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[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

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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.

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.

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, CHEAP—LOT NO. 4, Q AND R Fifth and Sixth streets. Address or inquire C. STROBEL, Commission Agent, No. 321 J street. f7-1w*

LAND TO LEASE IN LISBON DISTRICT, 70 suit in price and quantity. Apply to WM. GWYNNE, at Sacramento. f7-3t*

FOR SALE—VINEYARD, ON RAILROAD Station, 16 Acres of Land, U. S. Patent; 14,000 bearing Grape Vines; 200 Fruit Trees. Good Wine Cellar, House and Out Buildings. Fine Garden Spot. Running stream of water through the farm. Good spring and well. Thirty Acres sown in Barley; plenty of Hay Land. Only $1,000 Cash; $1,500 balance on time. A chance for a (Weinbauer) Vintner, which cannot often be found. Inquire or address CARL STROBEL, Commission Agent, No. 321 J street, Sacramento. f7-tf

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A COTTAGE House, on Twenty-first street, between Q and R. Apply to WM. H. HARPER, No. 329 J street. f4-1w

$4,500 160 ACRES GRAIN LAND near Dixon, Solano county, fine house of eight rooms, barn, out-buildings, nice shrubbery, good water, land all 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. TENEYCK. ja10-tf

DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE.

10 HEAD OF THOROUGHBRED Durham BULLS, from one to two years old, and 10 Head of either COWS or HEIFERS. Will be sold at private sale at WICKS' RANCH, Butte county. ja30-2m Address M. WICK, Oroville, Cal.

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 Bar-room 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

PROPOSALS.

LODGING HOUSE TO LET—PROPOSALS for renting the three upper floors of the St. George Building will be received at the office of W. C. Pelsen, No. 1013 Fourth street, until TUESDAY, February 10, 1880. Address communications to W. B. DAVIES, Secretary Odd Fellows' Hall Association. f4-5t*

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

J. HYMAN, JR.,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, NO. 136 J street, between Fifth and Sixth. Just received, a very fine lot of Watches and Jewelry, which will be sold at a very low price. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. ja7-1m1p

WILLIAM B. MILLER

(Late with Floberg),

NO. 190 J STREET, NEAR SEVENTH, Watchmaker and Jeweler. Importer and dealer in Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Etc. Repairing a specialty, under Robert Marsh. All country orders promptly attended to. d29-1ptf

JOHN CONRAD,

DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Etc., 113 J street (opposite Kirk & Co.'s). All Watches and Clocks sold in my establishment warranted. Repairing Clocks and Watches my specialty. d3-1pt

J. B. KLUNE

(Late with Wachhorst, and successor to Floberg),

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, NO. 60 J street, between Second and Third. Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Jewelry, Etc. Repairing in all its branches a specialty, under Mr. FLOBERG. o10-1p1m

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. 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 d16-1p1m

B. B. 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

NOTICE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS and RETAILERS.

ON RECEIPT OF $3 I WILL SEND TO ANY address a sample case of my specialties, consisting of 3 bottles DR. RENZ's Herb Bitters, 3 bottles Blackberry Brandy, 3 bottles Bl ck and Rye, and 3 bottles fine old Bourbon Whisky (the last named trade mark "Bonanza"), all justly celebrated goods, and recommended for medicinal and family use. J. RENZ, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, No. 219 Commercial street, three doors below Front, San Francisco. ja30-1r3m

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. 18-1pt

THE MECHANICS' STORE.

A FEW FACTS WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

Of all the necessary articles of Male attire, nothing is more difficult to purchase satisfactorily, by an average buyer, than a SUIT OF CLOTHES!

Bartering, misrepresenting, lying and deception are often practised by both buyer and seller—oftener, perhaps by the seller—and, after all, it is generally a fortunate thing if the purchaser does not pay double or treble what the article is worth, for how can he tell?

It is only an expert judge of goods, one who has been in business for years, that can tell the value of a Suit of Clothes, and even then he may go above or below the real price. This is a positive truth known to all dealers.

