DAILY RECORD-UNION

THURSDAY.....MARCH 5, 1885

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122¼ for 4s of 1907; 111⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84@4 87½; 101 for 3s; silver bars, 106¾.

Silver in London, 49½d; consols, 98⅛d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125½; 4½s, 114⅝.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 83¼@84 cents.

Business at the stock Boards was very dull in San Francisco yesterday morning, but prices, especially for the middle Comstocks, exhibited considerable firmness. Other stocks were slightly firmer, and the market, on the whole, was steady.

An assisting Minister is to be furnished Prince Bismarck.

The Grant retirement bill passed both houses of Congress yesterday, and was signed by the President.

Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks were yesterday formally inaugurated President and Vice-President of the United States, a full account of the proceedings being given in our telegraphic columns.

A serious outbreak of diphtheria is reported from Crockett, Contra Costa county.

The Nevada Legislature adjourns sine die today.

Another outbreak of Indians has occurred in Sonora, Mexico, and considerable damage is reported.

The return to power of the Democracy was yesterday celebrated at several points on the Pacific coast.

A breach-of-promise case, with damages laid at $35,000, is on trial in San Jose.

The Teller of the Fulton County (N. Y.) National Bank is short in his accounts, and has absconded.

The Nationalists propose a demonstration against the Prince of Wales during his tour of Ireland.

In a collision of French transports off Malaga, one was sunk, carrying down twenty-four of her crew.

THE INAUGURAL.

The inaugural of President Cleveland possesses the virtue of brevity. It will not be ranked among great statesmanlike documents, but it is a patriotic effort, nevertheless, and records his adhesion to the great fundamental principles of a free government with which all the people are familiar. In this respect it deals largely in generalities, such as characterize most patriotic addresses. But while it lacks definiteness upon many of the topics referred to, there are few, if any, declarations in which all the people may not concur. Upon two subjects the President is gratifyingly explicit, and clearly defines his policy—these are his determination to enforce the civil service reform laws faithfully and permit of no evasion, and his unlimited opposition to the immigration of servile classes that cannot and do not produce good citizenship. It is exceedingly gratifying to learn that the same course which marked his gubernatorial career regarding the civil service will characterize his administration as President. He declares that civil service reform should be enforced in good faith; that the citizens of the republic have the right to be protected from the incompetency of public employes; that merit and competency must be recognized as superior to party subserviency, and yet without demanding the surrender of honest political belief. Civil service reformers have reason to congratulate themselves upon the positive stand taken by the new President, and may reasonably expect that his policy will be reflected by the legislative action of his party. Pap suckers and spoilsmen will not be pleased with Mr. Cleveland's expressions on this subject, which is a distinct declaration against the doctrines of the radical Democracy. No one who reads the inaugural will be so uncharitable as to doubt the sincerity of President Cleveland in announcing the fullness with which he feels the great responsibility he has assumed. We must accord to him honesty of purpose when he declares that the general weal must define the boundaries within which party zeal is commendable. His concern for the general welfare, his repetition of the sentiment that he who takes the oath of office must keep in constant view his duty to all the people, encourages the hope that the Cleveland administration will not be that of low partisanship and subserviency to the rule of political cliques and rings, which the spoils-men of his party would prefer. He dwells at length upon "devotion to the Constitution," a sentiment meaningless in the abstract, and so construed by politicians as to fit the whim or conceit of any policy. But the President goes a step beyond this Democratic shibboleth when he declares against strained interpretations of that substructural document. He declares flatly in favor of a peaceful attitude, antagonism to all ambitious schemes on our part regarding other continents, and resistance to the encroachments of foreign powers upon our own. But even this declaration is a generality, since it may be construed to fit almost any emergency that can arise. As the judgment as to what is undue ambition on our part, and what is infringement upon the part of another, must always be ours and final, such declarations will be received as vague, especially when coupled with the wise iteration that the common weal and the greatest good to the greatest number must be the rule of action. His appeal to citizens to activity in governmental affairs, and his effort to awaken them to a full realization of individual duty in politics, is commendable. The President declares in favor of honest dealing with the Indian tribes, full recognition of all the rights of the freedmen as citizens, and enforcement of their consequent obligations; and unhesitating condemnation of the infamy of polygamy. He evades any positive expressions upon financial questions, except to condemn the policy of a surplus in the Treasury, and contents himself with general expressions regarding peace, commercial prosperity, and a revenue system that will result in the minimum of taxation and the maximum of rewards for labor and capital.

