DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 2, 1887

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

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 AGENCIES.

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NEWS OF THE MORNING.

EASTERN.—The New York retail liquor dealers are boycotting the brewers.....The printers of Milwaukee are on a strike.....The New York Academy of Music has been sold.....O'Neil, the boodle Alderman, has been taken to Sing Sing....Three additional steel cruisers are to be built.....The Texas Pacific Railway held its annual election of Directors yesterday.....The National Council of the National Union League met at Washington.....Colonel Lamont, the President's Private Secretary, is investigating the New York Custom-house.....The laboratory of the Michigan University was burned last night.....There will be no extra session of Congress.....A desperate shooting affray occurred in the town of Caranada, Kans., in which three men were killed and three wounded.....Silver in New York, 101¼.

FOREIGN.—Bismarck has not asked for General Boulanger's dismissal.....The troops at Silistria have revolted.....The steamer Valparaiso was wrecked off Vigo, Spain.....It is reported that Russia has determined to attack Austria.....The Austrian general staff has been reorganized.....Silver in London, 46 7-16d.

PACIFIC COAST.—A child was accidentally shot near Alma.....Bishop Blanchett was buried at Vancouver, W. T., yesterday.....The search after the Napa murderer is still kept up.....An unknown man was run over by the Napa train and killed.....A family perished in the snow 50 miles from Fresno.....A bank has been established at Selma, Fresno county.....John Kirk fell from a horse at San Jose and broke his neck.....David Stukler attempted to murder his wife at Pendleton, Or.

A GOOD BILL KILLED.

While the law should lose none of its terrors for the evil-doer, and while society should have the protection from the vicious that certain and severe laws give, yet in the face of the fact that crime increases in California disproportionately to the population, and that we have practically no reformatory element in our prison system, it is surprising and humiliating that the chief virtue in the State Prison bill should have been stripped from it by the Senate. After amending the Act so as to limit the parole system to minors, that body finally, in pursuance of a narrow and short-sighted policy, struck it out altogether. This is the reverse of statesmanship. It was perhaps too much to hope that the Legislature at one bound would reach the best plane of action in penal reform. Communities must be trained to the acceptance of new policiesior treating crime and then Legislatures will respond to the enlarged intelligence. They have so many years proceeded upon the now exploded doctrine that the best use to make of a convict is to confine him as such, that any attempt to step up out of that rut into better paths must result in many defeats before any decided progress toward reform can be made. Yet it was not thought that the experience of Prison Directors the world over would be so rudely set aside by a legislative body that has had no especial opportunities to study practical penology. It was thought that something might be conceded to the judgment of the Penological Commission, and the cloud of witnesses that maintain the views it holds. After thirty years or more of trial our method has proved to be more provocative of crime, and more prolific of the criminal class than that of any State in the Union. Why, then, should we not have tried what Penologists of the age advise. Certainly it could not have made our condition worse—all the chances were for its betterment.

California, under the "statesmanship" now manifest at the Capitol; without graded prisons; herding tyros in crime and hardened offenders; judging of a convict's reform only by his observance of prison laws; affording prison officials no opportunity to test the felon's sincerity by actual contact with the world; sending convicts out at the expiration of their terms to become the victims of old companions, to be shunned by society and driven back to crime; without a parole system; without, indeed, any of the methods adopted in older and wiser States for lessening crime, must continue the manufacture of criminals and her application of merely punative punishments, until some Legislature of the future awakens to full realization of the great truth that prevention is better than cure.

The adopting of the parole system would have given us opportunity to demonstrate that our present method of reforming (?) is wholly at fault. As Prof. Francis Wayland has said:

> As all finite tribunals are fallible, and as cases may arise in which justice may be wisely tempered with mercy without imperiling the peace and safety of society, it may be well to provide for the release or parole of such prisoners so confined and *prima facie* incorrigible, as may have given evidence of genuine and radical reform. But such evidence should never consist merely of substantial or even literal compliance with prison regulations. Nothing can be more fallacious or more misleading than a belief that what is technically called in prison parlance, "good behavior," has any decisive, or controlling or considerable value in determining the question of character. This is especially true in the case of all penal institutions where an allowance of time is conceded for good conduct. Every warden in the country knows by long and uniform observation that the most hardened criminals are the very men who rarely transgress a prison rule.

The most skilled practical penologist and successful Warden in the country, E. Z. Brockway, says the best aid to discharged prisoners is that rendered by the prison authorities while holding the prisoner under legal control (on parole) by employment and supervision. Warden Peetrey, of Ohio, says the results of the parole system in his State are all the most sanguine could anticipate. F. H. Wines, a penologist of distinction, says: "The parole system has shown itself to be practicable at Elmira, N. Y. It implies the existence of a truly reformatory discipline in prison."

