SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

DAILY UNION SERIES—VOL. XLIX—NO. 7477.
DAILY RECORD SERIES—VOL. XVI—NO. 2479.

SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1880.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES.
VOLUME 10—NUMBER 129.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter

PUBLISHED BY THE
Sacramento Publishing Company.
WM. H. MILLS, General Manager.
Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION
Is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted.

For one year	$10 00
For six months	5 00
For three months	3 00
Ten copies one year, to one address	80 00

Subscribers served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

Advertising Rates in Daily Record-Union.

One Square, 1 time	$1 00
One Square, 2 times	1 75
One Square, 3 times	2 50
Each additional time	50

	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	1 Month
Half Square, 1st page	$2 50	$3 50	$5 00
Half Square, 2d page	3 50	6 00	8 00
Half Square, 3d page	3 00	4 50	6 00
Half Square, 4th page	2 00	3 00	4 00
One Square, 1st page	3 50	5 00	7 00
One Square, 2d page	5 00	7 00	10 00
One Square, 3d page	4 00	6 00	8 00
One Square, 4th page	3 00	4 00	6 00

Star Notices, to follow reading matter, twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Houses to Let, Society Meetings, etc., of FIVE LINES OR LESS, will be inserted in the DAILY RECORD-UNION as follows:

One time	25 cents
Three times	50 cents
One week	75 cents

Seven words to constitute a line.

THE WEEKLY UNION
[Published in semi-weekly parts],
Is issued on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, comprising Eight Pages in each issue, or Sixteen Pages each week, and is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.

Terms, One Year	$2 00

Semi-Weekly Union Advertising Rates.

Half Square, 1 time	$1 00
Each additional time	50
One Square, 1 time	2 00
Each additional time	1 00

WANTED, LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

FOUND—IN THIS CITY, JANUARY 16TH. A Bank Book and other valuable papers, which the owner can have by applying at No. 505 O street, between Fifth and Sixth. ja19-3t*

TAKEN UP DECEMBER 28, 1879, BY the undersigned, at Weber Creek Bridge, Coloma Road, one small BAY HORSE, shod on all four feet, star on the forehead, small white spot on the nose, some white on right fore foot, and branded with what seems to be a circle on left hip. About eight years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the same away.
January 16, 1880. WM. E. GAYLORD.
ja17-

WANTED—INFORMATION IN REGARD TO GEORGE WHITFIELD GRAY, who went from Kentucky to California in 1849. Those having knowledge of him will confer a favor by writing to SAMUEL GRAY, at Bardstown, Nelson county, Kentucky. Postoffice Box 4. ja14-2w*

TO PAPER MERCHANTS.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE until FEBRUARY 1st, for SUPPLYING PAPER of the sizes used in the publication of the RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION, for one year. The quantity needed and other specifications will be furnished upon application. Samples must accompany bids, and guarantees given that all paper will be equal to the samples submitted. Address W. H. MILLS, General Manager RECORD-UNION.
ja9-tf

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

$1,000 TO $1,500—A NORTHERN county Newspaper for sale cheap, at a bargain. Good location. Good reasons for selling. Address "Q. Z. X.," this office. ja17-tf

HOTEL FOR SALE, IN TOWN OF Dixon. For price and terms, address CARL STROBEL, Commission Agent, Sacramento; or, J. W. COTTEN, Dixon, Cal. ja17-3t*

FOR SALE—LODGING HOUSE, CONTAINING 29 rooms, well furnished. Terms easy. Apply to SPINKS & ACOCK, No. 402 J street. ja16-1w

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LODGING HOUSE, of nine elegantly furnished rooms, in one of the most desirable locations in the city. Reasons for selling, owner is going East. MRS. M. A. HALL, northeast corner Third and K streets. ja14-w*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—PLEASANT, quiet, home-like rooms, neatly furnished. To rent by the day, week or month, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Northwest corner Third and J. Entrances on J street, and on Third, between J and I streets. MRS. TENEYCK. ja10-tf

FOR RENT—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS brick building corner of Fourth and L streets, five stories high, including basement, suitable for a first class hotel; will be rented on favorable terms to a good tenant.
ALSO,
THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BRICK STORE, 160 feet deep, No. 58 J street, between Second and Third streets. Inquire of E. P. FORD, ja10-2tf Corner Fourth and L streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, IN sums to suit. [ja5-tf] P. BOHL.