As a whole, the inaugural is a thoughtful expression, contains much good and patriotic advice, indicates the policy of the President on a few leading topics, and carefully evades committal upon others. However, in his first message to Congress it will be more reasonable to expect positive statements and explicit declarations regarding his policy than in an inaugural speech.

A WORTHY BILL.

One or two philanthropic ladies are now supporting from their own purses the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-minded Children. They propose to the State that it take the fund on hand and make the institution a State charge. These feeble-minded children are wards of the State, and as chargeable to the State as are the insane. Unless separately cared for, these unfortunates are sent to the Insane Asylum, where they do not belong, and where no proper training can be given them. A bill for the acceptance and maintenance of the institution has passed the Assembly. It should pass the Senate. Every humane consideration demands it. It is in line with the policy of other States, and is in the interest of a broad and deserving charity. Let the Senate rise equal to the appeal made to it, and confirm the action of the Assembly.

A BUSINESS MEASURE.

The bill to provide a fund to secure the next annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in California, is before the Legislature. It has the indorsement of the Executive. The Senate will act upon it to-day. It is a square business proposition and will do a great work in advertising this State and inducing desirable immigration. We have heretofore pointed out the merits of the measure, and they far outweigh any economic objections to it—indeed it is in the line of wise economic investment.

CONGRESS in its last hours executed the will of the people, and condoned some of its own offenses by passing the Grant retirement bill. President Arthur must always experience a feeling of honest gratification and pleasure that it was permitted to him to approve so just a measure.

THE Assembly has heard the prayer of some thousands of petitioners, and passed the bill (Assembly Bill No. 409) to permit cremation. It is to be hoped that the Senate will take up this bill to-day and pass it. There is no objection to be raised to it, not fully answerable.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Beed Brothers, of Vienna, dry goods, have failed for $400,000 liabilities.

Truger Brothers, dealers in hops, of Vienna, have failed for $480,000.

The German Reichstag yesterday passed the bill providing for an assisting Minister for Prince Bismarck.

Idaho day and the formal opening of the Women's Department were events at the New Orleans World's Exposition, Tuesday, which attracted a large number of visitors.

Charles F. Russell and family, of England, at present in Bridgeport, Conn., have traveled around the world seven times in fulfillment of a vow made by the father at the time of his marriage.

Specials from Lynchburg, Va., say: Edward Burrell, a poor man, who had been saving his money to see the first Democrat inaugurated President, since the war, while coming to the depot had his pockets picked of $53. He could raise no more money, and was compelled to remain at home.

At the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Pope Leo XIII., the congratulations of the King of Spain were presented in a special audience by the Marquis Molins, Spanish Embassador, who gave assurance that the intentions of Spain toward the Holy See are of the friendliest nature.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Mrs. Kate Finn, a native of Ireland, aged 35, committed suicide Monday night by turning on the gas in her room. Whisky was the cause.

During the months of January and February the fines from the Police Courts paid to the Home of the Inebriate for its support amounted to $1,330.

Tax Collector Wadham is preparing 10,000 postal cards containing notices to delinquent taxpayers of the amount they owe, and requesting them to settle. They will be sent out at the rate of 1,000 a day.

The San Francisco *Report* publishes the delinquent tax list of that city for 1884, in a bound volume of 118 pages, large quarto, printed in fine type. The metropolis is always trying to outdo all competitors, and it succeeds admirably in this direction.

A letter mailed in Cavan, an inland town in the province of Ulster, Ireland, on February 14th last, reached this city on Sunday, the 1st instant. At this season of the year, when Atlantic steamers are encountering hurricanes, this is considered rapid work.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden March 1st:

For Sacramento—Mebius & Co., 10 tierces hams, 40 boxes bellies; Hale Bros. & Co., 3 cases clothing, 1 case linens; Waterhouse & Lester, 20 sets and 22 bundles wheels; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 10 barrels, 15 half-barrels, 260 kegs and 50 cases syrup.

For Red Bluff—M. Manasse, 20 reels barbed wire.

For Auburn—W. B. McGuire, 2 barrels whisky.