Dr. Channing, over forty years ago, declared that "society has hitherto employed its energy chiefly to punish crime, but it is infinitely more important to prevent it." And so through all the expressions of thinkers upon the subject, and of men experienced in prison management, the sentiment runs that a State but half does its duty that turns the key upon the offender.

It has remained for California by her Legislature to declare all experience and study in the matter to be of such doubtful value as not to warrant experiment. The decision of the Senate really amounts to this, "it is wisest to continue a system that has everywhere else been condemned." In the opinion of the Senate that ought to settle the matter—and unfortunately it does—until a more modest and gifted successor shall take the place of the present Legislature and express concurrence with the truth that it is better to reform than confirm the convict; that, in short, reformation is one of the chief objects of punishment.

A JUST PROTEST.

When a former Postmaster-General placed papers advertising lotteries on the black list, and pronounced them unworthy the privilege of United States mail carriage, he decided rightly and acted courageously. He was the object of much assault for his firmness, and appeals were had to the Courts to defeat him. The Senate of the United States has just done justice to his judgment, and conserved the public weal by passing an Act prohibiting the use of the mails to newspapers advertising lotteries. This is something in the nature of a rebuke to the Legislature of California, which has remained dumb in the face of the most flagrant and defiant violation of the laws of the State prohibiting lottery advertisemsnts and lottery-ticket selling. It might very easily have passed the Act defining such advertisements. It could have done so with not to exceed fifteen minutes of time devoted to it. Its failure to do so justifies the suspicion that potent forces operated to preserve it quiescent. They may have included the fear of the newspapers that fatten upon the vice, for the terrorism of the press is neither to be denied nor lightly treated. They may have embraced the activity of lottery-agents, or the specious plea that present laws are sufficient, or the less defensible excuse that the bill came too late, notwithstanding the fact that it was reported favorably weeks ago. The heavy percentages of the ticket-vendors may have moved them, in protection to self, to activity, to prevent legislative action upon Mr. Carr's bill, and promote that silly doctrine that as the people will gamble, it is as well to permit them to pour their coin into the pockets of foreign policy-shop proprietors, no matter how large the drain upon the material production of the State.

It is some consolation to find Congress moving in the matter, and the passage of the Senate bill, though close upon the end of the session, may result in a law being eventually placed upon the Federal statute books that will deprive many of our esteemed contemporaries of some very fat perquisites. They will be called upon, we think, before long to sacrifice Mr. Dauphin's advertisements or their mail-lists, and when it comes to that the newspaper manager will scarcely hesitate.

THE merchants of San Francisco have risen up and protested against the Cohen stamp-label bill now in the hands of Governor Bartlett. They have resolved that it is really an Act to crush manufacturing industries in California, reaching even to every mechanic and every sewing woman's industry. All the points heretofore made against the bill by the RECORD-UNION were gone over by the assemblage and given concurrence. The bill should not receive the approval of the Governor, nor do we believe it will. It is so sweeping and unreasonable, and attaches for its violation such severe penalties that, as one speaker before the Board of Trade remarked, there are not jails enough in the hold the prisoners that could be snatched up under this silly measure. The truth is the Legislature has thrown the bill as a sop to the radical boycotting and generally ultra anti-Chinese element, and does not wish or expect its approval. Without being egotistical, we venture to say no journal has stood out more firmly for Chinese-labor exclusion than the RECORD-UNION, and none have battled more persistently for removing American labor from competition with Chinese, because of the unnaturalness of the relation, the non-assimilative character of the Chinese and the absolute necessity forced upon the white laborer to descend to the level of the manner of living usual among Chinese laborers, in order to successfully compete with them. Out of a citizenship so degraded can come no good possibly. But, though the friend of the exclusion policy, we consider the Cohen bill to be ill-advised, menacing to manufacturing, dangerous to small fruit-growing, prohibitive of small manufacturing, and as unjust, odious and altogether worthy of the anathema we trust the Executive will pronounce upon it. Out of a Stamp Act arose the American Revolution—that Act was scarce more iniquitous than the one now under consideration and is as deserving of condemnation.

