WINES OF CALIFORNIA.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF VITICULTURE IN THE STATE.

Prejudices Against Pure Native Wines Rapidly Disappearing—Statistics of the Vineyards.

An interesting and highly instructive letter from the pen of Major Ben. C. Truman, is published in the New York *Times*, concerning California wines and their development, and from which letter the following excerpts are taken:

In gold, wheat and wine, California contributes largely to the wealth of the country, and she is the most extensive producer of the three products above-named of all the States. While there will continue to be great gold and wheat yields annually for many years to come, it is chiefly in the vineyards of California that the people of the Eastern States are at present interested. They do not desire to see the consumption of either American whisky or French brandy increase, and they are getting tired of paying upset rates for foreign wines that have generally been put through processes of adulteration. Besides, all experience shows that the inhabitants of wine-producing districts are generally temperate; while in colder countries by the use of fiery potations, drunkenness is much more common. This has been the case for centuries, and it is doubtful if either preaching or legislation is likely to reverse completely the immemorial result. The true reformer therefore will favor the production and dissemination of light or other good wines, which shall in a measure take the place of the fabricated liquors into which so many large quantities of good breadstuffs are everywhere distilled.

Wine-drinking is greatly on the increase among the American people; and, while the vineyards of France and other foreign countries will for a long time contribute portions of their vinous products, the vineyards of New York and New Jersey, and those on the banks of the Ohio and upper Mississippi, will furnish part of the needed supply. But no one acquainted with the varied soils and diversified climate of California can doubt that it is to that State that the American people are to look for the wines that will in time make them forget Bordeaux, Rheims, Epernay, Oporto, Madeira and Tokay.

The excellence of the California productions lies in their absolute purity, but they lack age and that exquisite manipulation which imparts to imported concoctions a mellow taste and an acceptable aroma. There is a nutty flavor to the so-called cheap sherry from abroad that often pleases the senses more than that of the unadulterated sherry sent from here, but the former is actually guilty of deleterious effects, while the latter is only deemed deficient in high-bred quality—which may be traced to its newness and nothing else. Neither of these wines is in great favor here, however, and all of the clubs but one and the first-class hotels generally use the imported article. Of Angelica wine the same may be said—it has always been a favorite in the East, but it is generally spurned here. This is the wine, though, which attracted the admiration of the jurors at the French Exposition nineteen years ago.

There are three distinct wine districts in California: The coast range district, which includes Sonoma, Lake, Napa, Alameda, Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties; the Sierra Nevada foothill and Sacramento valley district, taking in Placer, El Dorado, Tuolumne, Yuba, Yolo, Sacramento and Tehama counties, and the southern district, embracing San Bernardino, Los Angeles, San Diego and Fresno counties. The first excels, on the whole, in its white and red acid wines, such as hock, claret, sauterne, burgundy and others; the second produces most excellent dry wines of exquisite bouquet, many of which bear a greater resemblance to the wines of Hungary, Greece and Cape Constantia than to those of France, Italy and Germany; the third district, while it has achieved much success during the past fifteen years in its productions of hock, burgundy and claret, excels greatly in its port, sherry, madeira, angelica and other sweet and heavy wines. In the manufacture of these latter there is no doctoring or adulteration of any kind carried on, and no flavoring, coloring, or sweetening, except as brandy is added from the same grape to certain sweet wines, or juices from wild grapes, as far as is known by the writer. I am informed, however, that some few unscrupulous makers of "warrented fine clarets" give higher color to their productions by introducing the juice of the cherry rather than by blending with some wine of a high color, but which they do not have.

California exported 5,022,474 gallons during 1886, and produced about 19,000,000 or more. The number of gallons exported during 1885 was 4,141,814. The number of acres in vines in California in 1886, according to the aggregated assessors' statistics, which are under if anything, are 119,730, two-thirds of which have been planted since 1880, or about 94,480,800 vines, most of which are bearing. Of these 119,730 acres, 91,043 are planted in wine grapes, 19,199 in table grapes and 9,488 in raisin grapes. This one interest alone represents a capital of $68,000,000, and gives employment directly and indirectly to quite 90,000 men. Out of the 52 counties there is not one that does not produce grapes, 45 make wine either for sale or for home consumption, and 24 make wine in a greater or lesser way for exportation. The largest vineyard in the world is in California—that of Senator Leland Stanford, in Tehama county—3,825 acres, or about 3,000,000 vines. California also has the smallest vineyard in the world—the monster (one) grapevine in Santa Barbara county, which is about 63 years old, has a diameter one foot from the ground of 12 inches, and whose branches cover an area of 12,000 feet. This one vine produces from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of grapes, and for many years these grapes were made into wine, the process being the treading out of the juice by naked Indians. I have picked bunches of grapes from this vine many a time that weighed five, six and seven pounds. This vine was planted by a Mexican woman Maria Marcilina Felix, who died "under her own vine and fig tree" in 1865, aged 107.