Such being the case, how then is it possible for any ordinary buyer to obtain full value for his money, especially when a Satinet Suit, worth $6, $7 or $8, looks as well as a Cassimere Suit, costing $12, $15 or $20?

We are aware of all these difficulties attending the purchase of a Suit of Clothes, and propose a remedy that is within the reach of all, by offering to the public Clothing that has been bought at its lowest market value, to which a small margin only has been added.

As we have but ONE PRICE, and each article is plainly marked with the selling price, the buyer who may be no judge of values is well protected, and obtains as much for his money as the wisest purchaser.

Bear in mind, it would be a great loss to us to advertise so extensively if we could not or would not do as we claim.

Many persons think of waiting until they can go to San Francisco to buy their Clothing. A greater mistake was never made, for there are dozens of sharks on the look out for unsophisticated buyers who want to buy bargains in Clothing. Many know this now to their sorrow.

Remember, we do not claim to sell you Clothing for half price or below cost. No; but what we do claim is this—We give you full value for every penny of your money.

WE APPEND A LIST OF A FEW OF OUR LATEST PURCHASES IN THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT:

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Satinet Business Suit	$7 75
New Style Melton Suits	$10 00
All Wool Cheviot Suits	$14 00
Newest Style Scotch Tweed Suits	$16 00
Genuine Oregon Cassimere Suits	$17 to $19 50
Extra Fine Tweed Suits, equal to any custom-made goods in style, cut and finish	$20 to $21
Diagonal Suits	from $13 00
Fine Hairline Diagonal Suits	$24 00
Worsted Diagonal Suits	$18 00
Beaver Sack and Frock Suits	$20 00
Fine Blue 4X Beaver Suits	$25 00
Black Doeskin Frock Suits	$24 to $27
Extra Fine Doeskin Suits	$32 50
Cassimere Pants	from $3 00
Corduroy Pants	$3 75
Overcoats	from $6 00
Brown Kersey Overcoats	$11 00
New Style Frock Ulster	$13 00

—ALSO—

A FULL STOCK OF OVERALLS, COTTONADE AND KENTUCKY JEAN PANTS (OUR OWN MAKE).

Complete Stock of Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags and Straps.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Satinet Garabaldi Suits	$2 10
Genuine Oregon Cassimere Blouse Suits	$5 00
All Wool Jean Suits	from $5 50
Extra Fine Tricot and Diagonal Josie and Blouse Suits	from $7 50
School Suits	from $4 40
Boys' Oregon Cassimere Suits	$7 25
Boys' All Wool Diagonal Suits	$12 50
Youths' Cassimere Suits	from $8 00
Boys' Knee Pants	from 60 cents
Boys' and Youth's Pants	from $1 00

Also, a full line of OVERCOATS and ULSTERS.

Men's Duck Coats (blanket lined)	$3 00

In addition to the above, we are daily filling in with new lines in our

DRY GOODS!

FANCY GOODS!

FURNISHING GOODS!

Hat, Cap, Millinery, Boot and Shoe Departments,

And are fully prepared to fill all orders from the interior, from 25 cents to hundreds of dollars.

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES. Remember, we have no branches—our store is the

MECHANICS' STORE!

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

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS:

Weinstock & Lubin,

SACRAMENTO.....CAL

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

XXIII. SESSION—THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

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

SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, February 7, 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.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate took up the special order for the hour, Senate Bill No. 118—An Act to amend Part I. of the Code of Civil Procedure, and each and every title, chapter, article and section of said Part I., and substituting a new Part I., to take the place thereof in said Code, relating to Courts of justice and the various offices connected therewith (by Mr. Hittell).

The Secretary read the bill a third time at length and it was passed by a vote of 26 ayes to 2 noes.

This bill contained 504 sections, or 63 pages of printed matter, and was clearly and distinctly read by the Secretary in one hour and forty-five minutes.

