THE MORNING CALL

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F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Chas. Levy & Co., at 1135 Market st., at 10 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By Frank W. Butterfield, at 109 Scott st., at 11 o'clock.

HORSES.—By M. J. McBride, at 42 Sixth st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3, 1894.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Tuesday.

San Francisco and vicinity—Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature; brisk to high 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	September 14. Full Moon.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
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.

TUESDAY..................SEPTEMBER 4, 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.

POT-BOILING AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

The falling out between Buckley and Popper is likely to throw light on our municipal methods. It has always been supposed that of late years, in a majority of cases, many members of the Board of Supervisors and the Street Department were corrupt, but it has seldom been possible to prove the fact. Now Popper, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, states that he, Buckley and Joseph P. Kelly were partners in a street-sweeping contract, and that they paid Crimmins $650 a month for protection against the Republican Supervisors in carrying out their two years' contract. Popper says that it was an absolutely necessary business precaution. Joseph P. Kelly admits that he got the money from Popper and paid it over to Crimmins. Both he and Popper "supposed" that the money, or part of it, went to the Supervisors, but they had no absolute knowledge of the fact. Per contra, Martin Kelly of the firm of Crimmins & Kelly says that he never received $650 a month, or any other sum, from Joseph P. Kelly to protect Popper's street-sweeping contract. He did not know what Crimmins might have done. Phil Crimmins also denies positively that he received the money from Joseph P. Kelly. He did not know what Kelly might have done. C. W. Tabor, who was chairman of the Street Committee of the Supervisors at the time the contract was in force, declared that he "knew of no money having been paid." He knew that "some members of the board were after every cent they could get."

Chris Buckley, as might have been expected, was a perfect know-nothing in matters which involved corruption. He admitted that he was a partner of Popper in a street-sweeping contract which was obtained from a Democratic Board of Supervisors. He is quite sure that no money was paid for the contract. He knows nothing of any $650 per month having been paid to Crimmins as a bribe or blackmail. He is quite sure that Popper never mentioned the circumstance to him. He has not, however, received Popper's final accounts.

The public is now in a position to form a conjecture as to the truth. If Crimmins and Kelly are to be believed and Buckley's want of memory can be construed as corroborating them, then Popper invented the story of the $650 a month for the purpose of disgracing himself and suborned Joseph P. Kelly to support his invention by a false statement that he had been the intermediary through whom the money was conveyed to Crimmins. If, on the other hand, the plain stories of Popper and Kelly are true, then Crimmins and Kelly simply plead not guilty to a criminal charge and Buckley wriggles out by professing ignorance of what his partners did. The public will have no difficulty in deciding which of the alternatives carries probability on its face.

Popper's friends claim that Buckley's assault and the suit brought against him through A. J. Clunie, the attorney, are part and parcel of a bargain made long ago between Burns and Buckley whereby for adequate consideration Buckley agreed to help the Republican party in the municipal campaign. It is darkly whispered in confidential circles that between these two eminent bosses there has long been a treaty of blood brotherhood based on mutual admiration. But nothing is certain.

For the public at large the interesting point in the present controversy is that the official head of a political party confesses without compunction that he paid a monthly stipend by way of bribe to a political boss, and that a candidate for Congress confesses that he carried the money from one party to the other. That fact develops a degree of rottenness which can only be paralleled by the disclosures before the Wallace Grand Jury of two years ago.

START THE WORK.

The rumor factory of the Southern Pacific is hard at work to defeat the San Joaquin Valley Railroad. It is working in two ways. On the one hand, the prospect of a new road up the valley to be built by certain parties or interests that do not appear prominently in evidence is held up to deter the business men of San Francisco and the interior from going on with their enterprise. This dodge is several weeks old and has been mentioned before. Meantime nothing has occurred to warrant the belief that any such understanding is on foot. If it were necessary to bring forward arguments to show that the alleged road could not successfully compete with the merchants' line it would be very easy, but it would also be a waste of words. Nothing of the kind is projected, except in the imagination of Southern Pacific rumor-mongers.

