

hearty sympathy with every lawful effort to secure for them full compensation for their labor and to afford them every opportunity to better the condition of their lives and to promote their moral, social and material advancement.

We favor the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration, in each industry, to be secured a peaceful settlement of all disputes between employers and employees.

We demand that Congress and the respective States should encourage as well as suppress the suppression of all trusts and combinations, which have for their purpose the destruction of independent competition and the creation of monopolies in the necessities of the people.

We denounce as un-American and unchristian the declaration of the Republican convention of this State in favor of free coinage of silver, coupled, as it is, with an endorsement of the Republican party, the renominated silver in 1873, which at every opportunity during the past twenty years has been the willing tool of the money jugglers, in whose interests the money of the country has been contracted and the nation impoverished.

We favor the retirement of all gold coins and paper currency below the denomination of \$10 in order to restore silver to its use as a circulating medium. We also favor the reopening of both gold and silver without discrimination, on such a basis as will maintain their parity, thus giving both metals such recognition as justice cast its entire voice against silver.

We favor the creation of a National Irrigation Commission. We endorse and urge the continuation of both national and State aid toward the systematic improvement of the rivers of the State and flood carrying channels and the establishment of comprehensive drainage and reclamation works, to the end that freights may be cheapened and the valley lands reclaimed and protected from inundation.

We unqualifiedly demand the absolute control by the people of every agency of commerce created or fostered by Government means. We pledge the support of the Democratic party to the people of Southern California in their efforts to secure a fair and equitable distribution of monopoly at San Pedro, which point has been twice recommended by the best engineers to the Government, and we denounce the officious interference of the Southern Pacific Company with the plans of the Government for effecting that end.

We demand that the Nicaragua canal be constructed as a national work, under the Government control, and declare that it is necessary for the commercial interests of the Pacific Coast, and will materially promote cheaper transportation and the development of new and more abundant sources of wealth and prosperity.

We favor the enactment and enforcement of legislation placing the mining industry upon a basis of permanent prosperity, and opposed to all unnecessary restraints upon the acquisition by our citizens of title to mineral lands. We favor national and State aid in the construction of such works as will promote hydraulic mining, and the reclamation of lands whenever it can be without material injury to vested rights.

We favor Congressional legislation to protect American seamen from oppression and maltreatment, and to preserve the independence and honor of the American sailor.

The Democratic party reaffirms its opposition to Chinese immigration and believes in and pledges itself to the strict enforcement of the exclusion laws passed by a Democratic Congress and first made effective by Democratic administration.

We favor a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. We are also in favor of such constitutional and other changes as may be necessary in order that Congress may assemble in a more convenient and practicable, and to the end that the will of the people as expressed at the polls may receive prompt and full legislative expression.

WHEREAS, As time for payment through the Government of the Pacific Railroad debts by the so-called Reilly funding bill or any other bill having a similar object shall expire on the 1st day of September, 1894, and the principal portion of discharging said debts and result only in conferring additional benefits upon the private owners of said roads, and whereas, the experience of the past has demonstrated the fact that the various State aid roads to discharge their just obligations, and whereas, every principle of justice and expediency demands that the mortgage bonds of said roads should be paid or foreclosed at maturity, therefore:

Resolved, That each and every one of our nominees for Congress shall immediately after his nomination subscribe to and deposit with the chairman of the State Central Committee a written pledge in the following words: "If elected to Congress I will oppose any attempt and vote against any bill to extend the time for payment to the Government of the Pacific Railroad debts, and I will favor any measure to foreclose at maturity the lien of the Government on these roads, and to have them sold by the Government and maintained as national highways for the benefit and in the interest of the people, and to enforce against the stockholders of said roads the collection of any judgment for delinquency that may result upon said foreclosure, and I will favor and vote for all legislation necessary to effect these ends."

WHEREAS, The State of California pays 80 per cent of the gross earnings of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the same amount of aggregate \$48,000,000 annually, therefore be it:

Resolved, That the charges for the transportation of freight in California by the Southern Pacific Railroad and its branches and its lines in California should be subjected to an average reduction of not less than 25 per cent, and we pledge our nominees for Railroad Commissioners to make this reduction so justly demanded by the people.

