SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

DAILY UNION SERIES—VOL. LV—NO. 932.
DAILY RECORD SERIES—VOL. XXIII—NO. 4332.

SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES.
VOLUME XIII NUMBER 3

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter

PUBLISHED BY THE
Sacramento Publishing Company.
WM. H. MILLS, General Manager.
Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION
is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted.

For one year	$10 00
For six months	5 00
For three months	3 00
Ten copies one year, to one address	80 00

Subscribers served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

Advertising Rates in Daily Record-Union.

One Square, 1 time	$1 00
One Square, 2 times	1 75
One Square, 3 times	2 50
Each additional time	50

	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	1 Month
Half Square, 1st page	$2 50	$3 50	$5 00
Half Square, 2d page	2 50	3 00	3 00
Half Square, 3d page	2 00	2 50	3 00
Half Square, 4th page	2 00	2 50	3 00
One Square, 1st page	3 50	5 00	7 00
One Square, 2d page	3 00	4 00	5 00
One Square, 3d page	2 50	3 00	4 00
One Square, 4th page	2 00	2 50	3 00

Star Notices, to follow reading matter, twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Houses to Let, Society Meetings, etc., of FIVE LINES OR LESS, will be inserted in the DAILY RECORD-UNION as follows:

One time	25 cents
Three times	50 cents
One week	75 cents

Seven words to constitute a line.

THE WEEKLY UNION
[Published in semi-weekly parts],
is issued on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, comprising Eight Pages in each issue, or Sixteen Pages each week, and is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.
Terms, One Year $2 50

Semi-Weekly Union Advertising Rates.

Half Square, 1 time	$1 00
Each additional time	50
One Square, 1 time	2 00
Each additional time	1 00

WANTED, LOST AND FOUND.

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

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL; GERMAN preferred. References required. Apply at No. 619 J street. fe22-3t*

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—ALL KINDS HELP, MALE AND Female. Particular attention paid to Furnishing Hotels, Private Families and Farmers with Help, Free of Charge to employers. HOUSTON & CO., one door south of Fourth and K streets, Sacramento city. n13-1ptf

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—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FRONT Rooms (furnished), at No. 710 K street, up stairs. fe23-1w*

NOTICE, WHERE ARE YE NOW?—Will sell you a Span of Horses, Harness and Truck, for very little money. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, No. 321 J street. fe22-1w&swlt 3*

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN SUITE. Prices to suit the times. The accommodations of this new house are unsurpassed, and will be kept strictly first-class. Also, Unfurnished Rooms. CLUNIE BUILDING, northeast corner of Eighth and K streets. fe3-1plm

FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME AND Commodious RESIDENCE (new) of P. S. LAWSON, together with its Splendid Furniture. Situated on O street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, No. 1511. Will be sold at cost price. Inquire on premises; or at shop, No. 415 K street. fe2-tf

FOR SALE—250 SACKS HUMBOLDT RED AND Peachblow Potatoes at $1 10 per 100 pounds California Eggs, 25 cents per dozen. Grangers' Co-operative Business Association of Sacramento Valley, corner Tenth and K streets, Sacramento. ja28-

FOR SALE—"RIDER" HOT AIR ENGINE. Inquire at MECHANICS' STORE. ja27-1m

DRAFT STALLION FOR SALE. The famous young draft stallion, FRANKLIN. Color—rich, dark chestnut; five years old; 17 hands high; weighing 1,740 pounds. Was sired by Old John Bull, and he by imported England's Glory. First dam Bell, sired by Bayard, a son of Missouri Chief; second dam by Spanker; third dam a Messenger mare brought from Kentucky to this State. The dam of FRANKLIN has been awarded $265 during the last five years, in competition with her colts, at the State Agricultural Fairs. FRANKLIN is a horse of high, stylish carriage; a good, kind disposition, with superior action for a horse of his size. He has received two prizes at the State Agricultural Fair. WILL be sold cheap for cash. Can be seen at S. HALVERSON'S, Routier Station. ja26-1plm*

$4,500

WILL BUY 233 ACRES OF BEST PASTURE Land in Placer county. Thirty acres of this is now set to Alfalfa Clover, yielding 100 tons hay last year. This farm is one of the best places on market for dairy purposes. Substantial fences, large new barns, good house, nice milk cellar, splendid water, and everything about the place in good condition. If you want to start an Orchard or Vineyard, look at the superior situation of this farm; it is in the so-called warm belt near Newcastle. For terms and further particulars, call on or address CARL STROBEL, 321 J st., Sacramento. ja26-1plm

DENTISTRY.

