected interest centered in Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Milton Royle and their clever company. No such vaudeville turn has ever before been seen in this city as the play, "Captain Impudence," by the Royles. The entire comedy, plot and action of the play have been reduced from three acts to one that is short and pithy. Of Edwin Milton Royle and Selena Fetter little need be said. Their reputations are established. No daintier, saucier little bunch of femininity ever stepped on the Orpheum stage than Mamie Dupont, who plays the part of the Major's daughter, while the Major, in the hands of William Frederic, was skillfully pictured.

Lois M. Granat as a whistler excels. She not only scored a hit but firmly established herself as a favorite. Felix and Barry have a skit that opens rather tame, but warms up to a howling success at the finish. Ray Burton has a very clever novelty act in which he combines fancy rifle shooting with balancing, juggling and a performance on a slack wire, the combination making a strong act. Miss Mary Norman holds her place as an artist, and her act is still one of best features of the bill. Johnson and Dean, Howard's ponies, the Carpos Bros. and the biograph round out one of the Orpheum's most interesting bills.

New Comedy.

"Matilda" was at the New Comedy Theater last night, and the auditorium was jammed. It was no wonder in the presence of so large and enthusiastic an audience that Clara Thropp and her clever company threw themselves into the spirit of the operatic comedy. The play is a jolly skit abounding in songs and dances, and enabling Miss Thropp to exhibit her merry girlish manner to the best advantage. She captivated the audience at once, and from the time she skipped upon the stage until the curtain fell after the close of the last act she acted as though she were at home, and her audience took pains to make her feel that way. She scored a success, and there can be no doubt that she will grow more and more of a favorite.

Morosco's.

The melodrama "Straight From the Heart" was presented at the Grand Opera House last night for the first time in this city. It is fearfully and wonderfully constructed and a great deal is left to the imagination. There are a murder and robbery, a ship on fire, a desert in Algiers and the saving of the hero and an anarchist from the guillotine just at the critical moment. The stock company and James M. Brophy did their best, but there was nothing that called for the exhibition of strong dramatic power.

The Alcazar.

"The Wife" is in its second and last week at the Alcazar. There was a good-sized audience in attendance last night, and the calls and recalls for the principal actors were numerous. David Belasco's "May Blossom" is the bill to follow.

The Tivoli.

"The Circus Queen" continues a jolly and popular attraction at the Tivoli. The "Honolulu Lady" cakewalk finale and Ed Stevens' singing of the Kipling ballad "On the Road to Mandalay" were enthusiastically encored again last night. The next piece will be "Giroflé-Girofla."

The Circus.

Wallace's circus has caught the town. Nightly thousands of parents of this city, accompanied by their little ones, sit under the immense tent intently watching the feats of agility and strength and applauding each number in such hearty manner that the performers try to outdo each other. The programme presented is one of the best seen in this city in years and contains many startling turns.

From the entrance of the company troupe gayly caparisoned, to the exciting hippodrome races, the interest is unceasing. As on the opening night the Nelson family were well received. The evolutions performed by the youngest of this remarkable collection of athletes created much enthusiasm. The work of the bareback riders, trapeze performers and hurdlers proved an excellent exhibition of grace and daring and was loudly applauded. The hippodrome races were of the whirlwind order and the large crowd were thrilled at the danger incurred by those who participated in the events. Of these the chariot race was the most exciting and the victor was cheered as in the days of ancient Rome.

After the performance a concert was given and was much enjoyed. The side show, with its numerous freaks and collection of strange and uncanny things, was crowded, and the large number of animals on exhibition received much attention. Of these the monkeys and elephants fared the best. Peanuts and popcorn were showered on them until even their keepers feared that indigestion would keep them awake during the night.

A performance is given every afternoon and evening to satisfy the large number of people who are anxious to attend. The three rings keep every one busy, and it is worth one's while to visit Central Park.

The Olympia.

The Olympia Music Hall has almost an entire new bill. Cotton and Moll, triple bar artists, F. Fredericks, lyric tenor, and Rogers, a dashing soubrette, are all new. Little Irene Franklin put on her impersonations of the waiters in a tough restaurant, and made a hit. This is the act in which she scored a success upon her first appearance at the Orpheum two years ago.

The Chutes.

The bill at the Chutes Free Theater was almost entirely new, and it went with a snap and dash most refreshing. Kelly and Violette, cake walkers and singers, Lillian Stewart, the "tough girl," and Mason and Linsley, triple horizontal bar performers, made especial hits. A decided novelty was the introduction of portraits of the municipal candidates in the transformation dance, and a moving picture showing the Republican nominees was warmly greeted. The house was packed.