THE Supreme Court has decided that a marriage by contract must be made public and the parties to it must live together before the world as man and wife, in order to give validity to the agreement. It is difficult to understand how the Court could have held otherwise, for that is the reasonable and plain conclusion any just mind must reach. When the notorious Hill-Sharon case was first so prominent before the public, this journal, in common with many others, expressed the opinion that the admitted fact, that the alleged "contract" was not published to the world by some act of publicity, as record, or reading and exhibition in the presence of several witnesses of both parties, was the strongest point of the defense, and which, for some strange reason, it did not push vigorously. We then expressed the belief that if they would make that point, and rest upon it, they would be safe in the appellate Court, because to admit that there can be secret marriage by contract, carries with it the doctrine of secret divorce without intervention of a Court. Thus simple destruction by agreement, of the written contract in case that was the basis of the claim, would annul the marriage. That would amount, therefore, to possible licensed prostitution. For these reasons it was urged upon the last Legislature that it should clear the question by an Act requiring a public record to be made of marriage by contract.

THE sickly sentimentality that was made manifest in behalf of Mrs. Druse did not save her neck from the gallows. She was gibbetted, and properly, for a most brutal murder, followed by a beastly and horrible disposal of the body of her victim. It was urged that she should not be hanged, because to execute a woman is repugnant to the chivalric sense of men. But, for all that, she was hanged; and why should she not have suffered? If a woman commits a crime—and especially such a crime—why should she be exempt from the penalties? To absolve her from expiation of the offense, such as is required of men, would be to give her license to do murder. Yet a very large and altogether respectable and influential class of people labored long and diligently to rescue her from merited punishment, so perverted are the views they entertain of the duty of society to its members.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION—FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 1st.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock A. M., the President in the chair.

A number of Assembly messages were read, and on motion of Dray the bill relating to the funded indebtedness of Sacramento city was substituted on the file for the Senate bill of the same character.

The Assembly bill providing for a monument to the late James W. Marshall, was placed on the special file.

A. B. 106, relating to the State militia, was substituted on the file for S. B 16.

A. B. 39, relating to roads and highways, was substituted on the file for S. B. 365.

A message was received from the Governor announcing the following appointments of Trustees for the Home for Feeble-minded Children: Mrs. Kate B. Lathrop, of San Francisco; Abraham Block, of Santa Clara, and Mrs. Julia M. Judah, of San Mateo. The nominees were confirmed.

A communication was received from the Speaker of the Nevada Assembly, announcing the adoption of a resolution by that body thanking the California Legislative Committee for its report on the sawdust nuisance in the Truckee river. Read and spread on the minutes.

The bill providing for salary of Secretary of the Board of Silk Culture was taken up, engrossed and placed on the special file.

S. B. 350, relating to the taking of salaries, was read the first time. The bill providing for the removal of the mineral cabinet from the State Library to the Crocker Art Gallery was read the first time. S. B. 49, requiring manufacturers to stamp on their products the designation of the class of labor employed in such manufacture was read first time. S. B. 311, relating to the management of the Yosemite valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove. Passed. S. B. 56, authorizing executors and administrators to make mortgages and leases of the real estate of decedents. Passed. Also, S. B. 145, relating to powers and duties of State Prison Directors. Passed.

Afternoon Session.

Clunie offered a resolution appropriating $1,620 for expenses incurred by W. H. Williams in contesting the seat held by P. J. Crimmins. Referred.

Patterson moved that S. B. 51 (the debris dam bill) be made the special order for to-morrow at 10 A. M., after being amended so as to provide for the restraint of matter carried in suspension.

The motion was vigorously opposed by Chandler and Dray.

Clunie moved to amend so that if the bill be recommitted for amendment the amendment be not limited to one special interest, namely, hydraulic miners, but that other amendments might be considered, inasmuch as the opponents of the bill were shut off by the previous question when the bill was last up for consideration. He then offered certain amendments which he desired to have committed with instructions to insert.

The roll was called on Clunie's amendment to Patterson's motion. Lost—ayes 15, noes 23.

Patterson's motion was then carried.

S. B. 157, relating to the San Francisco harbor and State Harbor Commissioners, was passed.

Goucher offered a resolution to suspend the constitutional provisions and place upon its passage the bill providing an additional Superior Judge for Fresno county. It being in the shape of a substitute, was read the second time and ordered engrossed.

Sullivan offered a resolution allowing all clerks of standing committees their regular per diem from the 3d to the 12th of January.

Steele moved to indefinitely postpone. Carried—ayes 17, noes 15.

Spellacy offered a resolution to have all deficiency bills placed on the special file. So ordered.

S. B. 342, authorizing incorporated cities to incur certain indebtedness (specially intended for the San Francisco City Hall). Passed.

S. B. 442, providing for a special election April 12, 1887, at which shall be submitted proposed amendments to the Constitution. Passed.

