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PERSONAL.—THOS. CAMERON, ENGINEER. Send your address to H. H. THOMAS, Colusa, Cal. f10-1w

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FOR SALE—AT THE TELEGRAPH Stables, J street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, a Span of good, kind WORK MULES; one Set of Harness, one Light-covered Two-horse Spring Wagon. Also, a Two-gang Sulky Plow, almost new. Will be sold cheap. f12-3t*

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 40 BY 160. Five Rooms, with Bath. Hard finished throughout. Desirable location. Easy terms. For full particulars, inquire SPINKS & ACOCK, No. 402 J street. f10-2w*

FOR SALE, CHEAP—LOT NO. 4, Q AND R, Fifth and Sixth streets. Address or inquire of C. STROBEL, Commission Agent, No. 321 J street. f8-1w*

FOR SALE—VINEYARD, ON RAILROAD Station, 160 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 on place. Thirty acres sown in Barley; plenty of Hay Land. Only $1,600 Cash; $1,500 balance on time. A chance for a (Weinbauer) Vintner, which cannot often be found. Inquire of or address CARL STROBEL, Commission Agent, No. 321 J street, Sacramento. f7-tf

$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 acres 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. TEN EYCK. ja10-tf

FOR SALE.

30 ACRES LAND.—20 ACRES GOOD Alfalfa Land. New House, good Orchard, desirable location and near city. Inquire SPINKS, DAVIS & ACOCK, No. 402 J street, f12-2w

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 WICK'S RANCH, Butte county. ja30-2m Address M. WICK, Oroville, Cal.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE CHICAGO HOTEL, CONTAINING nice Ladies' 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. The sickness 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

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

J. RYMAN, 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. [ja7-1p1m]

WILLIAM B. MILLER

(Late with Floberg),

NO. 199 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. d3-1ptf

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 the use of Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. [d16-1p1m]

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

CHICKERING & SONS'

PIANOS!

No. 216 J Street ..... Sacramento.

New Warerooms, No. 31 Post street,

Mechanics' Institute Building ..... SAN FRANCISCO.

L. K. HAMMER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Pianos sold on installments, if desired, and for rent. Old instruments taken in exchange for new. Orders for tuning carefully attended to. d20-1p1m

Electro-Therapeutic BATHS,

Northeast cor. Seventh and I sts. Both Gentlemen and Lady Attendants at all hours. ja13-tf

THE MECHANICS' STORE.

READ THIS:

We have just received the following letter from our Mr. Lubin, a member of our firm, who is at present in the East buying our Spring Supply of Goods. As the letter speaks for itself, it requires no comment on our part.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN,

Proprietors Mechanics' Store.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1880.

MESSRS. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento.

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to say that notwithstanding the great advance in prices of goods, I have succeeded in securing in New York, as well as in Chicago, many important lines of goods at old prices. The cry still is, ADVANCE! ADVANCE!

Every day I hear of new combinations and new advances, but this does not trouble me in the least; for while in Chicago I duplicated our lines of BLANKETS, DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, etc., at prices even slightly lower than former rates. This, however, cannot be done again, as it required every effort on my part to obtain these favorable figures, and I can readily dispose of my entire purchase to New York Wholesale Houses at a profit. The prices of all staples is at present higher than has ever been known in this market for years. Cotton is up! Wool is up! Labor is up! In fact, everything is way up in price; but, fortunately for ourselves, as well as for our customers, my purchases have been made at old rates.

The two reasons why I succeeded in obtaining such close figures is:

First—Because we have always paid and discounted our Bills very promptly. Hence, we are considered by all Importers and Manufacturers very desirable customers, and to retain our trade they make us the closest possible figures, and offer us every possible inducement.

Second—As we are large consumers, and buy and sell in great quantities, our trade is of sufficient importance to justify the largest houses in the United States—whom we are now doing business with—to figure very close, and GIVE US THEIR LOWEST PRICES.