It may not be uninteresting right here to make some comparisons, and to show that while California is the great wine-growing country of America, and that while it has more acres of wine grapes than all the rest of our country put together, it has got to do some tall work to catch up to France, with its 5,146,783 acres, or more than half the acreage in wine-making grapes in the world. This makes our 91,043 acres a mere miniature vineyard compared with that of the Frenchman, while the latter made 553,923,000 gallons of wine and brandy, against California's 19,000,000 in 1886.

The planting, cultivation, picking and pruning of the California grape has a great many advantages over the same processes in France and other European grape-growing sections of country. But these are all balanced by the low price of labor in those countries as compared to that paid by California viticulturists. In the first place, the California vineyards are generally free from stones, and no fertilizers are necessary or are used. There is no snow at all and seldom any rain or hail from pruning time to vintage. There are as yet no bugs of much concern, and the ravages of the phylloxera in Napa and Sonoma counties have been much subdued. The ravages of the phylloxera in France have been dreadful; for out of her area of 5,146,788 acres in 1884, 1,661,278 acres were attacked, and are now dead or dying. Previous to 1884 there had been 1,072,500 acres of fine grapevines totally destroyed, and her total production of wine in 1885 was 642,063,000 gallons, 300,000,000 less than the (mean) product of ten previous seasons; while the still further falling off for 1886 is 88,140,000 gallons. Our other advantages are double the foreign crop per acre, and the general warmth and equability of the California climate, where fermentation is carried on without artificial heat, while in other grape countries fires have to be kept up in the cellars during winter. Land is cheaper in California than in France, and interest on money nowadays only a trifle higher.

THE WINE INTEREST.

Substance of the Bill to be Reported to the Legislature.

The Joint Committees on Viniculture and Viticulture of the Senate and Assembly met again last evening (Assemblyman Coombs presiding) to consider Assembly bill No. 254, to prevent the sophistication and adulteration of wine—known as "The Coombs pure wine bill."

At the meeting held on the preceding evening C. A. Wetmore, Chief Viticultural Officer, was invited to prepare a bill embodying his views on the subject, to be submitted and considered in connection with the above named measure.

The bill submitted by Mr. Wetmore reads as follows:

An Act defining pure wine and for the prevention of fraud in relation thereto.

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

Section 1. For the purposes of this Act, pure wine shall be defined as follows: The juice of grapes fermented, preserved, or fortified for use as a beverage, or as a medicine, by methods recognized as legitimate, according to the provisions of this Act; unfermented grape juice, containing no addition of distilled spirits, may be denominated, according to popular custom and demand, as wine only when described as "unfermented wine," and shall be deemed pure only when preserved for use as a beverage or medicine, in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Pure grape must shall be deemed to be pure grape must from which water has been extracted by evaporation for purposes of preservation, or increase of saccharine strength. Dry wine is that produced by complete fermentation of saccharine contained in must. Sweet wine is that which contains more or less saccharine appreciable to the taste. Fortified wine is that wine to which distilled spirits have been added to increase alcoholic strength, for purposes of preservation only, and shall be held to be pure when the spirits so used are the product of the grape only. Pure champage, or sparkling wine, is that which contains carbonic acid gas or effervescence produced only by natural fermentation of saccharine matter of musts, or partially fermented wine in a bottle.

Section 2. In the fermentation, preservation and fortification of pure wine it shall be specifically understood that no materials shall be used intended as substitutes for grapes or any part of grapes: no coloring matters shall be added which are not the pure products of grapes during fermentation, or by extraction from grapes with the aid of pure grape spirits; no foreign fruit juices and no spirits imported from foreign countries, whether pure or compounded with fruit juices or other material not the pure product of grapes, shall be used for any purpose; no aniline dyes, salicylic acid, glycerine, alum or other chemical antiseptics or ingredients recognized as deleterious to the health of consumers, or as injurious to the reputation of wine as pure, by authorities constituted by this Act, shall be permitted; and no distilled spirits shall be added except for the sole purpose of preservation, and without the intention of enabling trade to lengthen the volume of fortified dry wine by the addition of water or other wine weaker in alcoholic strength.