For Stockton—Sylvester, Moye & Co., 2 bundles furniture; Steinhart & Goldsmith, 1 case neckwear; W. P. Miller, 3 boxes machinery, 1 box belts, 2 boxes wheels.

For Williams—O. P. Potter, 1 box books.

For Marysville—Abramson, Bacon & Co., 18 boxes bottles.

For Dixon—Eppinger & Co., 1 box hinges, 1 box grindstone cranks and rollers, 1 box sadirons, 4 boxes wringers, 3 freezers, 2 boxes hardware, 1 box scythes, 1 bundle hay-knives, 3 bundles diggers, 3 racks and 1 bundle handles, 2 boxes coffee-mills.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NEWHALL, March 4th.—The following overland passengers passed Newhall to-day, to arrive in San Francisco March 5th: Mrs. M. E. Friend, Miss L. K. Friend, Miss S. J. Baker, Miss A. Y. Baker, John Conness, wife and daughter and son, Boston; D. J. Powers, Chicago; J. B. Getleson, San Francisco; A. B. Ware and family, Santa Rosa; Miss Amy Pfeifler, G. F. Johnston, Geo. Cattell, San Francisco; Mrs. J. Alexander, Boston; B. Drytas, Anaheim; J. T. Richardson, Los Angeles; W. A. Bissell, San Francisco; A. A. Cull, Bolivar, Mo.; A. Fallon, Los Angeles; E. Wheeler, Eureka; J. Cushing, El Paso; H. S. Palmer, Santa Ana; Robert Ellis, Eureka; Henry C. Allen, New York; Frank Gibbons, R. Hamlett, Richmond, Ind.; A. W. Weil, San Francisco; Geo. R. Williams, Oakland; Mrs. Ella Hutchins, F. A. Robbins, San Francisco.

PROMONTORY (Utah), March 4th.—The following overland passengers passed here to day, to arrive in Sacramento March 6th: J. Peck and wife, New York; C. C. Carpenter and wife, Gold Hill, Col.; S. J. Kelley and wife, Mrs. J. Jack and Son, Salt Lake; M. Canty, Sidney, Neb.; W. P. Mayfield, Sidney, Neb.; Miss M. D. Whitney, Bozeman, Montana; Ed. Tilford, New York; F. W. Billing, W. S. Mayfield, P. W. Childs, Salt Lake; Mary Doran, Denver; Annie Rume, San Francisco.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Van Fleet, Judge.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1885.

People vs. Charles Dodge, obtaining money by false representations—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Department Two—McFarland, Judge.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1885.

California State Bank vs. The Union Insurance Company—Continued for the term.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator. Used now over the whole civilized world. Try it, but beware of imitations. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown' Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

The Galveston, Texas, *News* Dallas special says: Major W. H. Wilson, architect and civil engineer of this city, left Tuesday for St. Louis in response, it is said, to a formal proposition for his services in fortification engineering under the Mahdi.

"MY wife for years has been troubled with a disease of the kidneys; physicians pronounced it diabetes, but she received no benefit from their treatment. HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has made a wonderful change in her condition. Her health is good."—O. M. Hubbell, 344 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., June 18, 1883.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

XXVI. SESSION—FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1885.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., President Daggett in the chair. Roll called and quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal of Tuesday read and approved.

The standing committees all made reports, returning the bills which had been referred to them.

The Governor informed the Senate that he had appointed J. R. Matthews, of Los Angeles county, Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, N. G. C., and W. S. Rosecrans a Regent of the State University, and asked the Senate to confirm the same.

Consideration of the message was made the special order for 2 P. M. Thursday.

Saxe introduced a resolution giving each of the Minute Clerks $30 for work to be performed by them after the close of the session. Adopted—ayes 2, noes 1.

The Lieutenant-Governor announced as committee on free conference, to meet a similar committee from the Assembly on the State Normal School question, Messrs. Del Valle, Filcher and Chandler.

Assembly Bill No. 573, to provide for the submission to the qualified electors of the State for their approval the amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, proposed by the Legislature thereof at its twenty-sixth session, was read a first time and made a special order for Thursday, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Senator Cox introduced a resolution thanking the representatives in Congress for their efforts in securing the passage of a bill giving Sacramento city a federal building. Adopted.

A resolution ordering the Controller to draw his warrant for $150 in favor of Palmieri to defray the expenses in the election contest case of Gaussail vs. Palmieri, was adopted.

