SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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DAILY RECORD SERIES—VOL. XVI—NO. 2479.

SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1880.

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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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.

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

WANTED—SITUATION AS SALESMAN, IN city or country, by one who has had a number of years experience in a general merchandise store. References given. Address "SALESMAN," this office. mr18-8t*

STOLEN FROM PLEASANT Grove, March 15th, one Light Spring Wagon and Harness; $10 Reward for the recovery. mr18-3t* SAMUEL A. SALISBURY.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO LIGHT housework, chamberwork or waiting on table, by a competent housekeeper. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 621 L street, between Sixth and Seventh. mr17-3t*

WANTED—AT HOUSTON'S EMPLOYMENT Office, Fourth street, one door south of K. ALL KINDS OF HELP, Male and Female. Particular attention paid to supplying families and hotels with help, FREE OF CHARGE. m13-1m

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.

TO LET—LARGE, PLEASANT, HEALTHFUL rooms. Very convenient for housekeeping. Apply to MRS. WILSON, No. 1520 Tenth street. mr18-1w*

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. mr10-tf

NOTICE.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND Hardware Business of A. G. CLARK & CO., is now offered for sale at a bargain, and store to rent. mr12-10t A. G. CLARK & CO., Napa, Cal.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE BUGGY—IN FIRST RATE ORDER. Inquire at this office. mr5-1w

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.

DENTISTRY.

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. [mr16-1p1m]

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. mr14-1m

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. [f24-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. 198 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]

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]

NOTICE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS and RETAILERS.

ON RECEIPT OF $8 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 Rock 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. ja30-1p3m

STAR MILLS AND MALT HOUSE.

NEUBOURG & LAGES,

NOS. 50, 52 AND 54 FIFTH ST., SACRAMENTO. dealers in Produce and Brewers' Supplies. Manufacturers of Malt and all kinds of Meals, etc., Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, etc. mr17-1ptf

HUMBOLDT POTATOES.

CHOICE HUMBOLDT POTATOES AT THE Grangers' Cash Store, Corner Tenth and K streets, Sacramento, at 75 cts. per hundred. mr6-1pt

NOTICE.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE **Construction of a Hall of Records**

Will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the county of Sacramento, up to APRIL 6, 1880.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

mr13-td T. H. BERKEY, Clerk.

EVERY LADY SAYS SO.

GO TO LANSING'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, K st., bet. Third and Fourth, for the Cleanest, Neatest and Cheapest Rooms in the city, from $2 to $5 a week. Meals, 25c. Board, $4 50. mr15-1w*

THE RENO (NEVADA)

WEEKLY GAZETTE,

DEVOTED ESPECIALLY TO NEVADA Politics, will be sent until NOVEMBER 7th, for $1. Send for sample copy.

f27-4ptf R. L. FULTON, Proprietor.

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 9 and 10. f8-1pt

THE MECHANICS' STORE.

GENTLEMEN'S

KNIT UNDERWEAR.

To those interested in Gentlemen's Knit Underwear, we have this week the following new lines to offer:

Men's Fancy Stripe Knit Merino Undershirts or Drawers, - 50 cents
(A BARGAIN).

Clouded Shirts or Drawers - - - - - - - - 65 cents
(EXCELLENT QUALITY).

Japanese Stripe Knit Shirts or Drawers - - - - 85 cents
(SOMETHING NEW).

Fancy Bird's-eye Merino Shirts or Drawers - - - 90 cents
(A NOVELTY).

Fancy Cashmere Knit Shirts or Drawers - - - - $1 25
(MODE COLOR).

The Solid Brown Cashmere Merino Shirts or Drawers - - $1 25
(SPLENDID VALUE).

The above lines are All New, and have but recently been placed on our shelves. From the rapid manner in which they are being sold, it is evident they are well appreciated.

☞ THOSE LIVING OUTSIDE OF SACRAMENTO CAN ORDER ANY OF THESE GOODS THROUGH THE MAILS, AT A SLIGHT EXPENSE.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF OUR

DRY GOODS!

FANCY GOODS! CLOTHING!

Hats! Millinery!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Samples sent to any address.

☞ MECHANICS' STORE,

NOS. 400, 402, 404, 406 AND 408 K STREET ... SACRAMENTO

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS:

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

SACRAMENTO ... CAL.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

XXIII. SESSION—SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.

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

SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, March 18, 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.

SHORT SPEECHES.

Mr. SEARS, pursuant to notice, offered an amendment to Rule 23, so as to limit speeches to ten minutes.

Messrs. JOHNSON, ENOS and CONGER spoke against the amendment, holding that the fullest discussion should be allowed on all subjects.

Messrs. SEARS, CHASE and KANE spoke in favor of it. They believed it necessary in order to get through the work of the session.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 26 ayes to 9 noes.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

On motion of Mr. CARLOCK the Senate took up out of order Senate Bill No. 424—An Act to authorize the Board of Trustees of School Districts to issue bonds to raise money for building purposes, and to provide for the payment of such bonds (by Mr. Carlock).

The substitute of the Committee on Judiciary was read a second time and ordered engrossed.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER.

The Senate took up for second reading Senate Bill No. 362—An Act to provide for the organization, incorporation and government of merged and consolidated cities and counties of more than 100,000 population, pursuant to the provisions of Section 7, Article XI., of the Constitution of this State (by Mr. Traylor).

Mr. ENOS moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and spoke in favor of the motion. He held the bill to be a direct violation of the Constitution, and an interference with local affairs. When he had spoken ten minutes the Chair called his attention to the rule limiting speeches, but the Senate gave him leave to proceed, and he spoke for fifty minutes. He denounced the bill in warm terms, not only as being a violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, but because it gave the Governor of the State the power to appoint various city officers. He appealed to the Senate to allow the people of San Francisco to frame their own charter and govern themselves. He cited a decision from the Supreme Court of Illinois (84th Ill. Reps.), covering the same case. He warned the Senate that the friends of the people would fight the bill inch by inch, and that legislation should not be carried on to the detriment of 300,000 people. Let the people make their own charter. Let them make their own charter and vote upon it.

