SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO VALUABLE Patents. Three Thousand Dollars can be realized from them each year on this coast alone. Address "Patentee," RECORD-UNION office. f17-tf

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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE Elegant Home, No. 824 N street, with its beautiful surroundings—two of the largest Palmettos in the State; also, Oranges, Lemons and other Fruit Trees, with Stone Walks, Fountain, and other modern improvements. Inquire of P. LOHL. f14-tf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 46 BY 160. Five Rooms, with Bath. Hard finished throughout. Desirable location. Terms easy. For full particulars, inquire SPINKS & ACOCK, No. 402 J street. f10-2w*

$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. Northeast corner Third and J. Entrances on J street, and on Third, between J and I streets. MRS. TEN EYCK. ja10-tf

FOR SALE,

STOCK, TOOLS AND FIXTURES OF A Stove and Tin Shop, situated in one of the best mining towns in the State. Business is a good business. An old stand. Established for the last sixteen years. Also, Fire-proof BRICK STORE. Will be sold or rented. All will be sold Cheap for Cash. Apply to C. B. BROWN, Placerville, Cal. f18-1p1m*

RANCH FOR SALE,

AT A BARGAIN.

THE WELL-KNOWN SAULSBURY RANCH, containing about 350 Acres, being of the best Grain land ever offered for sale in this county. Produces from 25 to 35 bushels of Wheat, and 30 to 50 bushels of Barley to the Acre. Soil of sandy loam formation, and from 6 to 10 feet deep. Failure of crop has never occurred upon the place. Has a

Good Dwelling and Out-buildings.

Railroad Station, with Side Track, and Scales, Plows, Harrows, Carpenter and Blacksmith Tools; splendid well of water, with horse-power and large tank.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Farming Implements

Will be sold, if desired. Railroad Trains pass at Station four times each day. Place is well timbered. Situate on line of Sacramento Valley Railroad, 15 miles from Sacramento, at Saulsbury Station.

☞ **The land rents for $3 Cash per acre, and is offered at low price of $10 per acre.**

Apply to SWETSER & ALSIP,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents, No. 1015 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. f18-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 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. Will sell 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

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. [ja7-1p1m]

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. d3-1ptf

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. [o19-1p1m]

THE MECHANICS' STORE.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, ONE PRICE!

BLACK CASHMERE.

We have often heard ladies remark that one of the most difficult lines of Dress Goods to buy satisfactorily is BLACK CASHMERE.

Of this there is no doubt, as it requires great skill to know the true value of this important Texture. Even Experts, when buying on their own judgment, dare not trust to their senses of seeing and feeling, but always rely and depend upon the magnifying glass to give them the fineness and quantity of threads, and the scales to show the weight. Such being the case, it is always safest, when wanting any of these goods, to buy them in an establishment where the representations made can be depended upon, and where, in order to obtain full value, no judgment of qualities is needed.

We are happy to announce that within the past few days we have opened out from among our MR. LUBIN'S recent Eastern purchases a complete and most beautiful line of these very goods, in all the different shades of Black.

The low prices we have been enabled to place on these CASHMERES will, we are satisfied, prove as agreeable a surprise to our patrons as they were to us.

We solicit an inspection on your part, and we wish you to remember that in asking to see these goods, you are not expected to buy, as we never allow any urging or pressing customers to buy against their wishes.

We also ask you to remember that in our House you can safely depend upon the representations made, as we never allow goods to be sold by lies, trickery or misrepresentations.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

PROPRIETORS

Mechanics' Store.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

XXIII. SESSION—FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

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

SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, February 19, 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.

On motion of Mr. DICKINSON the special order for the hour—Senate Bills Nos. 131, 91 and 187—were postponed until after the reading of the long bill introduced last evening by Mr. Traylor.

REVENUE BILLS.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON the consideration of majority and minority reports of Joint Committee on Revenue and Taxation, with substitute bill from each for Senate Bills Nos. 101, 120, 188, 196, 199, 206, 250—special order for this day at 1:30 P. M.—was made the special order for to-morrow at the same hour.

The Secretary then resumed the first reading of the Traylor City Government bill.

It was ordered printed and referred to the San Francisco delegation.

THE INSOLVENCY BILLS.

The Senate then took up the special order of the hour—Senate Bill No. 131—An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, for the protection of creditors, and for the punishment of fraudulent debtors (by Mr. Dickinson)—it being an Act of eighty-two sections.