REPORTS.

Mr. ZUCK, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported back favorably the resolution appointing a clerk for the Committee on County and Township Governments.

Mr. ZUCK also reported, from the same committee, a resolution allowing E. S. Belden, official reporter of the Supreme Court, $30, being one-half of the pay for reporting the test case on Senate Bill No. 83, when it was before the Supreme Court.

Mr. JOHNSON opposed the resolution on the ground that the official reporter of the Supreme Court was paid a salary for the purpose of reporting the cases before the Supreme Court.

Messrs. HITTELL, NYE, JOHNSTON, SATTERWHITE and DAVIS took the same ground.

Messrs. SEARS and RYAN favored recommitment of the report.

Mr. ZUCK moved that the report be rejected, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. ZUCK, from the same committee, reported back a resolution allowing the Committee on State Prisons $19 20 mileage. The resolution was adopted.

Also, reported back the resolution authorizing the Journal Clerk to appoint an assistant, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The report was adopted.

Also, reported back the resolution appointing Major Thomas Williams watchman of the lobby of the Senate, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Secretary of State. The report was adopted.

Also, reported back adversely the resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to have a case constructed for bills. The report was adopted.

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.

Mr. SATTERWHITE moved to adjourn, stating that he did so in order to give the Committee on County and Township Governments, and other committees, a chance to do their work.

An extended debate ensued on the motion.

The roll was called, and the motion lost by a vote of 10 ayes to 16 noes.

REPORTS.

Mr. BAKER, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported back, without recommendation, Senate Joint Resolution No. 2.

SECOND READINGS.

The Senate took up the general file, and the following bills were read a second time and ordered engrossed:

Senate Bill No. 152—An Act to amend Sections 1115, 1116, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1124, 1125, 1126 and 1127 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to contesting certain elections (by Mr. Hittell).

Senate Bill No. 223—An Act to amend Section 1386 of the Civil Code (by Mr. Davis).

Senate Bill No. 184—An Act to amend Section 1468 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to personal property set apart for the use of the family (by Mr. Wendell).

Senate Bill No. 179—An Act entitled an Act to amend Section 514 of Title 5, Part IV., of the Civil Code, concerning wagon-road corporations (by Mr. Carlock), was recommitted to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

Senate Bill No. 197—An Act to repeal Section 1125 of the Code of Civil Procedure (by Mr. Enos); and Senate Bill No. 71—An Act to amend Section 1880 of the Code of Civil Procedure (by Mr. Enos)—were indefinitely postponed.

PASSAGE OF BILLS.

The following bills were read third time at length and passed:

Senate Bill No. 94—An Act to amend Sections 265 and 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to ministerial officers of the Supreme Court (by Mr. Hittell).

Senate Bill No. 141—An Act to amend Chapters II. and III., of Title XIII., of Part II., of the Code of Civil Procedure, and each and every section of said Chapters II. and III., and to substitute new Chapters II. and III., to take the place thereof in said Code, relating to appeals in civil actions (by Mr. Hittell).

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 17—Relative to exemption of steam plows from import duty (by Mr. Davis).

Senate Bill No. 162—An Act to amend Sections 1243, 1244 and 1254 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to eminent domain (by Mr. Hittell)—was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

At 3:45 P. M., on motion of Mr. NEUMANN, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, February 7, 1880.

The Assembly met pursuant to adjournment, at 11 o'clock A. M., Speaker Cowdery in the chair.

Roll called and quorum present.

The journal of yesterday corrected and approved.

Mr. McINTOSH gave notice that on Monday next he would move to amend Rule 40, so as to read as follows: "Every member when he speaks shall stand in his place and address Mr. Speaker, and when he is finished he shall sit down. No member shall speak more than once during the consideration of any one question upon the same day and at the same stage of proceedings, except the author of a bill, who may speak five minutes to open and ten minutes to close. This rule is not applicable to the Committee of the Whole."