These bills were read the second time: S. B. 271, to encourage and promote a law for a general vaccination; A. B. 117, appropriating $60,000 for the State Mining Bureau; S. B. 437, to prevent the importation of persons afflicted with leprosy or other contagious diseases; A. B.'s 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115, to pay the claims of W. T. Brown, R. F. Del Valle, B. F. Langford, Benj. Knight and E. T. Wilkins.

S. B. 234, relating to the correction of the eastern boundry of the State, was taken up.

Langford moved to amend by placing the work in the hands of the Surveyor General, instead of the State Engineer. Lost.

The bill was then passed to engrossment.

At 5:30 the Senate took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

Evening Session.

On reassembling, the Senate read the following bills the first time:

S. B. 132, relating to the issuance of subpenas; also, S. B. 339, to create a municipal court of Marshall; also, S. B. 40, relating to writs of habeas corpus; also, S. B. 245, relating to liens; also, A. B. 37, relating to exchanges by Superior Judges; also, A. B. 118, relating to sales of property for delinquent taxes; also, S. B. 21, relating to elections; also S. B. 16, relating to State militia; also, S. B. 27, relating to public schools; also, S. B. 152, relating to purchases of State lands; also, A. B. 120, to incorporate the town of Chico; also S. B. 86, to pay the claim of D. Jordan for work on Folsom Prison; also S. B. 114, relating to registration of births, deaths and marriages; also, S. B. 110, relating to disposal of dead bodies; also, S. B. 111, relating to interment or cremation of human bodies; also, S. B. 112, relating to Boards of Health; also, S. B. 74, to pay the claim of Jessie A. Garland; also, S. B. 76, to pay the claim of J. F. Gaythone; also, S. B. 77, to pay the claim of Edwin J. Smith; also, S. B. 147, to prevent the spreading of fruit, fruit-tree, and vine insect pests, and to provide for their extirpation; also, S. B. 75, to authorize payment of the claim of Thomas Cuttle; also, S. B. 45, for the relief of William Pyburn, or assignees; also, A. B. 79, to pay the claim of William Gutenberger; also, S. B. 35, to regulate the employment of gripmen, conductors and drivers on street railways.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

S. B. 292, relating to damages in cases of libel or slander. Refused third reading.

S. B. 273, to prohibit the sending of messenger boys to houses of ill-repute. Passed.

S. B. 69, providing for a police pension and relief fund. [Applies to San Francisco.] Passed.

The following bills were read the second time: S. B. 13, to provide for the funding of certain indebtedness of counties; A. B. 148, to provide for the redemption of the funded indebtedness of the city of Sacramento; A. B. 179, to create the county of Orient, etc.; S. B. 100, to provide for the purchase or renting of armories for the National Guard; S. B. 330, relating to loss and damage sustained by the Coulterville Turnpike Company, etc. [authorizes the company to sue the State]; S. B. 214, relating to the number and designation of the civil executive officers of the State; S. B. 50, to pay the claim of N. P. Peyine for furnishing statuary and granite for the Napa Insane Asylum; S. B. 204, relating to duties of Court reporters in counties of the eighth and ninth classes. S. B. 236, relating to agricultural districts (making Santa Cruz county a separate district.) S. B. 79, to pay the claims of certain owners of property on Telegraph Hill, San Francisco. S. B. 19, relating to the duties of Street Commissioners and street work in incorporated cities. S. B. 127, relating to the formation of corporations. [Read second time and made the third special order for Wednesday.] S. B. 223, relating to and concerning contempt of Court and the punishment thereof; and also, S. B. 217, relating to county training schools, to provide for their organization, and for maintaining the same.

The following bills were read the first time:

S. B. 64, relating to life and casualty insurance on the assessment plan. S. B. 439, providing how judgments granting perpetual injunctions may be stayed pending an appeal. S. B. 253, relating to the printing of the laws. S. B. 238, relating to examination of applicants for teachers' certificates. S. B. 54, relating to the salaries of officers connected with the Supreme Court. S. B. 347, to pay the claim of J. W. Rock for construction of a steam launch for the Fish Commission. S. B. 228, relating to polluting the fish streams of this State, prohibiting the use of explosives in trout streams, etc. S. B. 171, also S. B. 172, relating to sureties on official bonds.

It was near midnight when the Senate proceeded to read a number of Assembly bills for the first time, after which the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House met at 10 A. M., Speaker Jordan in the chair.

The special order for the hour, A. B. 213, authorizing Boards of Supervisors to levy a yearly tax for the maintenance of public parks having an area of over ten acres.

