THE MORNING CALL

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F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By the Keser Furniture Co., at 773 and 775 Market st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2, 1894.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Monday.

San Francisco and vicinity—Fair; nearly stationary temperature; brisk westerly winds.

W. H. HAMMON, Local Forecast Official.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Moon's Phases.
						1	September 6. First Quarter.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	September 14. Full Moon.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	September 22. Last Quarter.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	September 28. New Moon.
30							

The Morning Call.

MONDAY....................SEPTEMBER 3, 1894

NOTICE!

Any of our patrons who fail to find THE MORNING CALL for sale by trainboys will confer a favor by notifying this office of the fact, naming the date and train.

VISITORS TO COUNTRY RESORTS.

City subscribers to THE CALL visiting the country during the summer months can have their paper sent to them for any period desired—one week or longer.

Orders can be given to the carrier or to either the Branch Office, 710 Market street, or Business Office, 525 Montgomery street.

TALES OUT OF SCHOOL.

The Max Popper confession has thrown legitimate politics into the shade. The astounding thing about it is that the author of the confession should still consider himself eligible to lead the Democratic party in San Francisco. He does not seem to be aware that politicians of his stamp are often overtaken by periods of seclusion. The *Examiner* is trying to let a little light into Mr. Popper's mind after the practice of oculists when they allow their convalescing patients to renew their acquaintance with the physical world. This is the *Examiner's* view:

The most remarkable thing about this disclosure is not the revelation of Mr. Popper's moral delinquencies, but his apparent inability to realize that he has been doing anything wrong.

In this way Mr. Popper is being gently led into a light he never knew. He knew, doubtless, that some things are unlawful, that other things, not unlawful, are disreputable, that the sin of sins is being found out, but he probably never realized that there was harm in doing anything that could be kept from the knowledge of men. With himself as an object lesson he will acquire knowledge of this kind rapidly.

Without any desire to let Mr. Popper down easily, or to excuse him on the ground that he had illustrious examples, we refer the class in civic ethics, which Mr. Popper has just joined, to an article in Sunday's CALL, in the fifth column of the fourteenth page, entitled "Levying Blackmail." The article is a condensation of one from the *Century Magazine*, written by Joseph B. Bishop, in which details of affairs are given which differ from the one Mr. Popper admits having been engaged in only in magnitude. When the directors of a powerful and wealthy corporation are called together to consider an invitation to pay $15,000 to secure being let alone by the party asking for the donation, and when the president advises the investment on the ground that similar investments had paid in the past, Mr. Popper may reason with himself that he is not different from other men in his line of business. The name of the corporation Mr. Bishop referred to and the president who ordered the "investment" were withheld, possibly because it did no tseem just to Mr. Bishop to hold any one corporation up as a chief sinner in a field where the sheep were all about equally black. But it appears that there are other men than Mr. Popper working other cities than San Francisco who possess Mr. Popper's inability to realize that in bribing officials there is any real wrong. That, as our contemporary says, is the most remarkable feature of the tales now being told out of school.

LEADS TO FREE TRADE.

Mr. Franklin MacVeagh is the Democratic candidate for United States Senator in Illinois. In his opening campaign speech on Saturday evening Mr. MacVeagh claimed nomination by convention as the Democratic plan. He probably thought that the action of the Illinois State Convention would necessarily be accepted as binding upon other States. Mr. MacVeagh had not got far into his speech when the Democratic tendency to blunder overcame him. At a time when men of all parties are asking for a respite from tariff agitation, MacVeagh declared that the present tariff was only one step in the progress toward absolute free trade. The work is to be taken up by the next Congress, providing, of course, that the Democrats control both houses of Congress.

MacVeagh will probably be sat upon in November. Illinois has now all the tariff reform of the Cleveland variety she wants. What her people want now is a chance to recover some of the millions they have lost since a free-trade President was inaugurated. What Mr. MacVeagh said in respect to silver is neither flesh, fish nor fowl. He does not like the single gold standard; he dislikes even more the single silver standard, and he does not see any way to reach the double standard. Precisely what Mr. MacVeagh wants done with silver does not much matter, as the chances are that he will not be in a position to exercise much influence one way or the other.