The SPEAKER—If there is no objection, the notice will be received out of order. The Chair hears none.

Mr. CORCORAN—I object.

The SPEAKER—Too late. The objection should have been made before the notice was sent up. This notice does not come before the House at all. It is merely a notice.

Mr. CORCORAN—I object to giving the notice out of order.

The SPEAKER—It is simply a notice to lay upon the table until Monday, and be printed.

Mr. CORCORAN—It is not the order for notices and I object to it.

The SPEAKER—It was not objected to until the paper had been received, and the objection comes too late.

Mr. DEL VALLE—Mr. Speaker, I gave notice yesterday of the introduction of a resolution in relation to changing the rules, and I would like to take that resolution up.

The SPEAKER—Take it up.

Resolved, That the sessions of this House shall begin at 9:30 A. M.; recess from 1 P. M. to 2 P. M.; shall adjourn at 5 P. M., and shall hold such night sessions as the House may desire. And further

Resolved, That this House will, from and after Monday, the 9th instant, consider, in preference to all other matters, those bills relating to revenue and taxation, city and county governments, enabling Acts putting in motion the Boards formed by the Constitution; Acts relating to Chinese, appropriation Acts, matters of education and irrigation, and all bills relating to the mandatory requirements of the Constitution.

Mr. BRAUNHART—I raise a point of order that this resolution is not under discussion.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman gave the notice yesterday. It is now before the house.

Mr. BRAUNHART—I move that it be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER—There is no necessity for it.

THE DEMOCRATS SPEAK.

Mr. DEL VALLE—Mr. Speaker, the object of that resolution is to facilitate the business of this house. It is not a resolution emanating directly from me. We have considered that it is necessary at the present state of affairs that something be done to expedite and facilitate the business of this house. The Democratic members in caucus assembled, though they are only fourteen in number, the weakest party on this floor, have considered that it is proper to declare that they came here for the purpose of passing just and proper laws for the people, and not for any particular party. Whether the legislation which is here passed is attributed to one party or another, is immaterial. Our sole purpose is to represent the whole people of the State of California. In our opinion the chief laws to be enacted are such as will set the machinery of the State in motion. That is the main object for which we were sent here. For that purpose this resolution is introduced, and we desire general aid in passing it.

Mr. SPENCER—Mr. Speaker, I wish to make an amendment, by adding also matters on education.

Mr. DEL VALLE—I accept the amendment.

Mr. SPENCER—In this matter, my friends, a portion of this House has been greatly misrepresented by the public press of the State. In fact, I believe, and know that knowingly, the position of this House has been misrepresented. As it has been said in the early sessions, we have had no other interest at heart than the public good. We came here representing the people of the State of California. We are here now trying to the best of our power to urge this body on in its proper and legitimate work. A great deal of time has been wasted and thrown away since this session began, by the noisy members; I need not mention any names. Therefore we present this resolution, and I hope that it will receive the solid indorsement of this body. The people of the State expect it at our hands. I came here from a county where we know nothing in party politics but my own party, and they have ever been true to the interests of the State, and they are pledged and sworn friends of the new Constitution, and I was sent here myself pledged to see that that instrument was carried out in letter and in spirit. I tell you, my friends, that unless a system of revenue and taxation be passed upon by the 1st of March, we will find that $75,000,000 or $100,000,000 of taxable property of this State will escape taxation. The people will hold that man or that party strictly to account if there is any faltering now.

A PROTEST.

