SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

DAILY UNION SERIES—VOL. XLIX—NO. 7417.
DAILY RECORD SERIES—VOL. XVI—NO. 2379.

SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1880.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES.
VOLUME 10—NUMBER 158.

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.

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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.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT lady as a first-class Cook. Inquire at the Western Hotel, K street, between Second and Third. ja29-3t*

STRAYED—FROM SLAUGHTER house, near the American river bridge, 2 cows; one whitish-yellow, branded J J on left hip, and the other a red cow, bald faced, horns trimmed. Also 2 yearlings—one heifer and one muley steer. Whoever returns them, or gives information which will lead to their recovery will receive $10 Reward. ja26-tf CONRAD SCHEPP, Twelfth and E streets.

WANTED—PARTNER, WITH $2,600 CASH, in paying business. Address "M.," this office. [S. C.] ja24-1w*

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-

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.

FOR SALE—A WELL-LOCATED PLACE OF business. Small capital required. Address, "A. B. C.," Sacramento. ja29-1w*

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, BY the Day, Week or Month, at reasonable prices, at southwest corner of J and Third streets, up stairs. [ja26-1w*] MRS. BARBARA MARTIN.

FOR SALE—DRAY BUSINESS, TRUCK Horses, Harness and Goodwill of an established paying business. Reason for selling, owner going in some other enterprise. Inquire at No. 321 J street; or address C. STROBEL, Commissioner, Sacramento. ja24-6t*

$200.—FOR SALE, HALF INTEREST IN a well-established, good paying business. Address "W. H. M.," this office. ja24-1w*

$4,500 160 ACRES GRAIN LAND near Dixon, Solano county, fine house of eight rooms, barn, out-buildings, nice shrubbery, good water, land a fenced and cross-fenced, all under cultivation, 120 acres in grain, 15 a res in flax, all included. School and Depot handy—a Bargain. Half Cash, balance on time. Fine list of cheap and desirable farms for sale. Send for descriptive list [ja23-3w] J. W. COTTEN Dixon, Cal.

$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

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. TENBRYCK. ja10-tf

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE CHICAGO HOTEL, CONTAINING nice Lady's Parlor, 11 Single and 11 Double Rooms. Can accommodate about 40 people. The dining-room is well lighted and ventilated; will seat 60 persons. A nice large Kitchen, with all the latest improvements. A large Barroom and Office, all well arranged to suit the business. All the Furniture in rooms and everything pertaining to this Hotel is all new, having only been opened four months, and is now doing a good business. All the above and a five years' lease of premises is for sale at a reasonable price. Death of the wife of the landlord is the reason for this sale. For further particulars, inquire at premises, Nos. 308, 310 and 312 J street, Sacramento, Cal. ja21-tf

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 Estate. 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 1p1m

DENTISTRY.

W. WOOD,

DENTIST (LATE WITH H. H. PIERson), successor to T. B. 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. d21-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 d16-1tm

B. 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

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, ETC.

CHAS. W. RAPP & CO.,

GROCERS, 139 J ST. BET. FIFTH & SIXTH, Sacramento.

A new stock of American, French and English Groceries. Also, a large assorment of the finest Japan Teas d22-4p1m

S. GOLDMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER
Northwest corner Second and J streets,
SACRAMENTO.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled. d17 4ptf

P. H. RUSSELL.

NO. 209 J STREET.—CHOICE GROCERIES, at lowest prices. No charge for shipping. d2-4p1m

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. 18-1mt

F. KUNZ,

UNION NURSERY,

TENTH STREET, BETWEEN U AND V. City depot, south side of K street, between Fourth and Fifth, next door to Mechanics' Store, would respectfully call attention to his marvelous collection of rare Trees, Shrubbery and Florist Flowers. His prices are the lowest. Call and be convinced. ja23-4p 1m

PIKE & YOUNG,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURers, corner of Fourth and L streets, Sacramento, have on hand the largest assortment of Carriages, Wagons and Buggies to be found in Sacramento which they will sell at very low rates.