Senate Bill No. 323, to allow mileage to Sheriffs for conveying prisoners to the State Prisons and insane persons to the Insane Asylums, in lieu of per diem and expenses, was passed—23 ayes and 9 noes.

Assembly Bill No. 93, making an appropriation for the deficiency in the appropriation for purchase of Supreme Court reports for the thirty-fourth fiscal year. Read second time.

On the third reading of the appropriation bill Perry moved to strike out the figures $225,000 for the support of the San Quentin prison and insert $250,000. Carried.

Recess.

Afternoon Session.

Kellogg offered a resolution, that when the Senate adjourns for the day, they do so in honor of President Grover Cleveland. Adopted.

Assembly Bill No. 311, providing for the appointment of an interpreter of the Italian language. Read first time.

Cross' Senate Bill No. 219, providing for impounding mining debris, came up for its third reading.

Cross made a lengthy and strong appeal in behalf of his bill. He said that the bill provided an honest means of livelihood to 100,000 people of California, without doing any man, woman or child any possible harm. He said the question had been definitely settled that no man can deposit mining debris on the land of another; that mining was an industry fostered in the highest degree in every country in the world. It was the industry that founded the great State of California, etc. The bill asked for no appropriation of State funds. They simply desired to be allowed to delve with pick and shovel in the mines. He knew of towns that before the sawyer decision was rendered contained a thousand happy, prosperous people, that are so deserted to-day that a coyote even would refuse to burrow in them. The miners will construct the dams at their own expense. A dam can be built in Nevada county for $500,000, and which will enable them to take $1,000,000 per annum for ten years from the banks of one single stream. It will result in a gold production of $20,000,000 a year for twenty years to come.

Chandler took the floor in opposition to the bill. He drew a picture of the devastation of the lands in the valley and the destruction of the navigable streams by the flow of debris from the hydraulic mines. The passage of the bill would wipe out the benefit derived from the recent decisions of the Courts. He said the dams could not hold more than sixty per cent. of the debris, the other forty would come to the valley in solution. The dams they desired to build would in the course of time give way, and the material they held back come upon the valley like an avalanche. The valleys must be protected from destruction—they must be handed down to our children, and leave them in condition to be tilled by generations yet unborn. He gave a graphic description of a hydraulic mine, saying that little Chinamen were handled with the ease of a garden hose. He said the hydraulic mines employed but very few laborers, their work being mostly done by water and powder.

Wallis said the miners had some rights that some persons were in duty bound to respect. This was a bill that affected the welfare and prosperity of 125,000 people. It protected the rights and industries of a large section of law-abiding citizens, who have invested to-day over $400,000,000. It was true the streams had been polluted, but on their muddy waves it must be remembered have floated down $2,000,000,000 in gold.

Routier said it was a bill to legalize an illegal act. An Act to enable the hydraulic miners to destroy our rivers, our homes; the filling up of San Francisco Bay, and to force the removal of the Capitol from Sacramento. He asked the Senator from Nevada if he ever saw a farmer driven from his home by floods, his cattle and crops destroyed, financially ruined, by the result of hydraulic mining? The Senator from Nevada represented 100,000 people. I represent millions of people. He represents the past. I represent the future and progress.

Kellogg said the bill was to protect agricultural lands from the flow of debris. If, under the provisions of the bill, the miners fail to properly impound their debris, the Courts are open to those injured. Let the bill become a law, and try it for a few years.

Filcher said he represented a constituency that had been reduced by the Sawyer decision to a condition almost of pity. He would not be doing his duty if he did not raise his voice in behalf of a bill that would extend relief to a large section, and could work harm to none. If there was ever a bill based upon justice, this is one. It ought to pass unanimously.

Cox spoke against the bill, saying he could not for two reasons support it. First, in his opinion the dams would not do the work promised; and second, that it was not in the interest of his constituency.

Langford was very much opposed to the bill. It was not in the interest of the people of the State, but a few individuals in the mines. He hoped the Senate would vote it down.

The bill was refused a passage by the following vote:

Ayes—Beauvais, Boone, Cross, Dougherty, Filcher, Kellogg, Lowe, Lynch, Mahler, Palmieri, Perry, Wallis—12.