One thing in particular I must make mention of. I have selected the Largest, Handsomest and Newest line of DRESS GOODS to be found in the Eastern market. I determined that we were to open out THE Assortment, and we were going to do it. I selected very complete lines in two of the largest importing houses—and, oh! such lovely shades. I can safely say that no house on the coast will show a greater variety in

SATIN BROCADES,

TAFTA GLACE,

PARIS FACONNIE,

TROCADERO CASHMERE,

HAUTE NOVEAUTE,

BROCATELLE,

BRODERIE,

SATIN PEKIN,

FACONNIE EGYPTIAN,

PERSIAN CLOTH, ETC.

I am in favor of allowing these goods to remain in cases until we have our SPRING OPENING. I am sure the selections will prove an agreeable surprise to our Sacramento ladies.

I am uneasy about one thing only. Supposing a young lady should take a fancy to one of the handsome new DRESS PATTERNS. She runs to the Governor for the shekels, saying, "Papa, dear, the Dress Pattern is perfectly exquisite. Oh! it's ever so sweet." When, lo and behold, the old gentlemen declineth to shell out. In vain does our fair damsel wander around in the gloomy dens of the CREDIT STORES. What old and ugly colors are shown her. The choice and desirable goods were sold to non-paying customers a year ago, and now the old is again opened out. She takes in the situation at a glance. She rushes out of the Credit Store, and flying to her Parent, she cries, "Father, I implore thee to hear me. That Dress Pattern at the MECHANICS' STORE! Oh, if I but had that Dress Pattern, how happy would I be—without it, life has no further charms!" Then raising herself majestically, and pointing mysteriously with her index finger towards Heaven, she cries aloud, "Hear me, oh! Father—the dress or I die!" The old man relents. "Go, my daughter," he gently says. "Here is the filthy lucre; go to the MECHANICS' STORE, in peace. Buy your Dress Pattern, and be happy."

But, hold, I am making my letter too long. Will write again in a few days.

Trusting that goods purchased will open out satisfactorily,

I am, yours truly,

DAVID LUBIN.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

XXIII. SESSION—THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

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

SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, February 12, 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.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. ENOS—I rise to a question of privilege, if it is in order. I see published in an evening paper a report that I voted in favor of the contractors' job bill, as it is called. I desire to state that I did not vote for the recommendation of that bill in the committee.

PETITIONS.

Mr. NEUMANN presented a petition from the Protestant Orphan Asylum of San Francisco, which was referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition from citizens of El Dorado county asking that the Senate do not pass the bill to fix telegraph rates. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

REPORTS.

Mr. SEARS, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back Senate Bill No. 54—an Act to provide for the organization of a Board of Railroad and Transportation Commissioners; also, Senate Bill No. 84—an Act to organize and define the powers of the Board of Railroad and Transportation Commissioners; also, Assembly Bill No. 84—an Act to provide for the organization of a Board of Railroad and Transportation Commissioners—and recommend the passage of Senate Bill No. 84, with amendments, as a substitute for all these bills.

Mr. NYE, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back bills with the following recommendations:

Senate Bill No. 22—An Act prohibiting savings banks, or savings and loan societies, and the attorneys, counselors and other employes thereof, from charging fees for searching or passing upon the title to property mortgaged to such banks or societies, and providing for the appointment and payment of attorneys and counselors of such banks and societies—passage as amended.

Senate Bill No. 2—An Act to prevent the accumulation of large landed estates—passage as amended.

Senate Bill No. 270—An Act to amend Section 2941 of the Civil Code—passage as amended.

Senate Bill No. 279—An Act to add a new section to the Penal Code, to be known as Section 367, relating to the use of opium—passage as amended.

Senate Bill No. 282—An Act to enforce the provisions of Section 3 of Article XII. of the Constitution—passage as amended.