STORE FOR SALE.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Hardware, Tinware and Agricultural Implement Store, in the town of Chico, is offered for sale at a bargain to close the business. To a responsible party a good opportunity is offered to obtain control of an old established business at a very low figure. Capital required, $4,000 or $5,000.

Address W. J. BLACKWELL, Chico; or M. C. HAWLEY & CO., Sacramento, or San Francisco. ja5 1plm

DENTISTRY.

W. WOOD,
DENTIST (LATE WITH H. H. PIERSON), successor to T. R. Reid, No. 317 J street, between Third and Fourth. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the painless Extraction of Teeth. d24-tf

B. B. BREWER,
DENTIST, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Teeth extracted without pain by use of Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas d16-1plm

H. H. PIERSON,
DENTIST 415 J STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for the painless extraction of Teeth. d14-1m

G. GRIFFITH'S
PENRYN
GRANITE WORKS,
PENRYN, CAL.
THE BEST VARIETY AND largest quarries on the Pacific Coast. Polished Granite Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets made to order
Granite Building Stone
Cut, dressed and polished to order. jy11-1p6m

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND ARREARS!
Attention given to Land Claims, Soldiers' Bounty and Pension Claims.
P. J. HOPPER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, U. S. Land Office Building, Sacramento. d20-1ptf

JAPANESE
FANCY GOODS SALE!
AT NO. 72 J STREET.
CLOSES TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1880.
ja19-2t*

THEODORE GLANCEY.
THE GENERAL AGENCY OF THE RECORD UNION for San Francisco, both for circulation and advertisements, is in the office of Theodore Glancey, No. 208 Montgomery street, Rooms 8 and 10. 18-1yr

BLACK DIAMOND COAL
AND SCREENINGS.
THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN SUPERIOR MONTE DIABLO COAL, the most economical that can be used for steam, is for sale in lots to suit at Black Diamond Landing, Contra Costa county, and at the office of the Company, southeast corner of Folsom and Spear streets, San Francisco.
P. B. CORNWALL,
President B. D. C. M. Co.
d16-t

MONARCH OF THE WEST PLANTS. Pure, strong, stocky. Parent stock from one of the best growers. Price low.
ja19-3t* G. M. SMITH, Brighton.

THE MECHANICS' STORE.

WE REPRINT

—THE FOLLOWING—

REVIEW OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT

—AND—

Its Different Departments,

From the Annual Business Review of the "SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION," published in their issue of January 1, 1880.

HOW THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY AND COUNTRY ARE ADVANTAGED.

A few Practical Considerations worthy careful perusal and thought.

There is scarce a man, woman or child of intelligence in California but has heard of the MECHANICS' STORE, Sacramento (WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, proprietors), K and Fourth streets.

Its history is phenomenal, but not more so than its methods of business.

Its growth has no parallel in the commercial annals of the State.

But this growth has been the legitimate result of the strict application of business principles all men should understand and practice.

The trade of the house is both wholesale and retail, and is conducted exclusively and unwaveringly upon a CASH BASIS.

More than this, "ONE PRICE" is the uniform rule with rich and poor, high and low, friend or foe—a rule as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The firm is a direct importer, and recently has so perfected its system that with greater truth than ever it may be said it has almost entirely done away with middlemen, and brought manufacturer and buyer face to face at the counter in Sacramento.

Whoever buys at the Mechanics' Store does so on a level with all other buyers and under the assurance that neither favor, affection, patronage or friendship gives one an advantage over the other, and under the guarantee that at this establishment all men are treated alike as purchasers.

A child can comprehend the justice, independence and fairness of this system.

But in matter of judgment favor is shown, not to one, or a class, but to all. How?

By placing all buyers upon an exact level, as all goods are plainly marked and undeviatingly rated, the poorly-posted or ill-judging customer stands exactly in the same relation at the counter of the MECHANICS' STORE as does the most skilled expert. Whatever either buys he get therefor his money's worth, for he pays no more in any case than the fairly and lowest possible rated value of the article.

It is a manufacturing firm, and makes up Men's and Boys' Underwear, in all lines; Boys' Suits; Ladies', Children's and Misses' Cloaks; Clothing for the Shop, the Laborer, etc., working up cotton, linen, woolen and mixed goods in large quantities.