THE MECHANICS' STORE.

IT'S AN ILL WIND

—THAT—

BLOWS NOBODY ANY GOOD!

So say Certain Grasping Dealers, who have taken advantage of the recent advance in prices of goods.

For not alone have they added on the actual advance in prices, but they have taken good care to add an additional 10 or 15 per cent., even on such goods where no advance has really taken place. They propose, where it is possible, to bulldoze their customers into paying big prices for inferior goods. The newest dodge is to show hesitating customers Circulars, said to come from Manufacturers and Jobbers (but really gotten up for the purpose of deception), dwelling upon the enormous advances in prices, etc.

No doubt this so-called shrewd business trick would succeed very well, and would probably help to fill the coffers of our smarter competitors. But we are just mean enough to expose these little sharp practices, and just stupid enough to stick to the golden principle of laboring for the interest of our patrons, by being the first to reduce when the market declines, and the very last to advance when the market goes up.

Of course, our so-called shrewd merchants call this unwise business policy, and say they don't believe in it worth a cent.

It seems, however, that the public does not agree with them, but sees fit to appreciate our business stupidity. The result is, that notwithstanding the general cry of dull times, it is a fact that for the same season of the year our trade is livelier at present than ever before.

This encouragement on the part of the public cheers us on, and only makes us so much more determined to protect their interests, by keeping all advances down as much and as long as possible. For this week we have the following inducements to offer in our

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT:

A handsome line of Men's Calico Shirts, with two collars	65 cents
Very superior quality Men's Calico Shirts, with two collars	$1 00
Cheviot front (French make)	$1 35
Cheviot front and body (French make), newest patterns	$1 65
A good Knit Undershirt, white or colored	35 cents each
The best value in a White Knit Undershirt ever placed on our shelves	50 cents
A line of Japanese Fancy Stripe Undershirts or Drawers	50 cents
A line of full-finished Knit Underwear	$1 50 each
A full line of Scotch Wool, full-finish Underwear	$2 25 each
A complete line of Navy Blue, double-breasted Overshirts	$1 45, $1 85, $2, $2 25 and $2 40
A good White Shirt, perfect fitting	75 cents
Linen bosom White Shirt, perfect fitting	$1 00
Better grades	$1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2
Linen Collars, newest styles	12½ cents each
Linen Collars, newest styles (better grade)	15 cents each
Linen Collars, very best quality	17 cents each
A splendid grade of Paper Collars	15 cents per box
Complete lines of Men's Cotton Half Hose	8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 17c and 20c
A line of full-finished British Half Hose (super stout)	25 cents each
Lisle Thread Half Hose (good quality)	30 cents
Lisle Thread Half Hose (best quality)	40 cents
Balbriggan Half Hose, silk clocking	35, 40 and 50 cents
Handsome assortment of Fancy Stripe Half Hose	8½c, 17c, 25c, 35c, 45c and 50c
Cotton Handkerchiefs	6¼ cents, 8¼ cents and 12½ cents
Linen Handkerchiefs	15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 33⅓ cents and 40 cents
Linen Handkerchiefs (initial hemstich)	50 and 75 cents
Beautiful assortment of Silk Handkerchiefs, in all shades and varieties	50 cents to $1 50
A good pair of Suspenders	for 20 cents
Better grades Suspenders	25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, $1, $1 15 and $1 25
Goat Skin Gloves	50 cents
Goat Skin Gloves (hand-made)	70 cents
Goat Skin Gloves (half gauntlet)	85 cents
Goat Skin Gloves (full gauntlet)	$1
Buckskin Gloves	90 cents, $1, $1 15 and $1 40
Buckskin Gloves (half gauntlet)	$1 15
Buckskin Gloves (full gauntlet)	$1 35 and $1 50
Dog Skin Driving Gloves	90 cents and $1
Full line of Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, all shades	$1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per pair

NECKWEAR.