Noes—Baldwin, Chandler, Cox, Creighton, Days, De Long, Del Valle, Drumm, Foster, Hurlbut, Johnson of San Bernardino, Johnson of Sonoma, Kelly, Langford, McClure, Parkinson, Reddy, Routier, Saxe, Spencer of Napa, Spencer of Stanislaus, Steele, Vrooman, Whitney, Wright—25.

Assembly Bill No. 221, to appropriate money to pay the indebtedness incurred under the Drainage Act, came up on its second reading.

Chandler spoke at length. He claimed that the debt was contracted by the State, and should be paid. Third parties—innocent and honorable men—will be ruined if this bill does not pass.

Del Valle gave his reasons for voting against the bill.

McClure said he was in favor of the bill because he believed it to be a just debt that the State owes. It is not honest for the State to refuse to pay these claims. I am not to be shaken from an honest and manly act because some paper says "here is a bill that has a steal in it." We owe the debt and we ought to pay it. The laborers and contractors have mortgaged their property and homes so as to be able to live, since the State failed to give them the price of their toil.

Vrooman, Reddy and Cox spoke in favor of the bill.

Spencer of Stanislaus, Langford, and Johnson of Sonoma spoke against it.

The bill was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Beauvais, Boone, Chandler, Cox, Creighton, Cross, Days, DeLong, Dougherty, Drumm, Foster, Johnson of San Bernardino, Kelly, Kellogg, McClure, Palmieri, Parker, Parkinson, Perry, Reddy, Routier, Saxe, Steele, Taylor, Vrooman, Wallis, Whitney, Wright—26.

Noes—Baldwin, Del Valle, Filcher, Hurlbut, Johnson of Sonoma, Langford, Lowe, Lynch, Mahler, Spencer of Napa, Spencer of Stanislaus—11.

Senate Bill No. 112, relating to liens of mechanics and others upon real property, etc., was passed.

At 5:30 P. M. the Senate took a recess to 7:30 o'clock.

Evening Session.

At the evening session Senate Bill No. 182, concerning agricultural districts, etc., was passed.

Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 72, the county government bill, was read a second time and amended in several important particulars.

Assembly Bill No. 481, relating to the classification of counties, was read the third time and passed.

Wright moved that the following Assembly deficiency bills be declared cases of urgency, the provisions of the Constitution suspended and that they be placed upon their passage. The motion was adopted and these bills passed:

Assembly Bill No. 3, in the support of State Prison at San Quentin for thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth fiscal years.

Assembly Bill No. 4, in support of State Prison at San Quentin for thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth fiscal years.

Assembly Bill No. 75, for salary of the Clerk of State Board Equalization for thirty-fifth and thirty sixth fiscal years.

Assembly Bill No. 97, in the appropriation for State Prison at San Quentin for the thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 98, for postage and contingent expenses in office of Surveyor-General for the thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 99, for postage and contingent expenses in office of Attorney-General for the thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 100, for copying maps in office of Surveyor General for the thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 101, for postage and expressage in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction for the thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 102, for contingent expenses of State Board of Equalization for the thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 103, for postage and contingent expenses in office of Clerk of Supreme Court for the thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 124, for postage and contingent expenses of Supreme Court for thirty-fifth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 129, for continuing special investigation in the agricultural department of State University for thirty-fifth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 161, for the salary of Clerk of the Supreme Court during the thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 167, for support of the State Prison at San Quentin for the thirty-fifth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 77, for traveling expenses of the State Board of Equalization for the thirty-fifth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 346, for the salary of Secretary, and completion of State Engineer's report, and maps on irrigation, for the thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 90, for arrest of criminals inside the limits of the State for the thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 91, for transportation of insane for thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 92, for transportation of prisoners for thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 95, for support of Insane Asylum at Stockton for thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 96, for support of Insane Asylum at Napa for thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 123, for the expenses of Supreme Court during thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth fiscal years.