Several amendments proposed by the Committee on Judiciary were adopted.

Mr. CHENEY moved to amend Section 3, line 2, by striking out the words "as far as possible" and insert "to the best of his knowledge and belief." He gave his reasons for the amendment, stating that he believed those words were sufficient. The people in the country districts were not in the habit of keeping their books very thoroughly, and many of them kept no books at all. His amendment was for the benefit of farmers, mechanics and poor men who did not keep correct books.

Mr. DICKINSON said he did not object to the amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SATTERWHITE moved to amend Section 6 by inserting after the word "newspaper" the words "of general circulation." Adopted.

Mr. WENDELL moved to amend Section 8 so as to strike out "$300" and insert "$500," as the amount of debts. Adopted.

Mr. CHENEY offered the following amendments to Section 8: Amend Section 8, line 13, between "or" and "suffered" insert "wilfully." Section 8, line 23, between "or" and "has" insert "being a merchant or tradesman," and line 25, after "indebtedness" insert "unless the party holding such acknowledgment has in writing waived the right to proceed under this subdivision."

Mr. CHENEY claimed that without the amendment, when a tradesman or merchant had secured the renewal of a day note, his creditors might step in and throw him into involuntary bankruptcy. The amendment provided that when a tradesman or merchant had suffered his note to become due the party who held the note might waive his right to proceed under this Act. He could see no reason why any other party should complain if the holder of the note did not. The party who owes the money ought to have the right to try and compromise with his creditors. In this bill there was no such latitude for the debtor.

Mr. DICKINSON asked if, after a day note had been extended, it was in the same condition as though it had not been extended—if it was extended for six months whether it would be due on the next day.

Mr CHENEY held that the note was due unless it was changed. The amendment simply allowed the holder of the note to waive his right to proceed on it for a certain time.

Mr. DICKINSON said he had no objection to protecting the farmer or tradesman, but he was not satisfied with the amendment as introduced. He suggested that the amendment be passed over for the present.

Mr. JOHNSON said he proposed to move to strike out the entire Article III. of the bill, because he believed it to be an engine by which the San Francisco merchants could ruin every other merchant in the State of California. He believed it to be a relic of barbarism introduced in the interest of rich merchants of San Francisco and Sacramento. It put into their hands the means by which they could ruin any man doing business in any county of the State. He could not support the bill until it was stripped of what he deemed to be its very bad features. He heartily agreed with Senator Cheney in his remarks.

In regard to inserting the word "willfully," Mr. CHENEY urged that the amendment ought to be adopted, because a man could under the bill be forced into involuntary insolvency because he had suffered judgment to be taken against him by default, even though the default had been caused by excusable neglect or inadvertance.

Mr. JOHNSON argued on the same side.

Mr. WENDELL took the opposite side and held that the next amendment covered the ground.

Mr. Cheney's amendments were adopted.

Mr. SATTERWHITE moved to amend Section 8 by striking out the words "five or more creditors" and insert "any creditor."

Mr. JOHNSON opposed the amendment.

The amendment was lost.

Further consideration of the bill was temporarily postponed.

REPORTS—INSURANCE.

Mr. SEARS made the following report from a minority of the Committee on Corporations:

Mr. President: The minority of the Committee on Corporations desire to submit their reasons why Senate Bill No. 188—An Act to regulate fire, marine and inland insurance companies transacting business in this State—should not become a law, and also suggest wherein it should be amended. The business of insurance in all its branches is one which has been reduced to business principles through years of experience and careful study. The interests of the policy-holders and the insurance companies should be mutual. Every unjust restriction or burden imposed upon the companies increases the burden of the policy-holders. The proscriptive features of this bill are against the wisdom of experience and the business judgment of enlightened policy. Similar laws have had their trials in many other States and have been repealed by the weight of their bad effects. This State tried a depository law years ago, and repealed it because it was against the enlightened spirit of the age. This Legislature has enough to do to enact the necessary good laws required, rather than use its limited time re-enacting bad and discarded laws. If a deposit law is required in this State to protect the insured, it is needed in every other State. If this State must have $100,000 deposited here from every company organized outside of this State to protect its policy-holders, then other States require the same protection. To transact business in thirty States would require $3,000,000 scattered among those States. Very few companies have this amount of capital and assets combined. The bill requires the deposit to be made with the State Treasurer, and he is to hold the same until all liabilities of the company are satisfied; therefore the company is debarred from using its assets to pay its losses, if a fire in one State should entail a loss which required more money to meet its demands than the amount of the deposit in this State. The money required to meet losses would be locked up in State vaults, over which the company would have no control, and it would be compelled to suspend when its scattered assets were twenty times sufficient to pay all its losses. It would be like a tyrant of old, who chained one of his victims to a wall and placed a cask of provisions beyond his reach, and then issued a proclamation in flaming letters declaring that he was in favor of his growing fat. The result of the workings of depository laws in the Eastern States has been to drive out foreign companies and confine the business to local companies, which invariably increases the rates and risks. The seven local companies now doing business in this State have a combined capital of $2,200,000, and are carrying risks amounting to $59,000,000. The capital and assets of these companies are in the same boat, and must sink or swim together. A fire far less in extent than that in Chicago or Boston would swallow up both. It is often mentioned with pride that more mechanics own their homes in San Francisco in proportion to number than any other city in the Union. Now every property owner, great and small, every mechanic, every poor laborer whose hard-earned savings has secured a homestead to shelter his family; every man who owns his household furniture and looks anxiously forward to the time when he may place it in his own house—all have an interest in preventing the enactment of such an injurious law. You had better take his life, rather than remove the protection which secures him in rebuilding his home in case of fire. The Eastern and foreign companies are generally conducted on safe principles. The available capital in the aggregate of these companies is equal to one-third of all their risks, while that of the local companies is one-thirty-eighth of their risks. It will be seen that the policy-holders in an Eastern or foreign company have over twelve times the security that one has in a local company. If this bill is passed, it will to a great extent deprive the owners of buildings of this reliable insurance security. If the proposed bill should become a law, it would create a monopoly of the business here, and concentrate it among the local companies, whose risks are far greater now than a wise policy would dictate. The assets of insurance companies should not be pooled with their risks. The greater area of territory the risks are spread over the greater security is guaranteed to the policy-holders. As servants and representatives of the people we are justified in removing the timbers from this bridge, which has for years carried so many safely over. The minority of your committee recommend that the depository clause in the bill be stricken out, because it is mischievous, injurious, and has been tried and found wanting. We also recommend that a section be added making the Insurance Commissioner the attorney irrevocably of all companies here so long as said companies have any outstanding liabilities of any kind; also to receive service of process in suits commenced against any of said companies in this State. We also recommend that a section be added providing for the districting of San Francisco and other cities of over 5,000 population into insurance districts, and that no company be allowed to take risks in said districts greater than the amount of its capital stock, and San Francisco should not be divided into more districts than it has wards. We consider such a provision of vital importance to policy-holders.

These suggestions are steps in the direction of protection and security to the insured, while a deposit law is retrograding and injurious.

All of which is respectfully submitted

WM. H. SEARS,
J. H. DICKINSON,
Minority of Committee on Corporations.

REPORTS CONTINUED.

Mr. TRAYLOR, from the Committee on Claims, reported back favorably Senate Bill No. 311—an Act to appropriate money to the California Artificial Stone Paving Company for laying down the artificial stone walks about the Capitol grounds.

Mr. KANE called for the reports in accordance with his notice of yesterday.

Mr. HITTELL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back Senate Bill No. 259—an Act to regulate the cleaning of streets in cities and towns of the State of California—with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. NYE, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back favorably, as amended, Senate Bill No. 209—an Act to empower Justices of the Peace to hold inquests [illegible] ing fires; and Senate Bill No. 174—an Act to [illegible] d certain sections of the Civil Code, relating [illegible] the settlement of estates of deceased persons.

Mr. HITTELL presented a minority report against the passage of Senate Bill No. 109, above reported.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

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

By Mr. ENOS—An Act to authorize the Governor and Surveyor-General to sell and convey certain lands belonging to the State. Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. HITTELL—An Act to amend Section 1573 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to the time within which certain actions may be commenced. Committee on Judiciary.

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.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Mr. BAKER called up the special order for the hour: Senate Bill No. 336—An Act to provide for the erection of a building for the use of the Normal School (by Mr. Baker).

Mr. HITTELL moved to postpone the consideration of the bill for one week. There was an attempt, in this haste, to bulldoze the Senate, and he opposed it.