We also pledge our candidates for the Railroad Commission to reduce the number of freight classifications one-half, and that during their term of office they pursue their duties in freight matters unimpeded by the demands of any other business or avocation; and we further pledge them to initiate needed reforms in freight schedules and classifications without a formal complaint being filed.

WHEREAS, The last Legislature directed the State Board of Equalization to reassess the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, and their branches for seven years, during which they were delinquent in payment of taxes; and whereas, said Board of Equalization reassessed said railroads only about one-third of the assessments originally made, thereby reducing said taxes some \$2,000,000; and whereas, immediately thereafter said board elected twenty-three counties, through their official representatives, to appear and show cause why their assessments should not be increased; therefore:

We do most earnestly condemn the action of the four Republican members of said board, who by their vote carried through the measure, and applaud and approve the vote of R. H. Besmer, the only Democratic member of said board, cast against said reduction and in favor of right justice and duty to the people.

We recommend that the constitution be so amended that the State Board of Railroad Commissioners and members of the State Board of Equalization shall be elected by the State at large and not by districts.

We are in favor of wholesome laws for the preservation of food fishes along the coast of the State and in its harbors and rivers and the imposition of severe penalties upon the use of treacherous and wasteful methods of fishing and the pursuit of the business at unsuitable periods of time.

The Democratic party is, as it has ever been, opposed to all compulsory laws as contrary to the principles of free government, and favors the largest individual liberty of the citizen consistent with good government.

We regret the action of the Republican Governor in refusing his assent to a just and proper bill passed by the Legislature for the better protection of the dairying interests of California from unfair and unchristian competition with the non-pasture known as oleomargarine, and favor the enactment of a measure for the prevention of the sale of oleomargarine, similar to the act vetoed by Governor Markham.

We favor legislation authorizing the manufacture of fuel at the branch prison at Folsom, for sale to freight-shippers and other consumers at the cost of production.

WHEREAS, During the past four years cur-

tailment of expenses has been enforced upon all and the people demand a like economy in the administration of State affairs, we hereby denounce the present Republican State administration, which during the past four fiscal years has expended from the general fund alone \$3,300,000 in excess of the amount expended during the four fiscal years by the last Democratic State administration, and we hereby pledge our nominees that the State taxes will not exceed 40 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation of property, according to the assessed valuation of 1893.

We insist that the fostering care and support of the State shall ever be liberally extended to the operation of our admirable public school system. While we are the most rigid opponents in all public affairs, we do not sanction any parsimonious curtailment in the necessary expenses of the educational department of the State government. We favor the continuation of liberal appropriation of money for the support of the needy orphans of our State.

We favor the passage of a law by the next Legislature, regulating political primaries, compelling all parties that hold primaries to hold them at the same time and place, under the control of election officers appointed in the same manner as at the general election, and in the same manner as at the general election, and to do justice and right, who is now doing by the duties of Superior Judge of Merced County, who is my standard of the ideal Judge, Hon. J. K. Law of Merced.

Hayes said down and cheers which changed into roars of "no" when a Los Angeles delegate moved to nominate Jackson Temple by acclamation.

The nomination of Law was seconded by Gould of San Joaquin. Clark of Santa Barbara seconded the nomination of Alexander. He had, he said, known him there as District Attorney, and knew him to be a man who would do his duty.

Gillis of Siskiyou said he wanted to place in nomination one of the largest men in the State of California to the judiciary, whose sagacity and integrity was one of the proudest monuments of California to-day. "I rise," he cried, "to place in nomination for member of that body the name of James G. Murphy [cheers] of Del Norte. [Frantic cheers from the San Joaquin benches.] No man stands superior to James G. Murphy of Del Norte. [More cheers.] He came here in the early twilight of civilization and has made his own way in the world. Mr. Gillis reviewed the life of Judge Murphy and spoke of the marked abilities he had shown as a jurist. "He has often," he cried, "been called to preside over other courts of other counties. He is in the prime of life, and his mind is in a great measure and great in legal mind, and in touch with everything in the State."