HARE & MOAD,
DENTISTS, NO. 605 J STREET, BETween Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. fe17-1ptf

DRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH,
DENTISTS, 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. [fe16-1plm]

H. H. PIERSON,
DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and al. bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for the painless extraction of Teeth. fe14-1m

F. F. TEBBETS,
DENTIST,
No. 527½ J street, between Fifth and Sixth. ja7-1plm

W. O. THRAILKILL, D. D. S.,
MASONIC TEMPLE. fe1-1m

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

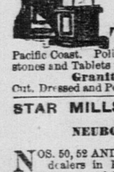
J. B. KLUNE,
(Late with Wachhorst, and successor to Floberg,) WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, No. 60 J street, between Second and Third. Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Jewelry, etc. Repairing in all its branches a specialty, under MR. FLOBERG. [1e8-1plm]

WILLIAM B. MILLER
(Late with Floberg),
NO. 628 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. [ja29-1ptf]

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICKERING & SONS'
PIANOS!
No. 820 J Street ..... Sacramento.
WAREROOMS:
No. 23 Dupont street - - San Francisco.
L. K. HAMMER,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST

Pianos sold on installments, if desired, and for rent. Old instruments taken in exchange for new. Orders for tuning carefully attended to. fe20-1plm



G. GRIFFITH'S
PENRYN
GRANITE WORKS
PENRYN CAL.

THE BEST VARIETY AND Largest Quarries on the Pacific Coast. Polished Granite Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets made to order.
Granite Building Stone
Cut, Dressed and Polished to order. d11-1p6

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. New grain Bags for sale. fe17-1ptf

HALE BROS. & CO.

TO BE THE CHAMPIONS

—OF THE—

PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

IS NOT OUR SPECIAL MISSION IN SACRAMENTO!

But it is true that a business TO BE PERMANENT must be a benefit to the people, for the

MOST SEVERE COURT OF INQUIRY

—IN THE WORLD—

Is Public Opinion,

And in the course of time the public will surely discover the evidences of treachery, deceit and humbug, if these elements are really present.

We Therefore Place Ourselves Before the Bar of Public Opinion, and Hold Ourselves Ever Ready for Trial!

And at this stage of our progress, we desire to call attention to our position in Sacramento, especially as THE FACTS TO BE NOTICED are of general interest to the thinking public.

We did not make a LEAP IN THE DARK when we entered this city to compete for public approval in a mercantile career. We first examined very carefully the field of our future action. We decided that there was in Sacramento no competition to be brought against us which we could not successfully overcome, and we leave the public to judge whether we have not thus far proved ourselves competent to handle our business with success.

FOR ALL COMPETITION we have been, we are now, and we will hereafter be thoroughly prepared. We have invited the competition, and for all merchants who are engaged in legitimate rivalry with us we have the highest respect. We very properly believed that earnest efforts would be put forward to prevent our success here, but WE HAD CAREFULLY CALCULATED UPON OUR ADVANTAGES, and our upward progress has shown that we were not wrong in looking to Sacramento as a SUCCESSFUL FIELD FOR BUSINESS TRIUMPH.

WE LIKEWISE EXPECTED ANOTHER KIND OF COMPETITION. We saw that the field here was obstructed by some unprincipled and empirical traders, who would not stop at the most paltry trickery to postpone the effect upon them of more advanced methods of business procedure. Our past experience with this class of mercantile adventurers has given us an insight into their tactics of war, and FOR THEM WE WERE NOT UNPREPARED.

When men find their positions terribly assailed, their impulse is to shift and dodge from one device to another, each being tried with the despairing vigor of forlorn hopes.

FOR THESE TRICKS WE CARE LITTLE, as they fall back like a boomerang upon those who use them, but it is just from such devices that THE PUBLIC HAS MOST TO FEAR, the methods generally used being so sly and underhanded that the most wary are liable to be duped.

As an Illustration

Of the devices which are usually confined to the class of competitors towards whom the public will do well to exercise caution, we would cite an instance that has recently occurred:

A BUSINESS HOUSE IN SACRAMENTO—GREATLY PROFESSING TO BE THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE—ANNOUNCED SOME TIME AGO THAT IT HAD FOR SALE A CERTAIN CORSET, AT THE REMARKABLY LOW PRICE OF $1, AND AT $1 THAT HOUSE HAS BEEN RETAILING THE CORSET TO ITS CONFIDING CUSTOMERS TILL WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

IN THE REGULAR COURSE OF BUSINESS, WE RECENTLY PURCHASED THE SAME CORSET AT A PRICE WHICH ENABLED US TO OFFER IT AT THE REASONABLE FIGURE OF 65 CENTS, AS MANY OF THE PUBLIC KNOW.