Heinrich Recital To-Night.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Heinrich, barytone and soprano, and Julia Heinrich, contralto, will give their first recital in this city at Sherman and Clay Hall this evening. They are renowned as ballad and classic singers, and their first appearance will be hailed with great interest by local music lovers.

Carl Hertz Here.

Carl Hertz, the famous illusionist, arrived yesterday on the Doric from a tour of the Orient, where he met with great success.

Newman & Levinson, 131 Kearny street, are selling this week $2 Maggioni glace and suede and Trefousse suede gloves, and $1 75 Elaine suede gloves, all eight-button mousquetaire, for 95c a pair. See windows. *

Grand Complimentary Ball.

The Retail Grocers' Protective Union will give a grand complimentary ball at Saratoga Hall, 814 Geary street, on Wednesday evening, October 19. Dancing will begin at 8 o'clock and a grand time will be had. A large number of invitations are out.

Dower's Assailant Caught.

Charles Murray, who stabbed ex-policeman Dower in the thigh during a heated political discussion on Folsom street several nights ago, was arrested yesterday afternoon by police officer Frank Smith and charged with an assault to commit murder.

Lovely 5c wines surprise crowds daily. Why not you? Mohns & Kaltenbach, 29 Market st.

ELEVEN JURORS DECLARE NEAD TO BE INNOCENT

One of the Panel Held Out for Conviction.

THE PRISONER BROKE DOWN

ALLOWED TO GO ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE.

Nead Considers the Ballot of the Jury to Be Virtually a Verdict in His Favor.

A verdict of eleven to one in favor of acquittal was the result of the trial of John M. Nead for vagrancy, just concluded before Judge Conlan.

The prosecution closed its case after the examination of three witnesses had been sworn. The first of these was Hattie Roberts, with whom it had been stated Nead and his wife had been seen in the Thalia. Following her came Gus Weiter, who testified to having been spoken to by Mrs. Nead and to having accompanied her home. Mrs. Nead herself was the last witness.

Mrs. Nead was asked how long she had been in the city and then if she knew the defendant. "Yes, he is my husband," she said. Mr. Lemon, prosecuting counsel, then announced that under that statement he would ask no further questions. Mr. Gallagher then waived any right to remain silent that she had as the wife of the accused, and the court also took a hand and quieted the rather heated argument the lawyers were getting into.

Judge Conlan asked the witness if she waived any rights she had and she said she did so. The prosecution was told to go on with its questions. Mr. Lemon wanted to ask only one, however—"Do you live at 125 Turk street?" The witness admitted that she did, and then the prosecution declared its case closed.

Mrs. Nead was the first witness for the defense. She was asked if she had done all the things she is accused of doing and she denied each as it was enumerated to her. She also denied knowing the people who had so positively identified her—Tessie Smith, Hattie Roberts, the police officers and the two women who said she had lived in their houses, and the men who had testified to having been spoken to by her in the street. She denied also being in the Thalia on any occasion.

Frank Bell and C. A. Reynolds, her own attorney and the prosecuting attorney of Police Court No. 4 were called to impeach the record of her conviction in that court, but this was not allowed.

Nead himself was then called. He told how he went to the Golden Eagle Hotel when he and his wife first came to the city, and how after living there for a week they bought a little store on Market street. They sold this out in the latter part of July, and since then he said he had been making his living by selling religious books. He submitted two authorizations to exhort from the First Methodist Church of Sioux City, Iowa, signed by the pastor of the church, G. W. A. Brown. One of these was dated July, 1896, and the other November, 1897. A telegram to the Mayor and one to the Chief of Police, both of which have been published here, were also allowed in evidence against the protest of the prosecution. The court ruled, however, that anything that would tend to help the case of the defendant was admissible. Nead was then led through a long list of denials similar to those made by Mrs. Nead.

The most important part of his testimony was in regard to the events of the night of September 23, on which it is charged that Mrs. Nead spoke to Policeman Joy on the street. Nead said his wife was sick all that afternoon and evening and that she did not leave the house. He said he remembered it because he had put it down in his diary, and then he was asked to show the diary. He did so and was rigidly cross-examined by Mr. Lennon and made some additions and erasures. The book was finally admitted in evidence. It served as the basis on which Lennon attacked the testimony of both the defendant and his wife.

It had been shown by one of the witnesses for the prosecution that in the evening Nead appeared with a light mustache and in the evening he was clean shaven or had a dark mustache. This Nead denied, and he added that he never dyed his mustache or wore a false one. He said the only times he had ever been to the Thalia was after the arrest of his wife, and then he went down there to see what kind of a place it was, as he had heard that there were to be witnesses from there.

Several witnesses were then called to testify to the good character held by Nead and his wife, and the case closed.

The attorneys wanted to argue the case, and Mr. Lennon to save time waived his opening address. To this Mr. Gallagher objected, but the court allowed it, and for an hour the case was argued pro and con.