Its Factory Machines are operated with an engine, and is upon one of the lower floors of the house. In this Department twenty-four operatives find constant employment, with a Forewoman, Cutter, two Special Workers and two Boys.

The MECHANICS' STORE embraces twelve distinct Departments, which are noticed separately in this review in the proper sections: First, Dry Goods; 2, Fancy Goods; 3, Men's Furnishing Goods; 4, Men's Clothing; 5, Boy's Clothing; 6, Yankee Notions; 7, Hats and Caps; 8, Millinery; 9, Boots and Shoes; 10, Wholesale Department; 11, Country Order Department; 12, Manufacturing Department.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

The WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT is distinct from all others of the store, embraces all lines kept in any of the Departments, and is conducted upon the principles heretofore set out. The package rates are the same to all wholesale buyers, and respond only to CASH. The capacity of the Department is equal to any demand the trade of the coast can make. Orders are filled with greatest dispatch, and as faithfully when sent in as if the buyer were present in person.

COUNTRY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The COUNTRY ORDER DEPARTMENT is a phenomenal one. It represents a vast business. Between one and two hundred orders are filled daily, and the goods dispatched mainly by mail. The selectors act for the customer, using the same judgment as if buying for themselves, and being responsible to the proprietors for the slightest deviation from the exercise of the fairest and best judgment in behalf of the intending buyer.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

At this establishment the Department of DRY GOODS occupies a spacious, admirably-arranged and popularly-located store-room at the corner of Fourth and K streets, which is stocked from floor to ceiling, and along the balcony running along one wall, with every variety of DRY GOODS, including Calicoes, Dress Goods, White Goods, Waterproofs, Linings, Felt Skirts, Shawls, Curtains, Domestics, Shirtings, Muslins, Silk, Cotton, Woolen and Mixed Goods of all grades, Blankets, Linens, Cloaks, House Linen, Ribbons, Toilet Supplies, Threads, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, etc. The Country Order Department supplies any Goods of this Department in any quantity. The most distant purchaser is afforded equal advantages with the one at the counter.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

The Second Department is the FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT comprises Hosiery, Gloves and Ladies' Handwear, Corsets, Laces, Ribbons, Notions, Embroideries, Articles of Personal Adornment, Edging, Combs, Ties, Jewelry, Collars, Cuffs, etc. Orders are filled from abroad for single articles or by the package.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

—AND—

CLOTHING!

ADDRESSED TO MEN.

The Third Department contains MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, including Hoisery, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Neckties, Collars, Cuffs, Gloves and Handwear of all descriptions; all classes of Shirts, Umbrellas, Bags, Trunks, Valises, etc.

The Fourth Department is the Men's Clothing Department, and includes all kinds of Cotton, Woolen, Silk Mixed and Rubber Clothing, and every possible garment worn by men, and kept even with the best styles. Any of these goods are forwarded to any section in large or small quantities, or by the single article. The absent buyer is treated in exactly the same spirit of fairness as if he or she stood at the counter.

BOYS' CLOTHING!

Parents in California and throughout the land alike are interested in the purchase of Children's Clothing—especially in Boys' Garments. It is demonstrated that this class of Clothing can be purchased cheaper (and of as good stock and make) than if ordered made at home. At no place is there a more complete assortment of Boys' and Youths' Ready-made Clothing to be found than at the MECHANICS' STORE. The stock is constantly freshened, and the styles of the day in these garments kept pace with. Any of the goods are forwarded to order, by mail or otherwise, as desired.

YANKEE NOTIONS!

"YANKEE NOTIONS" is a very comprehensive term. In order, however, to comprehend what Yankee Notions means, a visit should be made to that Department of the MECHANICS' STORE. The Department includes all kinds of Yankee Notions known to this trade, such as Soaps, Stationery, Pocket Goods, Novel Personal Utensils, Brushes, Combs, Pocket Cases; a full line of Pocket and other Cutlery, Perfumery, Portemonnaies, Purses, and a variety of like goods far too numerous to be classified now. These and all other goods of the store are forwarded per order to any section in any large or small quantities.

HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT!

The Seventh Department of the MECHANICS' STORE is the branch of the establishment devoted to the Hat Trade. It embraces full lines of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps, including all the newest styles as soon as put upon the market, and in endless variety. Any article or package of articles forwarded in response to order, and selection is made with as much exactness and care in judgment as if the purchaser stood beside the salesman.

MILLINERY.