Bows, black or fancy	10 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents and 25 cents
Black String Ties	15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, 40 cents and 50 cents
Fancy String Ties	15 cents, 25 cents and 40 cents
Windsor Scarfs (in all colors)	45 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1 and $1 50
Black Dress Scarfs	40 cents, 50 cents, 65 cents and 85 cents
Fancy Dress Scarfs	40 cents, 50 cents, 65 cents and 85 cents
Linen Cuffs	20 cents, 25 cents and 30 cents per pair.

☞ Remember, that although you may know nothing about the value of a WHITE SHIRT or any other article sold by us, still in our house, owing to our method of having one and the same price for all, you would do just as well and buy equally as low as the wisest merchant.

If you live outside of Sacramento, and cannot make it convenient to come here, send for a PRICE LIST, and you will receive a complete catalogue of our goods and prices, for

DRY GOODS!

FANCY GOODS!

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS!

Hats, Caps, Millinery, Boots, Shoes, Trunks and Valises.

☞ Orders filled through the Mails, Express or Freight. ☜

MECHANICS' STORE!

Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406 and 408 K street.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS:

Weinstock & Lubin,

SACRAMENTO ..... CAL.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

XXIII. SESSION—TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

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

SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, January 29, 1880.

The Senate met in regular session at 10 A. M., President Mansfield in the chair.

Roll called and a quorum present.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted Senator Kane on account of sickness.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order for this hour was the report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, as follows:

The Committee on Contingent Expenses and Mileage, to whom was referred the resolution in reference to allowing a clerk to the Committee on Labor and Capital, and the Committee on Chinese and Chinese Immigration, and the Committee on State Library, jointly, at a per diem of $5, in full for all such services, have had the same under consideration, and report the same back to the Senate, and recommend the same be not adopted.

Also, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committees on Agriculture and Swamp Lands be and are hereby authorized to employ a Clerk for the service of the joint committees, at a per diem of five dollars, payable out of the fund for the contingent expenses of the Senate.

Report the same back, and recommend that the Clerk of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation and Military Affairs act as Clerk of said Committees on Agriculture and Swamp Lands, without any additional pay.

Also, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk duly appointed by the Committee on Elections of the Senate shall receive a per diem of five dollars from January 16, 1880.

Report the same back, with a recommendation that it be adopted."

The first resolution, in regard to a Clerk for the Committees on Labor and Capital and Chinese and Chinese Immigration and State Library jointly, was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON favored the adoption of the resolution, and claimed that the Clerk was needed.

Mr. ZUCK hoped the report of the committee would be adopted and the resolution voted down. He thought there was no necessity for the Clerk called for.

Mr. WARSON inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses whether the expenses of the Senate at this session were as large as they were at the last session of the Senate.

Mr. ZUCK replied that so far they were $25 a day less than the highest pay-roll of the last session, but the pay-roll of this Senate was not yet at its highest. He made a strong appeal to the Senate to stop the employment of further clerks, unless they were absolutely necessary.

Mr. WARSON desired to be economical, but the work of this Senate was unusually great, and he did not think this Senate was extravagant.

Mr. CHASE insisted that a great deal of time was being wasted in discussing this question.

Mr. SATTERWHITE desired to encourage Mr. Zuck in his economy.

Mr. DAVIS thought the action of the committee ought to be sustained, and the resolution defeated. He did not think this Senate had practiced the economy that it ought to have practiced. He was glad that Senator Zuck had taken the position he had. He thought the clerk of the Committee on Education could serve in this place.

Mr. JOHNSTON said that he wished these economical ideas had struck Senators Davis and Zuck before their committees had been supplied with clerks. He thought these committees did need clerks.

Mr. ZUCK offered him the use of the Clerk of the Committee on Contingent Expenses. That committee proposed to examine into the work of the Clerks of all committees, and if they found any that were not employed, they would recommend that they be discharged, and if other committees needed Clerks they would recommend their employment.