Senate Bill No. 231—An Act to amend Section 2217 of the Political Code, relating to committal of insane persons—passage as amended.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 12—Relative to the appointment of a joint committee to confer with I. S. Belcher, Thomas P. Stoney and A. C. Freeman as to the work they have performed in revising the Codes—adoption.

Senate resolution relative to a committee of inquiry—that it be not adopted.

Senate Bill No 76—An Act to amend Section 3359 of the Political Code—do not pass.

Senate Bill No 81—An Act to amend Section 1120 of the Code of Civil Procedure—indefinite postponement.

Senate Bill No. 88—An Act to amend Section 1118 of the Code of Civil Procedure—indefinite postponement.

Senate Bill No. 89—An Act providing a punishment for violating Section 17, Article XI., of the Constitution. Passage of substitute.

Senate Bill No. 258—An Act to establish a simple and inexpensive system of procedure in civil cases. Passage as amended.

Senate Bill No. 285—Passage as amended.

Mr. HITTELL presented a minority report, signed by himself, against the passage of Senate Bill No. 2, above reported.

Also, a minority report signed by himself and Senators Wendell and Davis, against the passage of Senate Bill No. 22, above reported.

Mr. TRAYLOR, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely the claims in reference to services in the construction of the Napa Insane Asylum.

Also, reported back the claim of the Freestone Company, and recommended that it be referred to the Board of Trustees of the Napa Insane Asylum.

Also, adversely the claim of P. J. O'Connor and Wright & Sanders.

Mr. JOHNSTON reported back favorably Senate Bill No. 191.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. JOHNSON—An Act making an appropriation for the improvement of L street, between Tenth and Fifteenth streets, in the city of Sacramento. [Capitol Park.] Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BROWN, Conger—An Act to prevent officers of mining corporations from being interested in contracts, milling of ores, furnishing supplies, or performance of work, or any business of the corporation. Committee on Mines and Mining.

SECOND READINGS.

The Senate took up the general file for the second reading of bills as follows:

Senate Bill No. 20—An Act to protect the business rights of the citizens of this state (by Mr. Kane)—was read a second time.

Mr. HITTELL moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. KANE defended the bill warmly. It was simply to protect honest labor against the Chinamen.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Pending consideration of the bill the hour arrived for the special order.

Senate Bill No. 6—An Act to amend the Penal Code by adding two new sections thereto, to be known as Sections 178 and 179, prohibiting the employment of Chinese by corporations (by Mr. Kane)—was read a third time at length.

Mr. HITTELL called for the reading of the report of the minority of the Committee on Judiciary, signed by himself, against the passage of the bill, and it was read. He then made a speech against the bill, taking the ground that it was in conflict with the Burlingame treaty. He moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. KANE said he was very sorry to hear a motion to indefinitely postpone from any one, and from the Senator from San Francisco particularly. It was an excellent bill, and in strict accordance with the Constitution. Every gentleman should be permitted to place himself on record on the Chinese question. The Workingmen had nobly come to the front in this matter. Let it be set in motion, and if it was unconstitutional it would be decided against, and everyone would have to be satisfied. He hoped that this bill would pass, and they would test the constitutionality of it. He wished that instead of so many lawyers we had men in the National Capitol who would make laws couched in such plain language that the people could understand them.

Mr. CHASE said he could not see the object of calling for an indefinite postponement. The bill came back from the Judiciary Committee with the indorsement of the majority of the committee. It was in accordance with the Constitution. He was sent there to see that the Constitution was enforced, and this was one of the sections which especially wanted to be enforced. He did not wish to go outside of our Constitution to settle questions between the Constitution of California and the Constitution of the United States or Burlingame treaty. That was for the Courts to do.