Mr. HITTELL held that the bill was not a charter. It was a general law, and was in strict accordance with the Constitution. Similar laws had been passed in Missouri and other States under similar Constitutions. He said that he understood from the remarks of the Senator that the sand lot wishes to obstruct legislation.

Mr. ENOS raised the point of order that the Senator had no right to use such language in reply to his remarks.

The CHAIR held the point of order well taken.

Mr. HITTELL continued at length, and warmly favored the bill. It was, with a few exceptions, a re-enactment of the "Consolidation Act." He took up the various sections of the bill, and defended the provision giving the Governor power to appoint officers in case of vacancy. He opposed the motion to indefinitely postpone warmly.

Mr. RYAN asked if a bill applying to any one town or city would not be a special Act.

Mr. HITTELL replied that it would not. The Constitution required the Legislature to pass laws classifying cities.

Mr. CONGER favored the motion to indefinitely postpone. The "Consolidation Act" was in force, and would remain in force until altered or repealed. He took the same ground as Mr. ENOS.

The Senate took the usual recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

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

Roll called and a quorum present.

The Senate resumed consideration of Senate Bill No. 362—the so-called Charter bill.

Mr. TRAYLOR spoke against the motion to indefinitely postpone. He said he had introduced the bill because it was demanded by his constituents. He believed it to be necessary to have some law governing the city of San Francisco until the people of that city can take the necessary steps to organize under a new charter. That was the only object of the bill. It continued in force the present law with very few exceptions. Under the present condition of affairs in San Francisco, it was of the greatest importance that there should be some law there. It was no wonder that the people on the other side did not want any law, because it would turn over the city to their control. He did not have confidence enough in Mayor Kalloch, after the incendiary language he had used, to leave the city under his control entirely.

Mr. KANE spoke in favor of the motion. This bill was only a scheme so the "outs" may get in and some of the "ins" stay in.

Mr. TRAYLOR said this bill legislated no one out of office.

Mr. KANE said that was at least the opinion of the people of San Francisco. The bill would confer unlimited and imperial powers on the Governor. The Governor was an honest and honorable man, but the time would come when there would be other Governors. Unlimited power in the hands of one man was opposed to the spirit of American institutions. The politicians wanted to rule or ruin. The people of San Francisco were opposed to this charter, and he hoped the Senate would vote it down. The Senator from the Thirteenth (Mr. Hittell) only wanted to legislate into office a few political friends. The bill was a bad bill, and the people of San Francisco did not want it. The construction of the Constitution by Senator Hittell was white one day and black the next. Yesterday they could not legislate for San Francisco, and to-day they could.

Mr. NEUMANN spoke against the motion to indefinitely postpone. He asserted that no member who had spoken in favor of the motion had read the bill and knew what it was. The bill was what was known as the Horace Hawes Consolidated Act, with the amendments to it, simply changed so as to make it conform to the Constitution. He spoke of the Swift bill, and said that there was so little grain in a terrible amount of chaff that it was indefinitely postponed. This bill had been carefully drawn by a lawyer, for Mr. Traylor, under direction to take the "Consolidation Act" and make it conform to the new Constitution. It was proper that it should be so drawn. He believed the bill a good one, and he would support it, as he had promised his constituents to do when he was elected. If the bill was not passed, the local laws of San Francisco would go out of force on the 1st of July, under the Constitution, and all the officers would go out of office on that day. The bill did not remove any of the officers of San Francisco. It gave the Governor power to fill vacancies. It was in no sense a political measure, and no one could say so who had read it and understood it.

Mr. SATTERWHITE said that the bill was a partisan measure, and was unprecedented. He was willing to discuss the bill on the admission that it was a re-enactment of the Consolidation Act, with a very few exceptions. His main objection to the bill was that it gave the Governor the power to appoint Fire Commissioners and Police Commissioners. That was clearly a partisan measure. Senator Traylor was the only one on the other side who had approached the subject. He had admitted that he was afraid to trust the Workingmen's Mayor. It was his (Satterwhite's) opinion that the local laws of San Francisco would not go out of force on the 1st of July. Those laws would stand until altered or repealed. He said that the Courts had held that the Legislature may amend a special law in force before the adoption of a Constitution declaring against special laws.

Mr. BAKER opposed the motion to indefinitely postpone. He said that if it was true that this bill was unconstitutional, then those who now held that view had already introduced and voted for unconstitutional bills. Almost, if not all of them had voted for the Traylor bill fixing the salaries of teachers in San Francisco. Senator Conger had introduced "An Act to regulate fire departments in cities or cities and counties having more that 100,000 inhabitants." Senator Gorman had introduced "An Act to provide for the management of elections in cities and cities and counties having more than 100,000 inhabitants." Those bills had been reported back favorably by Senator Enos. Both of the bills contained exactly the same principle as this bill. He compared the record of the Republicans and the Democrats and Workingmen in the Senate, alluding to the Desty case as an example where the Republican majority had an opportunity to seat a Republican and did not do it. If either of the other parties had had the opportunity the action would have been different. He said it was the almost unanimous opinion of the bar of the State of California that on the 1st day of July the city of San Francisco will not have a government unless this Legislature passes a bill providing for it. There was not time left for the people to adopt a charter so that it could go in force in time. The passage of some such bill as this was absolutely necessary to give San Francisco a government until the people of that city could adopt a charter and have it ratified.

LAND MONOPOLY.

Mr. HITTELL moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate on last evening passed Senate Bill No. 58—the Land Limitation bill.

It was made the special order for to-morrow at 3 P. M.

THE CONSOLIDATION ACT.

The Senate resumed consideration of Senate Bill No 362.