After being out over two hours the jury failed to arrive at a verdict and was discharged. It is understood that the jurors stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. Judge Conlan at once ordered the defendant released on his own recognizance.

Nead broke down and wept bitterly when the foreman of the jury announced that it was impossible to agree on a verdict. As the jurors filed out of the court room Nead, with tears streaming down his cheeks, shook hands with several of them. The wife, who was also crying, led him from the court room, after vainly endeavoring to cheer him up.

A SLAP SUGGESTS DEATH.

A Family Quarrel Drives Kate Panchella to Attempt Suicide.

Kate Panchella, residing at 21 Ohio street, attempted suicide last evening by taking a dose of iodine. The reason of her desire to die was a quarrel with her husband, during which he slapped her.

The husband, Joe Panchella, a horseshoer, says that this is the third attempt his wife has made to kill herself. She left home a few days ago, while drinking heavily, but was persuaded to return by her husband. An effort was made to settle the differences between the two and the attempt was so successful that the husband finally gave her some money with which to buy trinkets as a peace offering. In discussing the trouble a quarrel resulted, in which Panchella slapped his wife. She went to a neighboring drug store and purchased the tincture of iodine.

Mrs. Panchella was taken to the Harbor Receiving Hospital, where she was treated by Dr. Fitzgibbon. Up to a late hour last night she was still unconscious from the effects of the iodine, but the physicians believe that she will recover.

No one will use a fountain pen after trying a "Koh-I-Noor" copying pencil. *

MRS. DANIELL'S WOES.

Rev. John Hemphill Summoned to England to Aid His Step-Daughter.

Rev. John Hemphill, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, is on his way to England to render what assistance lies in his power to his stepdaughter, Mrs. James W. Daniell, who is experiencing no end of trouble with her aristocratic husband. Dr. Hemphill started a week ago to-day at an hour's notice, but his absence was not generally known until last Sunday, when Rev. S. S. Kerr filled his pulpit. Mrs. Hemphill went to England several weeks ago to assist her daughter, and it was the receipt of an urgent telegram from her that started Dr. Hemphill off so suddenly.

The marital troubles of Mrs. Daniell have long been the subject of gossip on both sides of the Atlantic. She is the daughter of Mrs. Hemphill by a former marriage, her father's name being Coghill. Miss Coghill married R. P. Hastings, son of the late Judge S. C. Hastings by whom she had two children. After her husband's death she went to England and in 1894 was married to Daniell, a member of an aristocratic English family. When Hastings died he left his entire fortune to the widow, making no provision for the children. There was a bitter contest over this, and the widow compromised by settling half the property upon the two children, who were allowed $600 a month by the Superior Court here.

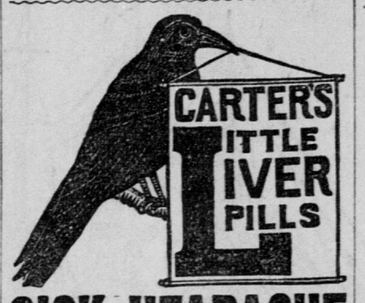
Daniell has squandered his wife's fortune and is making desperate efforts to gain possession of his stepchildren's inheritance, and it is to prevent this that Dr. Hemphill has gone to England, taking a lawyer with him. Mrs. Daniell has refused to seek a divorce so far, dreading the notoriety, but she will begin action at once for a legal separation.

Ministers' Meeting.

Rev. Dr. F. B. Cherington read a sharp criticism on Mme. Blavatsky before the Congregational ministers' meeting yesterday. He outlined the career of the madame during her stay in India and her ultimate exposure through a Frenchman named Coulomb. The paper was carefully prepared and its reading was intently listened to. A number of interesting talks were delivered before the Methodist ministers during their session. Rev. Dr. Harris enlightened his listeners with an idea of missionary work in Japan and Superintendent C. J. Larsen, lately returned from Alaska, told of the splendid work that was progressing in the land of the Midnight Sun.

Rev. Dr. Burnett delivered a strong address on the "Unnecessary Burdens Which Ministers Bear" before the Presbyterian Ministers' Union yesterday.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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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 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 or 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 5¼. 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. 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 shall 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.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PROPOSAL

To take their linen to any other laundry in San Francisco would not be tolerated for a moment by our patrons, who have been taught to know fine laundry work when they see it, by the exquisite work that we execute every week on their shirts, collars or cuffs. Our laundry work is above competition. One trial will convince you.

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

AUDITOR'S Quarterly Report.

OFFICE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY AUDITOR.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30, 1898.

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors—Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit in accordance with law, my quarterly report for the fiscal year 1898-1899. Quarter ending the 30th day of September, A. D. 1898. Very respectfully,

WM. I. BRODERICK, Auditor.