Assembly Bill No. 199, for expenses of the Supreme Court for thirty-second fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 202, for repairs to the State Capitol building and furniture for thirtieth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 205, in the appropriation for official advertising for thirty-second fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 206, for repairs to State Capitol building and furniture for thirty-first fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 207, for water, irrigation, purchase of hose, etc., for Capitol grounds for thirty-second fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 227, for traveling expenses of Railroad Commissioners for thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 229, for pay for stenographer to Railroad Commissioners for thirty-fourth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 230, for transportation of insane for thirty-third fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 231, for education and care of deaf, dumb and blind for thirty-third fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 232, for furnishing State Normal School, San Jose, for thirty-third fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 233, for postage and expressage in state Library for thirty-third fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 234, for rent, printing and contingent expenses of Insurance Commissioner for thirty-third fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 235, for stationery, fuel, lights, etc., State Capitol building, for thirty-third fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 291, for the support of the State Prison at Folsom for thirty-fifth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 292, for the support of the State Prison at Folsom for thirty-sixth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 201, for the payment of rewards offered by the Governor for the thirty-first fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 213, for the fund for the costs and expenses of suits in which the State is a party of interest for the thirty-fifth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 131, for support of Insane Asylum at Stockton for the thirty-fifth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 138, for transportation of prisoners for the thirty-fifth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 129, for transportation of insane for the thirty-fifth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 236, for the purchase of jute at State Prison, San Quentin for the thirty-third fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 455, for official advertisements for the thirty-sixth fiscal year.

Assembly Bill No. 575, for the per diem of members of the twenty-sixth session of the Legislature.

Senate Bill No. 22, to regulate and control the sale, rental and distribution of appropriated water in this State, other than in any city, city and county, or town therein, and to secure the rights of way for the conveyance of such water to the places of use, was passed.

Five other Assembly deficiency bills were ordered on the third reading file.

Assembly Bill No. 312, relative to the compensation of Court reporters, was read a first time.

At 11:20 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1885.

The Assembly met at 10 A. M., Speaker Parks in the chair. Roll called and quorum present. Prayer by Chaplain Davis. Journal of preceding day approved.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Allen, from the Committee on Labor and Capital, reported back the petition in relation to the passage of the Hazard lien bill, stating that the bill could not be revived, but that a similar one was on the Senate file and would probably reach the Assembly.

Edwards offered a joint resolution providing that the Legislature adjourn sine die on Saturday at noon.

Monday moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Henley moved to amend by naming Friday noon instead.

Jordan moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Public Morals. Carried.

Henry offered a resolution providing that when the Assembly adjourn to-day it be in honor of the inauguration of President-elect Cleveland.

Colby moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Public Morals. Lost.

Morris moved as a substitute a resolution couched in humorous language, which produced considerable merriment.

On motion of Goucher the whole matter was laid on the table.

Goucher offered a resolution allowing the members of the Assembly $10 per day extra from the commencement of the session. [Laughter.]

Referred to the Committee on Attaches.

Hussey, from the Committee on Attaches, reported back, without recommendation, the resolution allowing extra pay to the Sergeant-at-Arms' clerk for remaining over after adjournment to balance his accounts, etc. The resolution was adopted.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

On motion of May, the Assembly took up and passed, under suspension of the rules, the Senate bill appropriating money for the per diem of the members of that body.

Jordan, from the Committee on Education, to which had been referred Senate Bill No. 247 (the general educational bill), reported the same back, with the recommendation that it pass.

The bill was read the first time.

Assembly Bill No. 573, to provide for a special election on June 9, 1885, at which shall be submitted to the people the constitutional amendments proposed by the present Legislature.

The bill was passed—ayes 60, noes 17.

McLean moved to reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 7 (relative to fruit-tree pests) was lost on the preceding day. Carried.

On motion of Hollister, the bill was referred to a committee of three for amendment. Carried.

The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Hollister, Corcoran and Munday.

Meclashan called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which Assembly Bill No. 208, authorizing the purchase of a steam launch for the use of the State Fish Commissioners, was refused passage. He explained the necessity for such a boat for the purpose of patroling the bays and rivers to prevent the extermination of fish by Chinese and other violators of the law.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and the bill passed.

Assembly Bill No. 311, relating to Chinese interpreters in Police Courts of San Francisco. Passed.

Senate Bill No. 316, relating to salary of the Superintendent of State Printing (increase from $2,400 to $3,000.) Read second time.

Assembly Bill No. 515, relating to proceedings against delinquent purchasers. Passed.

Assembly Bill No. 545, relating to taking testimony in criminal cases. Passed.

Senate Bill No. 282, to provide an additional asylum for the insane. Lost—ayes 36, noes 36.

Assembly Bill No. 439, relating to conjoint or mutual wills. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 25, relating to Public Administrators. Passed.

McJunkin gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

Senate Bill No. 74, relating to future management of the asylums for the insane. Passed.