Mr. GORMAN spoke in favor of the motion to indefinitely postpone. He believed it was special legislation. He cited the Constitution to show that there were thirty-three sections aimed against special legislation. It was the aim all through the Constitution to allow every city, town and county to have their own local government, and to control it for themselves. He quoted from the address sent to the people by the framers of the Constitution in support of that position. This bill would give the Governor the power to appoint twelve Supervisors, a Board of Health, a Board of Fire Commissioners, and a Board of Police Commissioners. The Republican party had the power now, but it might not last. Let the Republican party deal justly now if they wanted to be justly dealt with in the future. Other parties might come into power that would go as far, if not farther.

Mr. DICKINSON made a long and forcible speech in favor of the bill and against the motion to indefinitely postpone. He considered it a question entirely of constitutional law. He took up the various sections of the Constitution to show that it was mandatory upon the Legislature to enact some such law. He cited the late decision of the Supreme Court in the case of McDonald vs. Patterson, showing that one part of the Consolidation Act had already been declared unconstitutional and out of force. How much more would go out of force on the 1st of July no man could tell. There was great doubt, at least, and many of the ablest members of the bar believed that there would be no government in San Francisco after July 1st unless the Legislature provided for it. The Constitution made it mandatory that in all cities having over 100,000 inhabitants there should be two houses of Legislature. This bill provided for the appointment of the second house. It simply made the Consolidation Act applicable under the new Constitution, and that was all it did. He was not willing to leave the appointment of the second branch of the local Legislature to the Mayor. If vacancies occurred the Mayor would have the power to fill them.

Mr. WEST favored the motion to indefinitely postpone. This bill was an interference with the rights and powers that belonged to a locality. He agreed with the other speakers on the same side. He believed it unconstitutional. The Legislature had no more right to control the local affairs of San Francisco than the United States had to control the local affairs of California.

Mr. ENOS again spoke in favor of his motion, replying to the remarks of the other Senators. He held the Act unconstitutional under Section 25, Article IV., Twenty-eighth Subdivision. It was admitted that this Act provided for creating offices and prescribing the duties of officers, which was clearly prohibited by that subdivision of Section 25.

Mr. HITTELL again spoke against the motion, going over the same ground as before.

Mr. JOHNSON did not wish to argue the merits of the bill at this time. He had not yet decided whether he was in favor of the bill or not. He would vote against the motion to indefinitely postpone, in order that its friends might amend it.

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

Ayes—Anderson, Burt, Chase, Conger, Enos, Glasscock, Gorman, Harlan, Hill, Kane, Kelly, Langford, Moreland, Nelson, Pool, Ryan, Satterwhite, West—18.

Noes—Baker, Brown, Carlock, Cheney, Davis, Dickinson, George, Hittell, Hudson, Johnson, Johnston, Neumann, Nye, Pardee, Rowell, Sears, Traylor, Watson, Wendell, Zuck—20.

Mr. ENOS moved to adjourn.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to take a recess until 7:30 P. M.

The ayes and noes were demanded and the motion lost by a vote of 17 ayes to 22 noes.

The Senate then at 5 P. M. adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, March 18, 1880.

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

Roll called and a quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Journal of yesterday approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SHERBURNE reported back a number of bills correctly engrossed.

Irrigation—The committee reported back Assembly Bill No. 525—An Act to add a new section to the Code relative to water rights—recommending passage. Also Assembly Bill No. 521—An Act to provide for a continuation of the irrigation investigation—recommending passage.

The Committee on Mileage reported back resolutions in relation to allowing mileage to traveling committees, and they were adopted.

State Hospitals—The committee reported back Assembly Bill No. 350—An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy—recommending passage as amended.

Ways and Means—The committee reported back Assembly Bill No. 504—An Act to provide for the levying and collection of taxes on incomes; Assembly Bill No 507—concerning the collection of licenses, taxes, etc.; Senate Bill No. 5—An Act for the improvement of Normal School Square—recommending that they severally do not pass. Also Assembly Bill No. 460, without recommendation; Assembly Bill No. 328—relative to the time of redemption of property sold for taxes—recommending passage as amended.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SHERBURNE—An Act to repeal an Act to incorporate the town of Martinez.

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

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

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. BROWN, of Yuba, moved to take up Assembly Bill No. 334, in relation to debris (Parks' bill). So ordered.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. MCCALLION wanted a correction made to the journal of Monday. He claimed to have voted aye on Bill No. 348.

The CHAIR ruled that the only way was for him to enter his protest; that no man can have his vote changed after the vote is announced

Mr. MCCALLION said he would enter his protest.

Mr. DOWNS presented a report from the Water Rights and Drainage Committee and the Committee on Agriculture, giving their investigations on the recent visit to the northern part of the State. Also, the report of Colonel Mendell, Consulting Engineer, recommending that it be read in connection with the bills. They were so read.

A PROTEST.

Mr. MCCALLION entered a protest against the action of the House in not allowing him to record his vote aye, as it should have been, on Assembly Bill No. 348.

THE DEBRIS BILLS.

Mr. SWEETLAND moved a substitute for the Parks bill. It is the same amendment offered before the committees.

Mr. CHANDLER thought all the bills should be taken up together, as the understanding was in the first place.

Mr. BROOKS said it was the intention of the committees to take up all the bills together.

No. 334 was read—(the Parks bill).

Mr. MCINTOSH, pending the reading, moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. ANTHONY seconded it.

Mr. ANTHONY said it was not necessary to waste time in discussing the bill, when there are so many necessary bills to carry out the principles of the Constitution. He held that the provisions of the Brown bill were unconstitutional because the Constitution says that none of the powers of Government shall be delegated to any special commission. He read from the Constitution to prove it. He thought the enacting clause ought to be stricken out.

Mr. MESSENGER did not agree with Mr. Anthony at all. He represented, he said, one of the mining counties, and he knew what the imperative duty of the Legislature is in the matter. It is no use to try to shirk the responsibility. No matter if it does take weeks or months to arrive at the conclusion, the Legislature must grapple with the question. We cannot evade our responsibility any longer.

Mr. SWEETLAND said he hoped the motion would not prevail. This is, he said, a most important question, and it ought to be settled at once. The Legislature must meet the question and this is the time to meet it.

