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WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1, 1894.

fficial Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Sunday.

San Francisco and vicinity-Fair, but foggy to ight and probably Sunday night: nearly station y temperature: brisk to high westerly winds. W. H. HAMMON, Local Forecast Official.

	THE	CALL	CA	CALENDAR				
	SEPTEMBER, 1894.							
IM	UT n 1 W	Th Er	Sel	Moon's	PI			

Moon's Phases.	34.	rr.	1.8.	W.	Tu.	M.	su.
September 6. First Quarter.	1						
Beptember 14. Full Moon.	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
C September 22. Last Quarter.	32	21	20	19	18	17	16
	29	28	27	26	25	24	23
September 28 New Moon.							30

The mounting - Call.

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 2, 1894

NOTICE!

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VISITORS TO COUNTRY RESORTS.

period desired-one week or longer.

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BUCKLEY AND POPPER.

Mr. Andrew J. Clunie has thrown coniderable light upon the inner circles of the party of which he is a conspicuous In the dargeter of the party knew of but is answer to the powers that be. There could has six children by his cousin, the dargeter of the Duke of Montpensier. One of them, a young man, whose name frequently mentioned is answer to the powers that be. There could be and to conclude that he political world, distinguished w It may not have been exactly gained anything by the overthrow of ackley. The Republican successors of the Buckley regime do not appear to have been an improvement on Buckley himself. Of the two. Buckley had the more gentlemanly way of robbing the public. The statement attributed to Popper that the tepublican chairman of the Street Comnittee "held him up by the throat" and made him pay \$650 to retain their streetsweeping contract leaves one to imagine how Boss Buckley would have managed a little affair of that kind. There does not seem to be any reason why Buckley should keep in the shade much longer. He will not hurt the party by taking his place at its head.

taining pleasure grounds, granting fran- their patients died. He has never dechises and many other matters of a similar | parted from his confidence that he would nature. These issues have nothing to do yet perfect his remedy. As to the antiwith tariff, with national currency, foreign toxine, it will be so expensive that no one policies, the maintenance of armies and can undertake to sell it without a prima navies and other things that Congress facie suspicion that their commodity is busies itself about six or eight months in spurious. It takes from four to six a year. Why, then, should we elect months to salivate the blood of an animal Mayors, Boards of Supervisors, School with inoculated toxine, and the quantity Directors, heads of departments and Su-of anti-toxine which can be safely drawn perior and Police Judges because of the from each animal is limited. It is not like views they hold on national affairs? The vaccine matter, which has been extracted writer from whom we have directly quoted from cows in almost unlimited quantities. sums up the conditions of the municipal Thus the amount which will be available government reform plan in the following: for use by honest physicians will be small. An appropriation has been made by the There will be no permanent municipal reform until there is a permanent municipal party which will elect men to city offices without York is too enlightened not to follow the considering their political views, but asking example. But in smaller and less proonly whether they are honest and capable. gressive cities it must be expected that the

THE COUNT OF PARIS.

ground of its expense. Dr. Edson views the question from the The romantic history of the bouse of Orleans will probably close with the economical standpoint. He says that if death of the Count of Parls, who is now the anti-toxine farm had been in full said to be in extremis. That history has operation a year ago a thousand persons supplied the annais of France with so who have since died of diphtheria would much drama from the days of the gay probably have been alive. The farm Prince whose mother declared it was would have cost \$30,000; thus the cost of difficult to amuse him because he did not saving each life would have been \$30. Is eujoy innocent pleasures to the thrilling a human being worth \$30 to the com-

scene when the Duchess of Orleans, munity in which he lives? holding this very Count of Paris in her The mortality from di The mortality from diphtheria in this city has thus far been small, mainly bearms, appealed to the honor of the Chamber not to desert the royal family cause of the thoroughness with which the in its hour of danger, that it may well rule of isolation is enforced. But it is close in dullness and obscurity. The end quite large enough to make it important to was prefigured when it was discovered prevent it if it can be done. It will thus that the dynasty, after producing a sucbe well worth the while of the Mayor and Supervisors, the Health Department and cession of brilliant leaders of meu, had the faculty to watch closely the expericulminated in a dullard. The father of this Count of Paris was