On the other hand, the matter of Southern Pacific competition to crush out the new enterprise is now being industriously talked up. Of course the inspiration of such talk comes from the corner of Fourth and Townsend streets. It is calculated possibly to frighten some weak-kneed persons who have seen such tactics adopted in other cases. Now, however, the conditions promise to be very different. Competition in transportation between San Francisco and the valley will be a game that the new road can play better than its rival. In the first place it will be hampered by no load of debt and watered stock. It will have no unprofitable territory about its line. It will go into the contest like an athlete in the pink of condition. The merchants of San Francisco and the farmers of the San Joaquin Valley could put money in their pockets by running the road at a loss, so far as that item of railroading is concerned, for the sake of the reduction it will effect in the cost of transacting their business. Indeed, as an associating enterprise for the benefit of the public, backed by the sympathy of the people and dedicated by the terms of its organization to competition, the position of the new road will be impregnable against any assault of the Southern Pacific by means of a rate war. The monopoly has plenty of business sense when its own interests are at stake. Its managers will quickly understand that there will be nothing to gain in playing a cut-throat game under such conditions. If the valley road were a sell-out proposition they might try it, but that will be out of the question. The best answer to all such would-be disquieting rumors would be to go ahead and start the work.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

The Paris Tribunal of Arbitration on the Bering Sea dispute decided against any American exclusive rights in the seal fisheries, and as a consequence of that decision it was held that the American Government should compensate seal poachers for losses sustained by the exercise of such exclusive rights by the American Government. During four years, from 1886 to 1890, our Government claimed and exercised the right to prevent the destruction of seal herds, not only within the ordinary three-mile limit, but far out to sea. This policy was inaugurated during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and was followed by President Harrison. When the arbitration notion seized the latter administration, it was understood that if the American contention was not sustained the United States would have to pay for an unlawful exercise of power. The Paris Arbitration Commission went dead against every American position, complimenting the American counsel, however, upon the ability with which untenable positions had been defended. The State Department now finds itself with a bill of $500,000, which takes on the character of a debt of honor. We cannot quibble over an award obtained through a tribunal to the creation of which we were a party. We may know that we are asked to pay four times as much as the amount of damage sustained, but after losing the principle contended for we cannot well haggle over details. Seal slaughtering during the four years when the right to slaughter was disputed was more profitable to the parties engaged in it than old-fashioned piracy, but as the Paris Arbitration Commission declared it lawful we must pay for trying to break it up. If the American Government had had nerve enough when our Russian purchase had been first encroached upon to announce to the world that we proposed to defend our purchase, a very humiliating chapter in our history might have been spared future readers of American history.

ARMOR-PLATE FRAUDS.

We are glad to see so powerful a paper as the New York *Herald* taking up the question of the punishment of the guilty parties to the Carnegie armor-plate frauds. The *Herald* truly says that the frauds did not happen by accident. They were planned and executed; they were continued for many months; there must necessarily have been a good many men aware of what was going on. Still, when the discovery was made that certain plates were defective, thus creating a possibility that all might be, the head of the company called on President Cleveland and persuaded him to remit half the fine the Navy Department had imposed. Probably Mr. Cleveland did not comprehend at the time the extent or nature of the crime Carnegie was nominally responsible for. At any rate he did not seem to like to be hard on so important a man who had just begun to comprehend the beauties of free trade; and so, instead of causing Carnegie to be held to answer while further investigations were being made, he allowed Carnegie to name the sum he thought the Government entitled to demand. One of the worst acts Carnegie ever did was to skip immediately across the Atlantic. The cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, had just appeared in the sky. Probably Carnegie did not think the cloud would amount to much, but he is a cautious man and he made haste to get in out of the rain. Whether or not Carnegie had planned to sink the new American navy will never be known. There does not seem any adequate motive for the crime. The reputation of the company is ruined and it is not conceivable how it can be restored. Carnegie, however, is safe in England and has his millions with him. Even if his guilt should be established it is not believed that the alleged crime is extraditable.

HOW THE COUNTRY WAS SAVED.

A Washington correspondent tells how the President and Secretary Gresham kept the Government from being drawn into an entangling alliance with Great Britain to take possession of the treaty ports of China. The British Minister urged that British commerce, and consequently Christian civilization, would be served if the so-called enlightened nations would unite on a policy which would prevent Japan from blockading Chinese ports. The dispatch says that there were several members of the Cabinet who were taken with Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposition, but that Gresham's wise head came to the rescue. Assuming this dispatch to be true, Secretary Gresham is entitled to much credit. It is no business of the United States to hold the treaty ports open to British commerce. There is no reason why this Government should join in a policy which would prevent Japan from taking such advantage as she can of the navy she has constructed at considerable expense. Christian nations when at war with each other blockade each other's ports, and there seems no reason why non-Christian nations should be compelled to be more Christian than Christian nations themselves.