[Frantic demonstration from San Joaquin.] Mitchell of Los Angeles, whose points of order had caused vexation of spirit to the irrefragable Brooks, now rose to make a little speech. He said the ground ought to be looked over and the forces evenly distributed. "The great fight," he said emphatically, "is that the Democratic party must scotch the wheels of that juggernaut that daily rolls over the fields of California, crushing out industry. You must have due deference to each part of the State. Every man in this convention will be glad to see the name of the State-Jackson Temple. For Associate Justice you should take a gentleman from the southern part of the State. We have among us one who has lived with us for a long time. He is a lawyer of ability and through some of his decisions have been reversed by the Supreme Court. I don't know that that is anything against him. [Laughter.] The Supreme Court has been known to reverse its own decisions. I second the nomination of Victor Montgomery of Orange. If you ask what is the first requisite for a Judge you will be told honesty. The second is still honesty and the third is honesty and a little more. Victor Montgomery is that kind of a man."

Byron Waters of San Bernardino seconded the nomination of Judge J. E. Murphy of Del Norte. He said he had been with him seventeen years ago in the Legislature. "I come from Georgia and he from Maine," he said, "and we were soon fast friends. I know that he is a well fitted as any gentleman that has been placed before the convention. Judge Murphy has occupied positions in every branch of the Government."

McDonald of San Francisco moved that Jackson Temple be nominated by acclamation, and the secretary cast the ballot. A call was made for all votes for Temple. Hayes of San Francisco moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-day.

The opposition to the nomination of Temple by acclamation cast a chill of surprise everywhere. It was totally unexpected. Veterans said the Judge never would accept the nomination under the conditions. The motion to adjourn was handed down when Hayes rose to explain that if roll was called it would take two hours and they would have to get out of the theater at 6 o'clock. The motion was put by the chairman and an almost unanimous vote convinced Mr. Hayes that he was badly in the minority. A general demand arose from all sides for roll call, and after the roll had been called, some kind of order the secretary proceeded to call the roll of counties and in some cases delegates. As the roll progressed it soon became evident that Temple had the nomination by an immense vote. Murphy was a good second. When the roll of Los Angeles County had been called the vote stood: Temple, 163; Alexander, 24; Law, 51; Alexander, 14. The addition of Napa's delegates gave Temple 207, while Murphy had drawn up to 108. Sacramento's division of her nineteen delegates made it stand: Temple 248, Murphy 136, Montgomery 83, Law 86, Alexander 35. The local vote was called off generally by the delegates, though at times delegates were polled.

Some funny things happened during this proceeding. James F. Creagan of the Thirtieth District had given his proxy to Jere Burke, the School Director. The vote was delivered Temple 10, Murphy 10. Burke got up and called for the poll. Then the chairman read a little note from Creagan stating that he had transferred his proxy from Burke to J. K. Lynch. That settled it. The vote stood and Burke sat down. The chairman of the Thirty-second delivered the vote as six for Temple and Murphy and three for Temple and Law. A laugh went round the house. It was at length straightened out to mean: Temple 9, Murphy 6 and Law 3.

The Thirty-fourth vote was presented as 10 for Temple and 10 for Jackson. After the laugh had subsided it was corrected to ten for Murphy instead of Jackson. When Santa Clara's vote was polled Temple had 436, Murphy 286, Montgomery 109, Law 181 and Alexander 52. By the time Tehama was reached fifty-three votes of Murphy brought his strength up to 328. It was necessary, to nominate, 322, so his friends through the house began to cheer at every additional vote cast for the big man from Del Norte. Ventura raised his vote to 328 and Yolo did the business by throwing five votes for Murphy and making his total 333. Wild cheers greeted this result.

When roll call was concluded the official result was announced as follows: Temple, 337 votes; Murphy, 347 votes; Law, 247 votes; Montgomery, 125 votes; Alexander, 54 votes.

The count kept by The Call staff showed Temple with 330 and Murphy with 322. The results of the other tal-

led with the official report. The vote by counties and totals is as follows:

Table with columns for Counties, Murphy, Alexander, Law, and Montgomery. Lists counties like Alameda, Alameda, Alameda, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

Great cheering followed the announcement of the vote. "It is necessary to nominate," cried Chairman Del Valle, "and I announce here the nomination of Judge Jackson Temple and Judge James E. Murphy."

The convention then adjourned until this morning, and in a few moments the theater was emptied.

GEARY RENOMINATED. Delegates Assembled to Denounce, Yet Honored Him.