Section 3. In the fermentation and preservation of pure wine, and during the operations of fining and clarifying, removing defects, improving qualities, blending and maturing, no methods shall be employed which essentially conflict with the provisions of the preceding sections of this Act, and no materials for the production of fermentation, of the assistance of any of the operations of wine treatment which shall be condemned as injurious to the consumer or reputation of wine as pure by the authorities constituted by this Act; provided, that it shall be expressly understood that the practices of using pure tannin in small quantities, leaven to excite fermentation only, and not to increase the material for the production of alcohol; water before, or during, but not after fermentation, for the purpose of decreasing the saccharine strength of musts to enable perfect fermentation; and the natural products of grapes in the pure forms as they exist in pure grape musts, skins and seeds; sulphur fumes to disinfect cooperage and prevent disease in wine; and pure gelatinous and albuminous substances, for the sole purpose of assisting fining or clarification shall be specifically permitted in the operations hereinbefore mentioned, in accordance with recognized legitimate custom.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful to sell, or expose, or offer to sell under the name of wine, or grape must or condensed must, or under any names designating pure wines, or pure musts, as hereinbefore classified and defined, or branded, labeled, or designated in any way as wine or musts, or by any name popularly and commercially used as a designation of wine produced from grapes, such as claret, burgundy, hock, Sauterne, port, sherry, Madeira and Angelica, any substance, or compound, except pure wine, or pure grape must or pure grape condensed must, as defined by this Act, and produced in accordance with and subject to the restrictions herein set forth; provided, that this Act shall not apply to liquors imported from any foreign country, which are taxed upon entry by custom laws in accordance with a specific duty and contained in original packages, or vessels, and prominently branded, labeled or marked, so as to be known to all persons as foreign products, excepting, however, when such liquors contain adulterations of artificial coloring matters, antiseptic chemicals, or other ingredients known to be deleterious to the health of consumers, as may be determined by authorities constituted by this Act; and, *provided further*, that this Act shall not apply to currant-wine, gooseberry-wine, or wines made from other fruits than the grape, which are labeled or branded and designated and sold, or offered, or exposed for sale under names, including the word wine, but also expressing distinctly the fruit from which they are made, as gooseberry-wine, elderberry-wine, or the like.

Section 5. Exceptions from the provisions of this Act shall be made in the case of pure champagne or sparkling wine so far as to permit the use of crystallized sugar in sweetening the same according to usual customs, but in no other respect.

Section 6. All contracts for the payment of money or any valuable consideration on account of the production, sale or delivery of wine, grape must or condensed grape must, wherein there has been no agreement in writing specifying clearly that products other than those defined as pure by this Act, and produced in accordance with the provisions hereof are intended to be produced, sold or purchased, shall become void if in such production, sale or delivery there has been any violation of the provisions of this Act. All actual production under contract or agreement, oral or written, as well as all sales and deliveries effected in violation of the intention and provisions of this Act shall constitute actual fraud, and any person or persons against whom such fraud has been committed shall have the right to recover damages by suit commenced in any Court of competent jurisdiction against the offending party or parties, and in case judgment shall be rendered in his favor, he shall recover in addition to the amount of damages awarded, also the costs of suit and such reasonable attorney fees as the Court may allow. It shall be a misdemeanor to expose, sell or offer for sale as wine, grape must or condensed grape must any substance in violation of Section 4 of this Act.

Section 7. Within three months from the date of the passage of this Act, the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners and State Analyst shall meet and declare for the information of the public what methods of production and treatment of wine may be specially injurious to the health of consumers and the reputation of pure wines and musts, including and in addition to those expressly forbidden by this Act, and also such other methods as may be permissible, but not inconsistent with any of the provisions hereof, and such declaration shall be published for thirty days in at least two daily newspapers of general circulation, and two weekly papers having a general circulation in wine-growing districts, and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State and the State Board of Health. Such declaration shall be final for the purposes of this Act; provided, however, that on complaint of any party, any of the provisions thereof may be referred to the State Board of Health for review, with respect to the admissibility or inadmissibility of any method or material not specially mentioned in this Act, with respect to influence upon the health of consumers, and the said State Board of Health may reverse or confirm the same, and if reversed, such action shall be final, and shall be likewise published by the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners in like manner as hereinbefore provided for; and such declaration may be amended or enlarged from time to time, subject to such review in like manner as first provided for, and it shall constitute the authority for determining legitimate methods and practices not specially determined by this Act; provided, that the duties and authorities of the State Analyst, as herein provided, be as follows: The said State Board of Viticultural Commissioners shall, at least ten days prior to the time and meeting at which the said Board will perform their duties as provided by this Act, give written notice to the State Analyst, whose duty it shall be to advise with said Board; and it shall be the duty of said Board, and they are hereby vested with the power—whether the State Analyst complies with the provisions hereby or not—to comply with the provisions hereof.