Mr. CORCORAN—Mr. Speaker, I do not appear upon the floor of this House to promote or advance the interests of any political party, or to introduce or forward or further any measure in the interest of the Republican, Democratic or Workingmen's party, in order to give either of them any additional strength in the Presidential campaign of 1880. I say that it is entirely out of place. I say that it is unjust and wrong for any gentleman to rise here and introduce a measure, and then get up and say that it is to promote the interests of the Democratic or any other party. Now, divesting this matter of its political significance, I wish to call the attention of this House to one of the arguments made by the gentleman from Los Angles, Mr. Del Valle. I believe that I represent one-eightieth, also, of the people of this State, and share one-eightieth of the responsibility which will attach to any of the parties here. I feel also that my shoulders are broad enough and that I am big enough to bear the brunt that may fall upon me. While I represent one-eightieth of the people of this State, I feel that I would not be doing justice to my constituents if I allowed a measure like this to go through, which will gag those interests. It is contrary to every legislative principle. It is contrary to the principles of natural justice and right for any man or set of men to get up here and dictate to the remainder of the members upon this floor, and say that we shall pass such and such laws and no other. This resolution, as I understand it, is to put in motion certain parts of the Constitution, or to frame certain laws in preference to others. What are they? Revenue and taxation, city and county governments, enabling Acts, Chinese Acts, appropriation Acts and organization Acts. Now, I submit, that upon the floor of this house every man is the peer of every other man, and one man has just as many rights as another. The gentleman from Shasta, Mr. Bass, or any other gentleman, has a right to introduce a bill to change the orthography of the name of a town in Shasta county, and that bill should receive just as much consideration as any matter. It is a matter which his constituents want, and they have rights here which must and should be respected; and it is not for the majority of this house to say that the gentleman from Shasta, or the gentleman from any other county, shall not introduce or consider a bill unless it is on one of these subjects mentioned in the resolution. Now we in our county desire to have an appropriation for the improvement of our levees. That is a question that is of more importance to us than any other question which will come before this house, and forsooth, under that resolution, if I introduce such a bill, the gentleman gets up and says that we have passed a resolution that such and such legislation should be considered in preference to such and such other legislation, and then they have my bill put down in the calendar and the interests of our constituents are trampled upon. Again, take the question of irrigation. There are counties in this State in which the question of irrigation is the one of paramount interest. I submit, then, that it is unjust to deprive a portion of the people of their rights upon this floor. The counties of Los Angeles and Fresno, of Kern and Tulare and San Bernardino, and many other counties, have just as much right to introduce their bills and have them considered as every other gentleman to introduce bills in relation to revenue and taxation. You have just as much right to give an appropriation for the improvement of the San Joaquin river as you have for the adornment of the State Normal School grounds. The consequence of this resolution will be that the rights of a minority of this house will be trampled upon. If a bill does not come within this catalogue, within this list prescribed by the resolution, no matter how important it may be to the constituents of the gentleman who introduced it, it cannot be considered. The people of the county of Santa Clara come here with a bill to poison squirrels, a very simple matter, you will say, and we will consider other and more important matters. But they have just as much right to have that bill considered, and it is one of just as much importance to them, as any other—as the measures of any other gentleman upon this floor. The effect of this resolution will be to gag and take away the rights of a certain number of members, and to trample upon the interests of a large portion of the State. I submit that it is contrary to the principles of natural justice; that it is contrary to every legislative principle. As I said before, it has been proclaimed on the floor of this House that the Republican party would be held responsible for every act done, and now a gentleman gets up here and says that the Democratic party, represented by fourteen members, will also be held responsible. I do not know which party will be held responsible, and I do not care whether the Democratic or the Republican party shoulders the responsibility. I come here to put the new Constitution in working order, to legislate in the interest of the people of the State, and I submit that my constituents, as well as the people of other counties have a right to any and every law that they need, and there ought to be no discrimination.