Mr. BAKER replied to the arguments and urged present action on the bill. The State Normal School was now out of doors and depending upon the hospitality of the city of San Jose. He did not desire to bulldoze the gentleman or any other Senator.

The motion to postpone was lost.

On motion of Mr. BAKER the bill was taken up and considered.

Amendments of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds adopted.

Mr. SEARS moved to amend by inserting "provided, that the cost to this State of the erection of said building shall not exceed the amount herein appropriated, in addition to the insurance money when completed." Adopted.

Mr. WEST offered a substitute for the whole bill. The Secretary read the substitute. It provided for an appropriation of $175,000 for the erection of Normal School buildings; $75,000 of it, in addition to the $50,000 of insurance, to be used in erecting another building on the present site in San Jose; $50,000 to erect a branch Normal School building in Los Angeles county, and $50,000 more in erecting another branch building in some county left blank in the substitute.

Mr. WEST said that he offered the bill in good faith, desiring to advance the interests of education in the State and not in opposition to any locality. He gave the reasons why he desired a branch normal school in Los Angeles county, and described the geographical situation of the southern counties. While other portions of the State had received large public benefits, the county of Los Angeles had received no expenditure of the State money. He presented the claim of the southern part of the State in an eloquent manner. He submitted a proposition offering 100 acres in east Los Angeles in fee simple to the State within three days after the passage of this substitute, and another offer of 50 acres in the same locality.

Mr. JOHNSON said he would vote for the substitute if the appropriation for San Jose was raised to $150,000.

Mr. CHASE said he would vote against the substitute. The question before the Senate was the rebuilding of the building at San Jose. He favored a branch normal school in Los Angeles, but he wanted it provided for in a separate bill. He would not vote for it as a rider to this bill.

Mr. PARDEE believed in rebuilding the Normal School at San Jose. He opposed dividing up the school into different branches. The efficiency of the school would be seriously marred, if not destroyed, by such a course. The Senator from Siskiyou (Mr. Carlock) was ready to out-do Los Angeles and give 10,000 acres for this purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to amend the substitute by striking out the words "$175,000" and inserting "$250,000" in the total amount appropriated; and by striking out the words "$75,000" in the amount appropriated to San Jose and insert "$150,000."

Mr. DICKINSON opposed the substitute and the amendment. He wanted to let each of the propositions rest on its own merits. Let the Senate pass the original bill and then let it consider the question of branch normal schools in another bill.

Mr. SATTERWHITE favored the substitute and agreed with the remarks of Mr. West. He believed that southern California had not received her share of the munificent gifts of the State. He recited the various appropriations for other portions of the State and thought it was time that southern California had something.

Mr. WEST accepted the amendment of Mr. Johnson.

Mr. NYE opposed the substitute. He favored the idea of centralization in normal schools. A centralized school was stronger, the same as a centralized government was. He opposed dissipating the funds of the Normal School and dividing the expenses into a number of schools.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to amend by adding "provided that no building shall be erected in any place except San Jose until a deed in fee simple of the land selected by the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School be made to the State."

Mr. WEST accepted the amendment. He then proceeded to defend the substitute warmly and to reply to the objections raised to it. He appealed to the Senate to spend its money where it would do the most good.

Mr. ROWELL believed that the general opinion, that large educational institutions were more useful than smaller ones, was a mistake. The Senate must take into consideration the fact that the people of the different sections of this State were as different from each other as the people of California are from those of the Mississippi Valley. He should support the substitute.

Mr. BAKER opposed the substitute, not because he was opposed to a branch school at Los Angeles, but because it ought to come up as a separate bill.

Mr. JOHNSON favored the substitute, and said it was simply a question whether or not the Senate would give a branch normal school to Los Angeles. He favored the bill for San Jose, and thought if it was good for San Jose it was good for Los Angeles. He believed in scattering these educational institutions throughout the State.

Mr. SEARS favored the original bill, but believed that in the present condition of finances the State could not afford to build three normal schools and expend this large sum of money. He believed that one normal school was all that was needed now.

Mr. CONGER, in glowing terms, congratulated Los Angeles upon the able defender she had upon the floor of the Senate, but after hearing all of the remarks he could not favor the substitute. The only question was, will the Senate vote to rebuild the building at San Jose. If other normal schools are needed let that question come up by itself, and he would vote for Los Angeles if it was needed. He wanted to see the original bill go through at once, and the erection of the building at San Jose commenced at once.