To Ladies of Sacramento, and to all those of the interior of California and adjacent sections, the Eighth Department of the Mechanics' Store addresses itself. The Department is an important feature of the business. It is stocked with all goods usually found under that head. Employing fashionable milliners and competent assistants, the goods and work are sent out in the best styles. The lines in Hats, Bonnets, Velvets, Ribbons, Feathers and Artificial Flowers are complete, and one or many orders are filled with equal dispatch.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Of the Twelve Departments of the establishment, one is devoted exclusively to Boots and Shoes. It includes very full lines of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Infants', Misses' and Ladies' Shoes, Slippers, Ties, etc., and full lines of Rubber Foot Wear. There is no fashionable, serviceable and novel article in this line which the department cannot supply. Country orders receive as much attention as if the buyer were present.

The above review speaks for itself, and needs no comment on our part. We will content ourselves by simply saying that although in the past we have worked *hard* for the benefit of patrons and the public, yet for the future we intend to work still *harder*, and give to all the full benefit of our efforts. To those living in the interior we cheerfully send a Price List and samples free on application.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS:

Weinstock & Lubin,

Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406 and 408 K st., Sacramento, Cal.

PEOPLE'S STORE.

☞ INTEGRITY IS THE VITAL SPARK OF COMMERCIAL LIFE. ENERGY IS THE BIG COG WHEEL RUN BY STEAM, AND CASH IS THAT EARNEST AND SOLID STUFF THAT WILL BUY ANYTHING ON GOD'S GREEN EARTH.

BEYOND THESE LAY THE RESERVE FORCES OF AN UNCONQUERABLE WILL—CONQUERING ALL THINGS, AND CONSTANTLY LOOKING FOR NEW FIELDS OF TRIUMPH.

☞ Since our advent in business, we have been amazed at the flattering success of our efforts to place before the public

Solid and Substantial Goods

—AT—

CASH PRICES!

And again we quote the annexed list, at figures that are alive and speaking:

DRESS GOODS!

50 Pieces Wash Poplins (bourette styles), at 12½c a yard.

38 Pieces Brocades—Colors, plum brown and garnet, at 16c a yard.

15 Pieces Canada Greys (wool filling), at 15c a yard.

Another Case of Fancy Novelties, on which we had such a run, at 19½c a yard.

60 Pieces Silk Mixed English Plaids, at 25c a yard.

8 Pieces 45-inch "Patines"—Colors, Navy Blue, Brown and Grey, at 25c a yard.

LADIES' MERINO VESTS!

16 Dozen Good Goods (high neck and long sleeves), at 50c.

8 Dozen Extra Fine Merino, at 65c.
10 Dozen Superfine Merino, at 75c.
6 Dozen Lamb's Wool, at 90c.
Children's Merino Underwear, at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

DEPARTMENT,

And have just received direct from Hartford, Conn, our first line of

White Shirts!

100 Dozen Unlaundered White Shirts, at 95 cents each.

It is a well made Shirt, of Heavy Muslin and Fine Linen Bosom and Cuffs.

35 Dozen Fine Laundered Dress Shirts, at $1 50.

Made of Wamsutta Muslin, and Beautiful Fine Irish Linen Bosom and Cuffs.

NOTE.—The above SHIRT is really worth $2, and cannot be purchased at less in any other house in the city.

Canton Flannel Shirts or Drawers, 50c each.

Extra Heavy (All Wool, Twilled) Red Flannel Shirts or Drawers, $1 40.

Men's Merino Shirts.....at 50c and 65c (Spiendid value).

Gents' Linen Collars.....at 12½c each.

A full line of MEN'S SOCKS, at all prices.

☞ Those living at a distance can be supplied with the above articles by Express, sent to any address C. O. D.

☞ Samples sent on application. Address: "SAMPLE DEPARTMENT,"

PEOPLE'S STORE,

No. 600 J STREET,

Southeast Corner Sixth.....Sacramento

POSTOFFICE BOX 28. o1-1ptf TuThS

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

XXIII. SESSION—FIFTEENTH DAY.

[Phonographically Reported for the RECORD-UNION by Willis & Stockton.]

SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, January 19, 1880.

The Senate met at 10 A. M., pursuant to adjournment, President Mansfield in the chair.

Roll called and a quorum present.

Journal of yesterday approved.

Leave of absence for one day was granted to Senators Hudson and Langford.