Perhaps the hottest bait attending the meeting of the Democratic State convention took place last night in Pythian Hall, when the adherents of Congressman Geary and Senator Gesford of Napa assembled to fight out the question of supremacy in the First Congressional District.

It was not only a question of supremacy, but a contest in which the reputation of forgiveness of the Congressman who had dared to vote against the pet tariff of the Democratic party while representing a constituency of Democrats at Washington. Mr. Geary had been denounced by the people who had elected him, and last night he was again denounced by the delegates to the convention.

John Buckingham of Mendocino, chairman of the meeting to order and W. F. Cowan of Santa Rosa was chosen chairman and E. N. Tassett of Tehama secretary. The roll call was dispensed with. H. B. Gillis of Siskiyou placed in nomination Thomas J. Geary of Sonoma. Gillis spoke very highly of the Congressman, saying that no more could be said for his constituency. It had been said that Geary was a lucky man. If that were so the speaker thought it only a greater reason for supporting him. He believed in staying with a man as long as his luck was with him. Geary had made a reputation in Washington. He had had experience and was better equipped for the efficient discharge of the duties of the office than a new man would be. Gillis' eulogistic speech was followed by mild applause from a half-dozen delegates. The nomination of Geary was seconded by B. B. Jackson of Siskiyou.

Denis Spencer nominated Senator H. C. Gesford of Napa. He referred to the fact that Geary had been intrusted with responsible duties by the people, and had always proved himself worthy of the trust. He was a young man in every way entitled to aspire to the exalted position which the convention was about to bestow upon some one. "Nominate him," declared Spencer, "and he will not prove unworthy of the duties of the office that the national platform of his party. He is a man who of all others does not believe that he is individually above the Democratic party."

Spencer's thrust at Geary occasioned great applause, and the shouts of the delegates showed that Gesford had great popularity in the county. Shanahan of Siskiyou seconded the nomination of Geary. He recited Gesford's record in the Legislature. He had shown himself able, had pushed through the Legislature valuable anti-railroad laws. Shanahan, referring to Geary, said it was to be deplored that it was possible that a man could be placed in nomination by a Democratic convention who had such a record in the Legislature. He said that he could not vote for the Wilson bill. He said that it would be impossible for Democrats to work for a man who had been denounced by his constituents as a traitor. "What are we here for?" he said. "It is to sell yourself for a few paltry dollars, when elected to a Federal office-holder?" He spoke of an appropriation for the dredging of Humboldt Bay, which Geary had been instrumental in securing, and declared that the hope of services of this kind from office-holders could never influence him when called upon to do Democracy's bidding.

Geary had repudiated his party, and he could not see how he or any one else could go forth and make a canvass for such a man on a Democratic platform. Shanahan read resolutions passed by the people in Siskiyou denouncing Geary as a traitor to his party. He did not stint himself in his denunciation, and he grew hotter with his invective.

Ex-Congressman Clunie, who held a proxy, came to the defense of Geary. He admitted all that had been said in favor of Gesford, but he declared that Geary had never done anything that was un-Democratic except in voting against the Wilson bill. Men of prominence in political life often disagreed on questions of great importance such as the tariff bill. Clunie said that he was sitting at Geary's side when Geary voted against that measure. He remarked to the Congressman that he had made a mistake, and Geary replied that he could not help it; he could not vote for any schedule that was not fair to all. "They were not fair," declared Clunie. "These

schedules were not fair to the people of California, and Geary, in his enthusiasm for all that affected the interests of the people, had made a mistake. All that the Democracy could say to Geary was, 'you have been a bad boy, and you have done wrong.' He declared Geary was far above the average Congressman. 'Stand by him,' he said. 'Spunk him, if you please, but don't strike him down.' Clunie closed with an impassioned appeal for the leniency of the constituents of Geary, and even the Gesford men joined in tumultuous applause of his particularly eloquent speech in behalf of his friend.

A number of other speeches were made, and then a delegate suggested that the candidates be invited to address the convention. The other delegates had had a surfeit of eloquence and called loudly for the question. This matter was debated for half an hour, and a wrangle over it was finally stopped by Denis Spencer, who declared that Mr. Geary should not be compelled to appear before the commission to be catechized. His record was known, and no explanation that Geary could offer could enlighten any man in the hall. "Let the candidates stay out of this meeting," he said. "We all know what we are here for, and I don't think we need go into a trial of either of the candidates." A ballot was then taken, and Geary was renominated by a vote of 69 to 29. And it was Tom Clunie's speech that did it.