Leave of absence was granted Senator Nye for the balance of the week.

Mr. WEST again earnestly appealed to the Senate to recognize the rights of southern California. He argued that the appropriation of $50,000 for a branch normal school at Los Angeles would be repaid to the State ten-fold in that number of years.

Mr. ENOS protested against the adoption of the substitute. If a bill were brought in to provide for a branch normal school at Los Angeles, and if he could be convinced that the necessities of the southern part of the State required it, he would vote for it. But he believed that the result of the adoption of the substitute would be to defeat the bill. One of his main reasons for supporting the original bill was that the building was to be erected by day's labor and gave no contractor an opportunity to take one dollar unjustly. It was a case of urgency that this building at San Jose should be erected promptly. He eulogized the State Normal School as the pride of the State, and held that it should be fostered.

The substitute was lost by a vote of 12 ayes to 23 noes.

The bill was then reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WEST again offered his substitute, on which the ayes and noes were demanded, and the substitute was lost by a vote of 13 ayes to 24 noes.

Mr. HITTELL moved to amend by adding at the end of Section 1: "Provided that the title of the real estate on which said Normal School building is to be erected, in the city of San Jose, be first deeded in fee simple and absolute to the State of California."

Lost by a vote of 14 ayes to 23 noes.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

Mr. WEST gave notice that during the present week he would introduce a bill locating a branch of the State Normal School at Los Angeles.

THE INSOLVENCY BILL.

The Senate resumed consideration of Senate Bill No. 131, postponed from this morning.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. DICKINSON opposed the motion, though he did not think it at all likely that the Senate would indefinitely postpone it. The bill was not in the interest either of the debtor or creditor as against each other. The interest that the San Francisco merchants had in the bill was that when a country merchant's credit became doubtful, they were always cut off by an attachment upon that merchant by local creditors, and for other reasons.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill. The title of the bill ought to be "An Act to give the Board of Trade of the city of San Francisco complete control of the mercantile business of the Pacific coast, especially in California." He denounced the Act as monstrous. The present law, with one or two little amendments, was a good law. This bill was entirely in the interest of the creditor class, and not in the interest of the people. He argued in favor of his position in a forcible manner.

Mr. NEUMANN opposed the motion, and held that the bill was not only one that ought to be passed, but one of absolute necessity. It was their duty to establish a sound credit system, and that could not be had under the present law. He held the present attachment law to be oppressive in the last extreme. This Act affected the whole business community, and was a most equitable one. It affected the creditor in such a manner as to make him hesitate to close out the poor debtor. It affected the debtor in such a manner only as to make him act squarely with his creditor. He gave the history of the United States insolvency law, and the causes of its repeal. The State should afford the business community every possible protection. The Board of Trade of Sacramento were unanimously in favor of the bill, as well as the Board of Trade of San Francisco.

Mr. CHASE had at first supposed that there was some necessity for this Act, but upon consideration of it, he believed the old law to be better than this. The old law could be amended, if it was not what it ought to be.

Mr. HILL would not vote for the bill in its present shape, but he thought the Senate ought to go on and perfect the bill by amendments.

Mr. WENDELL opposed the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill. The present law was insufficient, incongruous and of no avail. The United States Bankrupt Act made a volume, and the present law only made eight or ten pages. There was not enough of the present law to form a basis for a new law. He wanted a law that was ample and complete.

Mr. KANE said that if this bill came from the Board of Trade of San Francisco, he would say that he never knew anything to come from that quarter in favor of poor men. There were no poor men here in favor of this bill, but there were plenty of broadcloth gentlemen here from San Francisco in favor of it. He hoped the bill would be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. DAVIS was somewhat surprised at the denunciation of the bill by the Senator from Sacramento. He believed that every man should pay his honest debts. If a man was able to pay his debts and was not willing to pay them, he ought to be compelled to do so. He believed that the provisions of this bill, mainly, were salutary and would prove a benefit to the State. He held the present law to be unfit to be on the statute books. He dilated upon the difference between the present law and the one proposed. He wanted to see this bill perfected and hoped the Senate would not postpone it.

Mr. ENOS opposed the motion to indefinitely postpone. He was opposed to the bill as it stood, but he thought the Senate should make an effort to perfect it, if possible. If that could not be done, then let the Senate vote it down. He would vote for no bill unless every protection was thrown around the poor. It was his privilege and his duty to champion their interests on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. CHENEY did not like this bill, but did not favor its indefinite postponement. It might be made better. The present law was not a good one, and he thought by some considerable amendments this bill might be made a good one. He should offer some further amendments to the bill and try to perfect it.