ASSEMBLY MESSAGE.

The Senate took up the Assembly message. Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 9, expressing sympathy with the people of Ireland, was read.

On motion of Mr. SATTERWHITE, it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Bills were introduced, read first time at length and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON (by request)—An Act to provide for the government of the State Library. [Repeals certain sections of the Political Code, and provides for the election of five Trustees, etc., and defines their duties.] Committee on State Library.

Also (by request), an Act to amend Sections 1181 and 1182 of the Penal Code of California. [A bill covering the points raised in the Sprague case.] Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. KANE—An Act concerning Boards of Health. [Provides for the election of Boards of Health instead of appointment, and makes their pay $100 per month.] San Francisco delegation.

By Mr. MCKELLAND—An Act providing for the assessment and collection of taxes. [Provides a general system of taxation under the new Constitution, in 220 sections.] Committee on Finance.

THE TEST ACT.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the Senate took up out of its order Senate Bill No 83—An Act authorizing the Controller and Treasurer of State to transfer certain funds.

The bill was passed by a vote of 32 ayes to 2 noes—Messrs Johnson and Kane.

MORE BILLS.

By Mr. SATTERWHITE—An Act to amend that part of the Political Code relating to schools and to repeal other Acts relating thereto. [Provides a new organization of the school system.] Committee on Education.

Also, an Act to amend Sections 245, 248 and 249 of the Political Code, relating to Clerks of the Senate and Assembly. [Same as present, except that it leaves out the Enrolling Clerk.] Committee on Contingent Expenses.

By Mr. WENDELL—An Act to amend Section 634 of the Penal Code, relating to violations of the law for the preservation of fish. Committee on Fisheries and Game.

By Mr. ENOS—An Act to repeal an Act entitled an Act to confer further powers upon the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, approved March 30, 1878. San Francisco delegation.

Also, an Act to repeal an Act appropriating money for the conservation of the public school. [Provides for returning the fund to the General Fund.] Committee on Finance.

Also, an Act relating to and defining to whom licenses shall not be issued. [Licenses shall not be issued to persons not eligible to become citizens of the United States.] Committee on Chinese and Chinese Immigration.

STATE PRISON WORK.

A resolution was offered by Mr. JOHNSON and adopted, directing the Committee on State Prisons to inquire into the failure of the contractor at the Branch State Prison to pay laborers employed in the work.

By Mr. JOHNSON—An Act granting relief to taxpayers whose lands have been sold to the State. Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ENOS introduced a concurrent resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the Franco-American treaty. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. BAKER offered a concurrent resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure the passage of such measures as shall allow the entry of jute at the port of San Francisco free of import duty, to such amount as can be made up into sacks by prisoners in the State Prison.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 1:30 P. M., President Mansfield in the chair.

Roll called and a quorum present.

THE WATER BILL.

The Senate took up Assembly Bill No. 1—An Act to repeal an Act entitled an Act to authorize the city and county of San Francisco to provide and maintain public water-works for said city and county, and to condemn and purchase private property for that purpose, approved March 27, 1876—on its final passage.

Mr. TRAVLOR spoke in favor of the passage of the bill. He hoped the Senate would decide in favor of the wishes of the people of San Francisco. All the parties who went into the last campaign promised to favor the passage of an Act to repeal the "Rogers Act." He recited the history of the Act at length, to the same effect as in the speeches heretofore published. He knew that the water was not worth one-tenth of the amount demanded for it.

Mr. ZECK had been led to make some special examination of the question. He had found that the "Rogers Act" appeared to be an Act in favor of the people. He could not see anything in it which ought to lead Senators to use so much haste in the repeal of that Act. Spring Valley asked the repeal of this law to day because the Lake Merced scheme had come to the front. The motive of Spring Valley was that they would have to pay taxes to assist in purchasing a rival water privilege. This bill had not yet been explained to his satisfaction. The question was, Who represented San Francisco? The legislative delegation favored the repeal of this Act, while the Board of Supervisors of that city thought it best that Lake Merced should be purchased. He read the Act proposed to be repealed, and thought it was an Act in the interest of the people of San Francisco. The people of San Francisco in their sovereign capacity were the best judges of the value of Lake Merced. The Senate should allow the people of San Francisco to vote upon the proposition as to whether they would pay $1,500,000 for that lake or not. This law had been on the statute books for four years, and the people of San Francisco had never before discovered that it was such a bad law. He was in favor of letting the "Rogers Act" remain on the statute books. By the repeal of this Act the Legislature would tie the hands of San Francisco in the future and place it at the mercy of Spring Valley.