Lawrence moved to make it a special order for Friday at 2 P. M. Lost—ayes 34, noes 36.

Brierly said he would think the vote just taken would indicate to Mr. Lawrence the temper of the House. He said he hoped Mr. Lawrence would not indulge in any boy's play, that he might restrain himself, refrain from following his natural bent of mind and try at least to be a semblance of a legislator. If the young gentleman who was sent here to represent a small corner of the wicked city that sits by the Golden Gate had not the power to grasp the situation, he would extend to him the advice given by David to some of his people who had had hard luck in an adjoining kingdom, "Tarry ye in Jeriho until thy beard be grown."

The bill was read a second time, all amendments voted down, the Senate bill substituted, ordered engrossed and to a third reading.

Mathews of Tehama introduced the following, which was made a special order for 3 P. M.:

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the twenty-seventh session adjourn sine die on Saturday, March 5, 1887, at 12 M.

A. B. 129, the Telegraph Hill or the Bill English relief bill, was next taken up from the special-order file.

A DEMOCRAT'S OPINION.

Renison took the floor and moved to strike out the enacting clause, and said: This is a bill for the relief of certain persons residing on Telegraph Hill, in the city and county of San Francisco. It is claimed by the friends of this measure that those persons were damaged by the State, and are entitled to a recompense for said alleged damages. It is now more than a week since this house ordered that all testimony taken before the Committee on Claims, to which this bill was referred, should be printed and a copy furnished each member. That order has not been obeyed, and, as the case now stands, there is no evidence or testimony before this House to support the claims of those persons. The facts of the case are simply these: The State Board of Harbor Commissioners entered into an agreement with certain contractors whereby said contractors agreed to construct section five of the sea-wall, and turn the same over to the State free from all liens and incumbrances. The contractors obtained the rock and material used in the construction of said section of the sea-wall from Telegraph Hill, and as Mr. English (one of the contractors) testified before Commissioner Enos, they were aware of the fact that

THEY WERE RESPONSIBLE

For all damages which might be sustained by persons living on Telegraph Hill, and in computing on the actual cost of the construction of section 5 of the sea-wall, had included therein the cost of said material and all damages which might be sustained by its removal. Whether Mr. English and his associates have paid for said material and the damage sustained by those persons or not, I do not know. But this I do know, that the State has paid Mr. English. It is claimed that because the State got the benefit of this rock in the construction of the sea-wall, that the State should pay for it. My answer is, that the State has paid for it. It has paid Mr. English and his associates. It is claimed that the State should pay the persons damaged. To this I answer, that if they had presented their claims before a final settlement was had with the contractors, their claims would have been respected and the amount deducted from the contract price. But now that the contractors have received the money, they, and they alone, should pay those claims. The State is not in the business of paying the debts of private individuals, and I presume will not now pay the debts of Mr. English and his associates. The State Board of Harbor Commissioners kept back for the statutory length of time 25 per cent. of the contract price for the purpose of paying all legal claims which might become a lien upon its property. But not one of these persons presented their claim, and the Board naturally presumed that there were no claims in existence. It must be very plain to every member on the floor of this House that if those claimants have been damaged, Mr. English and his associates are responsible and not the State, and if we pass this bill we will be simply voting away $90,000 of the people's money to pay the debts of private individuals. The plea is made here that those claimants are all poor people and cannot afford to sue Mr. English and his associates. There is no member on the floor of this House who sympathizes more with the poor than I. I know what it is to be poor myself, but we must not let our sympathy run away with our better judgment. We are here to represent the people and to work for their best interest, and we must not waste their money. If we are disposed to be generous, let it be with our own coin and not with the people's money.

After some debate the motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost—ayes 31, noes 37.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Knox then made a speech in opposition to the bill, which he characterized as being in the line of dishonest legislation. He did not regard Bill English as one of the wards of the state, even if the Democracy did regard him in the light of little if any less than than the Messiah.

Brusie replied to the insinuations made by Knox, that it was a dishonest measure, in the strongest language. The member from Los Angeles had on several occasions referred to cinch bills, thieving measures, dishonest legislation, corrupt methods, etc., and he for one had become tired of hearing these Puritanical lectures from the member who posed upon the pedestal of purity, morality and honesty; who, from his own statement, was too angelic to associate with the "common herd." His wings were sprouting, and he should soar to that angelic choir which is supposed to be as remote from a California Legislature as heaven is from hades. If he was so pure, so honest, so unsullied, such a specimen of immaculate chastity, he should immediately resign his position as a member of this Legislature, remove himself from this dishonest company, withdraw from this body of thieves and State-treasury robbers, and hie himself to his home, where he will be received in the open arms of his one-lunged constituency, who will crown his statesman-like brow with a chaplet of laurel.