ments which are going on in New York, London and Berlin. As a matter of theory the Duke of Orleans, who was killed by Dr. Koch's cure seems as reasonable as being thrown from bis carriage, a gentle-man of high culture, noble instincts and Jenner's was. It is not likely to meet liberal principles. His father, Louis with opposition except from the descend-Philippe, did service as a soldier and was a ants of the class which opposed vaccinaliberal statesman. His father, Egalite, though a reprobate, was a man of ability thing to be denounced. and a scholar. It was left for the Count of Paris to demonstrate that the strain of NATHANIEL P. BANKS. blood which had endured through four There was a time when Nathaniel P.

generations was worn out at last. He Banks was looked upon as the natural was always copying some one who had gone before him and blurring the copy. ne of the rising young men of Massa-Because Lafayette had made a reputa-tion at home by serving under Washingchusetts who was not afraid to help to organize the party when all who acted with it were regarded in New England as ton in this countay, the Count of Paris volunteered on McClellan's staff. But he resigned when the hard fighting began, returned home and wrote a history of our conferred something like respectability civil war, which is one of the dullest books upon the party and gave it the balance of ever penned. After Sedan, he had a power in the Congress elected that year. chance to assert himself as a Frenchman; Mr. Banks was the Republican candidate he was admitted to the National Assembly for Speaker and was elected after a long at Versailles and reinvested with the Orand bitter contest by the adoption of the leans property. But the virus of stupidity plurality rule. Probably no Speaker ever was in his blood, and be embarrassed the builders of the republic by forming a took the gavel in his band with greater odds against him, but Mr. Banks won the close alliance with the Count of Chambord respect and confidence of his most bitter and swearing allegiance to a dynasty of which the French were tired, and which political opponents. At the beginning the country during the summer months can have their paper sent to them for any period desired—one week or longer. rural population were prepared to accept but with the poorest of judgment. Banks him as a bourgeois king; the army was on had many of the natural qualities of a his side; the church wanted him; but at military leader, but he had little military that critical moment he had not the nerve training. He had had some experience in to say that as between the nation and the house of Bourbon he was for the former, the State militia, but it had hardly prepared him to command either a corps in the and he and Chambord were both swept Army of Virginia or to conduct a successinto nothingness by popular disgust. The Republicans attained the ascendency, and they punished the royal pretenders with carrying information to his adversaries. The failure of the Red River campaign perpetual exile. From that time the world has heard little of the Count; Chambord

> Louis Philippe, besides being a sage ruler, was a financier of consummate ability. he had held the office of United States His estates were small when he ascended Marshal for Massachusetts. the throne, but he left his sons vast fortunes. This is not the place to resurrect the old scandals respecting the Conde property. Whatever means the King used Mr. Stratton's communication to the he got it and it is now in the hands of his Board of Harbor Commissioners has failed children. Intermarriages have been a law of its purpose. He has only succeeded in in the family. Every Orleans marries his calling public attention to the fact that the cousin, if possible; thus the property has been kept together and the aggregate must ern Pacific Company to do what the law now represent a sum that is fabulous. Whether wealth consoles the descendants of the house for the stigma of being "men without a country" they probably are able

J. Doe, a Veteran English player, who at-tained his ninetieth birthday a short time ago, is now the oldest of English actors. He man-aged from time to time theaters at Exeter, Torquay and Plymouth, and acted with Charles Kean, Macready, Sheridan Knowles and Fanny Kemble.

Albert W. Paine of Bangor, Me., is thought to be the oldest lawyer in New England who has been in continuous practice. He has just cele-brated his eighty-second birthday, and entered the sixtieth year of his active work in his profession

Harriet Hosmer has given to the Art Institute of Chicago the cast made by the artist in 1853 of the clasped hands of Robert Browning and his wife, for which she refused the offer of \$5000 in England. It is the cast of which Hawthorne wrote in "The Marble Faun." improvement will be resisted on the

Senator Don Cameron would never make a parliamentary leader. He is aware of his deficiency in that line and frankly admits it. Though so many years in the Senate he knows but little of its rules and practices.

Henry W. Cramp, the busy secretary of the great Cramp Shipbuilding Company, is an en-thusiastic botanist and is particularly interested in the study of ferns and palms.