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

The New York *Sun* has made some statements in respect to California fruit which will astonish people in both continents. But Californians who can take a broad view of things know that these statements are true. There are varieties of California fruit which cannot be approached by any known fruit-growing district in the world. When Mr. Dana said that London would consume all the fruit California could supply in good condition he spoke with more knowledge of London than of California. The people on this side know that as yet we have only been experimenting in fruit culture. The acres now in bearing are but a dot on the earth's surface compared to the acres yet waiting the plow. It will be admitted, though, that the pioneer in the industry has sometimes had a thorny path to travel. With abundant crops of a quality that surpassed expectations he has found it difficult to get money enough for his fruit to pay his expenses. The Fresno raisin-grower, for example, who can do no better than to sell his product at 5 cents a pound is apt to conclude that there is not much money in the industry for him. But when he looks at prices current in Eastern papers and finds that the consumers of these raisins paid from 30 to 35 cents a pound for them he perceives that there is a fine opening for him when the business of shipping fruit is reduced to business principles. In time the Eastern consumer will get his raisins for 15 to 20 cents a pound and the California raisin-grower will get pretty nearly one-half for his product on the ground. The London shipment shows what may be done when we have mastered the business of packing and transporting. The middleman will be as well off, with smaller profits, when the business is systematized and the danger of loss practically eliminated. There are 65,000,000 possible consumers in the United States, of whom we have reached as yet but 5,000,000 or thereabouts. How many consumers we may find in Europe will depend partly upon the quality of the fruit we send and partly upon the cost of getting fruit to them.

OUR AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS.

Agricultural fairs have already been held in one or two of the largest agricultural districts of the State. The Sonoma district leads off as usual. The Golden Gate Fair attracted little attention this year beyond the racetrack. In a few days the State Fair will open at Sacramento. This will be the most important agricultural demonstration in the State for the present year. There will be a succession of county and district fairs extending over a period of nearly two months. These fairs have always represented some of the most important phases of agriculture in California.

The Midwinter Fair made the most extensive citrus exhibition that had ever been made either here or in any part of the country. That cannot be duplicated at the State and district fairs. A greater citrus crop is ripening than has ever matured here in any former year. The deciduous fruit crops are also larger than were ever known before. In a season of business depression California comes to the front with her agricultural products. There has been no failure of any staple product. The wheat crop is not as large as in some former years, but if the present low prices are to prevail it is quite large enough. The corn crop of the present year for the whole country will according to recent estimates be short of the average product by at least 500,000,000 bushels. Some of the estimates increase this shortage.

This apparent shortage of a leading grain product has not materially stiffened the price of wheat, although it has increased somewhat the market quotations for corn. There has been a fair demand for flour for exportation to Asiatic ports consequent upon the war. The harbor is now dotted with ships coming from foreign ports, many of which will be seeking wheat charters. An increase of even 25 per cent in the price of wheat here would brighten the agricultural outlook of the State materially. For the first time in more than a quarter of a century corn has been quoted in the Eastern markets at a higher price per bushel than wheat. This is due to the supposed falling off of the corn crop to the extent of as many bushels as are represented by the entire wheat crop of the country.

It is claimed that the best shipping flour in the world is now made in California. There has been no notable addition to the number of the flouring-mills of California, and more of them are idle than ever before at this season, for the reason that a trust is now controlling the manufacture of flour. If there is to be a quickened export market for flour the wheat-growers ought to share in the benefits. Just now the advantages appear to be all on the side of the milling men.

Corn sold at one time in the Chicago market at 16 cents per bushel above former rates, and held for some time thereafter an advance of 10 cents per bushel. These circumstances have, at least, a remote bearing upon the prospective price of wheat in this State. They are canvassed with interest just now by leading agriculturists here. They will furnish matter for discussion when the producers gather in force at the State and district fairs. California has to do this year with the question of abundance and low prices. It has never been more difficult to turn the produce at the farm into ready money with a margin of profit.