Mr. SEARS moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until to-morrow at 2 P. M.

The motion was lost.

Mr. CONGER opposed the motion to indefinitely postpone. He desired to see the bill perfected, and had not examined it sufficiently to decide which way to vote upon it.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, at 5 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, February 19, 1880.

The Assembly met, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:30 A. M., Speaker Cowdery in the chair.

Roll called and quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Journal of yesterday corrected. Journal of Tuesday approved.

Mr MAY moved that the revenue bills be kept at the head of their respective files until disposed of. So ordered.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mechanics' Art College—The committee reported back Assembly Bill No. 337, and recommended passage.

Homestead and Land Monopoly—Committee reported back Bill No. 125, without recommendation.

Committee on Claims—The committee reported back Assembly Bill No. 296, and recommended passage.

Culture and Improvement of the Grapevine—The committee reported back Assembly Bill No. 374—An Act for the promotion of the vinicultural industries—recommending passage. The report was accompanied by testimony taken by the committee, which was ordered printed. The committee also recommended the passage of Assembly Bill No. 320.

County Governments—The committee reported back Assembly Bill No. 327, recommending passage as amended.

Elections—The committee reported back Assembly Bill No. 323, recommending passage.

Engrossment—The committee reported back a number of bills correctly engrossed.

Public Expenditures—The committee reported back a resolution allowing the Sergeant-at-Arms $74 for expenses incurred. The resolution was adopted.

Ways and Means—The committee reported back Assembly Bills Nos. 291 and 295, recommending that the authors have leave to withdraw the same.

Claims—The committee reported back Assembly Bill No. 306—An Act to pay the claim of Mary M. Springer—recommending that it do not pass for the reason that the claim has been settled in full by a former Act.

Internal Improvements—The committee reported back Assembly Bill No. 355—An Act to provide for a system of drainage for agricultural lands—recommending passage; also, Assembly Bill No. 354—an Act in relation to the same—recommending passage.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. MAYBELL—An Act to improve publications in the press. [Of this bill the author says: My bill, when it becomes a law, puts a premium on brains, by compelling the editorial or other writer of any article to have his full name printed at the tail end of such article, thereby showing that he is the author. I claim it will put a stop to the ignorant, vicious, blackmailing scallawags, whose batteries are aimed at virtue and honesty, and also to penny-liners, who, if it will elevate those whose virtues adorn and whose talents powerfully advocate the cause of the virtuous weak as against the vicious strong.]

By Mr. TYLER—An Act to prevent fraudulent banking. [It provides for punishing as a felony any person, company, corporation or firm doing a banking business, who receives money on deposit, knowing themselves insolvent, and failure or suspension within thirty days after removing such deposit to be prima facie evidence of insolvency, and knowledge of party receiving the same.]

By Mr. CARE of Yuba—An Act to amend Section 424 of the Political Code.

By Mr. GREEN—To provide for the organization of irrigation districts, and to define the duties of certain officers therein. [The bill authorizes persons entitled to the use of the waters of any stream, springs or other water source, to petition the Board of Supervisors to be organized into an irrigation district, the election of district directors, who shall make rules and regulations for the control and distribution of water among the irrigators of the district, and on vote of such irrigators to construct works and apportion their cost to the irrigable land of the district, such apportionment to be a lien on the land.]

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

A number of bills were read a first time and referred to appropriate committees.

Most of the morning hour was spent in debating the question whether witnesses should be allowed 10 or 25 cents per mile trav ling expenses. They were allowed 10 cents.

Mr. BRAUNHART gave notice of a motion to amend the rules.

THE REVENUE BILLS.

The revenue bills reported by the majority and minority of the joint commi tee were read at length.

ANOTHER WATER BILL.

Mr. CORCORAN moved that the Committee on Corporations be instructed to report back the bill for fixing water rates immediately. So ordered, and the bill made the special order for Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

THE BANK COMMISSIONER BILL.

Mr. MAY moved to place it at the foot of the file, as he was not ready to discuss it.

Mr. DEL VALLE opposed it. He had got up out of his sick bed for the purpose of casting a vote against it. The bill proposes to amend the law so as to legislate the Commissioners out of office. That is the intention of the bill, and nothing else.