NEXT COMES THE HOUSE THAT SOLD IT AT THE GENEROUS PRICE OF "ONE DOLLAR," AND ANNOUNCES THAT IT NOW BUYS THE CORSET IN NEW YORK TO SELL AT 50 CENTS.

This piece of business is something the public would doubtless like to comprehend, and we would not be loath to know some things in relation to this typical example, which may not prove easy to answer:

First—How is it that the house in question charged its customers $1 for a Corset which it now says should be sold for 50 cents?

Second—How is it that house sold the Corset for $1 until we brought it to its proper price—65 cents?

Third—Why was the discovery of the true value of the article so long and conveniently postponed?

Fourth—How can that house say that its goods are always the lowest, in the face of such a transaction?

Fifth—How many articles are in such a way being sold by that house in excess of their true value?

Sixth—How much confidence can be placed in a house that does business in that way?

WE HAVE NO SYMPATHY WITH SUCH TRANSACTIONS, because we are concerned in the 65 cent price, for we can cut it down to 50 cents, and sell it at that price as readily as anyone; and, further, WE HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE TO 50 CENTS, as long as our stock of that Corset lasts, for no one can say that they have to pay more for any of their goods, if bought at HALE'S, than if purchased elsewhere.

We do not believe in the policy of giving our customers BAITS at certain prices, to induce them to purchase other items on which we may charge them $1 for a 50 cent article.

OUR AIM WILL ALWAYS BE TO BRING PRICES TO THEIR PROPER LEVEL. We are not afraid of any competition, but we do not propose to be foolishly led into the deceptive practice—originally imported from foreign side shows—of OFFERING BAITS TO CATCH THE UNWARY.

We aim to foster an enduring trade, and a permanent business interest does not allow of such pettifogging as would under certain conditions appear to suit the aims of some of our competitors.

We expect to be judged as we judge others, and we await the verdict of the public with confidence.

☞ WE WILL NEITHER BE BULLDOZED NOR UNDERSOLD.

Hale Bros. & Co.

CORNER NINTH AND K STS., SACRAMENTO

P. S.—WE OPEN AT 8 A. M. AND CLOSE AT 8 P. M. (SATURDAYS EXCEPTED).

MECHANICS' STORE.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING DAILY

—PORTIONS OF OUR—

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

Purchased in the Eastern Market by our

MR. WEINSTOCK!

It is our intention to bring before the public the NEWEST, most STYLISH, and most FASHIONABLE Novelties to be found in the East.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Will Contain all that is New, Novel and Unique

—IN—

French and American Bonnets

SILKS,

FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS!

Our Dress Goods Department

Will be found stocked with the Choicest Goods, the Handsomest Shades, and Most Stylish Combinations.

☞ Recognizing the fact that our house is a cosmopolitan institution, we shall select our goods to suit both RICH and POOR.

Our variety commencing from the more substantial lower grades, will at the same time embrace the MOST COSTLY AND EXPENSIVE FASHIONABLE GOODS.

We also want it to be distinctly understood that WE SHALL ALLOW NO HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST TO UNDERSELL US, and we shall aim at all times to give excellent value for the money.

While we have no desire whatever to interfere with the system of our competitors, we desire however to be thoroughly understood on one point, and that is, as soon as we find that any concern will make a LEADER of any staple article, we will immediately procure the same article, or one superior, and invariably offer it for sale at a much LOWER PRICE.

We want no old, played-out tricks introduced in this community. It has cost us several years of hard labor and much money to establish an honorable reputation for our house, and we have practically demonstrated to the public in the interior, through the medium of our Country Order Department, that Sacramento Merchants are worthy of their confidence, and we propose to uphold the reputation we have helped to build up.

We want no tricks, no leaders; sell your goods at the lowest profit you can afford, but no leaders will be allowed. As soon as we find any offered, no matter at what price, we shall always offer as good an article or a superior one, at a DECIDEDLY LOWER PRICE. Respectfully,

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

—PROPRIETORS OF THE—

MECHANICS' STORE.