Mr. CORCORAN said he realized the fact that there is an issue here between two great industries, the mining and farming interests, and it is in very bad taste for a gentleman to move to strike out the enacting clause. He was not in favor of bill No 334, but he desired to have them all carefully considered. The bills should have a careful hearing.

Mr. SPENCER said he was a representative of the entire people, and he realized the fact that this was an all important question. Issues are presented which must be met by the Legislature, and they should be carefully considered.

Mr. YORK did not think there was a member on the floor who is in favor of that bill. What, then, is the use of wasting the time of the House in reading it at length. Let the substitute go to print so the members can vote intelligently.

A discussion arose as to what order the various bills should be considered in.

Mr. FOX said there were three distinct propositions contained in the various bills. The first is, shall hydraulic mining be stopped in this State? Second, if it is not to be stopped what are we going to do to protect the low lands from injury? Third, how is that going to be done? He did not believe that the House was prepared to say that hydraulic mining shall be stopped. If it is not to be stopped, then something must be done. That seems to be conceded by all. Something must be done to protect the rich agricultural lands, and the channels of commerce. There are three bills before the House. One or more of these bills propose that the work shall be done by the aid of the State. Another proposes that it shall be done by the parties to be benefited—at the expense of the parties carrying on mining. The House cannot in justice to themselves come to a determination without carefully considering all these propositions.

Mr. MCINTOSH finally withdrew his motion, and the bill was read through.

The "Young substitute," a synopsis of which has been printed in these columns, was then offered by Mr. SWEETLAND, and read.

Mr. YOUNG then moved to amend by striking out everything relating to the issuance of bonds, and making a direct appropriation of $700,000 out of the State Treasury, with an annual tax thereafter of one-fifth of one per cent. per annum on all the property in the State.

The question was then upon the adoption of this last amendment.

Mr. MCINTOSH was opposed to it. He said that would be equal to 25 cents on the $100, or $2 50 on every $10,00 in the State. He wanted to know whether the members would dare to go home and face their constituents after having saddled such a load upon them. He came here to legislate for reform, and was opposed to all such wastes of money. The substitute is simply a black sheep painted white, but he intended to part the wool and expose the black skin underneath.

Mr. MAY said the proposition was perfectly monstrous. The assessment roll for the coming year will foot up one thousand millions of dollars. One-fifth of one per cent. would be $2,000,000, while the rate of State tax last year was only a little over 7 mills. The State tax is only 73 cents on the $100, and here it is proposed to put a tax of 20 cents on the $100 for this one purpose alone. It would be a perfect outrage, and he would never consent to it. It is proposed to start in with this little bagatelle of $700,000, and then levy a tax of $2,000,000 each year for all the coming years.

Mr. MCCARTY of Lake was opposed to the amendment of Mr. Young. The Legislature is entering upon a great work. There are two different systems presented. One is that the State shall do the work, and the other is that the district shall do it. The amendment proposes to change the one bill into a State aid bill, so as to make the two propositions alike in principle. There is an issue joined as it is, and let the merits of the two systems be discussed.

Mr. CORCORAN opposed the amendment. It was unfair as a business proposition, as a common sense proposition. Not one man should be taxed to improve another man's property. It is not right to tax the people of Santa Clara, or of San Diego, or of any other counties in the State, to help reclaim the lands in this proposed district, and he protested against it.

Mr. ANTHONY thought the Legislature should go on and discuss the question thoroughly. The House has the two systems before it to choose between. Either the State is to be required to do this work, or the districts will have to do it. It is more or less a matter of experiment. The whole thing is an experiment, and the question is, who shall foot the bills. The amendment, he said, was at least constitutional. The State can appropriate money for whatever purpose she pleases, but the State cannot appoint a Commission to levy a tax upon this or that district, or this or that municipality. If the miners must go on, then why does not the National Government, which has sold them the lands, come to their rescue. Why should the State at large be taxed for the purpose?

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly reconvened at 2 o'clock, the Speaker in the Chair.

The consideration of Mr. Young's amendment to Assembly Bill No. 334 was resumed.

THE MINING AND AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

Mr. SWEETLAND said he would like to state regarding these hydraulic mines that the impression had gone abroad that they were run by corporations, and that the public derived no benefit from them. Any man who visited Yuba, Nevada and Sierra counties would see thousands of men, not Chinamen, working there every day. There were fine churches, schoolhouses, prosperous villages and a thrifty people. It was not true that the money was all carried off by corporations owning the mines. Many of the mines were worked at small profit. In the speaker's own county there was a population of 30,000, and a more thrifty people could not be found. This debris question had been forced upon them. The miners were willing that the agricultural interests should be justly protected, but he did not approve of the spirit of the amendment of the gentleman from Sacramento (Mr. Young) at this time. There were three bills before the House and he thought the amendment should be considered in connection with them all.

Mr. DOWNS said this was a matter with which the State could not trifle. It should be decided by this Legislature, otherwise our constituents will hold us responsible. I am in favor of the amendment offered by Mr. Sweetland, and opposed to that offered by Mr. Young. I am also in favor of taking up Mr. Carr's bill and let that go to print; also Mr. Chamberlain's bill. Get them all fairly before us, and we can decide the merits of the whole.

Mr. LEVEE hoped the amendment of Mr. Young would not be adopted.

Mr. TYLER said he had heard no one state the distinctive characteristics of the different bills. He understood that the original bill under consideration was prepared at the request of the farmers in the valleys where the debris comes down.

Mr. CHANDLER—You have been misinformed.

Mr. TYLER—Then in whose interest?

Mr. CHANDLER—In the interest of the hydraulic miners and the swamp land owners. In the other counties ninety-nine out of every hundred are opposed to it.