Mr. SPENCER—I move to amend by adding irrigation to the list.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. McCARTY of Lake—Mr. Speaker, it is very true, sir, that we all realize the fact that the people of this State, and very justly, too, have their eyes turned upon us, and are looking to us for the legislation that was contemplated by the new Constitution. Their eyes have been turned upon us for now over thirty days, and a cry has gone up from all around the State that the Legislature, and especially the Assembly, is frittering away the precious time which has been allowed to us to make laws for the people. Although the dominant party has been in power, it seems to have failed of its purpose, and representing as we do a small portion of a party here, we deem it right and proper that we should make an honest effort to reach the proper legislation demanded by the people. In doing so it becomes necessary to introduce the very resolution we have here, and I hope that every member upon this floor who has the good of the people at heart will walk right up and help us to adopt that resolution, and get to work, let it hit whom it may. Let us have work and not so many words; and when we go home, having made an honest effort, the people will acquit us as they should. Again, I wish to say there is another why we should do this thing. There has been a persistent effort made to place us before the people in the light of obstructionists to legislation, and as a matter of self-defense we have been forced to take this action. We do not wish to crush any legislation, but there are paramount measures before this body. There is the Revenue Act, above everything else, and I ask the gentlemen, whether they be Republicans, Workingmen or Democrats, to come up to the work now. We must do it if we expect to accomplish anything.

Mr. MERRY—I move to amend by adding to the list "and all bills relating to the mandatory requirements of the Constitution."

Adopted.

Mr. CORCORAN—I offer the following amendment: "And all laws relating to debris, swamp and overflowed lands, navigation and water, and water-rights."

The SPEAKER—This is evidently offered for the purpose of defeating the resolution, and the Chair will rule it out of order.

Mr. CORCORAN—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER—The Chair rules that the amendment is offered for the purpose of defeating the resolution. That these subjects are all included in the first part of the resolution; they are included under the head of matters of great public interest.

Mr. BRAUNHART—I second the appeal.

Mr. CORCORAN—I submit to the good sense of every gentleman upon this floor, and to your knowledge of the English language, if in that resolution there is one solitary word about navigation, or one word about mining debris, or about stock and stock gambling, and about corporations.

The SPEAKER—I rule it out of order upon the further ground also that it was evidently the intention of the amendment to load down the resolution, and was not offered in good faith.

Mr. CORCORAN [Cries of "Question! question!"]—I submit again that I have a right to introduce any amendment to defeat any measure that I choose to. That is my privilege, and the Chair is entirely wrong in ruling me out of order

The SPEAKER—The rules provide that no member shall offer an amendment to a resolution that is not germane to the subject.

The ayes and noes were demanded, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by the following vote:

Ayes—Adams, Anthony, Bennett, Brooks, Brown of Sonoma, Brown of Yuba, Bruner, Cameron, Carr of Sacramento, Chamberlain, Chandler, Coleman, Del Valle, Dimond, Downs, DuBruiz, Estee, Felton, Finlayson, Fox, Frink, Gorley, Green, Hardy, Hershy, Hartson, Haynes, Jesselyn, Leach, Leadbetter, Levee, May, McCarty of Lake, McComas, McIntosh, Merry, Messenger, Morse, Mulholland, Nelson, Sayle, Spencer, Stanley, Stoddard, Streeter, Sweetland, Ward, Wason of Ventura, Wason of Mono, Watson, York, Young—52.

Noes—Braunhart, Burns, Carr of Yuba, Cooper, Corcoran, Cuthbert, Gaffey, Lane, Maguire, Maybell, McCallion, McCarthy of San Francisco, McDade, Picket, Sinon, Walker—16.

On motion of Mr. BRUNER the previous question was ordered. The ayes and noes were called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Anthony, Bass, Bennett, Braunhart, Brooks, Brown of Sonoma, Brown of Yuba, Bruner, Cameron, Carr of Sacramento, Chamberlain, Chandler, Coleman, Cuthbert, Del Valle, Dimond, Downs, DuBruiz, Estee, Felton, Finlayson, Fox, Frink, Garibaldi, Gorley, Green, Hardy, Hershy, Hynes, Leach, Leadbetter, Levee, Maguire, May, McCarty of Lake, McCarthy of San Francisco, McComas, McDade, McIntosh, Merry, Messenger, Morse, Mulholland, Nelson, Sayle, Sinon, Spencer, Stanley, Stoddard, Streeter, Sweetland, Ward, Wason of Ventura, Wasson of Mono, Watson, York, Young, Mr. Speaker—59.