ONE PRICE!

Samples and Price Lists forwarded to any part of the Pacific coast, FREE OF CHARGE.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION — FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, February 23, 1881.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 A. M. President Mansfield in the chair. Roll called. Quorum present. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved that leave be granted to introduce a resolution which Mr. Johnson on Monday endeavored to introduce, directing the Attorney-General to commence suit against the hydraulic miners.

The motion was lost—21 Senators voting aye and 18 no.

Mr. PARDEE introduced a petition from the Board of Regents of the University of California urging the Legislature to pass Crank's and West's bills giving the Viticultural Commissioners authority to prevent the spread of noxious insects.

Substitute for S. B. 119, to divide the State into Senatorial and Assembly Districts, and to provide for the election of Senators and Assemblymen therein (by Mr. Wendell), was taken up on its third reading as the special order of the hour.

Mr. DAVIS moved that the rules be suspended and S. B. 157 taken up and placed on its final passage. The motion prevailed by a vote of 28 to 9.

Mr. NYE said he was opposed to the bill because it was directly in opposition to the Constitution, inasmuch as that instrument demanded double taxation, while the bill directly forbade it.

Mr. ROWELL expressed surprise at the change which had taken place in the views of some Senators since last winter. He claimed that the bill, by defining what constituted double taxation—a question which was disputed by the most distinguished jurists of the country—nullified the provisions of the Constitution. He thought it was too soon, in the history of that charter, to pursue such an antagonistic course. He proposed to vote against the bill.

Mr. WENDELL moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to amend by striking out Sections 2 and 7 of the bill.

The motion was lost by a vote of 28 to 11.

Mr. KANE explained his reason for favoring the bill.

Mr. ZECK moved that further consideration of the bill be postponed until to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the journal. Lost.

The bill was passed by a vote of 30 to 9.

Mr. BURT gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

Mr. GORMAN moved to recommit, with instructions to amend by making various changes in San Francisco and other portions of the State. Lost.

Mr. ENOS moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend the bill so as to allow the city and county of San Francisco twenty-one Assemblymen.

Mr. JOHNSTON offered the following in addition to the instructions: Amend Section 14, lines three and four, by striking out the words "and the First Ward, as at present constituted, of the city of Sacramento."

The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 22 to 16.

Mr. ROWELL moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to amend by adding to line ten, Section 76, of the printed bill, the word "Mariposa," after the word "Tuolumne." Also substitute the letters "ies" instead of the letter "y," as the terminal of the word county, in the same line. Lost, by a vote of 24 to 15.

The bill was passed by a vote of 23 to 16—Messrs. Davis, Rowell, Traylor and Johnston voting in the negative.

Mr. SATTERWHITE gave notice that on to-morrow he would move to reconsider the vote whereby the above bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON the Senate took a recess at 12:45 until 2:30 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Senate reassembled at 2:30 P. M.

Mr. MORELAND moved that S. B. 183 be taken up out of order. Lost.

Mr. NEUMANN offered the following, which was adopted: Whereas, The bust of the late John B. Weller, formerly Governor of the State of California, has been offered to the State by Charles L. Weller, Esq.; Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the said offering be accepted, and that the State Librarian be instructed to place the same in the State Library.

S. B. 40, relating to county governments, coming up for discussion, Mr. JOHNSON moved to amend Section 4019, by adding thereto: "Provided, that the Supervisors elected in 1880 shall be permitted to serve out the full term for which they were elected, that is, three years." Lost.

Mr. GORMAN offered an amendment excepting San Francisco from the provision fixing the date of election for county officers in 1882.

A discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. WENDELL, SEARS, DICKINSON, PARDEE, BAKER, CONGER, ENOS, HITTELL and KANE.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 23 to 10.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses submitted a report exonerating Hon. William H. Parks from all blame in the matter of warrants drawn in his name, and censuring the Controller for the forced construction which he had placed upon the law.

The Joint Committee on Asylums submitted a voluminous report, which was ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate adjourned at 4:50 P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, February 23, 1881.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock A. M., Speaker Parks in the chair. Roll call. Quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain. Reading and approval of the journal.

Mr. HARTSON presented a petition from citizens of Napa asking that the bill introduced by Mr. Crank, relative to fruit pests, be passed.

Also petitions to the same effect by Messrs. CAMRON and WHIPPLE, from citizens of Alameda and Sonoma counties respectively. Culture and Improvement of the Grapevine and Fruit Trees.