Section 8. This Act shall take effect and be in force within ninety days after its passage.

Several changes were made by the committee, and others discussed, to be added at a future meeting. Among the additions to be made will probably be a clause providing for some sort of a State stamp. At least such seemed to be the sentiment of most members of the committee, informally expressed after the meeting adjourned.

Central California Good Enough.

Those who have given thought to the subject, and compared the advantages offered in Central and Northern California to those found in the southern portion of the State, for those seeking homes, have long been convinced that all that was required to make this section of the State as popular to the incoming tide as that occupied by our friends farther to the south, was to make our resources and remarkable productiveness known at the East. Good work has recently been done in this direction by holding the citrus fair at Sacramento and in Chicago, and by sending out a large amount of printed matter. The following letter from the Postmaster at the place named shows the awakening caused by a single copy of a newspaper and its converting influence in favor of this section of the State from previous inclination to other locality:

MENTOR, Minn., February 2, 1887.

EDS. RECORD-UNION, *Sacramento, Cal.*: In response to my request for a sample copy of your paper, I received a copy of your citrus fair edition, for which accept thanks. The thanks would be more profuse if you could suggest a plan whereby we poor, isolated, congealed, pork and bean dyspeptics of this dry air frigid zone, so highly productive of health, frosted faces, and large profits to clothing dealers, might be able to exchange some of the above-named reality for some of California's delightful climate and productiveness.

For some time past some of my friends and myself have been intending to dispose of our property here and locate in Southern California. That place was our choice until reading your paper, when I will declare with my brother Dakotian (described in your paper), "your section is good enough for me." I have nearly worn out my copy of your paper, and desire you to send me four more copies; also, one to my brother, C. S. Attix, Meeker, Garfield county, Colorado. If there are any charges I will remit. Very respectfully yours, H. S. ATTIX, P. M.

P. S.—4 o'clock P. M.—Thermometer registers 45° below zero, with strong wind. Contemplate hanging it to the gable end of the house, to give it room to descend to full capacity of instrument. H. S. A.

A Philadelphia paper has just been christened *The Sock*. If the editor of it is not careful, he will find himself darned by the public.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION — FORTIETH DAY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 11, 1887.

The Senate met at 10 A. M., Senator Patterson in the Chair.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

On Agriculture—Recommending the passage of a substitute for S. B. 236; also, the bill creating a new Agricultural District of Calaveras and Amador, as amended; also, A. B. 14, as amended.

On Chinese and Chinese Immigration—Result of investigation of the Chinese evil, 2,000 copies ordered printed.

On Judiciary—Substitute for S. B. 245, relating to liens, passage recommended; also, recommending passage of substitute for S. B. 341, defining grand larceny; also, substitute for S. B. 333, protecting life and property against the careless use of dynamite and other explosives.

On Finance—Recommending the passage of S. B. 265, relating to salaries of officers of the State Board of Silk Culture, as amended.

On Claims—Recommending passage of substitute for S. B. 303, for the relief of the heirs of George Horton.

On Corporations—S. B. 235, relating to foreign insurance companies and the duties of Insurance Commissioner, without recommendation. Also, S. B. 141, relating to solicitors of fire insurance, without recommendation. Also, S. B. 143, relating to insurance corporations, recommending that it do not pass.

On Public Buildings—Recommending the passage of S. B. 284, appropriating $280,000 for the erection of an asylum for the chronic insane.

On Banks and Banking—Recommending passage of a substitute for S. B. 39.

SPECIAL ORDER.

S. B. 340, relating to payment of premiums by foreign insurance companies. Read second time. Murphy moved to make the bill the special order for Monday. Lost.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Briceland—Declaring Klamath river navigable.

By Dray—Establishing a Home of Industry and Refuge for State convicts.

By Haynes—Relating to the boundaries of Del Norte and Siskiyou.

By Dixon—Relating to gaming.

By McCarthy—To pay the claim of Richard O'Connor.

By Vrooman—To create a permanent Code Commission.

By Spellacy—To pay the claim of Max Gumpel for expert services in the trial of John S. Gray.

By Pinder—For the relief of James Twohey, for injury to property on Telegraph Hill, San Francisco.

By McCudden—Creating a new Agricultural District, composed of Napa and Solano.