Mr. ENOS favored the adoption of the resolution because he believed the committees mentioned needed the services of a Clerk. As to the comparison made in the expenses of this session and the last, he said that there never was a time in the history of the State when so much work had been placed upon the Legislature as at this time.

Mr. SCHEMMAN favored the adoption of the resolution. He did not come here to perform clerical work. Since he came here he had been compelled to pay money out of his own pocket for clerical work done, not for himself, but for the State.

Mr. BAKER supported the report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses. He protested against the manner in which clerks had been employed heretofore, and alluded particularly to the employment of the clerk to take charge of bills and take them to and from the State Printing Office.

Mr. DAVIS held that if the Senate had heretofore done wrong it was time now to change and begin to be economical.

Mr. CONGER favored the adoption of the resolution. He was in favor of a proper economy, but he did not believe in that class of economy which would cut down the salary of a poor school teacher and then feist upon San Francisco a million and a half of dollars in gold blood.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 17 ayes to 15 noes.

The resolution to give a clerk to the Committee on Agriculture and Swamp Lands was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON reported against the adoption of the resolution. The Committees on Swamp Lands had one bill before them that would take at least a month to pass, and much more time would have to be taken down. He was in favor of economy at all times, but it was not economy in all cases for a man to do his own work.

The question was on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. BAKER moved to amend by adding to the resolution the recommendation of the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

The motion was lost by a vote of 10 ayes to 23 noes.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. ZUCK suggested that the Senate ought now to reverse the action of the committee on the last resolution also, but the resolution was adopted.

REPORTS.

Mr. BAKER, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported back favorably Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 21, relative to the manufacture of jute at the State Prison.

Mr. NEUMANN, from the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the matter of the contest of T. J. Pindar vs. W. W. Traylor, the sitting member, reported that upon examination of the matter the committee find that the contestant has not complied, in making this contest, with the statutory requirement, and that the statement upon which said contest is based is irregular and insufficient to sustain said contest. The committee also find, from returns and from testimony, that the sitting member is entitled to his seat.

Mr. SATTERWHITE stated that the minority report would not be ready until to-morrow. On his motion the whole subject was made the special order for Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. NYE, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back bills with the following recommendations: Senate Bill No. 4—an Act to provide for trial and conviction upon information—that it be indefinitely postponed, for the reason that the provisions of the bill are met by Senate Bill No. 39; also, Senate Bill No. 67—an Act to repeal Section 420 of the Penal Code, in reference to riots—passage; also, Senate Bill No. 43—an Act to repeal an Act entitled an Act to amend the Penal Code—that it be indefinitely postponed, for the reason that its object is met by Senate Bill No. 67; also, Senate Bill No. 47—an Act to secure to all persons freedom in the selection of occupation, profession or employment—that it be indefinitely postponed, because it works no change in the present law; also, Senate Bill No. 48—an act to prohibit and abolish the fee system—that it be recommitted to the Committee on County and Township Governments; Senate Bill No. 49—an Act to require elected officials to take and subscribe to an oath on certain things—that it be indefinitely postponed, because in conflict with Section 3 of Article XX. of the Constitution.

Mr. BURT, from the Committee on Public Morals, reported back favorably Senate Joint Resolution No. 3.

Mr. SEARS, from the Committee on Rules, reported back substitutes for Rules No. 6 and No. 45.

The report was taken up and both substitutes were adopted. The former simply made the rule comply with the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the three readings of bills. The latter provided that each committee should have six copies of bills.

ASSEMBLY MESSAGES.

The Senate took up the Assembly messages and disposed of bills as follows:

Assembly Bill No. 54—An Act to amend Section 2170 of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Civil Code," approved March 21, 1872, relating to common carriers (by Mr. Fox)—was taken up.