Also a petition by Mr. COLEMAN from citizens of Alpine county. Culture and Improvement of the Grapevine and Fruit Trees.

The Committee on Claims reported back S. B. 8, appropriating money for deficiencies of the State Prison at San Quentin, recommending that it do pass; S. B. 127, making appropriation for deficiency in the State Capitol, recommending that it do pass; S. B. 496, relative to the claim of Wm. Saunders, recommending that it do pass.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported back A. B. 507, concerning the powers of Boards of Supervisors, recommending that it do pass as amended.

The Committees on Engrossment, Enrollment and Attaches and Employes and Contingent Expenses presented routine reports.

The Committee on State Prisons reported back A. B. 502, to amend Section 17 of an Act relating to the government of State Prisons, recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. WHIPPLE moved to suspend the rules and to take up and consider A. B. 484 (by Mr. Crank), an Act to define and enlarge the duties of the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, relative to fruit pests.

Mr. HARTSON seconded the motion, which was carried, with but very little opposition.

Messrs. MAY and HOITT, by consent, submitted two petitions for the passage of the above-named bill. Referred to the Committee on Culture and Improvement of the Grape Vine and Fruit Trees.

The bill (484) was then read the first time.

Mr. CAMRON moved to declare the bill a case of urgent necessity, and that it be read the second and third time, and be put upon its passage. Carried—ayes 54, noes 10.

The bill, which is one of general interest to the grape-growers of this State, reads as follows:

Section 1. The Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, in addition to the duties and powers provided for by the Act entitled "An Act for the promotion of the viticultural industries of the State, approved April 15, 1880," shall, in respect to diseases of grapevines and vine pests, constitute a Board of Health. It shall, in addition to laboratory work, cause practical experiments to be made to determine or demonstrate the utility of known or new remedies against such diseases and pests.

Section 2. The Board shall elect of their own number, or appoint from without their own number, a competent person to serve as Chief Executive Viticultural Officer, who shall perform also the duties of Viticultural Health Officer, under the direction of the said Board, and subject to removal from such office at any time by the Board.

Section 3. The Viticultural Health Officer shall have power, subject to the approval of the Board, to prevent the spread of vine diseases and vine pests, by declaring and enforcing rules and regulations in the nature of quarantine, to govern the manner of, restrain or prohibit the importation into the State, and the distribution and disposal within the State, of all suspected vines, vine cuttings, debris of vineyards, empty fruit-boxes or other material on or by which the contagion of vine diseases and germs of vine pests may be introduced into the State or transported from place to place within the State; to declare and enforce regulations approved by the Board for the disinfection of vines, vine cuttings, vineyard debris, empty fruit-boxes and other suspected material dangerous to vineyards, while in transit or about to be distributed or transported into or within the State; to classify the vineyards and viticultural regions of the State, according to the degree of health or vine diseases prevailing therein, and to change the same as circumstances may require to be done, subjecting each class to such varying rules and regulations respecting the introduction or transportation of suspected vines, vine cuttings and other material liable to spread contagion of disease among vines, as may in the opinion of the Board become necessary and expedient for the preservation of vineyards. Such rules and regulations shall be circulated in printed form by the Board among the vine-growers and fruit-dealers of the State, shall be published at least thirty days in two daily newspapers of general circulation in the State, not of the same city or county, and shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the county seat of each county affected by their provisions.