Mr. DICKINSON said that he had taken the steps he had in favor of the repeal of the Rogers Act, because public opinion was in favor it. All the legislative representatives on the Republican ticket in San Francisco at the last election pledged themselves, among other things, to the repeal of this Act. He would undertake to say that in its present form the question never could be submitted to the people of San Francisco. He read the Act, and showed that there were two Boards of Commissioners provided for. He gave the proceedings under the law at length. He held that after the powers given by Section 5 had been exercised by the Board of Commissioners, the people had nothing more to do wi h it. They could not then vote upon the question. That was the present condition of affairs. There was nothing in the whole Act that provided for the award of the second Board of Commissioners, being submitted to the people. Private property could not be taken for public use without due process of law. Private property could not be condemned by a popular vote. He did know whether the Spring Valley Company were interested in this Act or not. He did not think public opinion had changed much, and read from the *Bulletin* and *Call* in support of that position. He disagreed entirely with the last speaker in regard to submitting the question to the people.

Mr. ENOS deemed the question an important one to San Francisco. The water question was one which had interested the people of San Francisco for many years. Three hundred thousand people were at the mercy of a single gigantic corporation. This "Rogers Act" had its incention and conception in that corporation. He first wanted all the facts placed before the Senate, but he was in favor of the passage of the bill and the repeal of the "Rogers Act" in accordance with his pledges to his constituents, and he would be in favor of it until the people instructed him otherwise. He read from the report of Colonel Mendell in regard to Lake Merced. He was not affected by the interest Spring Valley might have in this matter one way or the other. He quoted a large number of authorities upon the subject and held that it was necessary under the law that the Commission should consist of seven. He believed the acts of the Commission, constituted as it was, were illegal, null and void.

Mr. KANE still felt the same about the bill as he did when it was up last. This measure was in the interest of Spring Valley and he should vote against it. He did not care for the opinion of the press of San Francisco much. The papers of that city were "neither fish, flesh nor good red herring." He was instructed by his constituency to vote as he thought best, and he would vote against this bill.

Mr. SATTERWHITE thought that the arguments against the validity of the process of the Act were fallacious. He did not think Senators could be very far wrong in voting to keep the Rogers Act on the statute books. He argued the legal aspect of the case at some length. He held that the power of eminent domain could be exercised outside of the Courts. The State could delegate its power to public or quasi-public corporations. He cited various authorities in support of his position. He believed the Act to be constitutional.

Mr. DICKINSON explained that he agreed that it was in the power of the State to authorize property to be condemned and to provide the manner. But he held that in the Rogers Act the second Commission had been constituted a Court.

Mr. SATTERWHITE held that if this Act was repealed the proceedings under it would fall to the ground, and cited authorities on that point. There was some doubt about the policy of repealing the Act, and he should vote against the bill.

Mr. HITTELL was just as strongly in favor of the passage of this Act as he had ever been. He came here, with the other Senators from San Francisco, publicly pledged to the repeal of the "Rogers Act." He held that the question could not be subjected to a vote of the people under the present stage of the proceedings. If this Act was allowed to stand upon the statute books, San Francisco was compelled to pay $1,500,000 for a pond of water she did not want, and which was not fit for domestic purposes. He then took up the Act and discussed the legal aspect of the case. The question could be submitted to the people under the proceedings of the first Board of Commissioners, but not under those of the second. It was necessary to repeal the Act in order to prevent the further proceedings which were necessary to complete the judgment against San Francisco.

Mr. NEUMANN did not think the question could be submitted to the people. He was not one of those who believed that all subjects should be submitted to a vote of the whole people. The disbursements of large amounts of money should be voted upon only by those who have to pay it. The power of eminent domain was vested in the Legislature by the new Constitution. He thought it was proper that the bill should pass.

Mr. GEORGE spoke in favor of towns owning their own water works. There had been, he said, no objection to the Rogers Act when it was first introduced, on the grounds of unconstitutionality. He was opposed to putting a law on the statute books and repealing it before giving it a trial. He favored considerate legislation. If this Act is incorrect why repeal it? It can do no harm. If it should be repealed another will be introduced.