SILVER-USING COUNTRIES.

There is a general disposition on the part of silver-using countries to relieve themselves from commercial dependence on countries that have adopted the gold standard. The silver countries say truly that as long as they buy goods of gold countries, agreeing to pay in gold, they cannot know what prices they are paying. If silver falls in its relation to gold the prices are higher; if silver rises the prices are lower. In either case buying goods from a gold country is something of a gamble. If silver countries trade with each other their currency will not be affected by fluctuations between gold and silver. The countries which have adopted the gold standard are the principal manufacturing countries in the world. Handsome profits have been made by the rise in gold, in addition to the ordinary profits of trade. Selling raw materials to manufacturing countries and buying finished goods of such countries has kept the raw material producing countries poor, while the manufacturing countries have grown rich. When the raw material-producing countries needed money the manufacturing countries have loaned it, taking care that bonds were made payable in gold. The statement has been made on good authority that London capitalists bought hundreds of millions of the currency of the Argentine Republic at its market value and loaned the same stuff to the Government with the simple and seemingly innocent proviso that the bonds should be paid, principal and interest, in gold. It has even been ascertained that a good deal of the currency exchanged for gold tender was counterfeit. While this may be difficult of proof, the fact that the genuine currency was printed in London shows that an opportunity was offered for the alleged fraud. The silver-using countries, almost without exception, are paying interest in gold on bonds that were issued when there was but little if any difference between the commercial value of gold and silver in the legal ratio. But the appreciation of gold has nearly doubled the actual burdens of these debts. Nearly twice as much as formerly of the products of the silver countries has to be sold to get a given amount of gold. It is not surprising, therefore, that the *Mexican Financier* sees in this wide difference between the values of the currencies of silver countries and of gold countries an opportunity for Mexico to increase its foreign trade. Mexico is the natural leader of silver countries in finance and trade. If it lacks machinery or capital, the United States will supply both. In fact American capital is as ready to work in Mexico as in the United States. The United States is at present on the gold basis and will remain so for some years. We cannot, therefore, offer the silver-using countries of Asia and South and Central America the advantage of a financial union with a common dollar, but through individual action in Mexico we may share the good results of such an alliance. The gold nations in effect have a union. No debt can be paid in one of them in currency that is not acceptable at the three great banks of England, France and Germany. The United States seeks membership in the European union rather than with the silver countries. But Mexico is in a position to take advantage of our financial dependence upon Europe.

THAT PULLMAN PASS.

Eastern papers are full of squibs reflecting upon the use of a Pullman pass by Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright. Some of the papers are kind enough to say that while the acceptance of a pass by Mr. Wright was wrong he did not know that it was wrong. It is assumed that Mr. Wright flattered himself that Mr. Pullman entertained such a fondness for him that no thought of return favors ever entered the Pullman mind. In fact, Mr. Wright is regarded as a kind of Max Popper, who admitted having paid money to officials to secure a certain contract, with apparently no idea that such payment was wrong. There is, in fact, a close relationship between the two cases. If Max Popper feels called to resign from the Democratic State Central Committee Mr. Wright should ask himself seriously if self-respect does not require him to follow Mr. Popper's example. A man cannot hold the office of Labor Commissioner and do his duty with a Pullman pass in his pocket.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Mrs. L. C. Wade, widow of the president of the Mexican Central Railway, has bought a handsome house in Ingersoll's Grove, Springfield, Mass., where she will live. She will probably sell her estate at Newtown. Mrs. Wade will have as her near neighbors in Springfield the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Moxom.

Among the titled Hebrews of England in this century the Jewish Chronicle mentions Sir Samuel Montagu, Sir Albert Sassoon, Sir Moses Montefiore, Sir Julian, Sir Francis and Sir James Goldsmid, Sir Anthony and Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, Sir Augustus Harris and Lord Beaconsfield.

Mrs. Virginia L. Minor of St. Louis, who has left $1000 in her will to Susan B. Anthony, was plaintiff in the case, famous in its day, of Minor against Happerstett, in which she claimed the right of suffrage. She was a descendant in two lines from the grandfather of George Washington.