Section 4. The Viticultural Health Officer may appoint local resident inspectors in any and all of the viticultural regions of the State, whose duties shall be to report to him concerning the health of grapevines, the progress of vine diseases and pests, and all violations of the rules and regulations of the Board; to certify to the proper disinfection of vines, vine-cuttings, empty fruit boxes, and other transportable articles required by the Board to be disinfected before transportation, or while in transit, or after delivery at any point of destination, the methods of disinfection to be determined and approved by the Health Officer and the Board; to seize upon and destroy all suspected vines, vine-cuttings, debris of vineyards, empty fruit boxes and other material liable to spread contagion, which may be found in transit or delivered after transportation, not certified to as required by the Board; provided, that the same may be exempt from such destruction if the cost of disinfection by such Inspector shall be provided for by the owner or agent in charge thereof as may be prescribed for such cases of negligence, carelessness or violation of quarantine rules, and to keep a record of all proceedings as such Inspectors; provided, that there shall be no compensation for such services of inspection, excepting a fee not to exceed $1 for each certificate of disinfection in case of compliance with quarantine regulations, and not to exceed $5 for each certificate of disinfection after seizure for non-compliance; provided, however, such inspection may be employed at the option of the owners of property requiring disinfection to disinfect the same. All vines or other articles absolutely prohibited of importation or transportation, may be promptly destroyed by any inspector discovering the same transported or in transit in violation of regulations, and the cost of such seizure together with a fee of $10 shall be paid to such inspector out of any fine that may be collected from the party or parties guilty of such violation. Willful violation of the quarantine regulations of the Board shall be considered a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than $5 or more than $100. Whenever required for the convenience of vine-growers or fruit-dealers a resident inspector shall be appointed upon petition of any three neighboring vine-growers or dealers in grapes, to reside in their vicinity, if not already provided for, and there shall be not less than two inspectors appointed for each county which is subject to such quarantine regulations, and they shall each be subject to removal at the will of the Viticultural Health officer, if incompetent, or they fail to perform their duties, or are unreasonably distasteful to vine-growers and grape dealers.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the Chief Executive Viticultural Officer to personally visit, examine and report upon the various viticultural regions of the State; to prepare documents for publication, as required by the Board, relating to any and all branches of viticultural industry, including treatises for the instruction of the public; to supervise the preparation of reports for publication, and especially report upon the practicability and means of eradicating diseases from vineyards, and to superintend experiments with known and new remedies.

Section 6. All printing heretofore ordered by the Board shall be paid for out of the appropriations heretofore made for its use; all printing required hereafter shall be done by the State Printer.

Section 7. The salary of the chief executive viticultural officer shall be fixed by the Board, not to exceed $250 per month, for services while engaged as such officer, and his actual traveling expenses shall be allowed, not to exceed $500 per annum.

Section 8. There is hereby appropriated for the uses of the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, as set forth in this Act, and in the Act providing for its organization, out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $10,000 for the year commencing July 1, 1881, and $10,000 for the year commencing July 1, 1882; and the State Controller will draw his warrants upon the State Treasurer in favor of the Treasurer of the said Board, for the said sums, or any part thereof, when they become available, upon proper demand being made for the same by the Board.

Section 9. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The bill was finally passed—ayes 53, noes 6.

The Committee on Corporations reported back A. Bs. 264, 444, 495 and S. B. 272, without recommendation.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved to suspend the rules and to take up A. B. 415, an Act to protect and promote the horticultural interests of the State. Carried—ayes 48, noes 11.

The bill was read the first time and then, on motion of Mr. REYNOLDS, was put on the top of the file for to-morrow.

Mr. LANE moved to suspend the rules and take up and consider A. B. 414, the general appropriation bill, saying he did not desire to see the State starve for lack of the requisite funds to pay its expenses.

Mr. FELTON moved to amend by adding A. Bs. 242 and 243, relative to apportionment; S. B. 27, for the repeal of the Act to promote drainage; A. B. 22, relative to county governments, and A. B. 152, relative to elections; and that they remain at the top of the file until disposed of, in the above-named order. He said the bills mentioned included all the leading measures of legislation now before the House, and he hoped they would receive immediate attention.

Mr. DEL VALLE demanded a division of the motion, which was granted by the Speaker, and, continuing, he argued for the adoption of the motion by Mr. Lane for the consideration of the appropriation bill.

Mr. MAY then arose and said he did not wish the appropriation bill (his bill) to be now considered. When he moved for its consideration about a week ago every Democrat had voted against, and he was now adverse to it because the Democrats were all for it. The batteries of the enemy were being gradually unmasked, and he believed that he was not so blind but that he could see their tactics.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the House at this stage took a recess.

Afternoon Session.

Reassembled at 2 P. M.

Mr. CAMRON moved to defer the consideration of Arick's A. C. R. 25, relative to the adjournment sine die of the Legislature, the special order of the hour until 7½ o'clock this evening.

Lost—ayes 36, noes 36.

The resolution was then read and considered without debate, and adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Alviso, Arick, Baker of Sacramento, Birney, Bost, Branch, Brown, Burns, Chandler, Coleman, Crank, Crumpton, Daggett, Estey, Felton, Fraser, Freer, Garrity, Gavigan, Gay, Gilmore, Griffith, Hartson, Hinshaw, Holden, Howard, Jackson, Jones, Keating, Kellogg, Kilburn, Lane, Leach, Leake, Lewis, Long, Mason, Matthews of San Benito, May, McDonald, McMurray, Mein, Murphy, Noonan, O'Connor, Paterson of Nevada, Patterson of San Joaquin, Pinder, Samuels, Streeter, Swift, Watkins, Wasson of Mono, Wentz, Wertsbaugher, Whipple, Wood, Young, Mr. Speaker—60.