THE AMADOR MOSQUITO.

Knox replied at length to the remarks of Brusie. He referred to him as "that Amador mosquito," "the juvenile man," "the legislative infant," etc. He handled Brusie without gloves, and denied that he had impugned the motives of any legislator on the floor of the House. He took occasion again to denounce the "Bill English Take."

After a general discussion, the roll was called and the bill refused passage by the following vote:

Ayes—Barry, Brierly, Britt, W. A. Brown, J. B. Brown, Brusie, Burnett, Butler, Callaghan, Campbell, Carroll, Cohen, Colbert, Cooley, Curry of San Francisco, Ewing, Gould, Hart, Henry of Butte, Hyde, LaBlanc, Lawrence, Lewis, Martin, Mathews of Tehama, McDonald, Mitchell, Price, Seary, Sims, Toner, Windrow, Young of San Diego—38.

Noes—Adams, Atherton, Bailey, Barton, Bost, Carr, Coombs, Cope, Currey of Solano, Davis, Ellsworth, Gruwell, Handy, Heath, Henry of San Joaquin, Hotchkiss, Knox, Mahler, Matthews of San Benito, McClenahan, McGowan, Morgan, Morris, Ohleyer, Regan, Rucker, Renison, Shanahan, Sherburne, Smyth, Spurgeon, Sykes, Taylor, Variel, Venable, Vincent, Weber, Wilcox, Williams, Mr. Speaker—40.

Regan gave notice that on to-morrow he would move a reconsideration.

MOTION TO ADJOURN SINE DIE.

The resolution introduced by Mathews of Tehama relative to the adjournment of both Houses *sine die*, was, on motion of Brierly, made a special order for Saturday, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Taylor of Sacramento introduced a bill requiring the State Board of Equalization to levy a tax for the thirty-ninth and fortieth fiscal years, to raise the following amounts: Thirty-ninth fiscal year—For the general fund, $2,550,000; school fund, $250,000. Fortieth fiscal year—General fund, $2,312,000; school fund, $1,800,000; interest and sinking fund, $230,000.

Lawrence moved the consideration of the vote whereby A. B. No. 1, relative to pilots, was read a third time and passed on Monday. Lost—ayes 18, noes 37.

THE BRANCH NORMAL SCHOOL AGAIN.

Henry of Butte moved to reconsider the vote whereby S. B. No. 4, relative to the establishment of a branch Normal school in Northern California, was refused a first reading on Monday. The motion carried, and the bill was taken up and read a first time.

A. B. No. 2, relative to municipal corporations, was amended and ordered engrossed.

S. B. establishing an Industrial Home of Mechanical Trades for the adult blind of the State of California, creating a Board of Directors for the government thereof, and appropriating the sum of $65,000 for the support of said Home Knox, Wright, Jordan and Sims were opposed to all amendments. Brierly, Cooley and Hyde were in favor of amendments looking to a reduction of salaries. The salary of the physician was reduced from $1,200 per annum to $600. The salary of the Secretary was also reduced. A large number of unimportant amendments were adopted.

Pending the consideration of the bill, Speaker Jordan took the floor and spoke upon the measure as follows:

REMARKS OF SPEAKER JORDAN.

Mr. Chairman: Before this motion is taken I desire to be heard upon this bill and the amendments now pending. I think I have not thus far imposed myself upon you more than twice. I do it now because I feel impelled to do it, being fully convinced from what has been said to me by some of those in the other branch of the Legislature, that if this bill is amended that there are elements at work there which will tend to defeat the bill, and of this I speak advisedly, notwithstanding the fact that in so speaking I am obliged to somewhat refute the statements made by one of my colleagues upon this floor. Feeling, then, sincerely the necessity of defeating all amendments to this bill in order that it may become a law, and feeling that unless it does become a law a great wrong shall be done, I desire your attention. Two years ago this hall was visited by something more than twenty men, who came here leaning upon their staffs, with sightless eyes; they came pleading that this State might enact a law that would take them out of the streets, out of the pelting storms, out of the blazing sun, and give them some opportunity in an honest manner, free from the stigma of "beggar," to earn a living. The bill, as then drafted, provided that the State, out of its treasury, should set aside $80,000 for the support of the adult blind. That bill, with but one dissenting vote, passed this House. In the other branch of the Legislature it was cut down to $40,000, and the institution was placed upon an experimental basis. The people who had charge of the bill were told to try this experiment for two years, and if at the end of that time they should find that a good work is being done, to come again and we would then place the institution upon a permanent basis. They have come again; they say that they want that home; they say that the experiment has proved to be a success; they admit that it is true, as has been stated privately in these lobbies, that they have not been able to earn a living. We were told two years ago that if this law were enacted, the blind men would be enabled to earn a living, and would return all the money to the State. They tell us now that this is not true, and the record of this experiment has so proved. They admit that they have earned but half a living; that they have returned to the Treasury of this state only about 50 per cent of the money taken out for their support, and they say now in all probability this is nearly, if not quite, all they will be able to do in the future, and I submit to you, my associates, that when many men in this community, in this commonwealth, are unable with two eyes to earn a living, if it is not well done when these men without any eyes can earn half a living, I submit to you that if they can be put in that home, and by the fostering care of our State Government, be enabled in an honest manner, free from that terrible brand of "beggar," to earn half a living, that it is the duty of this great commonwealth to give them that opportunity. Sir, I can never visit that institution as I have in the past—(Interrupted by Brierly).