May read a telegram from A. J. Moulder, Superintendent of Public Schools in San Francisco, asking that (in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the public schools open to the children of Mongolians) Assembly Bill No. 238, which provides for separate classes for such children, be passed.

The constitutional provisions were suspended, the bill considered one of urgency, read three times and passed. The bill is as follows:

An Act to amend Section 1662 of the Political Code, relating to the Public Schools.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Every school, unless otherwise provided by law, must be open for the admission of all children between 6 and 21 years of age, residing in the district and the Board of Trustees, or City Board of Education, have power to exclude adult children not residing in the district whenever good reason exists therefor. Trustees shall have the power to exclude children of filthy or vicious habits, or children suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, and also to establish separate schools for children of Mongolian or Chinese descent. When such separate schools are established, Chinese or Mongolian children must not be admitted into any other schools.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Recess till 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The House reassembled at 2 P. M., Speaker Parks in the chair.

Edwards called up his motion to reconsider the vote whereby Assembly Bill No. 561, relating to the State Board of Silk Culture, was lost on the preceding day. Carried, and the bill was passed.

Goucher moved to reconsider the action of the House in defeating the bill to provide for the maintenance of J. W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California.

Goucher, Corcoran, Barnett, Gregory, McGlashan and Yule supported the motion to reconsider, and May and Jordan opposed it. The latter declared that, if the bill should pass, the State should also make a present to the man who first planted a grapevine in the State.

McJunkin thought the Pioneer Association of the State were amply able to take care of their indigent poor.

The vote was reconsidered by the bare constitutional majority (41).

A call of the House was ordered, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent to "bring in the bodies" of Messrs. Kalben and Daley.

After half an hour's skirmishing under the call of the House, the Assembly again resumed business, when Fitchaugh moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Lost.

The roll was then called and the bill lost—ayes 40, noes 33.

Douglass moved to reconsider the vote whereby Senate Bill No. 31 relating to the navigability of Islais creek, had been lost.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Assembly Bill No. 424, to pay the claim of W. B. Burtis ($708), for services while a member of the National Guard. Read second time.

Assembly Bill No. 534, relating to taxes paid to the Attorney-General (providing for payment of the railroad taxes into the State treasury). Read first time.

Assembly Bill No. 292, to pay the indebtedness of the Mokelumne war in San Joaquin county. Ordered engrossed.

Senate Bill No. 166, to authorize the Fish Commissioners to erect a salmon hatchery. Passed.

Senate Bill No. 180, relating to certificates of incorporation. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 108, relating to appeals in civil cases. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 16, relating to municipal corporations. Passed.

Assembly Bill No. 564, relating to change of names. Passed.

Senate Bill No. 83, relating to powers of incorporations. Passed.

Senate Bill Nos. 269 and 270, relating to the redemption of lands sold at tax sale. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 176, concerning municipal corporations. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 71, regulating the hight of division fences in cities and towns. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 120, to pay the claim of Grant I. Taggart and others. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 101, relating to burial permits. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 190, relating to certificates of incorporation. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 317, relating to bequests to public parks. Read second time.

Senate Bill No 325, to provide for the construction of two infirmaries at Napa. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 154, relating to agricultural districts and associations. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 106, relating to taxation of certain personal property. Read second time.

Senate Bill No 68, relating to counterfeited trademarks. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 119, to provide for analyzing the minerals, mineral waters and medicinal plants, and of foods and drugs, and to prevent the adulteration of the same. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 90, to legalize acknowledgments of certificates in writing. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 285, relating to roads and highways. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 30, to provide for exceptions in criminal cases. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 134, to provide Police Courts for cities of between 30,000 and 100,000 inhabitants. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 79, to provide for work on streets, sewers, etc., within municipalities.

Munday moved to amend so that the bill shall not apply to cities and towns already incorporated under the Act of 1883. Adopted.

The bill was read second time.

Assembly Bill No. 340, relating to the preservation of fish and game. Read second time.

A resolution offered by Carter of Contra Costa to allow $50 to the journal clerks for ruling and preparing the journal. Referred.

Recess till 7:30 P. M.

Evening Session.

The House reassembled at 7:30 P. M., Speaker Parks in the chair.

The first business taken up was Assembly Bill No. 449, relating to the qualifications of voters. (Providing for giving women the right to the ballot.)