ON THIRD READING.

S. C. A. 3, providing for legislative sessions of ninety days. Lost.

S. B. 106, fixing the salary of the Secretary to the State Board of Examiners. Passed.

READ SECOND TIME.

S. B. 164, providing for painting the State Capitol, the State Printing Office and Agricultural Pavilion.

S. B. 237, regulating the grammar schools of the State.

Recess till 1:30 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

On reassembling Moffitt moved that the constitutional provision be suspended, and A. B. 430, appropriating $25,000 for the contingent expenses of that body be consider a case of urgency, and placed upon its passage. Carried.

The bill was then read the second and third time and passed.

S. B. 231, relating to apportionment of school moneys, was read first time.

SUITS AGAINST THE STATE.

The next business in order was the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed S. B. 65, permitting suits to be brought against the State on claims of not exceeding ten years' standing.

Caminetti moved to make the matter the special order for Monday next, after the reading of the journal. Carried—ayes 18, noes 16.

ON SECOND READING.

S. B. 137, relating to election returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and the duties of County Clerks in relation therewith. Read second time.

S. B. 130, relating to canvassing election returns. Read second time.

S. B. 136, relating to the duties of County Auditors. Read second time.

S. B. 12, relating to the records of deeds, mortgages, births, deaths, etc. Read second time.

A. B. 55, relating to the labeling of manufactured goods.

Yell moved to strike out the enacting clause. Moffitt moved a call of the Senate. Lost.

Jones moved that the bill be passed on the file.

After a long discussion, the motion to postpone action was carried—ayes 18, noes 16.

S. B. 4, to establish a branch Normal School in Shasta county. Read second time.

Jones of Butte moved to amend by substituting "the northern part of the State" for "Shasta county," and spoke at length in support of the proposition, and was replied to by Briceland of Shasta.

Yell moved as a substitute for Jones' amendment to insert Mendocino instead of Shasta. Lost—ayes 11, noes 23.

The debate on Jones' motion was continued at considerable length, and finally the motion was carried. Further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

S. B. 107, to provide an additional Superior Judge for Tulare. Read second time.

S. B. 133, providing for the payment of witnesses' fees in felony cases. Enacting clause stricken out.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Forestry, Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, reported the following bills favorably:

To pay for individual improvements in Yosemite Valley. Also, for the relief of the Coulterville Turnpike Company. Also, to appropriate money for the preservation of the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove. Also, S. B. 319, to provide a water supply for the State hotel in Yosemite Valley. Also, substitute for S. B. 311, to add the Commission to manage the Big Tree Grove. Also, S. B. 310, providing for the deficiency in appropriation for the salary of Guardian of Yosemite for the thirty-seventh fiscal year.

The Committee on Fish and Game reported favorably A. B. 69, concerning the payment of expenses incurred in trying violators of the fish and game laws. Also, A. B. 70, amending the Penal Code relating to the preservation of fish and game, as amended.

The Committee on City, County and Town Governments reported favorably S. B. 229, amending the County Government Act.

NO SATURDAY SESSION.

Dray moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet again at 2:30 P. M. on Monday. Carried.

ASSEMBLY MESSAGES.

A large number of bills reported from the Assembly were taken up and referred to appropriate committees.

Assembly joint resolution, petitioning Congress against the proposed removal of the United States Surveyor-General's office to Washington, was taken up and adopted.

Assembly joint resolution, petitioning Congress for the improvement of the bar at the mouth of Eel river, Humboldt county, was also adopted.

MORE BILLS.

By Conklin—To provide for the support of the Home for Feeble-minded Children.

By Steele—To appropriate money to assist the San Francisco Girls' Union.

NO EVENING SESSION.

Caminetti called up his motion providing for evening sessions, to commence on Monday evening. The matter was debated at considerable length, and finally the motion was lost—ayes 13, noes 17.

Caminetti gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

THE DYNAMITE BILL.

Caminetti moved that S. B. 333, to protect life and prop rty against the careless or malicious use of dynamite or other high explosives, be taken up out of order and read the first time. So ordered.

On motion of Caminetti, the bill was ordered placed on the special file.