The beet-sugar interests that now represent in manufactures something more than $2,000,000 get a backset from the new tariff. If the mills are operated after this year, farmers who have found in some of the rich valleys the growing of beets one of the best paying crops will probably suffer a reduction in price from half a dollar to a dollar a ton. When these untoward circumstances are noted, it is still true that the agricultural situation in California is about as good as in most of the States. It is far better than in those Western States which have suffered the immense shrinkage of the corn crop. The real embarrassment here is rather the abundance than the shortness of crops. A feast is always better than a famine.

ALL THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR.

A correspondent of the Traffic Association tells how the Southern Pacific Company applies to San Joaquin Valley the rule of charging all the traffic will bear. Says this correspondent:

On ordinary freight we have been paying $15 per ton—more than 7 cents per ton per mile—over an almost dead-level road, over which a 400-ton train can be run for the whole 207 miles for not over $75.

Two carloads of sugar leave San Francisco in the same train. One drops off here (Fresno), after being drawn 207 miles over a dead-level route on which no flood or storm ever did $100 damage, and that carload pays 75 cents per 100 pounds freight.

The other car goes on to Kansas City, at least 2400 miles, over the 116-foot grades of the Tehachapi, 4000 feet up in the air and 7000 to 8000 feet high over another range, and at the end of the route (Kansas City) pays only 65 cents per 100 pounds freight!

Seven cents a mile per ton over a route that does considerable business is a form of robbery. No imaginable condition of things can justify it. The company charges what experience has taught them they can collect on the same principle as the train-robber who does his work with his gun—stops one train and lets another pass. He stops the one he thinks he can handle and lets the one pass that might get the best of him. The people of this State have often expressed sympathy for the coffee-growers of the Central American States who have been waited upon by Government agents and requested to loan the Government a sum nearly equal to the value of a year's crop. The Central American method is rude and is severely condemned in countries where the fine art of taxation has been studied in all its phases. In the United States the shotgun method is out of date. We can get more out of our victims at less risk to life and limb. The Southern Pacific has got such a hold upon our industries that nothing but a complete competing system can break it. When a railroad from San Francisco to Fresno will lay freight down in Fresno at 1 cent per ton per mile the Southern Pacific will not charge 7 cents.

THE PRESS ON CRIME.

The *Kolnische Zeitung*, one of the ablest papers in Europe, takes the French journals to task for publishing the details of the life of Carnot's murderer, together with his insolent and cynical answers on his trial, on the ground that such publications will spur wrong-headed readers to new crimes. The point is well taken. The world is full of weak-minded youths, many of whom have vicious inclinations. The perusal of the lives and speeches of great villains inspires these youths with a desire to follow the example set before them and to make themselves famous or infamous by some startling deed. The desire for notoriety is one of the most powerful impulses in vain natures. There is no limit to the progeny of Herostratus.

It was in order to restrain the "enterprise" of the French papers that the new anti-anarchist law was enacted, and it is surprising that it has not been invoked to give a lesson to the journals which devoted so much space to the sayings and doings of Cesario. That may come later. There is no question but the notoriety the press gave him is calculated to generate imitators, just as the dime novels in this country created a spawn of thieves. What these anarchists seek is to obtain the crown of martyrdom by the use of the dagger and the bomb. Their malady is vainglory. If among the pestilential class from which they spring it were clearly understood that they would be consigned to an obscure doom, and that their names would not figure prominently in the papers, they would not be so ready to court infamy. So much was made plain in this country by the trial of Guiteau.

One or two American newspapers, commenting on the new French law against anarchists, have observed that it is an infringement of the natural liberty of the press, and that such a law would not be tolerated, if it were constitutional, in this country. That is not so certain. In the State of New York the recent law substituting electrocution for hanging provided that the press should not publish accounts of executions. That was going too far, and the New York papers set the law at defiance without molestation by the District Attorney. But by common consent they deferred to the spirit of the law by minimizing their reports of executions and by omitting details which might have a tendency to raise the criminal to the heroic level. That was what the authors of the law aimed at.