Mr. NEUMANN said that we all knew that this vexed question would come up. He differed from both the gentlemen who had spoken. We certainly must take the Burlingame Treaty into consideration. He did not think the bill would have the effect which Mr. Kane wished, and which he himself wished, of checking immigration. It was useless to pass laws here which would not be sustained in the Courts. It was unnecessary to prove his status on this question. He was in favor of reasonable legislation to accomplish that end, but brutal or forcible means were not the ones he wished to use. There was nothing to prevent any corporation from disbanding and leaving all their affairs in the hands of an individual, and then what effect would the bill have? The other day he had offered to amend the bill so that he could favor it, and the amendment was voted down. He wished then to make it apply only to corporations that had received special franchises and privileges from the State or nation. It was not the duty of a Senator to vote for a bill when he was satisfied that it would not stand the test of the Courts. He defined corporations and their powers, in answer to a question from Mr. Chase, and read from the Civil Code to support his argument. Thought that the State might as well prescribe what church we should all attend, as to prohibiting corporations from conducting their business as they please. To corporations enjoying State aid, as railroad corporations, for instance, privileges may be denied consistently. He quoted Judge Field in support of his position.

Mr. WEST said his thoughts had gone back for twenty years, when the Democratic party, in 1860, quoted precedents which the Republican party attacked, and said that Democrats had said that slavery could not be set aside because the Constitution protected it. He was a consistent Republican, and had always been, and believed in the people overturning decisions of the Supreme Court when they were hostile to the sentiments of the people, as they did then. That California should be free, and that no decisions of the Court should be permitted to crush out the industry, prosperity and life of the people. He did not think they could have a better opportunity than the present to make a case and find out whether the people or these decisions were entitled to the most consideration.

Mr. JOHNSON said that in listening to Mr. Hittell and Mr. Neumann he had asked himself what was the subject of the bill. He had heard nothing in this bill that interfered with the Chinaman as a Chinaman. This bill is aimed at corporations and their officers, not at Chinamen; at the creature of the State, and not at individuals living in the State. The creator was certainly greater than the created, and the only question now was, Will we enforce the law of the State against corporations formed under the laws of the State; whether this Legislature would pass laws to enforce the provision of Section 2 of Article XIX. of the Constitution? He asked why the gentleman, who stood deservedly high in the ranks of his profession, had not brought in some law to attain a result which he (Mr. Neumann) had said he was in favor of attaining. He was sorry that the gentleman from Los Angeles wished to do away with precedent, as precedent was all in his favor. He submitted that the judgment of Stephen J. Field was only submitted in a minority report, and quoted the Granger cases, and asked the gentleman to leave revolution to one side, and bow to the decision of a Republican Supreme Court. The question of regulating corporations had been submitted to the highest authority in the land, and, like a good citizen, he bowed to their decision, and when gentlemen spoke of the Burlingame treaty they were simply begging the question. He should vote for the bill.

Mr. HITTELL thought that the committee was not united, and thought he did not stand alone in opposition to it.

Mr. DAVIS had announced the other day that he would support this bill. He did not think that anything would be said that would change the opinion of any Senator on the floor. He believed in law and order, and in showing all respect to the decisions of our Courts. He did not think that that matter had been adjudicated. He might believe that the bill was a contravention of the Burlingame treaty, but was not entirely satisfied that it was so. He believed that any State ought to regulate such matters within itself, and would vote for the bill to bring it to a test and procure a decision. The parties here were pledged to the reform of the Chinese abuse, but the people of the Eastern States had denounced the anti-Chinese sentiment on this coast as being merely the expression of the rough and criminal classes of the State. He favored showing them that the most intelligent and respectable portion of the citizens held the same opinions and wishes, and then they could no longer shut their eyes to the state of affairs.

Mr. HOWELL said that there was no gentleman on this floor more anxious than himself to restrict Chinese immigration. While he was perfectly willing to vote for this bill, if it could be made effective, he thought the penalty being applied to individuals, it would become inoperative. He offered a substitute, and moved to recommit to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to amend so as to make the corporation liable instead of the individual. He said that his only object in offering the amendment was to make the corporation directly liable instead of the individual.