Mrs. Bayard, wife of the American Minister to England, is greatly envied because she has been more than once invited by the Queen to remain over night at Windsor Castle.

Mrs. William Kissam Vanderblit's most inimate friend has always been the Duchess of Manchester.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Senator Peffer and the Rev. Sam Small are talking politics in Virginia. The spectacle of such men attempting to mold the opinions of voters in a State that glories in the memory of her old school of intellectual giants and patriots is enough to make the eagle hide his head tion as something new and therefore some- under his expansive wing .-- Pittsburg Dispatch.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton remarks that women might just as well live in Russia as in New York. She is evidently laboring under a fit of depression. Probably about nine-tenths of the women of New York are perfectly happy just where they are and as they are.-Boston Herleader of the Republican party. He was ald.

It is hard to tell as yet which has done the greatest damage to the Railway Managers' As-sociation-Egan's utterances during the strike or his testimony before the commission. Both sectional legislators. The unexpectedly have shown him to be unfit to be intrusted with large vote which Fremont received in 1856 the interests of the railroads or their men.-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

> Eugene V. Debs is telling us how strikes can be prevented. But the fact remains that the only strike that Debs had a chance to prevent was rushed on by him to the great detriment of the laboring man, the employer and everybody else save Debs .- St. Louis Star-Sayings.

If it be true that the abdicated King Milan is to reascend the throne of Servia, it will be in order to export the crown jewels and negotiable assets of royalty there, unless the nation is prepared to see them put up and lost at the gambling-table.-New York Tribune.

"What would President Jackson have done with the tariff reform bill?" Well, he would have probably met the messenger on the front steps, written "Veto" on the back of the bill, and told the messenger to take it back .- Chicago luter Ocean.

Speaker Crisp is right. It will be an awful load for the Democratic orators and organs to defend in the coming campaign a tariff law Army of Virginia or to conduct a success-ful campaign in a part of the enemy's and dishonor by a Democratic President.-Boscountry where almost every resident was | ton Journal.

A Georgia man struck by lightning com-plained of a brassy taste in his mouth. If a

of sixteen men. Now that ex-Governor Biar is dead, it is said that Albert Williams of Ionia, Mich, is the only survivor. The late Jacob M. Howard of Detroit was chairman. J. Doe, a veteran English player, who at-tained his ninetieta birthday a short time ago, is now the oldest of English actors. He man-

LEVYING BLACKMAIL.

Corporation Buy Immunity From Legislative Attack.

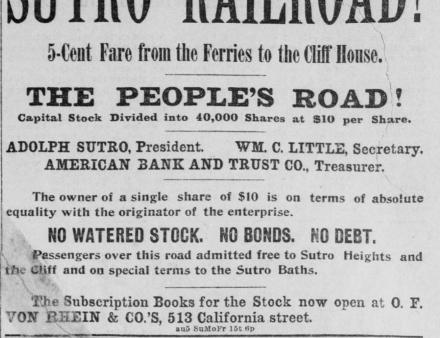
A striking story of the legislative black-mailing of corporations in New York State is given by Joseph B. Bisbop, in The Century for Septemmer. Mr. Bishop gives the following incidents, which are, he says, of unquestionable authenticity : Toward the close of the campaign of 1893, the president of a powerful and wearthy corporation called a meeting of its directors to consider a special matter. There was some delay in getting them all together, and the meeting was not held to the Fri-day preceding election day. When the directors assembled the president stated to them that the concertion had been directors assembled the president stated to them that the corporation had been asked to contribute \$15,000 to the Democ-ratic campaign fund. He advocated the granting of the demand, saying that the amount was the same that they had paid the year before, that they had got all they had bargained for, that he considered the payment a good business investment for the com-pany, and that as careful custodians of the interests entrusted to them they could not afford to refuse. The directors voted

the interests entrusted to them they could not afford to refuse. The directors voted the payment. It was stipulated by the "pasee" negotiators that the money should be divided into three equal parts-one check for \$5000 to go to a State machine leader, another for the same amount to a local boss and the third to a campaign committee fund. The checks were drawn and were to be called for by one of the beneficiaries on Monday following. They were tocked in the company's safe. On Saturday the cashier or other employe in charge of the safe was called away, ex-pecting to return on Monday. He was de-layed, the safe could not be opened, and when the checks were called for the person when the checks were called for the person calling was told that they had been ordered and drawn, but could not be reached for the reached for the reasons given; he was told, however, that it was all right, and if he would call on Wednesday, the day after election, he could obtain them. On Tuesday the elec-tion was held, and the result showed that

the Democrats had lost control of the Legislature. When the checks were called for on Wednesday they were withheld, on the ground that the Democratic bosses "had no goods to deliver" in return for the money.