It is to be hoped that the American press will of their own accord anticipate a modification of the law governing newspapers by meeting the requirements of modern civilization. Nothing is gained by the publication of elaborate reports of crime. Biographies and portraits of criminals, with accounts of their manner of living and reports of the lying excuses which they make for their crime, serve no useful purpose at all. They pander to a morbid taste, and while they inspire disgust for miscreants in well-balanced minds, they are apt to inspire admiration for them in minds which are less robust. This truism is far more generally understood than it used to be, and it gains adherents daily. If conductors of public journals discern the drift of public opinion and adjust their sheets accordingly, the law under which we live will answer all necessary purposes. But if, for the sake of creating a sensation among the vulgar, they continue to devote so much space to the details of crime that these become the feature of the paper, the moral sense of the community will certainly sooner or later demand a revision of the law.

Those who have lived long enough to remember the newspapers of forty or fifty years ago contemplate with amazement the progress which the press has made since then. No daily newspaper of to-day would print the police court reports which were then a prominent feature in all leading journals. No paper in our time would publish the details of divorce cases such as the New York *Herald* and *Tribune* used to give in large print. None of our papers, claiming to be respectable, would admit to their columns the billingsgate which used in the old days to constitute the staple element of political controversy. These betterments were not brought about by laws. They grew out of an improved public taste. It is fair to hope that the improvement will go on.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

The youngest recipient of the Victoria Cross was Drummer M. Magner of the Thirty-third Foot, aged 14 years, who, with Private J. Bergin of the same corps, displayed great gallantry at the assault of Magdalla in the Abyssinian campaign, being the first to enter it after the gates had been blown open.

Russian papers say that Privy Councilor Witte, the Czar's Minister of Finance, is about to undertake a long journey to the various countries of Europe. Many rumors are in circulation regarding the motive of the trip, it being said, among other things, that he is to give up his portfolio.

Mrs. George W. Childs is at the Louella, Wayne, Pa. Meanwhile the drawings of her palatial mansion to be built at Washington are awaiting her final approval. The house will be a decided ornament to that city of splendid houses and magnificent thoroughfares.

A prominent figure in the English woman suffrage movement is Mrs. Fawcett, widow of Professor Henry Fawcett, who was at one time Postmaster-General under Gladstone.

Olga Frances Mary Hardincourt, superintendent of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, is a French woman, educated in an Austrian convent.

General Harrison has had his hair and whiskers so closely cropped that his intimate friends scarcely recognize him.

Justices Brewer, Brown and Shiras are Yale graduates.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A pamphlet in circulation at Kansas City asserts that the end of the world is at hand, and that the late railroad strike was the last sign of prophecy. But the old world will continue to do business at the old stand for some ages yet, probably, nor can we imagine that it ever will be capable of the brutality of shutting down in the very height and heat of the baseball season.—New York Sun.

The Pullman Company will make a stiff defense to the complaint of Attorney-General Moloney charging that liquor is sold on its cars. The charter of the company authorizes it to manufacture cars, and to sell them or to operate them, including providing for the comfort of passengers. The Attorney-General must have overlooked that clause in the charter.—Chicago Herald.

Hon. Levi P. Morton is now in his seventy-first year, and his enemies say "he is too old for Governor." But once upon a time New Yorkers elected General John A. Dix Governor of New York by 50,000 majority, and he was at the time 74 years old, and made a good Governor.—Inter Ocean.

Mr. Cleveland has defined the trusts in an epigram which bids fair to be as widely quoted as his famous "innocuous desuetude." He refers to them collectively as "the communism of pelf," in his letter on the tariff bill addressed to Mr. Catchings.—Chicago Times.

Parliament winds up this year almost simultaneously with a similar record of having muddled and stewed about as much and accomplished little more than our Congress. Government by the politicians is not improving the record this year.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Very few American capitalists are liable to undertake other paternalistic ventures like that in which Mr. Pullman indulged. The American laboring man will be left to build his own house in the future, and that is safer and better all around.—Galveston News.

Of course the royal baby had to occupy a prominent place in the Queen's speech proroguing Parliament. Babies usually insist upon making themselves heard, whether of royal parentage or not.—Omaha Bee.

Musical instruments, under the new tariff bill, are classed under "explosive substances." People living along routes traversed by trolley parties are inclined to believe there is no error in this.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Buck Kilgore has been defeated for renomination, and there are several other indications that the Texas Democrats are trying to do better than usual this year.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A bill that is allowed to become a law by default is as effective as one which is signed. Party perfidy is just the same in either case. Only a veto can change it.—New York Tribune.