Mr. Howell's motion to recommit was lost.

Mr. ENOS had hoped that the bill would pass without discussion, and receive the unanimous support of the Senators. He had hoped that every Senator had fully understood the purport of the oath taken by him to support the Constitution of the State, and was very sorry to hear any gentleman say—as Senator Hittell had—that he owed a higher allegiance to the Burlingame treaty than to the Constitution of California. He had rather resign his seat on this floor than to refuse to vote for the bill. It was a provision of the Constitution made mandatory that the Legislature should pass such laws as were necessary to enforce it. He regretted to see Mr. Hittell's seat empty, but as it was, he would ask Senator Neumann why he had not introduced some law for that purpose.

Mr. NEUMANN replied that he had introduced an amendment that would have made the bill good if it had been adopted.

Mr. ENOS dilated upon the educational advantages Mr. Neumann enjoyed, and asked why he had attacked Mr. Kane, who had enjoyed no such advantages, who only came here as a representative laboring man. He (Enos) had been denounced the other day as a barbarian on account of the bill introduced by him. He wished to know how Mr. Hittell, who pronounced the bill unconstitutional, knew that it was unconstitutional? Who gave him the right to decide on this floor that it was not constitutional? He defied the Burlingame treaty, and thought California should show the country that the Constitution and the people were a higher power than the treaty. He would ask the honorable gentleman if he avowed an allegiance to the Burlingame treaty in preference to the Constitution of California? As for him, his highest allegiance was due to his State and her people. "If this were treason, make the most of it." He would ask Senator Neumann if he indorsed the declaration of Judge Field, that Tilden was elected, and Hayes a fraud?

Mr. NEUMANN said he had never heard that Judge Field used any such language. It sounded more like Judge Enos.

Mr. ENOS spoke of Judge Field's reported candidacy, and denounced his decision against the Mayor of San Francisco in the matter of cutting off Chinamen's queues, and spoke of Judge Taney's decision in 1857. He knew this provision of the Constitution was rough on the corporations, but it was the decision of the people; the unbought, honest people. He was glad to hear the eloquent voice of the Senator from Sacramento in support of the bill; it was a talismanic power in aid of it. This bill would give employment to 10,000 white inhabitants of California. It would fill the empty larders of 10,000 homes, and give plenty to the homes of poverty. He meant that the Chinese should go, and that the corporations should help to make them go. If a man was a wretch because his slogan was "The Chinese must go," then he was a wretch, and gloried in the name.

Mr. CONGER said that on any other question than one of such importance he would not be here. He had left the side of his dead father to come here and do his duty to twenty thousand starving people of California. His father had said to him a few days ago, when he had staid with him until after the time for opening the session, "Go on, my son, and do your duty." He was following in the footsteps of that father, who had been chosen to fill several public offices, and was here to-day to do what he could to give relief, and employment, and bread, to twenty thousand homes. Mr. Satterwhite had said the other day that the Republican party had been the friend to all races but the white man, and it was true. He had been a member of the Republican party for sixteen years, but had affiliated with the Workingmen's party in order, if possible, to carry out the new issues that had arisen, and which the Republican party did not regard as he did, or wish to solve as he thought right. He believed the Burlingame treaty should be done away with. It was conceived in fraud, and he quoted the sections he declared were inconsistent. He said that it affords no privileges or protection in China for Americans. There are only five ports in China where an American can go and obtain justice, and they are under the shadow of British cannon and only upheld by British power. In the interior, if an American citizen wished to engage in trade, he would not be allowed to do so, and if he got away without leaving his head he would be lucky. It has been decided that the Burlingame treaty stands only on the same footing as an Act of Congress.

At this point the Senate took a recess until 1 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

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

Roll called and quorum present.