The following is the county vote:

Table showing county vote for Geary and Gesford. Lists counties like Del Norte, Humboldt, Siskiyou, etc., with vote counts for each candidate.

SEAWELL WON AT LAST. Declared the Nominee of the Eighth Senatorial Convention.

A night's deliberation convinced Glenn County's representatives in the Eighth Senatorial District convention that further dilatory tactics would not have the effect of defeating J. H. Seawell for the State Senate. Wednesday night the convention balloted for several hours, Seawell of Mendocino always receiving that county's 11 votes and John Boggs getting Colusa's for Boggs, and two others persisted in voting for persons in the race in order to prevent Seawell's nomination.

Yesterday morning the convention re-assembled, and the two recalcitrant Glenn County delegates, Pullman and Knight, cast their ballots for Seawell, thus giving him 13 votes and a majority. He was then declared the nominee.

STANTON AND HINTON. An Effort to Take Their Fight to the Convention.

The contest over the nomination for Railroad Commissioner in this district was rendered more interesting yesterday by the statement frequently heard at the Baldwin that the matter would be carried to the general association. This is a movement of the Hinton side, and is opposed by the friends of the opponent, Dr. Stanton.

The San Francisco delegation and the delegates from Marin and San Mateo, composing the convention, were to have met last night to make the nomination. The meeting was announced in the State convention, but during the afternoon Garrett McEnerney, as chairman of the San Francisco delegation, announced that there would be no meeting, and that he was received as confirmation that an effort is being made to put off the selection of a Railroad Commissioner and if possible make the general convention decide whether Supervisor Stanton shall receive the nomination. Stanton is opposed to the move, and said yesterday that he did not see what right the district convention had to take any such step. He thought the district had a right to name its own candidate, and that it would resent any effort to take that right away from it, unless it should be shown that for any reason it could not transact its business.

Dr. Stanton said that he had no right to make against the nomination of Hinton, provided, of course, that he could not be nominated himself. All the bitterness of the contest had been occasioned, he said, by Max Popper's interference and charges. "I don't believe," said Stanton, "that any man could ever have made a fight of this kind. He is a good man, and if nominated I shall support him, but Max Popper cannot run me out of the party by the tactics he is pursuing. I am too well known to be accused of the things he has said, and see no reason for thinking that the other side has any advantage over us as yet."

Stanton's friends are rallying around him, and both sides are working hard for the nomination.

AMONG THE CANDIDATES. Several New Aspirants for Office in the Field.

Felix Dunn of Sacramento is announced as a candidate for State Controller. He is a brother of ex-State Controller John P. Dunn, and was the latter's chief deputy while John P. was in office. It is urged that his experience and ability qualify him for the place and that he will make a strong run against Colgan, the Republican nominee.

H. M. Larue, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor, is now out for Railroad Commissioner. He was considered one of the possibilities for Colgan's place in the gubernatorial fight, and his friends said yesterday that as there was small chance for his success in that race they had decided to secure for him the nomination for the commission.

He declares he will have a good show against Beckman, who is running on the Republican ticket.

The country will probably bring out a candidate for State Printer. At present there are three candidates—Benoit, Curry and Ward. They are all San Francisco men and the cry is being raised that the country should be given a show. As yet no man has been mentioned from the interior, but it is probable that one will be forthcoming to-day.

Congressman Geary arrived yesterday from Washington to look after his chances for renomination by the First Congressional District convention. He reached the city just in time for Senator Gesford of Napa had been making a vigorous fight for the honor.

Marion C. Smythe, principal of the Hollister public school, is out for the nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction. He is said to be a man of experience in educational matters, and as there are no very strong aspirants in the field his friends think that he stands a good chance for the nomination.

Marion C. Smythe was at the Baldwin yesterday looking after his interests in connection with the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. He is the law partner of Chairman Del Valle, and is well known in the south. A. F. Jones of Butte has been out for this nomination for some time, but it is thought that he will have a

serious opponent now that the latter is on the ground.