Mr. BROWN moved that the reading of the bill be dispensed with and the bill read by title.

Mr. WENDELL raised the point of order that the only way to do was to dispense with provision of the Constitution which required the bills to be read at length.

The CHAIR held the point of order wel taken.

Mr. BROWN withdrew the motion.

The Secretary read the bill a first time at length and it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Assembly Bill No. 55—An Act to amend Section 235 and 266 of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Political Code," approved March 12, 1872, relating to the meeting of the Legislature, and the compensation of its members (by Mr. Fox)—was read first time at length and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to inquire whether a general law cannot be made applicable.

Assembly Bill No. 46—An Act to amend Sections 3371, 3979, 3981 and 3984, and to repeal Section 3978 of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Political Code," approved March 12, 1872, relating to the removal of county seats (by Mr. Fox)—was read first time at length and referred to the Committee on County and Township Governments.

Mr. CHENEY, from the Committee on Engrossment, reported correctly engrossed Senate Bills Nos. 32, 34, 38, 93, 109, 112, 113, 114 and 115.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

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

By Mr. RYAN—An Act to regulate the rate of interest which may be charged on money in this State. [Makes 7 per cent. legal interest, and enacts a usury law.] Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. HITTELL—An Act to amend Section 1586 of the Penal Code, relating to the transportation of convicts to the State Prisons. Committee on Judiciary.

Also, an Act to amend Section 2221 of the Political Code, relating to transportation of insane persons to asylums. Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON—An Act making appropriations for the support of orphans, half orphans and abandoned children for the thirty-second and thirty-third fiscal years. [Appropriates $100 per annum for each whole orphan, $75 for each half orphan and $75 for each abandoned child in the orphan asylums of the State. No asylum with less than twenty inmates shall be entitled to State aid.] Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BROWN—An Act to repeal an Act to provide for the improvement and maintenance of the public roads in the county of El Dorado. Committee on Roads and Highways.

By Mr. BAKER—An Act to amend Section 1174 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Committee on Judiciary.

GENERAL FILE.

The Senate took up the general file, and bills were disposed of as follows:

Senate Bill No. 143—An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act for the appointment of Inspector of Stationary Steam-boilers and Steam-tanks, and for better security of life and property in the city and county of San Francisco," approved March 27, 1878 (by Mr. Enos)—was read a second time by sections and ordered engrossed.

Senate Bill No. 12—An Act to authorize the election of women to school offices (by Mr. Enos)—adversely reported by the Committee on Judiciary was read a second time at length and ordered engrossed.

Senate Bill No. 5—An Act relating to trade-marks filed in the office of Secretary of State (by Mr. Gorman)—adversely reported by the Committee on Judiciary was read a second time and on motion of Mr. HITTELL was indefinitely postponed.

Senate Bill No. 96—An Act to amend Sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled "An Act giving a lien to loggers and laborers employed in logging camps upon the logs cut and hauled by the persons who employ them," approved March 30, 1878 (by Mr. Ryan)—was read the second time at length, and the amendments of the Committee on Judiciary were adopted.

Pending the action on the bill the Senate took the usual recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

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

Roll called and a quorum present.

The Senate resumed consideration of Senate Bill No. 96, and it was ordered engrossed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

A message was received from the Governor announcing the appointment of James D. Boyer of San Bernardino as Brigadier-General of the First Brigade.

The Senate unanimously confirmed the appointment.

GENERAL FILE RESUMED.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 10—Relative to the Franco-American treaty—was taken up and read a second time at length, and the amendments of the Committee on Federal Relations were adopted, and the resolution ordered engrossed.

Assembly Bill No. 34—An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to define the Senatorial and Assembly Districts of the State, and to apportion the representation thereof, approved March 16, 1874 (by Mr. Leach)—was taken up.

A PROTEST.