Mr. TYLER replied that he simply was trying to get at the principles underlying these two bills. He understood that this bill operated upon the principle that these several districts should be taxed, that bonds should be issued to pay the expenses of reclamation of the several districts. He referred to the substitute, striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. YOUNG said the substitute to which Mr. Tyler was evidently intending to refer consisted of the amendments to the Brown bill, that instead of there being paid Commissioners, the Governor of the State and the State Engineer should act as Commissioners; that the bonds instead of being unlimited, should be limited in amount, that there should be no Chinese employed, and that the reclamation districts should remain as they are.

Mr. TYLER replied that the substitute was then simply the Brown bill with these amendments. This establishing reclamation districts was a new problem in legislation, and one that could not be solved hastily. He did not believe that the miners could be stopped or ought to be stopped. He understood that the amendments introduced by Mr. Sweetland were prepared by Mr. Young. The amendment of Mr. Young was a proposition to turn round and tax the whole State.

AN INTERRUPTION.

Mr. YOUNG said the gentleman either intended to misrepresent him, or else he knew better.

Mr. TYLER declined to be interrupted.

Mr. YOUNG—The gentleman is misrepresenting me.

Mr. TYLER—It is false.

Mr. YOUNG—I rise to a point order.

The CHAIR—You had no right to interrupt him.

Mr. MAYBELL—I demand that the gentleman's language be taken down. He said it was false.

Mr. YOUNG—I do not desire to have the language taken down.

Mr. MAYBELL—I desire the language taken down, and that the Chair shall mete out justice.

The CHAIR—You are out of order. The gentleman intimates that the Chair does not desire to have the same justice meted out to one gentleman as the other. Do you mean to insist that the Chair is partial?

Mr. MAYBELL—I do not wish to say that the Chair is partial.

The CHAIR—It is not in order to charge the Chair with partiality until he makes a ruling. In a parliamentary sense I do not see that the words are offensive. To say the words, "It is false," does not imply the gentleman is a liar. There is a great deal of difference parliamentary. The Chair rules that the words are not, under the circumstances, offensive.

Mr. BRAUNHART—It is not Mr. Young who is interested in this matter, it is the House.

The CHAIR—It is true. But the House must decide whether the words are in themselves necessarily insulting.

The CHAIR then put the question, "Shall the words of the gentleman from Alameda be taken down by the Clerk?" and on a division it was declared lost.

THE DISCUSSION RENEWED.

Mr. TYLER argued that the amendment of Mr. Young proposed to change the tax from a district one to a tax to be levied upon the entire State. He was in favor of levying the tax, or a great portion of it, in the raines.

Mr. MAY said it did not surprise him that members did not wish to have their people taxed for this work. He referred to past legislation upon this question, and thought the State had been liberal in furnishing funds to secure the report of competent engineers upon the subject. The State ought to pass a law similar to the one under consideration, that would enable parties directly interested to prosecute their work with as little injury as possible to other interests. The speaker did not feel authorized, as one of the representatives from San Francisco, to vote that the people of that city should pay thousands of dollars in taxes under the legislation proposed.

Mr. BENNETT said the Brooks bill proposed to organize what would be called a drainage district, which is not at the present time specified, but is in the brains of the Commissioners who may be appointed. They have control of those districts; they will take in eighteen or twenty counties, each side of the Sacramento river, and counties will be placed in the list not subject to overflow any more than counties in the southern part of the State. The proposition is to stop the debris in the mountains as well as to levee the Sacramento river and to reclaim swamp lands of the State. It would be such a burden on these districts as they would be unable to bear. It is a matter of dollars and cents which any man can figure. The work, if done, will be done at the expense of the high lands which are not interested or in any danger of overflow. The fact stares us in the face that the debris is coming down the river and threatening the low lands that are high lands now. These farmers that own these lands want protection, but they do not feel that it is incumbent upon them to pay this large bill in their own defense, when the evil comes from the mountains and the damage is done by other parties. They simply ask that the State or somebody else shall inaugurate a system to prevent the debris from coming down from the mountains. That is all they want; and all the miners want is the privilege of going on with their work unmolested. The Engineer has been before the committee, and they have come to the conclusion that the debris must be stopped in the mountains or the low lands will be covered. Are you going to stop it or not? And if you do, who is going to pay the bill? The hydraulic interests in the mountains are perfectly willing to be taxed, not exorbitantly, perhaps, but a fair tax, and let this be done, and under the plans proposed by the engineers stop the debris. I think we ought to take the Chamberlain bill. Let the dams required be constructed, and in part payment of the work levy a tax upon the water used by the miners in the mountains. It is unfair to tax counties where they get no return, and I shall vote against this.

Mr. MCCARTY of Lake urged the necessity of some action.

Mr. CHANDLER said there seemed to be a great deal of time taken up in the effort to convince the House that the farmers along the Yuba, Bear and Feather rivers desired to have a system of levees. They desired no such thing. All they ask is to be protected from the debris. Is not the whole State interested in the rivers which convey its products to the metropolis? The Engineer has reported that it is practicable to stop the debris. A drainage system is not asked by the farmers; all they ask is to be protected from the debris.

Mr. DOWNS was opposed to both the bill and all amendments, but was in favor of the Chamberlain bill; but if this was to be a test vote as to the proposition he would vote for Mr. Young's amendment. In going to Marysville the committee found a majority of the people were in favor of State aid; Sutter and Nevada counties favored State aid, and the majority of the people everywhere were in favor of State aid and against bonded indebtedness.

Mr. FINLAYSON regretted that there was not more of a desire to work harmoniously in this matter. The people of the mountains were jealous of the people of the plains; the people of the plains were jealous of the people of the cities. All should work for the common weal, for whatever hurt the people of Siskiyou or San Diego hurt the people of the whole State. He should vote for Mr. Young's amendment, and hoped it would carry.

A vote was taken on Mr. Young's amendment, and it was lost—ayes 15, noes 63.

ANTI-CHINESE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. CORCORAN offered an amendment to add a new section, providing that no Chinese should be employed on any of the contemplated work. Adopted.

Mr. MCCALLION, also offered an amendment that no material used in the construction of such works should be purchased from any contractor employing Chinamen. Adopted.

THE SUBSTITUTE DISCUSSED.