Noes—Baker of Yolo, Camron, Del Valle, Edwards, Hendricks, Mathews of Tehama, McCallion, Paulk, Reddick, Reynolds, Sargent, Siebe, Van Fleet, Wason of Ventura—14.

Mr. LEACH gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

Discussion was then resumed on Mr. Lane's motion to consider out of order the general appropriation bill.

Mr. MATHEWS of Tehama favored the bill.

Mr. BAKER of Yolo denied that the minority had been guilty of any factious opposition to the majority, such as had been charged. He was in favor of considering the bill. It was not a partisan measure, but one of urgent necessity, which it was the duty of the Legislature to pass. If not passed, it would greatly injure the industries and trade of the State. It would be an anomaly for the Democrats to vote solidly for an appropriation to carry on a Republican State government, and for the Republicans to shriek back and vote in the negative and say: "No, we won't pass the appropriation bill, but we will have an extra session." There was no need of an extra session, and if the bill were passed the Governor would have no pretext for calling one.

Mr. WHIPPLE followed, arguing in a similar strain, and ridiculing the "double back somersault" turned by Dr. May at the dictum of the caucus, or the Republican State Central Committee. The reason why the gentleman did not now desire to consider the non-partisan appropriation bill was because the House was not willing to take up the partisan apportionment bill. The official returns from the census had not been made yet, and the consideration of the last named bill would accordingly be unwise and injudicious. The real obstructionists to legislation were not the Democrats, as had been asserted, but the Republicans.

Mr. HENDRICKS claimed that the Democrats had obstructed legislation upon the leading measures, hence the Republicans had now sufficient license to resort to similar strategy for self-protection. The time remaining was short, and it was impossible to now consider the leading bills prior to the close of the session. The only course remaining, then, was to hold the appropriation bill in abeyance, and use it as a lever to compel the Governor to call an extra session, when legislation could be had upon it and such other leading measures as should be specified. For these reasons he enjoined Democrats as well as Republicans to vote against the motion.

Mr. FELTON moved to amend the motion by striking out A. B. 414, and substituting instead S. B. 27.

Mr. DEL VALLE claimed that the amendment was not in order, and was sustained by the Chair.

Mr. HOITT appealed from the decision.

Mr. PLATT moved to lay the appeal motion upon the table.

Carried—ayes 50, noes 25.

Mr. DEL VALLE replied to May and Hendricks, saying that the reason why the Republicans were so anxious to hold back the appropriation bill, and thus secure an extra session, was that they might thus get the chance to pass a little apportionment bill. Every Democrat should vote to take up and pass the appropriation bill, and thus defeat their wanton schemes.

Mr. PLATT declared that the action of the Republicans relative to the appropriation bill was an impudent attempt to bulldoze the Governor into calling an extra session, so that they might secure a dishonest apportionment of the State. But all such plans would be sure to meet with a Waterloo defeat. If the Republicans believed that they had discharged their duty to the people they have no cause to be afraid to return home to their constituents, even if they had not passed the apportionment bill. It was a measure which could wait as well as not, but the truth was that the Republicans desired to so apportion the State that the people would be compelled to return them to the Legislature, whether they were worthy or unworthy.

Mr. HARTSON held that the law was mandatory that the census of 1880 should govern the election of 1881. It was the purpose of the apportionment bill to give just representation to an increased population. He should accordingly refuse to vote to let the appropriation bill supersede the constitutional or apportionment bill. As to the result he cared not. It was his intention to do his duty as a legislator, and if the Governor desired to call an extra session, let him do so, it was no business of his. Let not the Democrats indulge themselves that by their course they were going to endanger the reputation of any true man. He did not fear for himself, and was willing to rest upon his record. It was in bad grace for the Democrats, who had so recently refused to consider the apportionment bill, now to attempt to give the Republicans a lesson in moral ethics.

Mr. CAMRON was adverse to considering the appropriation bill or any other bill out of its order in preference to S. B. 27, for the repeal of the Drainage Act. The record of the present Legislature was not such as would warrant the Republicans in the expectation of carrying the next election. If the repeal bill and a few others were to be considered, there would be no danger of an extra session. The apportionment bill should be considered ere the close of the session, and the Democrats need not fear but that they would get full justice from the Republicans. He would like to see the debris, apportionment and appropriation bills each taken up in turn and considered, but would not consent to consider the appropriation bill, or the apportionment bill until such time as he deemed they were entitled to consideration.