The House refused to take it up out of its order.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Assembly Bill No. 113—An Act to amend Sections 971, 975, 976, 977, 978 and 980 of an Act entitled approved March 11, 1872, relating to appeals to an Act to establish a Code of Civil Procedure, County Courts (by Mr. Morse).

Assembly Bill No. 405—An Act to promote emigration from the State of California (by Mr. Felton).

The bill was passed unanimously.

Assembly Bill No. 19—An Act to compel all banking corporations to publish accounts of deceased depositors (by Mr. McCallion).

Taken up and the substitute adopted.

Assembly Bill No. 227—An Act authorizing the Boards of Supervisors of the counties in which water is sold for irrigation to fix the rates at which such water shall be sold (by Mr. Streeter).

The bill was passed.

Assembly Bill No 175—An Act concerning homestead corporations possessed of water and water rights, providing for the regulation, control and distribution of water for irrigation, and other purposes, and for the construction and improvement of irrigation works connected therewith (by Mr. Green).

The bill was passed.

Assembly Bill No. 91—An Act to legalize and validate the assessment and assessment roll for State, county and consolidated city and county taxes of the various counties of the State, for the fiscal year commencing in March, 1879 (by Mr. Tyler).

Mr. BRAUNHART opposed the passage of the bill, because it would work a hardship upon poor taxpayers, in connection with Assembly Bill No. 58.

Mr. Fox favored the bill, and thought it was necessary.

Mr. LEACH said it was his opinion that poor people pay their taxes first, and the rich men are the tax-shirkers.

Mr. MCINTOSH said it is the rich who will escape taxes if this bill is not passed.

Mr. DUFRUTZ opposed the bill, because it is the millionaire who escapes.

Mr. TYLER said it was simply made for the validating of assessments where there is any error. He believed that if he should introduce the Lord's prayer, certain gentlemen would oppose it.

Mr. MAYBELL opposed the bill. During the late drought two-thirds of the farmers in the southern counties were unable to pay their taxes, and had the law been strictly enforced, they would have lost their homes. The payment of taxes should not be superior to the title of the home of the widow and orphan.

Mr. MCCARTHY favored the bill. He could see no hardship to the poor. The rich are the ones who take advantage of any flaws and contest their taxes. The poor cannot litigate their taxes, while the rich can.

Mr. MAY defended the bill. It was to prevent men from shirking their taxes. Every time one man shirks his taxes it throws just double taxes upon his neighbors. This bill is not in favor of any class, but is intended to make all pay their taxes. It is a net to catch whales, because it is the rich man who shirks his taxes.

Mr. GAFFEY moved to pass the bill on file until bill No. 58 is reached. He would vote for this bill if the other does not pass. Lost.

Mr. LEACH said it was necessary to pass this bill immediately.

Mr. SAYLE said this bill would be of benefit to every county in the State, and without this bill the delinquent taxes cannot be collected. The poor men have paid their taxes, but it is the rich who shirk them.

Mr. STANLEY moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the bill passed by a vote of 61 to 8.

Mr. BRAUNHART gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Assembly Bill No. 187—An Act to prevent discrimination by gas companies in the State of California (by Mr. Simon)—ordered read a third time.

THE PARTY WAR-CRY.

Assembly Bill No. 216—An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act creating a Board of Bank Commissioners, and prescribing their duties and powers, approved March 30, 1878 (by Mr. May).

Mr. DEL VALLE moved to strike out the enacting clause, but afterwards withdrew it in favor of a motion to strike out the first section. He said it was an attempt to legislate men out of office.

Mr. MAY said that while there were many things that needed to be amended in the present law, yet he would assure the gentleman that it was one of the objects of the bill to legislate men out of office. No such power had ever been known to rest in a Governor as that of appointing such important officers without the consent of the Senate. He proposed to change the law in that regard. Still, if that part of the bill is not agreeable, that could be stricken out and the balance of the bill adopted.

Mr. DEL VALLE said he always attacked a measure as a measure, without reference to the introducer. The entire object of the bill seemed to be to get rid of these men, against whom not a single charge has been made. Eliminate that part of it, and he would vote for the bill.

Mr. COOPER said if the first section should be stricken out that would leave the corresponding section of the Codes in force.

Mr. YOUNG cited instances where men have been legislated out of office by the Democ