The question recurred on the adoption of the substitute and Mr. MATHEWS offered an amendment to Section 14, providing that if there is a bonded indebtedness the question of taxation should previously be submitted to the people. He wished to give the people an opportunity to say whether they would be exterminated by taxation or not.

Mr. BROOKS offered an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Mathews, providing that the Act should not take effect until thirty days after an election to be held for the purpose of allowing the people to vote upon the question, and making a two-thirds majority necessary to levy the tax.

Mr. TYLER thought the Legislature was capable of judging of these matters, and he had serious doubts whether an Act with this amendment would be sustained by the Courts.

Mr. BROOKS read from Article XI., Section 18, of the new Constitution to show that a two-thirds majority would be necessary in this case.

Mr. CORCORAN said the Supreme Court had decided this question a hundred times. Such a proposition was utterly unconstitutional. The Constitution made this provision in certain specific cases, but here it was clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. MCCARTY of Lake was satisfied this amendment would be of no use whatever to the bill, and ought to be voted down.

Mr. BRUNER said Sacramento county gets nothing out of hydraulic mines, yet we have expended within two years $60,000 leveeing against hydraulic mines. Now, we ask State aid shall be given in this instance, so Sacramento shall not have a debt of $1,500,000 or $2,000,000 saddled on this county. We have had a heavy indebtedness over the county for twenty years. We are trying to get rid of that; and when we want to throw safeguards around this bill the gentleman from Alameda (Mr. Tyler) comes in and says we shall not do it. What kind of legislation is this? Sacramento county has a great interest in this measure; it has in all the measures that come before this Legislature, and I will stand out against giving legislation for any other portion of the State until this matter is settled.

Mr. FOX—Is not that a violation of the clause of the Constitution regarding intimidating legislation?

Mr. BROOKS stated that he offered the amendment with the very best of intention. He had the honor to represent a county equally rich in mineral as it was in grain. His county had paid a railroad debt of about $450,000, principal and interest, and was owing $103,000 now. He could not vote for a measure that would increase that indebtedness to $600,000, and go before the people after so doing.

Mr. CARR of Yuba thought if the members were in any way stifled as to their action on this floor, at least the House ought to agree to give the people a chance to vote upon the proposition. There were 100,000 people to-day directly interested in the mines of California, and he for one would not vote for striking down such an industry, and the men who voted for this bill were striking at the very foundation of our industry. It was the duty of the State to take care of the tailings or else stop the mines. Was it right to ask these counties to bond themselves to all eternity, that San Francisco and Alameda might reap the benefit of these mines? Gentlemen wanted the mining business to go on, but they did not want to help pay for it.

Mr. MAYBELL thought the bond question of the highest importance. If the State had not money enough to carry out the contemplated improvement, and pay cash for it, the issuing of bonds was certainly not a wise step.

Mr. YOUNG thought there could be no question about the constitutionality of the legislation proposed.

Mr. TYLER said if the question could be properly submitted to the people of the district, when properly organized, he would be in favor of it, but as the matter stood he hoped the amendment would be voted down.

Mr. CHANDLER was satisfied to leave this matter to a vote of his constituents.

Mr. MCCARTY of Lake said the bills should be perfected. The question was one of moment that should be properly considered. The vote on Mr. Young's amendment seems to indicate that it is the intention of the Assembly to adopt the district plan of reaching this matter. I am not in favor of the bonded system, and, if the district plan is adopted, I want the people of the district satisfied with that fact. There are many people interested in the hydraulic mines and the people in the valley are in danger of being overwhelmed with this debris. Delay is dangerous and immediate action should be taken. The miners should take care of the debris and the people of the valley ought to take care of the water. Some decisive action should be taken at once. It is almost criminal for this Legislature to wait. Perfect the bill before the results of the next winter may be upon us.

Mr. DEL VALLE thought, in view of the amendment proposed, nothing wiser could be done than to adopt it. A satisfactory view to all it seemed to be difficult to arrive at. Even among counties directly interested representatives were divided. In the matter of State aid, of course those not to be benefited by the proposed taxation did not wish to help pay the tax. Under the circumstances the amendment was perfectly proper and fair.

Mr. BRAUNHART thought the substitute for the bill should be printed.

Mr. COOK thought the amendment to leave it to a vote of the people of districts was a good one.

Mr. HARTSON entertained no doubt on the subject.

Mr. CHANDLER called the previous question, sustained by Messrs. MAYBELL and SINON, and the amendment of Mr. Brooks to submit the matter to a vote of the people of the districts was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Anthony, Bennett, Brooks, Bruner, Camron, Carr of Sacramento, Carr of Yuba, Chamberlain, Chandler, Coleman, Cook, Cooper, Cuthbert, Del Valle, Downs, DuBrutz, Durham, Estey, Finlayson, Fox, Fraser, Gaffey, Hardy, Harris, Hartson, Hersby, Hynes, Leach, Leadbetter, Levee, Maguire, Mathews, Maybell, McCarthy of San Francisco, McComas, McDade, McIntosh, Merry, Morse, Sinon, Sherburne, Stanley, Stoddard, Streeter, Wason of Ventura, Young—46.

Noes—Adams, Bass, Braunhart, Brown of Sonoma, Brown of Yuba, Brusie, Burns, Coffman, Corcoran, Dimond, Frink, Garibaldi, Gorley, Green, Josselyn, Lane, May, McCallion, McCarty of Lake, Messenger, Nelson, Sayle, Spencer, Sweetland, Tyler, Walker, Ward, Wasson of Mono, Watson, York, Mr. Speaker—31.

Mr. COOPER gave notice of reconsideration.

Mr. CORCORAN moved that the substitute be adopted on second reading, and that it be made the order of the day for Friday. Adopted.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Assembly Bill No. 452—An Act to prevent the flow of mining debris in certain rivers of this State (by Mr. Chamberlain)—was taken up and read. Committee amendments adopted.

Mr. MCCALLION moved to amend so that no material could be bought of persons employing Chinese labor.