Mr. CONGER resumed his remarks and said he would only detain the Senate a few moments longer. The question whether a State shall prescribe any conditions on which aliens might reside in its borders, different from those applied to its citizens, was one he wished to discuss. If the treaty-making power was so absolute that it overpowered all rights of citizens, an American citizen in time of war had better go to another country and tender his allegiance, and come back released from the burdens of government. He had no doubt that the corporations would test this law. Of course Congress had the right to make treaties and legislate, but the State has the reserved right to protect itself from their ill effects. He would mention this one point in regard to nuisance, that it had been held that the people had the right to abate a nuisance, even by tearing down buildings wherein they exist. He quoted General Butler to the effect that the Constitutional Convention has the power to declare upon these things, and their authority is paramount. He would ask these men who had grown rich in this State to have mercy upon the laboring classes. He appealed to them in the name of God, in the name of justice and humanity, to discharge these slaves. They could build up this State, and it was for their interest to do so. He considered this question above all party lines, and gentlemen of all parties who would lift up their voices against this evil should have his hearty co-operation. He closed by saying: "If that time should ever come—and I pray God it may not—that it should be necessary for me to array myself even against the Constitution and laws of my State and the laws of my country to keep my family from starvation and the degradation of a slave, I will say 'Let cowards cringe who fear today.'"

Mr. NEUMANN said that after the speech of the gentleman from the Ninth, he wished to answer some things that had been said. He believed that the corporations should only be allowed to employ white labor. He disclaimed any intent to make any attack on Senator Kane, and paid him a compliment on his fairness and honesty; and replied to the remarks of Senator Enos. He said that men from the slums of the European cities had come to this country to dare to propose to dictate our laws to us. He read from Shakespeare Jack Cade's speech to his followers as illustrating the course of some people of this State. Senator Enos had hurt him more by the accusation that he had said he had declared he owed more allegiance to the Burlingame treaty than to the Constitution than anything else he had said. He did not care to have the respect of a certain class who inhabited the slums of San Francisco. He did not think that the police regulations could interfere with the inalienable rights of citizens.

Mr. DICKINSON said there had been much debate on this bill and the one like it, and much on the same ground. He would vote against this, as against the other. He considered it unconstitutional, and did not think he would do any injury to the people in so doing. He defined the difference between the Constitution of the United States and the State Constitution, and quoted from the former. He thought that it guaranteed to all men equality, and the people of California recognized the Constitution of the United States as the paramount law of the land. He expressed sympathy with the Judges whose decisions had been so ruthlessly torn to pieces and scattered to the winds in the morning. He read from the treaty as to the rights guaranteed to the Chinese, and claimed that under the treaty, taken with the Constitution of the United States, they were entitled to equal rights. He thought that if the bill had proposed to deprive all other aliens who were not citizens, of these rights, the members would not advocate it so strenuously. He thought he could show that this provision would react as a boomerang upon the class that it was intended to protect. He did not think they were called on to vote for this bill and then shift the responsibility upon the Courts. It had been asked if the creature was greater than the creator. He thought not, but would not like to see the creator handle the creature so as to crush out its life by means of injustice. He classed this bill with what he might call the Barbarian bills. He spoke of the cry against railroad discrimination, and said that this was a worse case of discrimination by far. We must handle this question carefully and as best we can, and use our best influence to abate the evil properly. This bill would discriminate against the man who was a member of a corporation and in favor of a private individual occupied in the same business, who could employ as many Chinese as he pleased. He thought the slogan "the Chinese must go" had always been incomplete, and the people who used it would complete it by saying "they must go—on with our washing and ironing." He thought the police power necessary to make them go was lodged in the provision enabling cities to regulate the Chinese within their limits, if it existed anywhere. If he never would be returned, as he had been informed on this floor, he would bow to the fates. This is nothing but class legislation, and Ireland is suffering from just such legislation. This is not the only country, or these the only cities where poverty is felt. It is universal throughout the world. He wished we had the power to pass this law and enforce it, for in that case he would vote for it, but he did not believe we had.