Lovell championed the bill. He said he did not desire to be classed with that line of political cranks who feel that they have some Utopian measure to present to the world. But the women of the State are standing at the portals and asking to be allowed a voice in its government. It has been said that woman's capacity is not equal to the task; but what right have we to say this, since we have never given her an opportunity to test that capacity in the halls of science or legislation? There has been no principle of English or American law, or liberty, for the past two hundred years that does not cover and enumerate woman's just right to a voice in government. The underlying principle of woman's claim is that taxation and representation should be coexistent. The opinion has been expressed that woman, by assuming the rights and duties of citizenship, would lose her delicacy of character and purity. But it is to that sterling quality that lifts woman above man—that quality, indeed, to which man cannot aspire—that gives her a right to a voice in determining the character of the laws by which all are to be governed; those qualities of self-denial, of courage and faith that have distinguished woman down through all the ages of history. Love other women as we may; gaze as we may upon other forms and other faces, there yet remains down deep in our hearts an image—set in a casket eternal and indestructible—of mother. Bend as we may to other influences of life, beyond and over all—silent, but mightly as ocean currents or summer sunshine—there comes over us all at times a sweep of mother love, and the influence of pure and noble motherhood, reaching out wherever our footsteps may lead us. We may be told that this love must not shape the course of legislation. But go with me to the metropolis of our State and I will show you localities that are morally pest ridden. We find there women who go daily down among the dregs of humanity that there abide, doing noble work; and yet they come forth from those fields of duty with their honor and their womanhood unimpaired. If this motherhood and womanhood had the right to say what should be done with these foul localities, through which their children must daily pass and witness scenes of crime and immorality, surely they could be trusted to deposit their ballots for such measures as would blot out these iniquities. Their mother love would close the pestiferous dens in a week. I care little for the assertion that woman would be contaminated by politics. That is a fiction that experience has disproven. As well try to rob the diamond of its brilliancy as to dim the character of pure and noble womanhood. It is said by a class of women who ought to know better, that we should trust all questions relating to government to the chivalry of man. But an instance cannot be shown in which man has framed a law that does not "cinch" woman. The great mass of women have not homes of their own, nor others to care for them. They have to strive for their daily bread the same as men, and it is no more than right that they should have a voice in making the laws under which they must continue their struggle for existence.

Mr. Lovell continued his remarks at length, and eloquently, in behalf of woman's claim to the ballot.

Henley offered the following amendment; "Every woman over 21 years of age is hereby declared to be a male."

Ruled out of order.

Mr. Henley quoted from the Constitution to show that only "male" citizens shall be entitled to the right of suffrage. He did not see how a law could be framed that would be constitutional without making every person in the State—so far as the right of suffrage is concerned—a male.

Yule defended the bill. He said the problem was one of the most serious character and should not be ridiculed. He hoped the bill would be passed and placed upon the statute books.

Henley insisted on having action taken on his amendment. The question was put and the amendment lost.

Several demands were made for a call of the roll on the second reading of the bill, and it was so ordered. The result was—ayes 26, noes 32.

Walrath gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

The report of the McCarthy investigating committee was read, showing the amounts due to witnesses, sergeant-at-arms, clerks, expert, etc., for per diem and mileage.

Corcoran moved that the bills be referred back to the committee, with instructions to reduce the mileage from 25 to 10 cents per mile. So ordered.

Senate messages were then taken up, considered, and read the last time. They include bills passed by that body on the same day.

The general appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up, but laid over till the following day.

Munday moved to reconsider the vote whereby his trespass bill was defeated on Tuesday. Carried.

At 8:45 P. M. the Assembly adjourned.

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEES.

The committee engaged in the investigation of the office of the Secretary of State held its final session last evening. No further testimony was heard, and after a brief consultation, the clerk was instructed to prepare a report embodying the conclusions of the committee.

The McCarthy investigating committee failed to get together, and the furth r proceedings of the committee were postponed until this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Assembly yesterday suspended the constitutional provision and put through the bill authorizing separate schools for Chinese pupils, the Supreme Court having decided that they are entitled to admission to the public schools. The bill providing for a special election on June 6, 1885, for the ratification or rejection of proposed constitutional amendments, also passed that body.

In the Assembly yesterday there were sundry bills that had been lost the preceding day reconsidered, and some of them