At 5:10 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Reinson of Monterey arose to a question of privilege. He said: Mr. Speaker: I rise to a question of privilege in regard to the publication by the San Francisco *Chronicle* of what purports to be a report of the debate in this House on the McGowan libel and slander bill. That journal has basely and maliciously misrepresented me. Every member on the floor of this House will agree with me that my argument was not against the respectable press of this State, but only against disreputable and blackmailing sheets. I did not then class the *Chronicle* as such, but it now seems that I made a great mistake in not doing so; for that journal by its action in misrepresenting me has admitted that it should have been classed in the category of disreputable and blackmailing sheets. The misrepresentations to which I refer, if published in some respectable journal might possibly injure me, but coming from the source it did, it falls harmless on its intended victim. The malicious and false statement is worthy of the journal from which it emanated. As I have stated in my argument against the bill referred to, I fear neither the pen of the libeler nor the tongue of the slanderer. I have the proud satisfaction of knowing that my constituents indorse the course pursued by me during the present session of the Legis ature, and I have the proud satisfaction of knowing that the honorable members of this House have supported, by an overwhelming majority, my opposition to the bill and have buried it in oblivion. I have already taken up too much time in referring to a journal that will stoop so low as to misrepresent a member of this House, and I do not know but I should have let it pass unheeded, as the whimpering and whining of a beaten cur.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order of the hour was A. B. 179, the Act creating the county of Glenn. Hart succeeded in getting the minority report of the committee, which is in favor of the proposition adopted by the House, and it was given a first reading. On motion of Mr. Hart, it was made a special order for Monday, at 2 P. M. Carried—ayes 38, noes 16.

Knox of Los Angeles presented a petition signed by 4,000 of his constituents, praying for the passage of a Sunday law.

Half a dozen of the committees were allowed mileage to go a-fishing. Among them, the Fish and Game, Chinese Immigration, Military Affairs, Public Printing, State Prison and Public Buildings. These visits take in the country from Los Angeles to Truckee.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Morris—Relating to appeals from Justices' Courts.

By Davis—Prescribing the powers, duties and rights of corporations or others furnishing water to cities, and to regulate water rates.

By Hyde—Appropriating $10,000 to the National Bi-Metallic Coinage Association, for the advancement of the State of California.

By Alexander—Relative to the issue of stock by corporations; identical with S. B. 294.

By Variel—Relative to the appointment of Code Commissioners.

By Rucker—To provide for the permanent improvement at the California Home for Feeble-minded Children.

By Brierly—Defining the powers, duty and salary of Lieutenant-Governor.

By Sims—Providing a home for ex-convicts, where they may find temporary shelter and employment after their terms of imprisonment have expired.

By Gould—To provide for the correction and establishment of a portion of the eastern boundary line of the State of California.

By Knox—Regulating the adoption of charters of cities of over 50,000 inhabitants.

By Callaghan—To provide for the prevention of conflagrations and the protection of property saved from fire in all cities whose population exceeds 100,000. [Identical with Senate bill 299.]

By Variel—To protect life and property against the careless and malicious use of dynamite and other high explosives. [Identical with Vrooman's bill.]

By Lewis—Relative to the incorporation of gas companies.

By Price—Relative to poll tax.

By Britt—Relative to fire insurance companies. [Identical with Senate bill 310.]

By McDonnell—Providing for the organization and government of municipal corporations.]

By Mathews of Tehama—Relative to the salaries of physicians at the Stockton Insane Asylum—providing that none shall exceed $2,500 per annum.

THE GENERAL FILE.

The following Assembly bills were given a first reading: No. 129, for the relief of San Francisco citizens for damages caused by excavation of Telegraph Hill; 217, to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances between employers and employes, and creating a State Board of Arbitration; 106, relative to the State militia; 12, for the organization of irrigation districts; 179, creating the county of Glenn.

SECOND READING.

A. B. 324, appropriating funds for improvement of State Capitol; A. B. 258, 262, 266, 256, 259 and 295, deficiency bills; A. B. 539, appropriating $10,000 for additional buildings at the Veterans' Home; A. B. 74, relative to administering estates of deceased persons; A. B. 29, relative to road-masters; A. B. 122, relating to insurance; A. B. 8, same subject; A. B. 19, amending County Government Act; A. B. 175, relating to school land warrants; A. B. 39, relating to roads and highways; A. B. 208, relative to municipal corporations; A. B. 50, relative to the crime of obtaining money under false pretenses; A. B. 157, amending County Government Act; A. B. 236, providing for payment of jurors in Justices' Court.

THIRD READING.

A. B. 74, relative to order of persons entitled to administer on the estates of deceased persons; A. B. 29, relative to appointment of Roadmaster; A. B. 122, regulating acts of insurance companies; A. B. 8, same subject; A. B. 9, authorizing certain corporations to act as executor, and in other capacities; A. B. 19, relating to insurance; A. B. 56, amending the County Government Act; A. B. 178, relative to attachments; A. B. 181 relating to the issuing of alias summons; A. B. 192, relating to county officials; A. B. 158, amending the Insolvent Act.