money. Another instance, no less authentic, is equally illuminating. A meeting of the board of directors had been called a few days before election to consider the question of a contribution of an amount similar to the one in the foregoing case. It was voted to pay it. One of the directors said that in his opinion there was considerable doubt as to the outcome of the election; doubt as to the outcome of the election; and be suggested, therefore, that it might be expedient to have the check which had been drawn "mislaid quite accidentally" till afer election. If the Democrats car-ried the election, he explained, it could be sent to them with a note stating that it had been mislaid and no harm would be done. If they failed to carry the election the check could be destroyed. It was de-stroyed. stroyed. Whatever else these instances show they

reveal a perfect understanding on the part of the contributors as to the real object of their contributions. They are not giving to the campaign fund because they believe to the campaign fund because they believe in the principles of the party receiving the money, but because they are buying "peace." One prominent head of a great corporation, the "assessment" on which by Tammany in one campaign was \$100,-000, and the regular contribution of which is fully half that amount, says in conver-sation that he and his corporation are well



| Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the TATE OF CALIFORNIA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, A DEUST 4, 1894.

SACRAMENTO, Appensi 4, 1894.) WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirtleth ses-sion, beginning on the second day of January, A. D. 1893, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the houses of said Legisl.ture voting in favor thereof, proposed the following-described mend-ments to the Constitution of the State of California, to wit:

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO 8. 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, rela-tive to the right of suffrage.

tive to the right of suffrage. Section I. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizen-ship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized cit-zen thereof, who shall have become such uinety 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 authorwhich are now or may hereafter be author-ized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, no insame person, no person con-victed of any infamous crime, we 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; pro-vided, that the provisions of this amend-ment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person pre-vented by a physical disability from com-plying 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 amend-ment shall take effect."

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE

the State of California an ame

of this State. Assembly Constitutions . 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 if the State of Califor-nia, by increasing the suber of mem-bers constituting board of Edubers constituting cation, by addi-and Professor of the President ellagogies of the University of California

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 coun-ties. SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 14. e Board of Educa-, or caused to be uniform series of p common schools ties. Section 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the for-mation of new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a popu-lation 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 sease of any county which

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 sol-vent 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. 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 threen of the Constitution, sec-tion one, in relation to revenue and taxa-

Section 1. All property in the State, not that under the laws of the United Sates, 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 prop-erty us, d for itee public libraries and free exclusive iv for public schools, property used exclusive iv for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or mulcipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from texation. The Legislature may provide,

except in case of credits secured by mort-gage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT.

THE BANE OF MUNICIPAL GOV-ERNMENT.

From a paper by Herbert Walsh in the uly number of the American Journal of Politics we extract the following:

The stronghold of corruption in Philadelphia p-day is that alliance which we are forced to elleve exists between machine leaders and a ajority of City Councils on one side and corwrate wealth unscrupulously used on the to trace it to any general cause. In 1884 the wear of the set matter by a careful and the deaths from diphtheria in New York conservative student of the relations existing were 1090 as against 1970 in 1893, and the between streetcar railways and the city-Mr. Charles Richardson-that had the profits of these companies been limited to 8 per cent per mnum during the last twenty years and the surplus paid into the city treasury Philadelphia y proper management would have been between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000 richer than she is to-day.