Mr. CORCORAN moved to recommit with instructions. Lost.

Mr. FRASER moved to strike out $600,000 and insert $500,000. Adopted.

The bill was amended in various respects.

Mr. CORCORAN said under the Constitution this must be referred to a vote of the people.

Mr. BRAUNHART said there were the same objections to this bill as to the other, and he moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

There was a long discussion, and on the call of the roll the bill was refused a third reading by a vote of 19 to 53.

Mr. BRUNER gave notice of reconsideration.

Assembly Bill No. 450, by Mr. Carr, of Yuba, was taken up.

Mr. CARR offered a substitute, which was read, and adopted in place of the original bill.

Mr. MCINTOSH moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. MCDADE offered to amend, but the motion to strike out took precedence.

Mr. SWEETLAND then moved to recommit the bill to the Committees on Water Rights and Drainage and Agriculture.

Mr FOX moved to refer to the Committee on Ways and Means.

All the motions to commit were lost.

The wildest confusion prevailed.

Mr. YOUNG moved to have it printed and laid on the desks. Lost

Mr. SWEETLAND moved to adjourn. Lost.

The question being to strike out the enacting clause, the roll was called and the motion prevailed by a vote of 39 to 34.

Mr. CARR of Yuba gave notice of reconsideration.

Adjourned.

COMMITTEES.

The Senate Committee on Corporations agreed to Assembly Bill No. 99, relating to life insurance, and Assembly Bill No. 100, to provide for the incorporation of mutual insurance companies for insurance of life, health and against accidents, and will recommend the same for passage. Senate Bill No. 373, relating to capital stock of corporations, passage recommended. Assembly Bill No. 109, permitting and authorizing railroad and other corporations organized under the laws of this State, or any State or Territory of the United States of America, or any Act of Congress of the United States of America, to do business in this State on equal terms, was amended in title to as here given, and passage of bill recommended. Senate Bill No. 28, relating to filing copies of articles of incorporation with the County Clerks of the several counties, to be reported back and reference to the Judiciary Committee recommended.

The Senate Committee on County Governments heard statements in relation to salaries and employes in State offices, but did not reach final action upon the bill.

The Senate Committee on Education had before them Enos' San Francisco Educational bill, No. 452, and agreed to report it again to the Senate without recommendation. Senate Bill No. 453, in relation to joint school districts, indefinite postponement recommended. Senate Bill No. 454, for appointment of a Commission to inquire into the necessity of having a school for weak-minded children, reported back without recommendation.

The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means have agreed to report for passage the Del Valle bill, extending the time for the redemption of property sold for taxes to two years. The Gorley bill, legislating License Collector Hinton, of San Francisco, out of office, will be reported back with recommendation that it be rejected, on the ground that the bill proposes special legislation. The Senate bill appropriating $20,000 for improvement of the Normal School grounds at San Jose, is also to be reported with recommendation of rejection. The Streeter (Assembly) bill, providing for semi-annual payments of taxes, was considered, and will be returned without recommendation.

The Conference Committee appointed to consider bills relating to the Codes considered Senate Bill No. 118, the principal points of difference being whether the Judges of Superior Courts shall be required to reside in the county seats, and in relation to the question of salaries of Justices of the Peace in cities of 10,000 inhabitants or over. The Assembly require that in such cases the Justice shall be an admitted attorney, and gives a stated salary of $2,000 per year, while the Senate desires to have the salary paid in the shape of fees and does not impose restrictive qualifications in relation to candidates for the office.

The committee failed to agree, and will report the bill back without action. In relation to Senate Bill No. 141, in reference to appeals, it was agreed to recede from the Assembly amendments and the bill will be returned for passage. Senate Bill No. 175 the Senate Committee substantially concur in Assembly amendments, and bill to be reported back and passage recommended.

THAT MARVELOUS STORY.

Our esteemed correspondent, Professor W. A. Sanders, of Sanders, Cal., will please observe that his testimony concerning 2,000 tons of green feed from one acre of *pernicillaria spicata* has attracted the attention of Eastern readers of this journal, and that he is in duty bound to relieve us of the task of answering further questions on the subject. We present below two specimens of the many inquiries received on the subject:

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I saw in your paper a special correspondence wherein it says that a farmer, one W. A. Sanders, has a new kind of grass or wheat called *pernicillaria spicata*, wherefrom he claims he can raise on one acre 2,000 tons of fodder. Can you procure me a few of them seeds; and will you be kind enough to send them to my address, and let me know how to plant them? Hoping it will be an easy task to comply with my wish, I remain yours, fraternally,

ALBERT HENRY BOYER.

West Farms, N. Y., March 10, 1880.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I read in your paper an article about a plant that was raised by Mr. Sanders, a farmer of your State. The name is *pernicillaria spicata*. As I am interested in that affair, I take the liberty to ask you for some information, especially the address of the said Mr. Sanders, for the purpose of getting some of the seed of that plant, and if possible, the price of it. I remain yours, respectfully. T. OTT,

No. 5 Union Court, University Place, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

New York, March 9, 1880.

The Red Bluff *Sentinel* says the entire population of that place turned out on last Monday to aid in a wedding celebration there.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 18th.—Kirkwood submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Postoffices to report on the power of the Postmaster-General to modify mail contracts, expedite time and increase the number of trips, etc. Adopted.

The Senate considered the Hot Springs question, pending which it adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 18th.—The House went into Committee on the Special Deficiency bill. Dibrell offered an amendment that the Commissioner shall not withhold pension from any pensioner of the war of 1812, who was granted a pension under the Act of 1871, and was dropped for disloyalty and reinstated by the Act of March 9th.

Hiscock raised a point against the amendment, and the Chairman sustained him.

An amendment appropriating $6,665,000 for the payment of pensions was adopted.

A five-minutes debate ensued on the amendment appropriating $600,000 for the Marshals and Deputy Marshals.

Hiscock's amendment extending the appropriation to special deputies was defeated, 107 to 124.