DEMANDS AUDITED.

General Fund—	
Advertising	$ 277 62
Almshouse expenses	14,712 26
Assessment and military roll	5,853 90
Burial of indigent dead	925 75
City and County Attorney's contingent expenses	253 90
City Receiving Hospital	1,931 70
Clerks of Board of Equalization	1,500 00
Coroner's expenses	624 70
County Jail No. 2	6,122 24
County Jail No. 3	3,184 98
Examining insane persons	800 00
Finance committee's expenses (Board of Supervisors)	1,050 00
Fire alarm and police telegraph (extension and repairs)	3,531 16
Fire alarm apparatus (reconstruction and repairs)	1,488 59
Fire Department—Apparatus	20,306 83
Fire Department—Running expenses	10,475 97
Fire Department—Leave of absence	2,449 10
Fire Department—Pensions	2,795 00
Fish and Game Warden	250 00
Fourth of July appropriation	3,000 00
Gas Inspector's expenses	455 00
Grand Jury expenses	265 60
Health Department expenses	21,867 66
Health Department (small pox hospital)	1,033 58
Health Department (expenses of jails and prisons)	375 50
Health Department (quarantine expenses)	2,030 58
Hospital expenses	17,884 95
Horse keeping (Sheriff's van)	100 00
Interment (deceased ex-Union soldiers)	400 00
Justices, clerks and assistant	1,470 00
Jury and witness fees	5,440 55
Jury expenses in criminal cases	36 00
Law library expenses	815 00
License Collector's blanks, tags and numbers	844 75
Mayor's contingent expenses	300 00
Mayor's typewriter	180 00
Money paid in error and refunded	37 50
Police Department—Rents and repairs of stations	1,990 67
Police, mounted	438 50
Police patrol expenses	5,692 31
Police telegraph	1,781 35
Prisoners, subsistence of	2,682 95
Public buildings—Fuel	751 29
Public buildings—Furniture and repairs	1,319 42
Public buildings—Lighting	3,644 30
Recorder's newspapers	2 50
Registration and election expenses	61,191 47
Repairs to County Jail No. 1	375 97
Special counsel	750 00
Taxes refunded	10 17
Urgent necessity	4,772 16
Water for municipal purposes	20,676 62
Salaries of city and county officers	212,039 11
Salaries of Police Department	234,335 17
Salaries of Fire Department	129,116 80
Salaries of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph	2,700 00
Court orders—Paid by Treasurer	3,911 25
Total	$ 823,695 43
School Fund—	
Apparatus	1,331 90
Books	2,305 22
Fuel	52 50
Furniture	17,412 78
Incidentals	519 75
Legal services	500 00
Lights	761 80
Manual training	809 24
Mission high school	16,679 30
Permanent improvements	13,918 11
Postage	54 00
Printing	936 85
Rents	1,966 73
Repairs	18,901 39
Salaries of teachers	236,316 40
Salaries of officers	2,742 50
Salaries of janitors	14,309 00
Salaries of shops	1,807 50
Stationery	2,956 52
Supplies	4,382 67
Telegraph service	169 05
Water	26 80
Total	$ 358,890 03
Special Fee Fund—	
City and county officers' salaries	$ 18,099 93
Printing transcripts on appeal	129 60
Publishing Law and Motion Calendar	200 00
Stationery, printing, blanks, etc.	2,719 13
Total	$ 21,148 66
Street Department Fund—	
Accepted streets	$ 21,283 56
Cleaning streets and sewers	20,852 73
Public squares—Improvements	8,855 47
Repairs of streets in front of city property	363 69
Repairs of county roads	3,248 50
Sweeping streets	11,855 80
Total	$ 66,464 77
Sundry Funds—	
Disinterment fund	$ 600 00
Duplicate tax fund	15 72
Exempt Firemen's relief fund	2,999 50
Library fund	7,223 82
New City Hall fund	10,790 00
Over payment personal property tax fund	524 99
Park improvement fund	37,771 04
Police contingent fund	492 00
Police relief and pension fund	8,632 33
Pound fee fund	150 00
Public building fund	7,655 00
Street light fund	25,879 75
Teachers' Institute fund	144 69
Interest Account—	
City Hall construction bonds	1,155 00
Total	$ 104,083 84

RECAPITULATION OF DEMANDS AUDITED.

General fund	$ 823,695 43
School fund	358,890 03
Street Department fund	66,464 77
Special fee fund	21,148 66
Sundry fund	104,083 84
Total	$1,374,282 73

DEMANDS OUTSTANDING SEPT. 30, 1898.

General fund	$ 579,460 67
Disinterment fund	200 00
Duplicate tax fund	72 90
Exempt Firemen's relief fund	1,019 50
Free public library fund	113 80
New City Hall fund	138