This is but one example of the operations of political bosses, city councils and sewering are bad and no sanitary precaucorporations. The bosses come to an un- | tions are taken.

derstanding with the corporations and acting in concert elect men to the City poisoning of the blood by a chemical subgets the franchise perhaps for one-tenth of throat and absorbed by the system. Dr. its value, and this one-tenth is divided | Koch found that by inoculating horses. sinong the bosses and the members of the cows and goats with minute but in-City Council. The city gets nothing for privileges that, had her public servants becomes "tolerant" of the poison and geneen honest men, would have been a con- erates a substance which he calls antistantly increasing source of revenue. toxine. This substance, when injected have received in excess of 8 per cent inworking for about one-half what the same to appropriate \$30,000 for the establishservice is paid in San Francisco.

ment of anti-toxine stables under scientific But it is one thing to discover an evil, management, where the antidote can be supther to deplore it, and still another to subther to deplore it, and still another to find a remedy for it. It is admitted all mong the line of cities from Boston to Gmaha that the first step toward a remedy is to divorce national and municipal politics. They have no natural relation to each other. Municipal issues concern the management of our public schools, fire and institutions, licensing public resorts, sup-plying the people with water and light, the protection of life and property and the punishment of crime, creating and mainprepared and placed at the service of phy-

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

to say.

not deny that the Martet-street Railway The Board of Health of New York, after Company has taken exhusive possession prolonged and exhaustive examination of a portion of the belt milroad route, but of Dr. Koch's cure for diphtheria, has contends that it has done so under the finally decided to adopt it, being impelled control of the board. Is conveys the into this step by the startling discovery that timation that the Broaway electric line. the mortality from the disease in that city which is being laid with very condition of has doubled in ten years and that the most permanence, will be taken up when the learned physicians confess their inability board so directs. But the public has to deal with the board, nt with its legal adthe deaths from diphtheria in New York visers. The members of the board are under every obligation fat can be imposed same proportion probably holds good in upon public servants o protect the in-terests of the State and city. Is it possi-San Francisco and other cities. This mortality is not confined to any class in the ble that the board thinks that it is doing population. There are almost as many its duty? fatal cases of diphtheria in rich men's houses, where the plumbing and sanitary AT A BAL TIME. arrangements are perfect, as in the lodg-

ings of the poor, where the plumbing and A Democratic conte-porary says that "it is particularly unf itunate that there

should be labor troubl in New Bedford In diphtheria death is caused by the at present." It is alt particularly and especially unfortunate that the trouble Council pledged to give legal effect to stance which is called a toxine and is pro- should have occurred is cotton-mills. If hese understandings. The corporation duced by the diphtheria bacillus in the the operatives in wools-mills had struck against a reduction in ages an ingenious statistician might hars made it appear that the cause of the sike was a duty on creasing doses of the toxine their blood the raw material. But s there is no duty on the raw material w cotton-mills that harbor of refuge is clved up. The plain fact appears to be that is mill-owners saw Philadelphia is now paying interest on a into the body of a diphtheria patient by that to compete with popean mills they ebt of \$35,000,000. This drain on her subcutaneous injections, has the effect of had to approximate - European wages. esources keeps her in a condition of neutralizing the toxine poison, and if em- Legislation which giv mill-owners an bronic poverty. The debt has reached ployed in the early stages of the disease excuse for reducing wages should be the constitutional limit and consequently insures a cure. Dr. Briggs of the New avoided. The average employer is much be city has to pay as she goes. The ex- York Beard of Health states that of 250 slower to raise wages han to lower them penditures are on a low scale. The \$75,- cases treated with anti-toxine all those and it is not claim that cotton-mill 000,000 which street railroad corporations who were inoculated on the first day re- owners rank much ab e the average. It covered, of those inoculated on the second may be that a reducti was necessary or terest on the capital invested would pay day 97 per cent recovered, of those treated , was made necessary by the tariff then the city debt and enable the city to get a on the third day 87 per cent, on the fourth about to go into one tion, but, as our new dress. Its schoolteachers and other day 78 per cent and on the fifth day 57 per Democratic contempo y says, it was parsalaried public servants would not be cent. The board accordingly asks the city ticularly unfortunate it the crisis should come just as the tariff is settled upon.

THE BELT RAILROAD.

PEOPLE TAL ED ABOUT.

Banks died a poor man. For some years plug .- New York World.

tariff bill any power to settle business disturbance not possessed by the incomparably nore Democratic measure, the McKinley law !- New York Sun.