Mr. Chamberlain gives no sign of tiring of his expensive fad for orchid-growing. Only the other day he placed in the hands of a Chelsea firm an order to the extent of £1800. The firm in question regularly retain the services of three expert botanists in Brazil.

Emir El Hachemi, son of Ab-el-Kader of Algeria, recently went to Paris to have an operation on his eyes, and though he has been blind for thirteen years, his oculist is said to hold out hope that he will recover his vision in some practical degree.

It is not generally known that Viscount Wolseley lost the sight of one eye in the Crimea while leading an attack on the Redan.

Henry Ibsen is said to be one of the very few writers whose conversation comes up to the expectation of his readers.

Colonel Stetson, President Cleveland's former law partner, is general counsel for the Southern Railway Company.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

An escaped lunatic in Delaware asserted his madness by taking possession of a bridge and refusing to allow any one to pass. A great many men have been parading before the country in much the same manner during the past year under the guise of statesmen.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

It may be necessary to teach the Nicaraguans to be polite to civilized people, but if it is Mr. Gresham must see to it that English interference does not mean the extension of English power on the isthmus. No matter what else is tolerated that cannot be.—New York World.

Congressman Wilson says, "I feel greatly fatigued." He will at once get out of the country. Multitudes of the people he has been helping to punish have not enough change in their pockets to get away, or they would go along. They have nothing else to do.—Inter Ocean.

The Senate reconstructed the tariff bill by originating over 600 amendments and added some of the thirty-one errors which now are part of the law. New York lawyers see a great harvest ahead in getting the act interpreted.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is altogether to Governor Matthews' credit that he has mortgaged his farm to raise money to pay the troops who suppressed the railroad riots, but it is a disgrace to the State of Indiana that it should have been necessary.—Boston Journal.

The first duty which confronts every Democratic State convention that meets nowadays is to invent some plausible sort of apology for the conduct of its party in Congress. The campaign of excuse and explanation is wide open.—New York Tribune.

Senator Gorman's physicians have, it is said, prescribed a trip to Europe for his health. Many Democrats would like to amend the prescription by providing that when he goes to Europe for his health he shall stay there.—Chicago Herald.

The Prince of Wales spoke of Mr. Depew in Hamburg as a "representative American." His 'ighness has been a little shy in expressing himself about some other gentlemen he has met recently—Mr. Gould, for example.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Levi P. Morton does not know whether he will be nominated for Governor of New York or not. He could not do his State and party a better service than to get out of the way of Mr. Joseph H. Choate.—Indianapolis News.

Congress has adjourned at last, and the universal sentiment might be expressed in a paraphrase of the line from "Macbeth"—"Nothing in his life became him like the leaving of it."—Chicago Times.

Chairman Wilson is going abroad, and we may shortly expect a campaign document announcing that the pauper labor of Europe will assemble to greet him at the wharf.—Boston Herald.

If it is possible to create conditions that will bring the departed back to earth the shade of Jay Gould may be expected along the Thames on any of these fine nights.—St. Louis Republic.

We suppose that Senator Hill secured the pen with which the President did not sign the tariff bill, and that he will cherish it as an invaluable souvenir of the tariff fight.—Omaha Bee.

"If you lie to your lawyer you'll fool yourself," says the Chicago Herald. This is a great truth. Let your lawyer do whatever lying may be necessary.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Congressional Record for the session just closed contains 10,000 pages and Senator Quay's speech is still unfinished.—Fort Worth Gazette.

It would be cheaper if the differences between our Arctic explorers and the north pole could be settled by arbitration.—Detroit Journal.

An American citizen who does not know how to kick should not be allowed to vote.—Galveston News.

TO MAKE YOU SMILE.

Gaswell—How is your new office-boy getting along?

Dukane—I've been able to get a little work out of him since I broke him of the stamp-collecting habit, of smoking cigarettes and of whistling. I am now trying to persuade him not to go out to look at the score oftener than once in two minutes—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Young Wife—You used to say that my hair was my greatest glory, George.

Young Husband—And I do still, my dear—and for that very reason you should be more economical of it when you are cooking.—Truth.

Bobbie—Say, can you see anything except flowers in this cap of sister's?

Mr. Willing—No. Why?

"Well, ma said if she could capture you it would be a feather in her cap."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Mrs. Bjones—Johnnie, I wish you would cut that wood this afternoon.