On motion of Variel all the bills on the file proposing changes in the County Government Act were referred to the Committee on County and Township Governments, with instructions to formulate one bill covering all the proposed amendments, and to recommend the passage of the same as a substitute for the whole.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

D. C. Kolp, journal clerk of the Assembly of the Iowa Legislature, was a visitor at the Assembly yesterday. He says the California body compares favorably with that of the "Hawkeyes."

The Committees on Irrigation of both Houses held a joint session last evening. Bowers' S. B. 3 was amended, and will be sent in as a substitute for S. B. 7, and its passage recommended. Vincent's bill was amended the same as Wright's A. B. 287, and passage recommended in both houses. S. B. 158, relative to the State Engineer's office, was amended so as not to take effect until June 30, 1887, and the bill as amended recommended.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Preaching at First Baptist Church by the pastor, A. J. Frost. Morning subject: "Sources of Doubt." In the evening Ben Hogan, the reformed pugilist, will tell the "Story of His Life." All young men especially invited. *

Christian Church, Eighth, between N and O—Robt. L. McHatton, pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11 and evening at 7:15. Cordial invitation to all. *

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, bet. J and K—Rev. H. C. Christian, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. C. B. Biddlick, D. D., Presiding Elder. Dr. Biddlick is an able preacher, and the public is cordially invited to hear him. All strangers in the city will find a hearty welcome.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Thos. Filben, at 10:45 and 7:15. Morning subject: "Things Seen and Unseen." Evening: "A Common Sneer." Young people's meeting at 6. All are welcome. *

Westminster Presbyterian Church, cor. Sixth and L—The pastor, Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., will preach to-morrow. Morning service, 10:15; evening, 7. Sabbath-school at 12:15. Strangers invited to attend. *

Unitarian Society, Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, between J and K—Preaching at 10:45 A. M., by Rev. C. P. Massey. Subject: "Christianity Regarded as a Permanent Force." All welcome. *

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Preaching at 11 and 7:15 by Rev. A. C. Herrick, pastor. Morning text: "Everyone in the Chambers of His Imagery." Evening: "No Man Cared for My Soul." Welcome to all. *

St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, between I and J.—Rev. Carroll M. Davis, rector. Holy Communion, 8 P. M.; service with sermon, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-School, Mission School, corner Sixteenth and N, 3:30 P. M. *

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P—Rev. George R. Bird, pastor. Service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school, 12:30 P. M. Young people's meeting, 6:30. *

Congregational Church, Sixth Street, between I and J—The pastor, Rev. W. C. Merrill, will preach to-morrow at 10:45. Subject: "God and Man; a Personal Providence, Individual Responsibility." Sunday-school, 12:15 P. M. Mission School, Twenty-third and K, 3:30. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, praise and devotional services in lecture-room at 6 P. M. Subject: "Invitation to Christ."

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L—The pastor, Rev. E. R. Dille, will preach morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Endowment of Power." Evening: "Religion, Morality and the State"—a sermon for the hour. All are welcome. *

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Armstrong, Judge.

FRIDAY, February 11th.

In the matter of Jacob Kearth, Insolvent—Continued.

Jack Hallinan vs. Henry McConn—Continued.

H. Weinrich vs. Thomas Johnston—Ordered that proceedings be stayed for twenty days; leave granted paintiffs to apply for further time, to the superior Court of Placer county for permission to prosecute this action.

Herman Fisher vs. Tahoe D. Fisher—Taken under advisement.

Matter of Henry Frozone vs. His Creditors—Petition dismissed by consent.

Department Two—Van Fleet, Judge.

FRIDAY, February 11th.

Matter of the application of the Hibernia Benevolent Association to be allowed to disincorporate—Decree dissolving corporation granted.

W. W. Brison vs. C. M. Brison—Continued.

W. H. Devine vs. M. Brennan—Continued.

A. M. Johnson vs. R. A. Miles—Demurrer sustained; ten days to answer.

W. Curtis vs. C. Burwell—Motion for new trial submitted; plaintiff allowed five days to file authorities.

Francis K. Cross vs. Conn. M. L. Ins. Co.—Demurrer argued and submitted.

James Woodich vs. Parker & Tabscott—Demurrer overruled; five days to answer.

Chas. Stone vs. Jennie Stone—Continued until to-morrow.

In re. John Aiston, insolvent—Amendment to statement allowed.