When the Labor Commissioner slept soundly in the Pullman palace-car he did not dream that his pass meant anything but warm personal friendship.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Now that the armor-plate frauds are proved, does Attorney-General Olney propose to show that he loves Andrew Carnegie for the enemies he has made?—New York World.

The New York World says that Anarchist Mowbray has sailed for home. Let the immigration inspectors see that he does not get back.—Indianapolis News.

The commission to inquire into the causes which led to the great strike is listening to a vast amount of contradictory testimony at Chicago.—Boston Herald.

This country can rise high enough in a social and trade way by its own methods. We don't need the anarchist to try and blow it up.—Philadelphia Times.

An inspiring figure of the dissolving view of tariff legislation is the bearded Peffer mourning over the grave of his dead-beat sugar bounty.—St. Louis Republic.

There is a new drink in town. It is called "the tariff bill cocktail." Whiskey and sugar are the principal ingredients.—Detroit Journal.

Mr. Cleveland does not seem to care a button for the Democratic party. The country is with him on that point.—New York Recorder.

TO MAKE YOU SMILE.

Young Tutter—I've just bought a new horse, Miss Clara, and I would like to take you out for a drive.

Miss Pinkerly—I hope he is not too spirited. You know, Mr. Tutter, I am dreadfully timid.

Young Tutter—Oh, no. I assure you he isn't. He gives me no trouble at all.

Miss Pinkerly (anxiously)—Is he so gentle that you can drive him with one hand?

Mr. Younger (meeting Miss Winters in the street)—Why, how do you do?

Miss Winters (trying to cut him)—You have evidently made a mistake, sir!

Mr. Younger—I beg a thousand pardons, I mistook you for your mother.

Fred—I didn't mind old Taylor's discharging me so much as I did the insult he subsequently offered me.

Frank—What was that?

Fred—He advertised for a boy to fill my place.

Jasper—They say, "The fool and his money are soon parted."

Jumpuppe—That's all right. What beats me is why the deuce they should be together to begin with.

Charlotte—Oh, how slippery these rocks are. Take a good hold of my arm, John, and if I slip hold on like grim death; but if you slip, for goodness sake let go!

Shocked father—Henry, take them fingers out of th' dish. Why can't ye set up an' eat with yer knife like ye see me do?

IN THE DRYDOCK.

What Is Being Done at the Navy-Yard.

The Flagship Philadelphia on the Blocks—The Thetis Is Almost Ready for Sea.

The flagship Philadelphia is in the drydock, having gone in Thursday afternoon. While she takes up the dock pretty well, yet there is considerable room to spare. If another drydock should ever be built here it would not require to be much longer, but it will be policy to enlarge the width of the entrance. A number of painters have been taken on for the purpose of painting her hull just as soon as she is cleaned of marine growth, which, by the way, was not quite as bad as had been anticipated. The final survey reports have not yet been completed as to the amount of repairs that are required to her boilers and machinery. She is a fine-looking and apparently well-built ship, but whether it is prejudice or not all here seem to agree that the Philadelphia does not compare in good workmanship to that of the Charleston or San Francisco, built at the Union Iron Works. But few of her crew have been on the coast before, but so far they seem to enjoy the climate very well, though many speak as though they would like to go back to Honolulu to enjoy the balmy air and free-and-easy ways of the people.

The Charleston left the navy-yard Sunday a week ago, bound for Asia. The ship was given a good "send-off" by the crews of all the ships in port cheering and raising their hats and by playing of the band from on board the flagship. It is not expected the cruiser will be seen in these waters for some time to come.

The Thetis is lying up along the wharf about ready for sea. She is a little short of men, but if she is ordered out it will not take a great while to fill the vacancies.

The Marion is fast nearing completion. All of the work is being closed up, and when she is pronounced ready for sea she will be in as good condition as any of the wooden ships afloat.

The Hartford is about being hauled into the wharf for the purpose of getting things ready to commence work, which will not be done with a rush, as the orders are only to go ahead with her as time will permit.