Mr. SEARS looked upon this question of such importance as to justify every gentleman on this floor in taking up a few minutes with it. He was sorry to see that the debate had taken a partisan turn, but where blows were given blows must be returned. The gentleman who had just spoken said that the bill discriminated against a class, but that if he thought it could be inforced he would vote for it. He thought this inconsistent. It was enough for him to know that the Constitution made it mandatory to legislate against them, and that 154,000 votes had spoken in thunder tones in favor of that legislation, against 723. He wished to call the attention of the gentlemen to the fact that the only law against Chinese immigration in the State was passed in the first Republican Legislature of this State, in 1862, and he had the honor of being the author of the bill. He foresaw at that time that the Chinese would come down from the mountains to the cities and valleys to supplant the white men. That law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, but he had the satisfaction of knowing that Chief Justice Field wrote a dissenting opinion in favor of its constitutionality. He did not believe in abusing the Chinese, but thought we were in duty bound, in protection to ourselves and children, to do all we can legitimately to prevent a race from coming here which can never assimilate with us. He did not agree with Senator Dickinson in letting the matter alone. Agitation was what would purify the country, that was the province of agitation in all great questions. He did not wish to see it flashed to Washington, where our Representatives were trying to repeal the treaty, that this Senate had refused to legislate to abate this evil. He believed we had the power to deal with it. He had arrived at that period of life when he felt a greater interest in those whom he left behind him than in himself. He was in favor of the bill, as it would drive the Chinese out and give employment to thousands of poor white people. He trusted it would be passed unanimously.

Mr. SATTERWHITE had not intended to say much, and would not do so now. It was very satisfactory to see some of the members of the dominant party on this floor supporting this bill. He had thought that there was no difference in parties now except the old sectional prejudice, but he was satisfied now that there was an irrepressible conflict between what had been termed the aristocracy of social life and the lower classes, and he was satisfied that would be the contest of the future. The next thing the opposition would do would be to hold a caucus and all sign a petition petitioning the corporations to discharge their Chinamen, and present it on this floor for the others to sign, and that would perhaps be constitutional, but he doubted if any of them would sign it. He wished that this debate could be published all over the State so that all could know the sentiments expressed on this floor. These same gentlemen the other day thought we must read all bills three times. They did not think it best, but the Constitution said we must do so, therefore we must. He would bring them back to the Constitution and ask them to abide by it all. He alluded to the action of South Carolina on the Personal Liberty bill, and thought California should do likewise. Beecher and others in the East would get up on a stomach full of roast turkey and denounce the rabble of California. They know nothing of what they are talking about. He would remind the Senator who had alluded to Jack Cade and Wat Tyler that their agitation and acts were the cause of the liberty of English people to-day. Spoke of the peaceable procession of thousands of unemployed Workingmen in San Francisco yesterday, and said this was no time to argue against the passage of such a bill as this.

Mr. ZUCK had been much interested in the debate on this question, and for once had been impatient ever since the bill had been read from the Secretary's desk to vote upon it. He thought that the overwhelming expression of opinion from the whole State ought to be heeded, and congratulated Senator Satterwhite for coming over, although late, to the dominant party. He had been surprised to hear Mr. Enos speak on the subject as if it was a measure advocated only by his party, after the people of the State had spoken with the weight of 150,000 voices on this point. The records had sworn to support the State Constitution, and he could not see how Senators could hesitate, in view of the plain section on the subject. This is not opposition to the treaty, it is simply regulating the acts of the corporations by this State. We must begin with corporations and afterwards we must go on and attend to the actions of individuals, but we can not do everything at once. He spoke only to do justice to his constituents and himself.

Mr. WATSON had called on this body this morning to vote, and had disliked very much this long discussion. He would vote for the bill. He deprecated the persistent efforts of the gentleman from the first to link his party with that of the Workingmen, and defended the Republican party from the charge of insincerity on this question.