Mr. Brierly—I dislike to interrupt the gentleman, but the question now before the House is not the support of the blind man but the salary of the physician and the Secretary, who are not blind.

The Chair—The gentleman is arguing against the amendment, as he claims that any amendment would be fatal to the bill. It seems to me the line of argument is entirely correct.

Mr. Jordan continued—Mr. Chairman, I speak as I do because I am aware, as I have stated, that the very life of this bill depends upon the defeat of this amendment and all other amendments that shall be offered here. Sir, I can never visit that institution, as I have many times in the past, and see those forty or more blind men gather about me, but that I feel impelled to do anything for them that I may be able, to alleviate their sufferings. I was there two weeks ago, and the blind men asked me to come into their assembly-room, and there, with tears in their eyes, leaning upon their staffs, they inquired about this bill. They said, "Mr. Jordan, for God's sake, don't let that bill be defeated; don't turn us out into the street again to beg; we want to stay here; we want to learn these trades; we want to be enabled to go out into the world among mankind and earn for ourselves an honest living. Don't let the State take out from under us its fostering and careful hands." And, gentlemen, I pledged those men that if there was anything I could do at this session of the Legislature to save to them the charitable munificence of this State, I would surely do it. I am now fulfilling that obligation. I saw those men weep; their tears went into the depths of my soul; and to day I plead with you that you do nothing in your legislation that shall tend to endanger their support. There is no human being save the one who has felt it, that can understand the terrible woes of blindness; there is no heart, save that that has felt it, that can thoroughly appreciate the terrors of being able to hear from day to day the voices of loved ones and of strangers, of children and of wives, and yet never be able to see their faces, and am reminded I speak with feelings borne from day to day through the pains of my own body that the day, as my physician has said to me, may not be far away when a cloud shall come over my own eyes which shall turn me into that same perpetual darkness; and I beg of you, I implore you, that if the time shall ever come when I shall be debarred from again seeing my children, from again beholding the face of my wife; from again looking upon the kindly countenances of friends, yet always hearing somewhere about me in the darkness the sound of their voices—let there be some place in this State, sustained by the treasury of the commonwealth, where I may go and touch these hands to see; touch these hands to earn that livelihood which, without my sight to-day, I could not earn. Gentlemen of this House, I plead with you as one would plead with a brother, to not only defeat this amendment, but to defeat all the amendments that shall be made to this bill, and say to those poor men to-morrow morning, "the Assembly of California has said that you shall have your home; that you shall never be turned out upon the streets to beg in the pitiless rain; that you shall not be compelled to sell pencils, and to be kicked and cuffed about from gutter to walk because you are blind."

The applause after Mr. Jordan concluded was very demonstrative and continued for some moments.

Evening Session.

The Assembly met at 7:30 P. M., and proceeded to the consideration of A. B. 278, making an appropriation to pay certain claims relating to officers of the Supreme Court. Ordered engrossed.

S. B. 42, to enlarge the powers of the State Board of Forestry, and to provide for the expense of said Board. Passed.

A. B. 498, relating to water companies. Withdrawn, by consent.

S. B. 354, providing for deficiency for the Fish Commission. Read second time.

S. B. 387, to provide for permanent improvements at the Home for Feeble-minded Children. Passed.

S. B. 291, to prevent fraud and imposition in the manufacture, stamping and labeling of produce and manufactured goods. Passed unanimously.

S. B. 48, to provide for certain improvements at the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum. Passed.

S. B. 270, to create a permanent fund for the manufacture of jute at the State Prison. Read second time; as also S. B. 408, to provide for payment of the rent for the Hastings College of Law.