The force has been largely increased of late among all classes on the list. Some have been so uncharitable as to say that it is all on account of an election for a Congressman to be held in this district, although it was predicted months ago, at the time the Hartford was hauled back into the stream, that she would again touch the wharf about this time, also that there would be a large force of men at work by September. Our people are happy in the thought that there is so much on hand and ahead to do.

The Boston employs a great many men, and will for some time to come. Her decks are being renewed and the boilers and engines are receiving a thorough overhauling. She, too, like the Marion, when finished will be as good as new.

There has been some talk that the Swatara will be fitted up for a training-ship, but this has so often been said that it is hardly safe to venture a prediction again. At all events she is not of much account lying up in Rotten Row, and it would be money in the Government's pocket to have her fixed up.

Speaking about money in pocket it would be a good plan to have the water front lighted up with a few number of lights. As it is there are about six or eight arc lights extending along a wharf frontage of some 3000 feet, and with the various buildings there are many densely black shadows cast. Two attempts have been made to rob the storehouse within the past few weeks, and had there been more light the sentries on guard would have had a better opportunity to see any boats pulling alongside the wharf and their occupants getting ashore. It would not take long to install the extra lights if the authorities at Washington would only order the work to be done.

The Monadnock has many men on board of her and all seem to be busy at one thing and another. Their work is meeting with the approval of the officers in charge of the work.

The board appointed to examine into the extent of the damage done to the deck of the caisson have recommended that it be replaced with a deck made of steel; also that it would be to the interests of the Government if an additional caisson could be built. This latter recommendation will probably be reported by the Secretary of the Navy to the next Congress and a recommendation made that money be appropriated. As it requires something like $60,000 for a new caisson, it is not at all likely that amount of money can be found available in the Yards and Docks Bureau, where the money would have to come from for this purpose. An extra caisson has been needed for years, and the authorities at Mare Island will be glad to have one.

It is not all likely that one of the new torpedo-boats will be built at our navy-yard, as it reported that the plans and specifications for the three will soon be ready to submit to contractors for estimates.

It is about time that some definite news was received regarding the steel tug to be built at the yard. It is badly needed, and if one had been here at the time the Bennington was lying outside the heads she could have been used to advantage and have saved considerable expense.

Vallejo, Sept. 1.

MOON BLINDNESS.

The Unhappy Experience of a Skipper on the High Seas.

Because Captain Bray was moonstruck and made totally blind the logwood-laden schooner Nettie Langdon, from Falmouth, Jamaica, for Philadelphia, has been compelled to put into Key West in distress, where she still remains.

The Langdon drifted about in a helpless condition for days after Captain Bray's sad plight, and finally drifted toward the Florida coast, where a pilot-boat was sighted, and Pilot James Sinclair was taken on board, and he navigated the vessel to Key West.

The unfortunate skipper's loss of eyesight is believed to have been caused by the reckless manner in which he spent his nights. Instead of sleeping in the cabin he invariably slept on deck in the moonlight. The rays of the moon totally destroyed the sight. In the tropics this occurrence is not rare, but it is seldom heard of so far north as the latitude of Jamaica. In Demerara many cases occur, especially when the moon is in its strongest phase.

As if this was not enough trouble for the blinded skipper, Pilot Sinclair brought a claim for salvage against the vessel for extraordinary services. Captain Bray was compelled to pay $350 before the vessel was able to clear.—Philadelphia Record.

Part twenty-seven of "Picturesque California" will be ready for distribution to "Call" subscribers to-day. It is devoted to the lumber interests of California and Washington.

Washington, D. C., has 487 police. Last year they made 26,669 arrests.

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.*

BUY glass of F. N. Woods & Co., 51 Firstst.*

SHOE brushes in sets at 510 Montgomery.*

SLIDE, Kelly, slide. Electric glass toboggan at Palace Baths, 715 Filbert street.*

PRICES reduced at Johnson's restaurant, 28 Montgomery st. Service and quality first class.*

J. F. CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON—This celebrated whisky for sale by all first-class druggists and grocers. Trademark—Star within a shield.*

MORE than 50,000 people read the "Pacific States Watchman"; 20,000 bona fide subscribers: largest legitimate circulation of any monthly west of the Rocky Mountains. A few first-class advertisements will be taken. Address WM. H. BARNES, St. Ann's building, San Francisco, Cal.