Noes—Burns, Carr of Yuba, Cooper, Corcoran, Gaffey, Josselyn, Lane, Maybell, McCallion, Picket, Walker—11.

Mr. BRAUNHART gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HERSHY, from the Committee on Engrossment, reported Assembly Bill No. 42 correctly engrossed.

Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported Assembly Bills Nos. 34 and 18 as correctly enrolled.

Mr. FOX, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back Assembly Bill No. 28, recommending passage as amended.

Mr. BEEZE, from the Committee on Mileage, reported that C. Hartson was entitled to $18 30 mileage. Allowed.

PETITION.

Mr. STANLEY presented a petition from citizens of San Luis Obispo county in relation to a form of town government.

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

All the Assembly bills introduced yesterday, having been printed, were read a first time.

The House refused to recede from Assembly amendments to Senate Bill No. 56, and the Chair appointed Messrs. McIntosh, Hardy and Fox a Committee on Conference on the part of the Assembly.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. MAYBELL—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. It is asserted through the columns of the daily press that a member of this house has made the assertion that there are gentlemen here who have said the following: "You Republicans have assumed the responsibility, and we intend——"

The SPEAKER—A question of privilege is not in order, and the gentleman will take his seat. A question of privilege is never in order unless it is personal to the gentleman himself.

Mr. MAYBELL—I believe it is personal——

The SPEAKER—Is your name mentioned?

Mr. MAYBELL—No, sir; but I believe——

The SPEAKER—Then you are out of order.

REGULATING THE SALE OF MINING STOCKS.

Assembly Bill No. 75 was taken up for second reading. It is a bill introduced by Mr. Gorley for the regulation of the sale of mining stocks, the question being on the amendments recommended by the committee. The first amendment was to strike out the word "felony" and insert the word "misdemeanor."

Mr. GORLEY opposed all the amendments of the committee, saying that they were intended to kill the bill. Said he: There are gentlemen on this floor who are prepared to fight this bill to the bitter end. I would rather see the Stock Exchange and its supporters sink into obscurity than to see one more tear trace its way down the cheek of some poor woman, as I have seen in San Francisco, who has been robbed of her little all by these men who style themselves brokers. I have been solicited to accept the amendment proposed by the committee, which strikes out the word "using" in the sentence, "Brokers are hereby prohibited from using, loaning, hypothecating or selling any stock on hand belonging in whole or in part to others." Why, sir, this is the joker! It looks superfluous; but, sir, it is the very word that catches them. We do not propose that they shall hoodwink and rob the people any longer. Pass this bill as originally presented, and from the degraded depths of Pauper alley spirits that once walked in the pride and majesty of manhood, but are now borne down by the brokers' yoke of oppression, will reassert their powers and bless those who dared to shatter the chains that had bound them so long as slaves to the brokers' car of Juggernaut.

Mr. FELTON moved to strike out the provision against hypothecating stock. He said the result of this bill will be that the business will be reduced down to nothing. It would reduce it down to a cash basis. A million dollars' worth of business done each day, with proper restrictions, would make it as legitimate as any other commercial interest. It ought to be guarded till it could take care of itself. A merchant sells goods, receiving in part payment notes which he is obliged to hypothecate with the banks in order to obtain money to carry on his business. Why should the stock dealers be restricted in this regard? This bill would reduce it down to the amount of capital that each broker is possessed of, while if he is allowed to hypothecate his securities, the same as the merchant, his business will be brought down to the commercial level, provided you provide proper restrictions. The men who constitute these brokers are good, bad and indifferent, but I will say there are plenty of them who are the peers of any man upon this floor.