Mr. BAKER spoke in favor of the passage of the bill. He thought from all the testimony that the amount proposed to be paid for this lake was far in excess of its value. He believed that the right of eminent domain ought only to be exercised by the Courts. He did not believe in a property qualification, but he did believe that those who pay the taxes have a more vital interest in some questions than other people did.

Mr. CONGER spoke again in favor of the passage of the bill. The Commission had acknowledged the right of property in water which was expressly prohibited by Section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution. There was no property in water, and San Francisco could take the water if she wished to. He was opposed to heaping a debt of $1,500,000 upon that city.

Mr. CHASE thought the right policy for the Senate was to pass the bill and leave the question with the people of San Francisco.

Mr. PARDEE favored the passage of the bill. Yesterday at 12 o'clock he stood on the banks of Lake de la Merced. He tested the water and gave it as his opinion as a man and physician that if the water was turned into the troughs in his yard, he would not permit his horses to drink it. It was a weak brine, containing vegetable matter and the chloride of sodium. He denounced the scheme of foisting that lake upon San Francisco. He did not think there would be much opposition to the passage of the bill if there were no such institution as the Hibernia Bank.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in favor of the passage of the bill, because it was the desire of the people of San Francisco that it should be passed. He did not agree with Senators Dickinson and Hittell on the legal proposition. He believed under the Act the people would have a vote on the question. He believed in submitting all questions to the people, and that they were the best judges of their wants.

The bill was read a third time at length, and passed by a vote of 28 ayes to 11 noes—Anderson, George, Hill, Kane, Kelly, Langford, Moreland, Nelson, Ryan, Satterwhite and Zuck.

On motion of Mr. PARDEE, at 5:05 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, January 19, 1880.

The Assembly met pursuant to adjournment, at 2 o'clock P. M., Speaker Cowdery in the chair.

Roll called and quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Journal of Saturday approved without reading.

ABSENTEE.

A petition was presented from Assemblyman Du Brutz, asking further leave of absence, on account of the death of one of his children.

REPORTS.

Mr. YOUNG presented a report of the Committee on Rules, recommending that the resolution making a substitute to be printed in all respects as an amendment, be adopted. So ordered.

Also, in favor of the resolution calling for a Committee on Homestead and Land Monopoly, and the resolution was adopted. It is understood that Mr. York will be Chairman of the committee.

Mr. CAMERON presented a report from the Committee on Attaches, in favor of the resolution to pay E. Finnell for two days' services as Page, and the resolution was adopted.

Also, in favor of allowing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to employ a clerk and take testimony, and the resolution was adopted.

INAUGURATION EXPENSES.

Mr. BROWN of Yuba, Chairman of the Committee on Inauguration, reported that the total expense incurred amounted to $824 75. Of this amount, it was agreed between the Senate and Assembly Committees that $397 50 was to be paid out of the Contingent Expense Fund of the Assembly. Of this amount $125 was for carriages and the balance for music.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. YOUNG—An Act to exempt certain property from forced sale. [Is intended to exempt homesteads to the value of $5,000, as is now exempt from forced sale under execution.] Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. GORLEY—An Act to provide for a day of rest in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. GORLEY—An Act to make appropriations for the National Guard. [An appropriation of money ($9,000) for the use of National Guard armories, etc., The amount is allowed by law.] Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CORCORAN—An Act to amend Section 407 of the Code of Civil Procedure. [Prescribes that ten days shall be allowed to answer summons served in the county where an action is commenced, forty days if served outside of the said county.]

By Mr. CORCORAN—An Act in relation to mortgages and deeds of trust. [Providing that County Recorders shall furnish to County Assessors a list of all unceceled and unsatisfied mortgages and deeds of trust on record in their counties at 12 o'clock M. on the first Monday of March in each year, with names, dates, amounts, and description of property mortgaged or granted.] Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. VALLE—It repeals the whole of "An Act to provide for the extermination of squirrels in certain counties." These counties are Los Angeles, Stanislaus and Santa Barbara. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TYLER—An Act to amend Section 338 of the Penal Code, relative to pawnbrokers. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. TYLER—An Act relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Referred to Committee on Public Morals.

By Mr. MAYBELL—An Act establishing a legal rate of interest. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. BASS—An Act in relation to the orthography of the name of a certain town in Shasta county. Referred to the file.

By Mr. FOX—An Act to amend Section 1590 of the Penal Code. [Repeals the "Goodwin bill," and restores the former law.]