Mr. GRIFFITH urged the Republicans and Democrats to give immediate consideration to all non-partisan measures of a leading character. The apportionment bill was a partisan measure. The appropriation bill was not, and it would be wrong for the Legislature to refuse to pass it and thus coerce the Governor into calling an extra session. The odium of any such action would rest upon the heads of the authors. He appealed to Dr. May to remain true to his original policy relative to the appropriation bill, and to not now recede from it, even though the heavens were to fall.

Mr. FELTON said he was not in favor of an extra session, and his object in moving an amendment to Mr. Lane's motion was merely to get legislation upon the leading bills before the House ere the close of the session. If the Democrats would agree to vote to put the remaining bills at the top of the file and keep them there until they were passed or rejected he would be willing to let the apportionment bill lay over.

Mr. REYNOLDS hoped that the Legislature would not adjourn until the appropriation bill had been passed in its order of important measures. But the issue presented to Republicans was whether or not they were willing to let the apportionment bill go by default in consideration of having passed an appropriation bill. Such a course would be most extraordinary. The Constitution was mandatory upon the subject, and the Legislature ought not to adjourn without making an apportionment of the State.

Mr. DAGGETT argued that the Constitution was equally as mandatory relative to the passage of the appropriation bill and the county government bill, as it was in regard to an apportionment. But while the State could run for two years without a new county government law, or an apportionment, it could not exist without an appropriation to sustain the administration. The reason why the file was so encumbered with bills was not because of any intentional obstruction, but simply because the limited time of the session was insufficient for the transaction of the business in hand. He was consequently in favor of the motion to take up the appropriation bill.

Mr. HOITT was adverse to the motion, saying that he did not consider it necessary to sneeze whenever Dr May took snuff, as some of the gentlemen did.

Mr. MCMURRAY remarked that the members were wandering from the motion before the House, and were discussing the apportionment instead of the appropriation bill.

Mr. EDWARDS, amid considerable excitement, said: The speakers who have preceded me have wandered a great deal. Now, I am not going to wander. I expect to confine myself squarely to the subject before this House. The appropriation bill has given an excuse to the Democracy for making a little political capital. Now, I am going to help them make a record. That is what they want. They get up here and fairly and squarely propose placing this appropriation bill at the head of the file, and thereby make a record for their party as being in favor of the passage of necessary legislation and throw the odium of obstruct on upon the Republican party. I am going to help them make that record. There is another subject before this House and before the country upon which these same Democrats are making a record. Eighteen of them who have stood square up for the repeal of the debris Act, now propose deserting it, and upon them rests the responsibility of our defeat. Let them go back to their constituents shouldering this burden. Let the gentleman from Sonoma, and the gentleman from Los Angeles return to their constituency and report their action. I want to say that they have deserted it on their own proposition. It has been understood by all of us, either in caucus or in consultation, that if we raised the appropriation, or any other important bill above the debris, we should kill the repeal bill. To this proposition they have assented—and now propose deserting it in that particular, thereby killing it beyond the hope of recovery. He then read the following list of names of the Democrats alluded to: Messrs. Baker of Yolo, Birney, Bost, Branch, Burns, Crumpton, Del Valle, Garrity, Gavigan, Griffith, Hinshaw, Holden, Howard, Lane, Leake, Matthews of San Benito, Samuels and Whipple.

During the reading of the above list several of the gentlemen mentioned arose and indignantly denied that they had deserted the cause of the repealers, or entered into any agreement with Mr. Edwards, as he had asserted, to vote against taking up the appropriation bill in preference to the repeal bill.

The debate closed shortly after, and the ayes and noes were demanded on Mr. Lane's motion, whereupon Mr. MAY moved for a call of the House, which was carried—ayes 40, noes 37.

The House then refused to take up the appropriation bill by the following vote:

Ayes—Arick, Baker of Yolo, Birney, Bost, Branch, Brown, Burns, Crumpton, Daggett, Del Valle, Freer, Garrity, Gavigan, Geary, Gilmore, Griffith, Hinshaw, Holden, Howard, Jackson, Keating, Kellogg, Lane, Leake, Long, Mathews of Tehama, Matthews of San Benito, McC