SPENCER ENTERS THE LIST. He Will Be a Candidate for Nomination for Governor.

Increased interest was shown in the claims of the contesting aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination last night. Budd's supporters were very sanguine. The nomination of Judge Murphy for the Supreme bench, they claimed, was a blow to the chances of Murphy of San Jose for the governorship. The Budd faction claim 200 votes on the first ballot outside of San Francisco and enough votes from this city to make sure of his nomination. The Fitzgerald faction of the Alameda delegation is with Budd.

Murphy's friends claim 300 votes. Garrett McEnerney and Sam Rucker say that he has lost no strength and assert that his nomination is assured.

Maguire's supporters were more confident last night than at any time since his nomination was proposed.

Ostrom still declares himself in the race. His nomination will be made by Byron Waters of San Bernardino and seconded by J. W. Snowball of Yolo.

Frank Nicholl of San Joaquin will place Budd in nomination and W. W. Foote will second it.

William Matthews will make the speech nominating Murphy and will have James Coleman as his second.

Gavin McNab will present Maguire's name to the convention and Robert Ferral will second the nomination.

The only faction which has come out with an open detailed estimate of the strength of the various candidates is that which supports Maguire. Gavin McNab gave the following estimate by counties last evening:

San Benito, shak; Santa Cruz for Murphy, but ready to split on the second ballot, with a show for Maguire; Ventura, split between Murphy and Budd; Monterey, first and second ballots for Murphy; Santa Barbara, Budd; Los Angeles, split, with a majority against Murphy; will vote for Budd and Maguire; San Diego, split between Murphy and Maguire; San Bernardino, divided between Murphy and Maguire; Orange, for Budd and Murphy; Riverside, for Murphy; Kern, split between Budd and Murphy; Fresno and Tulare, for Budd; Madera, for Murphy on the first ballot and Maguire on the second; Merced, Tuolumne and Mariposa, for Budd; Stanislaus, for Budd, with Maguire as second choice; San Joaquin, Coliaveras, Amador and El Dorado, for Budd; Sierra and Nevada, for Maguire, with Budd as second choice; Butte divided between Budd and Murphy; Colusa and Glenn for Budd; Placer second ballot for Budd; Mendocino, for Maguire; Lake and most of Sonoma for Maguire; Marin for Budd first and Maguire second; Contra Costa for Budd; Napa and Solano for Denis Spencer, with a possible reversion to Maguire; Alameda, sixteen votes for Budd and the remainder for Murphy; San Francisco, Fourth Congressional District for Maguire; San Francisco, First Congressional District, scattered badly; Sacramento divided between Maguire and Budd; Mono for Maguire; Inyo for Budd; San Luis Obispo, Murphy; Lassen, divided between Maguire and Budd; Modoc, not decided; Alpine, with its single vote for Budd; Butte, for Maguire.

It is claimed that the Fourth Congressional District will go solid for Maguire. This is made up of the Assembly districts from the Twenty-eighth to Thirty-fifth, inclusive. It is urged that after this solid vote is cast, the delegates from the other San Francisco districts, which follow in the roll call, will hesitate about breaking the pledge to support Maguire.

A new candidate loomed up last evening in the person of Denis Spencer of Napa. Mr. Spencer says his name will only go before the convention in the event that the earlier ballots prove fruitless of a nomination. His friends claim on the first ballot the counties of Napa, Solano, Tehama, Mono, Sonoma, part of Alameda, one-half of Sacramento and some votes in San Francisco.

An attempt was again made last evening to induce W. W. Foote to allow his name to go before the convention, and there was also talk of placing H. M. Larue of Sacramento in nomination.

Opponents of Murphy declare that there are new efforts of his supporters to concentrate their strength upon some available man.

E. T. Mills, vice-president of the old Manhattan Club, is out for the nomination of Secretary of State.

J. C. Kuddick is a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Rudolph Herold is mentioned as a dark horse who may enter against Stanton and Hinton for Railroad Commissioner.

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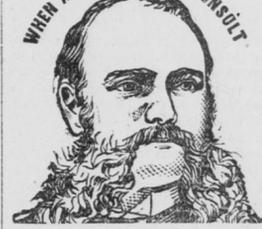
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