In re. Harriet Walker, insolvent—Continued.

People vs. Ah Jim, burglary—Defendant sentenced to one year in the State Prison at Folsom.

People vs. Charles Williams, grand larceny—Defendant sentenced to four years in the State Prison at Folsom.

People vs. John Norton, buying and receiving stolen property—Defendant ordered to appear to-morrow for arraignment.

Estate of B. McPherson, deceased—Order made settling final account.

Estate of Thomas Harrigan, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of Maria Stafford, deceased—J. W. Stafford appointed administrator. S. B. Smith, C. W. Fox and W. F. Huntoon, appraisers.

Estate and guardianship of John C. Davis, a minor—Order made for a sale of real estate.

Estate of Sarah Kay, deceased—Order made for sale of real estate.

Estate of Charles Zeitler, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of S. B. Cooley, deceased—Continued.

Guardianship of the Colton minors—Order made allowing new bonds to be filed.

Estate of Nelson Slater, deceased—Final account settled and estate ordered distributed.

Estate of Geo. C. Zeh, deceased—Ordered that Henry Fisher, executor, collect certain rents.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 11, 1887.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ophir	12	Occidental	2 50
Mexican	6¾	I. Washington	20c
G. & C.	4 80@4 90	W. G & C.	45c
Best	10	East Best & B.	1
Savage	6	Con. C. Va.	19¾
Bullion	2 35@2 45	Iowa	1
Chollar	7⅝	Eureka	67½@7
Potosi	8½	Atlantic	50c
H. & N.	5½	Navajo	80c
Point	3 50@3 75	Belle Isle	5c
Jacket	4 60@4 70	N. Belle Isle	3¾
Alpha	2 25	Nev. Queen	1 45
Confidence	7½	Mt. Cory	7½
Nevada	4 80	La Panta	1 85
Utah	65½	Mono	2 50
Exchequer	1 45@1 50	Con. Pacific	25c
Overman	1	Crocker	90c
Justice	1 25	Peerless	55c
Union	4 25@4 30	Locomotive	1
Alta	1 30	Central	55c
Julia	55c	N. Bonanza	20c

AN IGNORANT DOG.—Two persons were once disputing so loudly on the subject of religion that they awoke a big dog which had been sleeping on the hearth before them, and be forthwith barked most furiously. An old divine present, who had been quietly sipping his tea while the disputants were talking and wrangling so boisterously, gave the dog a kick and exclaimed: "Hold your tongue, you silly brute. You know no more about it than they do."—*Glasgow Herald.*

A piece of tallow wrapped in tissue paper and laid among furs or woolen will prevent the ravages of moths.

A Skin Without Blemish.

No organ is so perfect and so beautiful as the skin. Soft as satin, sensitive as a camera, tinted with the loveliest delicacy, it yet has the strength and elasticity sufficient for the protection of all the underlying frame, tissue, muscle, bone and nerve. Everywhere a network of sudorific ducts, veins and pores, it constantly renews itself, and not only with its ceaseless desquamation, but with its natural functional action, eliminates all waste, accumulation and disease. Hence, a skin without blemish means more than beauty; it means health.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a speedy, economical and infallible cure for every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly and pimply humors on my face to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and entirely cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. MRS. ISAAC PHELPS, Ravenna, O.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 Illustrations and 100 Testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds, and have never found permanent relief, until, by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES. I gave them a thorough trial, using six bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two boxes of CUTICURA and seven cakes of the CUTICURA SOAP, and the result was just what I had been told it would be—*a complete cure.*

BELLE WADE, Richmond, Va.

Reference: G. W. Latimer, Druggist, Richmond, Va.

Some five months ago I had the pleasure to inform you of my improvement in the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my case of severe Chronic Eczema Erythematosa, and to-day cheerfully confirm all I then said. I consider my cure perfect and complete, and attribute it entirely to your remedies, having used no others.

FERNAN ESECHARDO,
3306 Penna Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter of the top of the scalp. CUTICURA REMEDIES in six weeks cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was.

J. P. CHOICE, Whitesboro', Texas.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

HANDS soft as dove's down and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

[Filed February 5, 1887.]

December 2, 1886—C. W. Siddall to Sarah L. Wallace—West half of lot 2, G and H, Seventh and Eighth streets.

[Filed February 7, 1887.]

February 1, 1887—James H. and Emma Sullivan to the Sacramento Bank—South one-eighth of lot 4, L and M, Second and Third streets.

October 27, 1886—Richmond Davis to J. M. Neilson—Six inches of ground south of grantor's brick building on the north quarter