Johnnie Bjones—I can't, ma. I've got a sore finger and a pain in my back and a headache, and I'm going to play first base for the Invincibles this afternoon, anyhow.—Philadelphia Record.

Wibbles—I see Dasherly adopted the surest method of avoiding the temptation to pay too much attention to his pretty typewriter.

Wabbles—Humph! What has he done?

Wibbles—Married her.—Buffalo Courier.

Sadly he lays his scepter down,
Sadly he puts his crown away;
Back from the seashore, back to town,
Back to the counter at one-fifty a day.
—Indianapolis Journal.

THE LOST TRIBES.

Presbyterian Ministers Listen to Their History.

Rev. A. W. Colver presided at the meeting of the Presbyterian Ministerial Union yesterday morning, and Rev. J. H. Allen gave an address on "The Ten Lost Tribes Found."

After reading the account of the revolt of the ten tribes and their union under the name of the Kingdom of Israel, he spoke of their being carried away into captivity, and called attention to the fact that no record exists of their ever having returned to their own land, the supposition being that they were scattered and became, as a distinct people, extinct.

He claims, however, as many others also do, that they have preserved their identity, and that it has at last been discovered in the Anglo-Saxon race. He read numerous passages of Scripture, alleged to be prophecies concerning them, which had not been fulfilled up to the time of their captivity. He then proceeded to show how these prophecies had been or were being fulfilled, or were yet to be fulfilled, through the English-speaking people. His processes were very ingenious and sometimes quite amusing. They also indicated a thorough mastery of the subject, gained by exhaustive study of it, and gave evidence of no little scholarship along the lines pursued in its investigation.

The titles Saxon and English he traced to Hebrew terms applied in the Scriptures to Israel, and claimed that the adoption of the lion and the unicorn, as well as of the cross on the union jack, as British emblems was but the fulfillment of prophecy. All this he proceeded to show, to his own satisfaction at least. England he regards as representing Ephraim, and the United States Manaseh. These unitedly are to subdue the world and bring its inhabitants under subjection to God as one people.

Next Monday Rev. George L. Spinning, D.D., will address the union on a subject of his own selection.

TWO IMPOSTORS.

The Associated Charities Warns the Public Against Them.

The secretary of the Associated Charities of San Francisco desires to warn the public against the wiles of two impostors. The secretary writes:

One of these is a bright young boy of about 12 years of age, calling himself O'Brien and giving his address as 413 Natoma street. He claims to have a father at home helpless with a broken leg, and sells raffle tickets to support the family; for a raffle which never comes off. Name and address are false. He has been doing a good business for five months.

The other impostor is a tall, well-dressed young fellow on crutches who goes from door to door asking for a dollar, and generally getting it. Uses the money in gambling. Both of these cases are well known to the various societies as entirely undeserving.

The Injunction Will Stand.

Judge Deady in the United States Circuit Court yesterday continued in force the injunction granted by Judge McKenna in the case of the Ellensburg and San Francisco Railway Company against the Bucksport and Eel River Railway Company. The injunction was issued to restrain the defendants from building a railroad in Humboldt County through certain lands claimed by the plaintiffs.

Custom-House Changes.

There were several changes made yesterday among the employes in Collector of the Port Wise's office. D. S. McKenna was appointed inspector in place of Luther Everett, resigned, and J. F. Underwood was appointed in McKenna's place. Daniel F. Leahy was appointed night inspector in place of John Hession, resigned. J. S. Amoral, Nicholas Blake and Bernard Boylan were appointed laborers, and Charles E. Mysell assistant weigher.

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.*

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

DRINK Geyser table water. Highest award Midwinter Fair. Sold by all dealers. *

GLACE pineapple, California cherries and fruits, 50c a pound. Townsend's, 627 Palace. *

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

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. *

Japan and China have long been at daggers' points regarding their relative civilization. Hence each thinks the other needs a little polishing off.—Philadelphia Times.

PEOPLE take medicine because they are sick and want to be cured. Hence they should get a medicine that cures. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard blood purifier and nerve and strength builder.

LADIES never have any dyspepsia after a wineglass of Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

St. Clair Respited.