Mr. GLASCOCK filed the following protest: "As it is a fact well known to every member of the Senate that Assembly Bill No. 34 was not read at length the first and second times in the Assembly, nor was the provision contained in Section 15 of Article IV. of the Constitution suspended, I therefore most respectfully protest against any further action of the Senate upon Assembly Bill No. 34.

The protest was ordered to be entered on the Journal.

The bill was read a third time at length.

Mr. SEARS said the Senate ought to have enough respect for the Supreme Court not to take further action on bills that have not been read at length three times in the Assembly. He moved that the Senate postpone further action on all Assembly bills which have not been read at length in the Assembly.

The PRESIDENT ruled the motion out of order, because the Senate had no legal knowledge that the bill had not been passed in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court and the Constitution.

Mr. NYE was opposed to the passage of the bill as entirely unnecessary.

Mr. ENOS desired to see the question about the reading of the bills settled.

Mr. SATTERWHITE said that the proper way was to call for a free conference with the Assembly.

Mr. CONGER renewed his motion of yesterday for a committee of conference.

Mr. DICKINSON moved that the whole matter and the bill be referred to the Joint Committee on Rules, with instructions to report back to-morrow.

The motion prevailed.

SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 9—Expressive of sympathy for the people of Ireland (by Mr. McCallon).

Mr. GLASCOCK said he did not protest against this resolution, because he did not believe it would do the people of Ireland any good to protest against it, as no legal question was ever likely to be raised on it.

The concurrent resolution was read a third time.

A GLOWING PICTURE.

Mr. SEARS—Mr. President, I intended to vote in silence in favor of this resolution, but since its reading has called to my mind the early association of my boyhood, it was my good fortune a third of a century ago, when the cry of distress came across the Atlantic from this people to have been a cabin boy on a ship which carried substantial aid to them. The ship was built and loaded by my neighbors in my native town. The generous people of that place opened their warehouses and barns and gave liberally to the cause. The voice of woe found a response in their hearts. Our captain was as noble a man as ever commanded a ship. I have seen him in his anxiety pace the deck night after night, and take the advantage of the breeze. I have seen him lashed in the rigging amid the flashing and fury of the storm in the darkness. I have seen him bathed and baptized in the angry spray of the waves, guiding that noble ship on her voyage of mercy. By his skill and watchfulness we made a quick voyage, and as we sailed up the beautiful harbor of Belfast, the towns were fired with lighting speed among the people that succor was at hand. It was a solemn, an impressive scene, to witness that stricken people dragging their emaciated forms along the water front. When we landed, they gathered by thousands on the wharf around our good ship, and with bony arms and hollowed eyes uplifted toward heaven, they sent up their prayers of thanksgiving to us who had brought them deliverance. It was a welcome from out of the depths of hearts filled to overflowing with gratitude. I saw sobbing mothers and fathers on their bended knees thank God that their cry of woe had been answered by the generous people from our land of liberty. Our captain was not a man who stood on red-tape ceremony, but as soon as our ship was made fast our hatches were taken off, and we poured the golden grain into the laps of fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters, and they hurried home to drive the "wolf from their doors." Mr. President, I saw the most beautiful city the corpses of women lying on the door-steps with a tin cup in their cold, stiff fingers, asking for a pittance to prevent their children from a similar doom; these scenes swell up in my mind to-day as fresh as though they transpired but yesterday. They left an impression on my young mind which would never be effaced. I then resolved that my voice and influence, feeble though they might be, should always be on the side of liberty, charity and human rights, and faithfully have I kept that vow; and I trust that these periodical famines will result in repealing the unnatural laws of entail which have been a curse to that country for over six hundred years, and in their stead will be engrafted the liberal land laws of a free country. Mr. President, long years ago our good captain crossed the dark ocean and is upon the other shore, and methinks I hear his voice from the eternal regions whispering through space to me, wishing that he might repeat the voyage of thirty odd years ago. Methinks that I feel his hand on my head saying, "My boy, never forget the scenes of 1846." I regret, Mr. President, that I cannot repeat the voyage of a third of a century ago, and give that distinct people the same substantial relief instead of voting the empty words of sympathy contained in this resolution.