Our new pneumatic guns cost \$162,000, but if they "throw a scare" into some of our covet-ous enemies on the other side of the globe they will be worth double the money .- New York Commissioners are permitting the South- Advertiser.

Warships are also referred to as of the femsays shall not be done. That the purpose of the act creating the Board of Harbor inine gender. How natural it is to hear, as with girls often, that some fraud has his armor Commissioners and defining its duties round their waist .- Philadelphia Times. was to reserve a strip of land upon which

Objector Holman's renomination to Congress a belt railroad might be built for the comsuggests that "the watchdog of the treasury' mon use of all parties that might want to may soon become the yellow dog of Democ racy.-New York Recorder. use it, no one denies. Mr. Stratton does

> It will be a great day for the world when a new warship will not have to go into the dry-dock for repairs on the day after its first trial trip .- St. Louis Republic.

Mrs. Lease charges \$100 for a lecture. Mr. Lease gets one for nothing .- Philadelphia In-

In the present contest the Japanese will take cues from China .- Galveston News.

TO MAKE YOU SMILE.

Laura-Mamma, when I asked Mr. Goodcatch to button my glove last night his hand trembled so that it took him a minute or two.

wonder if he is la love? Mrs. Figg-I don't know. Perhaps he might have been out late the night before.-Indianapolis Journal.

"Yes, sir," said the clerk briskly, "we have lace of all kinds. Would you like to see Valen-

clennes or point lace ?" "It's a shoe lace I want," explained the customer .- Detroit Free Press.

"It was a very exciting adventure," said "Dick Dodles. "I was at my wits' ends." "Dear me," replied Miss Cayene; "what a short journey."-Washington Star.

Visitor-I hear your last servant left you without giving notice. Housekeeper-Yes; she poured kerosene on

the fire and was blown out of the window .-New York Journal.

Manhattonne-So you really think that marriage is an expensive institution? Lakefronte-Why, yes. I never got a divorce

that didn't cost me at least a thousand .-- Buffalo Courler. "Does Miss Blank understand the game of

baseball? Harold-Yes; she finds fault with the umpire

all the time .- Chicago Inter Ocean.

A SPURIOUS TAR.

Charles Williams Sent to Jail for Six Months.

Charles Williams, alias Mattison, was sent to the County Jail yesterday for six

method tull of blowholes that no excuse can plug.—New York World. What deceifful folly it is to claim for the new with blue on proor to settle bouldance di timakes a "peace" contribution, its business is practically at a standstill. I have in mind one instance, the full details of which are in my possession, but would ocshall be taken.

SSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7. cupy too much space to be set forth here, in which a corporation which had refused to buy "peace" was compelled to fight in the courts, all the way up to the Court of Appeals, for a permit to which it was justly entitled from the local authorities, to carry forward operations under its franchise. It got its rights in the end, but only after more than a year of delay, dur-ing which time the development of its business had been virtually stopped, en-tailing upon it in business injury and legal expense a loss of not less than \$100,000. A cupy too much space to be set forth here A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Cali-fornia, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and threefourths (12%), relating to revenue and taxation. Section 1254. Fruit and nut-bearing frees 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, aball be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to expense a loss of not less than \$100,000.

"peace" offering of \$10,000 or \$15,000 would have prevented unquestionably all this annoyance and expense. It would be a mistake to infer that when taxation. the outlook concerning an election is doubtful no contributions "for peace" are doubtuin to contributions for peace are made. In such campaigns they are made in smaller sums to both sides. "We always give to the funds of Tammany Hall, the rounty Democracy and the Re-publicans," said the head of a great cor-poration who was asked for a contribution a few years ago. He was making himself A resolution proposing to the people of Section 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the nat-uralization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this State, shall have the same a few years ago. He was making himself "solid" with all sides, in the way in which Jay Gould declared that he was wont to do in the old Erie campaigns: "In Republi-can counties I was a Republican, in Demo-cratic counties I was a Democrat, in doubtrights in respect to the acquisition, posses-sion, enjoyment, traosmission and inher-itance of all property other than real es-tate as native-born cluizens; provided, that

ful counties I too was doubtful, but in all counties I was an Erie man. E. H. BLACK, painter, 114 Eddy street.