An order for a respite was received from Washington, D. C., yesterday in the case of Thomas St. Clair, convicted of murder in having, together with Harrison and Sparks, killed First Mate Fitzgerald on board the ship Hesper while the vessel was on the way to this port. St. Clair was to have been hanged on the 21st inst., but under the stay he may live until November 2. This action is taken pending the appeal of Harrison and Sparks to the United States Supreme Court.

THE CUTICLES
—OF—
Little Boys and Girls

Are often spotted with cutaneous eruptions contracted at school. The way to eradicate these annoying complaints is to wash their little bodies with

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
oc24 tf FrTu

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

PROGRAMME THIS WEEK!

Platedware.

ROGER BROS.'	Triple-plated Teaspoons, per doz	$1 85
	Triple-plated Tablespoons or Forks	3 75
	Triple-plated Table Knives, per dozen	3 00
	Sterling Plate Table Knives, per dozen	1 70
	Sterling Plate Cream Ladles	90
	Sterling Plate Gravy Ladles	1 25
	Sterling Plate Berry Spoons	1 50
	Sterling Plate Coffee Spoons, in plush lined box, set of 6	1 50
	Sterling Plate Fruit Knives, in plush lined box, set of 6	1 50
TRIPLE PLATE	Butter Knife and Sugar Shell, in leatherette case	75
	24 pieces, in fine silk plush case	8 00
	Napkin Rings	20
	Caster, 5 bottles, handsomely chased	2 00
	Caster, 6 bottles	2 25
	Pickle Caster	1 00
	Top, Glass Base Butter Dish	70
	Bright Cut Butter Dish	1 45
	Cake Basket, bright cut	1 45
	Berry Dish, crystal on stand	1 50
QUADRUPLE PLATE	Cake Basket, bright cut satin	2 50
	Berry Dish, Venetian glass	3 35
	Berry Dish, genuine cut glass bowl	7 65
	Tea Pot, satin	3 90
	Sugar Spooner and Creamer	7 55
	6-pieces Tea Set, satin embossed	14 90
	Ice Pitcher, satin embossed	6 90
	Swinging Tilter, bright cut	14 35

DAVIS BROTHERS
718 MARKET ST. AND 1234 MARKET ST.
ap15 SuTuTh tf

TRUSTEES' SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS AND under the authority of a certain deed of trust, duly executed by JOEL S. GILFILLAN and EDNA D. GILFILLAN (his wife), parties of the first part, to HENRY C. CAMPBELL and THADDEUS B. KENT, Trustees, parties of the second part, and the SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, party of the third part, dated April 10, 1893, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the county of Alameda, State of California, in liber 506 of deeds, at pages 57 and following: and in pursuance of a resolution passed on the 19th day of July, 1894, by the board of directors of said SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, a corporation, and the holder of the note (No. 12,478), to secure payment of which the aforesaid deed of trust was executed, declaring that default had been made in the payment of the principal sum and other sums due under said note and deed of trust, and requesting and directing said HENRY C. CAMPBELL and THADDEUS B. KENT, Trustees, to sell the real estate described therein to satisfy said indebtedness.

We, HENRY C. CAMPBELL and THADDEUS B. KENT, Trustees, do hereby give notice that on FRIDAY, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the auction salesroom of WILLIAM J. DINGEE, Nos. 460 and 462 Eighth street, in the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States, all the pieces or parcels of land situate in the Township of Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, described as follows, to wit: Lots numbers sixteen (16), seventeen (17), fifty-one (51) and fifty-three (53), as laid down and delineated on the map entitled "Map of resubdivision of portion of block D and portion of block E of the Carrison Tract, Oakland Township, Alameda County, Cal.," filed July 18, 1890, in the office of the County Recorder of said county of Alameda, and to which map and the record thereof special reference is hereby made for further or more particular description, together with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash in gold coin of the United States; ten per cent payable to the undersigned on the fall of the hammer; balance on delivery of deed; and if not so paid, unless for want of title (ten days being allowed for search), then said ten per cent to be forfeited and the sale to be void. Acts of sale at purchaser's expense.

HENRY C. CAMPBELL, } Trustees.
THADDEUS B. KENT, }
au17 21 24 28 31 se4 7

Warm Weather Weakness.

All who feel weakened and debilitated by the heat should use Paine's Celery Compound. It gives strength and health. We sell large quantities of it.

JOY'S BALDWIN PHARMACY,
Cor. Market and Powell sts.

PROCLAMATION.

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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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SERIES No. 27.

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