Also, an Act to amend Sections 2021 and 2063 of the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to the taking of depositions and perpetuation of testimony. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. SAYLE—An Act to amend Sections 537 and 538 of the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to attachments.

Also, an Act to amend Sections 689 and 685 of the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to executions.

Also, an Act to amend Section 529 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCALLION—An Act to prevent the importation of coolies. [Provides that the master or owner, consignee or commander of any vessel shall pay into the State Treasury $200 for every coolie landed in any part of the State.] Referred to Committee on Chinese Immigration and Emigration.

By Mr. BEAUCHAMP—An Act to provide a uniform series of text-books. [Provides for free school-books, to be printed at the State Printing office. No County Boards must adopt text-books unless furnished free.]

By Mr. HARRIS—An Act to amend Sections 1340 and 1345 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in relation to the probate of wills.

By Mr. GREEN—An Act in relation to homestead corporations possessed of water rights. [The bill authorizes homestead corporations owning water and water rights, by their Directors, to prescribe rules and regulations for the distribution of water, fix rates and enforce their collection in Courts of competent jurisdiction, and authorizes the stockholders to vote for the construction of irrigating works, or for repairs on works already erected, the expense to be borne by the stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock owned by them, and perpetuates the corporate existence of all such the lands of which require irrigation.] Referred to the Committee on Water and Water Rights.

Mr. TYLER gave notice that he would on to-morrow move to amend Rule No. 2, so as to provide that business shall be taken up each day where it was left off on the preceding day.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Assembly Bills Nos. 53, 54, 55, and Joint Resolution No. 2 were read a second time.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to amend Assembly Bill No. 55, fixing the pay of members of the Legislature at $8 per day, by striking out $8 and inserting $6.

Mr. ANTHONY—Mr. Speaker, it is well understood by my constituents, though they represent a very small portion of the State, that it should be the duty of this, the first Legislature under the new Constitution, to make a vigorous effort for the reduction of salaries. We have given to the people certain pledges—at least some of us have—that we would stand up in favor of retrenchment as well as reform, and it is a fact that cannot be successfully gainsayed, that the great masses in this State, so far as ready means are concerned, are poor. It is a fact that all over the State there are a vast number of talented, honest, energetic men, who are endowed with every quality necessary to fit a man for public life, who would be glad to perform the duties devolved upon us here in this Legislature for much less than $6 a day. They would be willing to do it for $5 a day. They would save money also, by being prudent and careful in their expenses, and meet all the demands of the people of Sacramento, get good quarters in which to live, and save more money than they could at any other business. In view of these facts, I say, here and now, that when the Constitution says here is a limit beyond which the Legislature shall not go, but as much less as they choose, that we ought to cut off $2. I say we can well afford to drop off $2. It would not be very much, it is true, but it would amount to considerable in the aggregate, and if we do not start in soon in the direction of economy, and begin to curtail expenses, that we will soon find ourselves in a worse condition financially than we are to-day. I am very much in earnest in regard to this matter, and if we adopt this amendment it will be the best day's work we have done. Let us begin the reform at the top; let us commence with ourselves, and then we shall show to the people that we are sincere in our efforts to secure a more economical administration of the affairs of State. The days of high salaries have passed.

Mr. MAYBELL—Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of reform. But, sir, there are two kinds of reform, and one is political capital reform. What better thing could monopolies want than to have the pay of members of the Legislature reduced down to nothing? Why would monopolies want that? Why, because it would place it beyond the power of any poor man to represent a poor constituency upon this floor. It would be an easy thing to find men who would come here and serve for nothing. They could afford to serve gratuitously. The power that sent a man here could afford to pay him a good and sufficient per diem. Talk about eight dollars a day; why, sir, I, as a mechanic, within the last eight years in this State, until these hard times have pervaded the State, have earned eight dollars and ten dollars a day at my trade. I am always in favor of paying him such wages as his work deserves. Eight dollars a day is not too much for any man. Whenever there has been any attempt made here to cut down the pay of attaches I have opposed it. Why, sir, you take into consideration the labor-saving machinery and the prolific soil, any man, if it was not for concealed taxation would make eight dollars a day for his labor. Then why not pay a representative of the people eight dollars a day? I do not think that the gentleman's constituency wants him to work for any less. I do not think they are clamoring for reform with such a vengeance. Why, sir