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.*

BUY glass of F. N. Woods & Co., 51 Firstst.* shall bereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise. DR. J. J. LEEK, 1 Fifth street. Extracting

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

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

stitution of the State of California. Section 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government with one set of offi-cers, and may be incorporated under gen-eral laws providing for the incorporation and organization of corporations for mu-nicipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable te cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated govern-ment. MORE than 50,000 people read the "Pacific States Watchman"; 20,000 bona fide subscrib-ers: largest legitimate circulation of any monthly west of the Rocky Mountains. A few first-class advertisements will be taken. Ad-dress 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 buy-

ing elsewhere. T. K. Stateler, general agent, 638 Market street, S. F. *

Deaths of a Week.

There were 135 deaths in this city during the week ending August 31. Of these 34 occurred in public institutions. Four were the result of casualties and 1 was a suicide. The Eleventh Ward had the great

est number of any section-32. Of the total number 128 were white, 5 Mongolian and 2 black. Of the causes 20 were zymotic diseases, 28 constitutional, 63 local diseases and 15 developmental. Of any one disease phthisis carried off the greatest number-20. As to sex, 74 were

strength and is that upon which good health di pends. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good bloo and cures all blood diseases. Get only Hood's.

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 recount the section of the county or counties for a ball provide for a bard of Educe in the county or counties for a ball provide for a bard of Educe in the county provide for a bard of Educe in the county four years; and said State Dourd shall perform such other duites as may be pre-scribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superin-tendents and the County Board of Educaor counties from which such territory AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

tion shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective juris-dictions.

AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE. SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 20. An Act to submit to the people of the State of California an amendua he Coasti-

twenty-three of article four of the Consti-tution 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 nor to exceed ten cents per mile, and for con ingent axten cents per mile, and for contractions, penses not to exceed tweaty, we dollars, for each session, to be paid out of the pub-lic treasury. No increase in conference or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either term for which the members of either as subjecting such trees and grapevines to SSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 12 house shall have been elected, and the pay of no attache shall be increased after he is

NOW, THEREFORE, pursualt to the to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California. NOW, THEREFORE, pursuased an act provisions of the Constitution and an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to pro-vide for the submission of proposed amend-menis to the Constitution of the State of California to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A.D. 1883 viz.

their approval," approved March 1, 2. D. 1883, viz.: "Section 1. Whenever the Lepislature shall propose any amendment or amend-ments 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 picther of the Constitution, and no other mode is provided by law for the approximate of such 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, pro-vide for the disposition of real estate which 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 and proposed amendment or amendments a at least four BENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDALENT NO. 17. A resolution proposing to the Boople of the State of California an amendment to amendment or amendments a at le in this newspapers of general circulaties in this State, for three mouths next preceding the next general election. One of said news-papers must be published at the city of Sacramento and two at the city of San Francisco; and in issuing his proclaumation for an election at which any smeandment or amendments to the Constitution are to be section seven, article eleven, of the Con-stitution of the State of California.

for an election at which any smend ment or amendments to the Constitution at to be voted upon, he shall include such amend-ment or amendments therein, and be 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.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX. SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7. Each ballot used at such election must contain, printed thereon, the mord s: A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment te Assembly Constitutional Amend | Yes. ment Number Eight. the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, Senate Constitutional Amendment Kes. relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization. Section 9. A State Board of Equaliza-tion, 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 elec-tion 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 countles of relative to the election of a State Board Assembly Constitutional Amondal Yes. ment Number Seven. Assembly Constitutional Ameno-ment Number Twelve. Yes Senate Constitutional Amendment [] 25. Senate Constitutional Amendment | Yos. Number Seven. Senate Constitutional Amendments Number Sixteen. Assembly Constitutional Amend-ment Number Thirty-one. 88. Senate Constitutional Amendment | Yes. Number Twenty. Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, affixed at Sacramenic, the day and year first above written. H. H. MARKHAM, [SEAL.] Attest:

E. G. WAITS Secretary of State. auf id

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 Equaliza-tion 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 un-der such rules of notice as the County J

males, 61 females.

glass of Angostura Bitters, the genuine B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

ly afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp son's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

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