Northern Pacific Overland Route.

If you are anticipating a journey to the East don't fail to get our rates before buying elsewhere. T. K. Stateler, general agent, 638 Market street, S. F.*

It is estimated that the aggregate of our exports and imports during the last two years show a greater falling off than has ever occurred, unless it was during the first two years of the Civil War.

PERSONS who are afflicted with scrofula, salt rheum, boils and pimples, will find an absolute cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it's Hood's that cures.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while Teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the Gums, allays Pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the Bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœas whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

REMEMBER THIS!

PART

27

—OF—

"Picturesque California"

Will Be Ready for Distribution to Call Subscribers To-day.

It contains a fine article about the lumber industry of California and Washington and is full of beautiful pictures.

DON'T FAIL TO GET IT!

Cut a Coupon from THE CALL and you can secure this Great Premium for 10c, at
525 MONTGOMERY STREET,
710 MARKET STREET,
1010 BROADWAY, OAKLAND,
ANY INTERIOR AGENCY,
Or Free by Mail. Back numbers can be secured by subscribers.

☞ New Portfolios will be ready for distribution every Monday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUTRO RAILROAD!

5-Cent Fare from the Ferries to the Cliff House.

THE PEOPLE'S ROAD!

Capital Stock Divided into 40,000 Shares at $10 per Share.

ADOLPH SUTRO, President. WM. C. LITTLE, Secretary.
AMERICAN BANK AND TRUST CO., Treasurer.

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PROCLAMATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, August 4, 1894.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirtieth session, beginning on the second day of January, A. D. 1893, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the 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.
ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No 8

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

Section 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; *provided*, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State; *provided*, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upward at the time this amendment shall take effect."

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.
SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 14.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

Section 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; *provided, however*, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.
ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three-fourths (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

Section 12¾. Fruit and nut-bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.
ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 12

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this State, shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission and inheritance of all property other than real estate as native-born citizens; *provided*, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; *and provided further*, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.
SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of corporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.
SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

Section 9. A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purposes of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex-officio a member of the board. The Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; *provided*, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board, to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment contained therein, so as to equalize the assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; *provided*, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN.
SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 16.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

Section 1. All property in the State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; *provided*, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT.
ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 31

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven (7) of article nine (IX) of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogics of the University of California.

Section 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or caused to be compiled, and adopt, a uniform series of textbooks for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may cause such textbooks, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published, to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing, and distributing the same. The textbooks so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years; and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions.

AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE.
SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 20.

An Act to submit to the people of the State of California an amendment to section twenty-three of article four of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 23. The members of the Legislature shall receive, in full payment for their services, the sum of one thousand ($1000) dollars, and mileage not to exceed ten cents per mile, and for contingent expenses not to exceed twenty-five dollars, for each session, to be paid out of the public treasury. No increase in compensation or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected, and the pay of no attache shall be increased after he is elected or appointed.

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A.D. 1883, viz.:

"Section 1. Whenever the Legislature shall propose any amendment or amendments to the Constitution of this State, which amendment or amendments shall have been passed in the manner and form required by section one of article eighteen of the Constitution, and no other mode is provided by law for the submission of such amendment or amendments to the people for their approval, it shall be the duty of the Governor to advertise such proposed amendment or amendments in at least four newspapers of general circulation in this State, for three months next preceding the next general election. One of said newspapers must be published at the city of Sacramento and two at the city of San Francisco; and in issuing his proclamation for an election at which any amendment or amendments to the Constitution are to be voted upon, he shall include such amendment or amendments therein, and he shall designate them by numbers, in the order in which they have been proposed."

The said amendments are submitted to be separately voted upon by ballot by the qualified electors of the State, on

Tuesday, November 6th, A. D. 1894.

Each ballot used at such election must contain, printed thereon, the words:

Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Eight.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Fourteen.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Seven.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Twelve.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Seventeen.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Seven.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Sixteen.	Yes. / No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Thirty-one.	Yes. / No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Twenty.	Yes. / No.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, affixed at Sacramento, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.] H. H. MARKHAM, Governor.

Attest: E. G. WAITE, Secretary of State.

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