Springer offered an amendment making an appropriation of $7,600 for the payment of special deputies, provided that hereafter special, general and deputy Marshals receive two dollars per day for election work, and shall be appointed by the United States Circuit Court Judge, and not less than two nor more than three appointments shall be made for any precinct

Hiscock and Kiefer raised points of order against it, which were overruled.

Weaver offered an amendment to the amendment, that where there are three political parties or more, three Deputy Marshals be appointed, no two of whom shall belong to the same political party. Adopted.

Garfield offered an amendment, raising the per diem of deputies to $5.

Cox opposed recognizing a Special Deputy Marshal and Federal jurisdiction over elections. The Supreme Court had said there was no such thing as Federal elections. For his part he would not recognize the Supreme Court, as now packed, partisan and demoralized, above the popular branch of the Legislature of the country. [Applause by the Democrats].

Keifer was not surprised that Cox set himself above the Supreme Court, not to hear applause at Cox's statement. The lives of the Supreme Court Judges gave the lie to it.

Davis of California said it had been stated that Special Deputies had been paid by the Republican party. He challenged any man to prove it. He asserted that the charge was absolutely false.

Springer denounced as untrue the statement that the Democratic party desired fraud. It was unfair to surround the polls with an unlimited number of partisans to carry an election for a particular party. He hoped his amendment, which would remedy that evil, would be adopted.

Howe thought it a remarkable argument for the Democrats that they could violate the law because the Republicans once violated it. He said it was time for Congress to go to work and do some business. Nothing that should have been done had yet been done.

Garfield's substitute was so amended as to leave it in the exact form of the Springer amendment, as amended by Weaver, with the exception of excluding from its provisions the increase pay of deputies, by a vote of 117 to 114.

Adjourned.

NEWS TAILINGS.

The Pioche *Record* says there are rumors of a rich strike in Cave valley.

The Vallejo *Evening News* is the title of a new four-page five-column paper just started at Vallejo, by H. D. Richardson and W. V. Walsh. It is small, but neat and newsy.

The Good Templars in Franktown, Nevada, are in a prosperous condition and are doing good work. They have between forty and fifty members in good standing, and their number is still increasing.

The cold north winds that have prevailed at Ione City for the past few days materially checked the growth of everything. Now is the time the peach trees should be out in bloom, but they show no sign of blossoming yet.

The San Juan *Independent* will discontinue publication April 3d. The place is not large enough for a paper is the cause assigned, to which is added the fact that the county already has four papers—two dailies and two weeklies.

The Chico *Record* says: "Two prisoners in the County Jail of Sutter county, becoming tired of waiting for a Grand Jury to attend to their cases, broke jail and disappeared." This is a mistake. The prisoners knew the Grand Jury was near. [Marysville Appeal.

After working three days and nights the men searching for the bodies of Ward and Osborne, who were buried in the snow-slide on the west side of White Pine mountain, became discouraged and quit work. The men cannot possibly be alive, and a search for them at this time is thought to be worse than useless.

Humboldt *Times:* George Charles tells us that within a radius of 20 miles of Blocksburg the winter storms were not severe as in other sections of the county; the sheep are really doing well. He estimates that the loss in his neighborhood will not exceed 10 per cent. At the beginning of the winter he had 7,300 sheep on his range.

For placing giant powder in Sonoma Creek and killing the fish, J. Nattala, T. Monfudini, G. D. Garddini, were arrested by E. Gillan, Constable, and taken before Justice Breitenbach, and Garddini was brought by the officers, Monday, to jail, where he will make a prolonged stay of 100 days, or until suckers quit nibbling. The others paid a fine of $100 each.

Carson *Tribune*, 17th: This has been a comical sort of a day. In the morning it looked and felt like a thaw. At 11 A. M. the snow was freezing in the streets, and at this writing it is neither one thing nor 'tother. What's to come the weatherwise must tell. Old Indian Jim says: "Look out, heap hell, next week," and he is a recognized native American and ought to know.

Five condemned murderers are now awaiting execution in Nevada. Pritchard is to be hung in Virginia City for the murder of officer Symonds in Gold Hill, C. W. Hymer is to swing in Humboldt county for a murder committed in Paradise Valley last summer, a Mexican named Lopez will slip his cable in Elko county for murder and robbery, and two fellows named Lane and McIntyre are booked for the golden shore via the scaffold in Lincoln.

The Mendocino Agricultural Association will have a spring meeting at their track in Willits, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 3d, 4th and 5th. All horses entered must be owned in the district on the 4th of March. A single dash of half mile and a saddle race for horses not trained to race, two running races, one a single dash, quarter mile, and one, best two in three, half mile heats. A trotting race, mile heats, two in three, and a pacing race, also mile heats, two in three; six races in all is the programme offered; the purses offered are fair, and the track will be put in good condition.

An old fellow who resides in Illinois has a married son living in Eureka, Nev. The old man is a widower, and recently apprised his son of the fact that he again contemplated matrimony—in fact, was engaged to a very young woman. The son, somewhat exasperated at this exhibition of foolishness, as he termed it, has written many letters trying to argue his father out of the notion, all to no effect, however. His last attempt in this line set forth the fact that such was the disparity of ages that the bride would certainly prove false to her marriage vows; that May would ignore December and console herself with younger lovers. Under recent date, in answer, the father simply said: "My dear son, I would rather control a small interest in an 18-year-old girl than own and hold undisputable possession of a 50-year-old woman." The reply settled the question, and the marriage will take place at an early date.

AN IMPORTANT PERSONAL ITEM.—Charles S. Prentice, of Toledo, O., went to Paris and thence to England to be treated for Bright's Disease, and after the best physicians of both countries had done what they could for him, gave up in despair and returned to America to die. Here he received further treatment from other skillful physicians without benefit, and while "listlessly lingering in pain and anguish," as he says, heard of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, took it, and was completely cured in a few weeks. He gives circumstantial details of his painful experience and astonishing cure, in a long letter to H. H. Warner & Co., which will be forwarded on application. H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.