Mr. ENOS would not occupy the attention of the Senate a second time on this question had he not been assailed on this floor. He had given his views before in all sincerity, and had made no attack on any one, but when he was charged, in uttering the sentiments of his heart, with tickling a dictator, he wished the gentleman to understand that he only bowed to his God, his conscience and his country. What right had any man to impugn his motives, or to interpret them in this debate? The gentleman has a right to oppose this bill, and his reasons are doubtless good. He had been spoken of as a good actor, but thought the gentleman more than his peer. Senator Dickinson had said "don't agitate." He wished to agitate. He did not wish the gentlemen to arrogate to themselves all the glory of the Republican party. He had been a Republican before the iron hail on Sumter forced many of these men to become Republicans; but he was not a Republican of to-day. He agreed with the Senator from Marin, that this was a day well spent for the State. Agitation had made this country what it is.

Mr. DICKINSON moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend so as to make it applicable to all persons alike.

Mr. CHASE opposed the motion to recommit as entirely unnecessary.

The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of ayes 3, noes 29.

Mr. NEUMANN stated that he was paired with Senator Conger.

The motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Dickinson, Hittell, Neumann—3.

Noes—Anderson, Burt, Davis, Farlow, Garlock, Chase, Cheney, Davis, Enos, George, Glascock, Gorman, Johnson, Johnston, Kane, Lampson, Langford, Moreland, Nelson, Nye, Pardee, Pool, Rowell, Ryan, Satterwhite, Sears, Traylor, Watson, Wendell, West, Zuck—30.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 30 ayes to 2 noes—Hittell and Dickinson. Mr. Neumann announced himself paired with Mr. Conger.

ENGROSSED.

Mr. CHENEY reported various bills correctly engrossed.

ANOTHER BILL.

Mr. GLASCOCK introduced an Act to add a new section to the Political Code, to be numbered Section 2491, relative to the election of Trustees of reclamation districts and their terms of office. Committee on Public, Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the special order for the hour, the Hoagland Claim bills, were made the special order for to-morrow at 11 A. M.

On motion of Mr. DICKINSON, at 3:50 the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, February 12, 1880.

The Assembly met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Cowdery in the chair.

Roll called and quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Journal of yesterday corrected.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CAMERON presented a report from the Committee on Attaches recommending that the Committee on Water and Water Rights be allowed a clerk. So ordered.

Mr. GREEN, Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Capital, reported back Assembly Bill No. 133, relative to employes made to pay the cost of suit for compensation due, with a substitute, recommending its passage. Also, Assembly Joint Resolution No. 10, relative to the enforcement of the United States statute making eight hours a day's work, recommending passage. Also, Assembly Bill No. 103, relative to fixing the wages and hours of street-car drivers and conductors, recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. FOX, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back Senate Bills Nos. 29, 31, 35, 36, 37 and 57, recommending passage. Also, Senate Bill No. 33, recommending that it do not pass.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. TYLER—An Act to appropriate money for the payment of the Code Commissioners. [Appropriates $3,750, or the same as paid to Judges of the Supreme Court.]

By Mr. CHANDLER—An Act to provide for the funding of the indebtedness of Levee District No. 1, Sutter county, at seven per cent. [It is with the consent of the creditors.]

By Mr. MERRY—An Act concerning the Medical Department of the State University. [Dr. H. H. Toland, of San Francisco, has given to the State University the property known as the Toland Medical College, and valued at $100,000. The bill proposes to have the Medical Department of the University to be known and designated as the Toland Medical Department of the University of California.]

By Mr. FRINK—An Act to delegate to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties power to condemn animals afflicted with the glanders.

By Mr. MAGUIRE—An Act relating to the practice of medicine. [Permits army and navy surgeons, and those who have served as such, to practice, on filing affidavit with County Clerk.]

By Mr. DUBRUTZ—An Act to pay to K