Mr. CHASE could see no use in occupying the valuable time of the Senate in speeches upon a proposition when there was no one opposed to it.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The Senate took up the special order for 2 P. M.—Senate Bill No. 60—An Act to provide for removing officers of mining corporations by stockholders having a majority of the shares of stock thereof, and electing other officers (by Mr. Hittell)—was taken up and read a second time by sections. The amendments of the Committee on Corporations were adopted.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend so as to give the owners of the stock the right to vote and take part in the meetings, notwithstanding the fact that the stock may appear on the books of the company in the name of a trustee.

Mr. TRAYLOR opposed the amendment, on the ground that it would augment the very evil it sought to prevent.

Mr. CONGER strongly urged the adoption of the amendment and held that it was only for the purpose of preventing the manipulation of stocks by men who did not own them. He wanted the owners to vote the stock and not the trustees.

Mr. ZUCK held that the amendment would not reach the trouble desired to be met by the author. If a man desired to vote his own stock he should go and have the stock transferred on the books to his name and have it indorsed.

Mr. NEUMANN opposed the amendment and held that the amendment would augment the evil he desired to destroy. It would be an unwise change to make the proof rest on the possession of a mere slip of paper, or certificate of stock, instead of upon the records of the corporation.

Mr. CONGER again urged his amendment.

Mr. TRAYLOR again spoke against it. He held that the objection to the amendment was that it throws open the door for parties who have no interest in the matter to come in and control these meetings of share holders.

Mr. ENOS favored the amendment. He believed it would prevent the manipulation of stocks in San Francisco, as at present.

Mr. GEORGE opposed the amendment on the ground that it would open the door wider than ever for the manipulation of stocks by brokers.

Mr. JOHNSON thought that the amendment would conflict with the first section of the bill, which required it to be shown that they were the holders of the stock on the books of the corporation.

Mr. ENOS moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. HITTELL spoke against the amendment offered by Mr. Conger. He held that the best proof of ownership should be that their names should appear on the books of the corporation, and cited Section 312 of the Civil Code, as bearing out that idea.

Mr. DICKINSON also opposed the amendment. If a man pledged his stock he could not expect to have the use of it. The amendment was one of great uncertainty. He cited Senators to Section 310 of the Civil Code.

Mr. CONGER said that there was no use in passing the law at all, unless the amendment was adopted. It had been, and would still be, a dead-letter. His amendment was based on the ground that it was the duty of the Legislature to protect people if they would not protect themselves.

The Chair stated that he bill was being considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SEARS favored the bill as amended by the Committee on Corporations. The law was only amended in the same manner as in the general mining laws. He thought the stockholders were amply protected under it.

The amendment was lost, on a division, by a vote of 8 ayes to 15 noes.

Mr. ENOS moved to amend Section 1, line 5, by striking out "on the books," and substitute the words "of stock."

Mr. NEUMANN opposed the amendment. The same argument would apply to this amendment as to the one just voted down.

Mr. BAKER also opposed the amendment, because it changed a law that had been on the statute books for eight years, and no one had complained of it.

Mr. CONGER favored the amendment, because he believed it would prevent the robbery that had taken place under the law during the past eight years.

Mr. DICKINSON opposed the amendment, because he did not believe it would be legal. The amendment would give the holder of the stock the right to vote it, and not the owner.

Mr. ENOS inserted "the owner" also in his amendment.

Mr. DICKINSON said that with that amendment the same objections applied to it as were raised against the other.

Mr. ENOS said that the object of the amendment was that the real owner of the stock should have the right to participate in the meetings.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 11 ayes to 14 noes.

Mr. ENOS moved to amend Section 2 by striking out the words "claiming to be," and substituting the words "who are the" wherever they occur.