Mr. DU BRUTZ said the time had come for the people to stand up and regulate this giant. The people want the stock business reduced to a cash basis, where it should be. The effect of margins is to freeze out the small fry, and those not on the inside. If it wou'd reduce the business to a cash basis that was what was most to be desired.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The discussion on the mining stock bill was continued. Mr. YOUNG said there were other interests in this matter besides stock-brokers. The people themselves are most deeply interested. They demand that we should inaugurate a system of revenue, establish a system of water rights, and other measures, among which is that to regulate the sale of mining stocks. Said he: "The gentleman on my right (Felton) has eulogized the brokers. I take it for granted that you are all familiar with the practice adhered to by the brokers. Their practices may be fair between the dealers and the citizens, but in nine cases out of ten the citizen loses all and the dealers make the money. It is inimical to the interests of California that this business should be continued. The alleged object is to promote the mining interest. If California were gainer a million dollars every year, the balance of trade would be in her favor and I would not favor this bill. Unless I am misinformed by the current reports the balance of trade is not less than that sum against her annually. The assessments usually double the dividends paid into the State. He was of the opinion that brokers should sustain the same relations towards their customers as attorneys do towards clients, secrecy and fairness.

All the amendments of the committee were voted down emphatically, almost unanimously.

Mr. FELTON withdrew his amendment and the bill was ordered read a third time.

THE RAILROAD BILLS.

The Railroad Commissioner bills which were reported on favorably by the committee were read a second time.

Mr. Del Valle's bill, which was recommended to be rejected, was taken up.

Mr. BRAUNHART moved to amend by inserting in the list of officers "a Bailiff, with a salary of $1,500 per annum."

Mr. McCARTHY moved to amend the amendment by making the salary $1,200. Carried.

After some discussion the salary of the Secretary was fixed at $2,400. The Board is authorized to employ an attorney at $5,000 per annum, and the salaries of the Commissioners was fixed at $4,000. The bill as thus amended was ordered placed at the head of the file for Monday.

The Assembly then adjourned until Monday at 9:30.

COMMITTEES.

The Senate Judiciary Committee held a meeting Saturday evening, when Senate Bill No. 6, to prevent corporations from employing Chinese, and the Senate bill to prevent the issuance of licenses to persons ineligible to citzenship, were considered. These bills were referred to this committee for report as to their constitutionality. They will be returned to the Senate to-day, with a majority report that they are within the purview of the Constitution, and also accompanied by a minority report that they are in conflict with the United States Constitution and the Burlingame treaty.

The Senate bill upon the subject of labor and mechanics' liens was also discussed, but without final action was postponed for a full committee.

The Assembly Committee upon Swamp Lands will hold a meeting at their room this evening at the Capitol, for consideration of Assembly Bill No. 129, which provides for funding the indebtedness of the State swamp land warrants.

PRIVATE FUNERALS.

No modern innovation on long-established social customs has met with such marked favor from the best and most refined people, both in England and America, as the innovation which dispenses with all ostentatious funeral processions. It is a custom under which society has long groaned, that the house of mourning must be invaded by strangers; that the details of the last sad ceremony must be given over to those wholly uninterested, except in the business advantages that shall accrue to them from their part in the occasion. The gathering of crowds of strangers to see "the remains," and, above all, the custom of having the weeping friends "take leave" of the departed before the eyes of gathered spectators—all these long-established customs are simply harrowing to sensitive, bereaved hearts. The long procession of carriages to the grave is frequently more than half filled by those who merely go for the sake of the ride; and unseemly mirth and unworthy gossip are too often the concomitants of a funeral procession.

The reform which has been inaugurated in many places by the very best and most earnest people, is that of having the final leave-taking, and the removal of the body to the grave, entirely private. If desirable, or if the departed has many friends who would like an opportunity to pay the last token of respect, funeral services are announced to be held at a certain hour. The friends gather; services are held; words of respect are spoken; and then the assemblage is respectfully dismissed. There are no carriages in waiting, nor any further intrusion of mere acquaintances on the sacredness of grief. After these ceremonies the family can have their dead to themselves for the last sad farewells. They can clasp the hand and kiss the lips, and utter unrestrained all the s