Mr. TRAYLOR said that this was an amendment to to the amendment made by the Committee on Corporations, and which had been adopted by the Senate.

Mr. HITTELL opposed the amendment as it would destroy the entire objects of the bill. The intention was to have a meeting of all those who claimed to be share holders and they would then decide by the books of the corporation who were owners.

Mr. ENOS said that there was a very deep interest being developed in this bill, and he was glad to see this opposition to the amendments coming from the Senators it did. He wanted these meetings controlled by the men who are the owners of the stock and not those who claimed to be. There were millions in those three words to honest holders of stock.

Mr. TRAYLOR said that his only object in his support of this bill was to protect the honest stockholders. He wanted the bona fide stock holder alone represented. If the Senator would offer an amendment which would accomplish that result he would cheerfully support it. The amendment would not do that.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 10 ayes to 16 noes.

Mr. PARDEE moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. ENOS moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Corporations.

The motion prevailed by a vote of 15 ayes to 11 noes.

Mr. WEST asked leave to call up Senate Bill No. 133—repealing the squirrel Act.

The substitute was read and adopted and ordered engrossed.

On motion of Mr. SATTERWHITE, the Senate, at 4:40, adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, January 29, 1880.

Assembly met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Cowdery in the chair

Roll called and quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain

Reading of the journal of yesterday, on motion of Mr. LEACH, was dispensed with and the same corrected and approved.

Mr. CAMERON made a report from the Committee on Attaches, on the resolution in relation to paying D. M. Burns for postage stamps, recommending a substitute accomplishing the same end, but guarding the interests of the State more fully by requiring that the residue be paid back into the treasury. The substitute was adopted.

Mr. MAY presented a report from the Committee on Ways and Means, recommending the passage of Assembly Bills Nos. 4 and 5; also, No. 10, with recommendation that the author have leave to withdraw the same.

Mr. WASSON of Mono reported back from the Committee on Mines Assembly Bill No. 138, recommending that the author have leave to withdraw the same.

Mr. SHREEVE, of the Committee on Engrossment, reported a number of bills correctly engrossed.

Mr. BRUSIE, of the Committee on Hospitals, reported back Assembly Bill No. 131—an Act to regulate the practice of medicine—recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. STREETER, from the Committee on County Governments, reported back a resolution that it be referred to the Committee on Chinese.

Also, Assembly Bill No. 220, recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee on Public Morals, reported back Assembly Bill No. 97, to prohibit the sale of liquors in the Capitol building, recommending passage as amended.

Also, Assembly Bill No. 96, recommending that the author be allowed to withdraw it and introduce a substitute.

Also, Assembly Bill No. 78, recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. BROWN of Yuba presented a report from the Committee on Corporations, reporting back Assembly Bill No. 99, recommending passage as amended.

Also, Assembly Bill No. 19, recommending the passage of the substitute.

Also, Assembly Bill No. 189, recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. MCCARTHY, from the San Francisco delegation, reported back Assembly Bill No. 72, reporting a substitute, recommending passage.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The SPEAKER said that, in order orders by the House, all bills will be read at length on the first and second readings. The question will then be, Shall the bill be read a second time? In this way, by adopting rules this House can, on the first reading, a large amount of valuable time will be saved, and a large expense for printing. Members should pay attention to the reading, so that they can tell whether the bill has merit or not.

Mr. MAYBELL protested that such a ruling would be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

The CHAIR said it would be time enough to discuss that question when the question comes before the House.

By Mr. BRAUNHART—An Act to regulate the buying and selling of stocks. The bill was read at length. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. TYLER—It will be conceded that upon the reading by the Clerk it is impossible to get at the substance. He moved that they should not be read a first time until they are printed. He also proposed to hold an evening session to read the bills.

Mr. BRAUNHART offered a resolution that the Assembly hereafter meet at 7 P. M.

Mr. TYLER moved an amendment that at half-past 4 P. M. this house take a recess