At 9 P. M. the Assembly adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The committees of both houses have reported favorably upon the bill establishing a State Board of Charities, and it should be promptly passed into law. It would save to the State not less than $200,000 within the next two years; correct many present abuses upon the State's good intentions to befriend and care for helpless little ones; guard against improper diversion of the State's charities, and aid in so caring for and providing actual homes for an army of indigent children and castaways, as to secure their nurture and training into useful citizens of the State. Cannot the Legislature rise to crying demands of the case and pass the bill?

The Committee on Elections in the Senate has its report ready in the contested election case of Ryland vs. Conklin, and will recommend that Conklin be unseated and Ryland be given his place. There will be a majority and minority report, four favoring Ryland and three Conklin. The report will probably be submitted to day. In the attempt to unseat Senator Conklin, partisan Democrats are driven to strange straits for justifying reasons. For instance, they propose to deduct as illegal one vote from Conklin's majority, because cast by a fully pardoned convict. That an absolute pardon restores the person to every civil right lost (the right to vote included) has been recognized for a thousand years. It has never been held otherwise. It is the custom of Governors to pardon deserving convicts at the close of the term served, for the express purpose of restoration to citizenship. Such has been the custom in this State. It has been the further custom in this State for more than 30 years to permit pardoned prisoners to vote. It is to be said to the credit of several Democratic members that they refuse to be controlled by such partisan logic.

THE LAKE TAHOE TUNNEL.—The Carson *Tribune* has the following concerning the scheme to run a tunnel at the most eligible point southwest of Carson City through to tap Lake Tahoe. The distance is four miles, or about the same lenth as the Sutro tunnel, and the outlet will be about 1,500 feet higher than Carson City. The tunnel will be nine feet in hight and width, with a canal six feet in depth. This will float lumber, wood or anything in that line required, and excursion and freight boats can be run through it by means of an endless cable, the outcoming cars carrying the empty ones in. Heavy streams of water are very liable to be tapped by this tunnel before reaching the lake itself. Anyhow sufficient water can be tapped to furnish a valuable river for mechanical, milling and other purposes. The plan is perfectly feasible, whether it is carried out or not, and it can furnish water enough to irrigate at least 150,000 acres of land now worthless. The company asking for the franchise consists of Charles Forman, C. Derby, H. M. Yerington, D. L. Bliss, Seth Cook and John Campbell, styled the Nevada and Lake Tahoe Water and Manufacturing Company.

"MAN'S work's from sun to sun;
Woman's work is never done."

Work is a necessity to all; but, upon how many, women especially, does it fall with the burden of the "last straw," and this because their peculiarly delicate constitutions are so liable to functional derangement. We cannot lessen your toil, ladies, but we can make it easier for you, by making you stronger and better able to do it. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will relieve you of nervous and other weaknesses, and all the many ills peculiar to your sex.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Frauen-verein of the German Lutheran Church will hold their regular meeting THIS AFTERNON at 3 o'clock, at their Church, corner Twelfth and K streets.
MRS. MARTHA KOLLIKER, Pres.
MRS. FRIEDERIKE CORSNER, Sec'y. mr2-1t

Stated Meeting of Union Lodge, No. 88, F. and A. M., will be held THIS EVENING, March 2d, at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
CORNELIUS KELLOGG, W. M.
JOHN MCARTHUR, Secretary. mr2-1t

Sacramento Division, No. 7, U. R., K. of P., will hold their regular meeting at their Armory, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 2, 1887, at 7:30 o'clock.
GEO. B. KAUFSTEIN, Captain.
W. B. OLDFIELD, Recorder. mr2-1t

Englishmen, Attention!—Benbow Lodge, Sons of St. George, will be instituted THIS EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, at Young Men's Institute Hall, Seventh street, bet. K and L. All Englishmen desirous of joining can do so upon application. mr2-1t

A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED TO WORK upon a job press desires employment for a time by addressing E. C., at this office, to-day, stating where he can be found. mr2-1t

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to work on a Ranch, or in a Livery stable; would work in a Country Hotel. Address "E. D.," this office. mr2-1t

LOST—SCARF PIN—GOLD LEAF, SET WITH small diamond, on J street, third or fourth, to K, to Tenth. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office. mr2-1t

WALNUT BEDROOM SET, MARBLE-TOP (nearly new), just received and for sale cheap; also, 3 Carpets, 1 "Garland" range (complete); lot New Carpets, at very low prices. Call and see them: Fine Trussels, at 75 cents, sewed and laid, at CHAS. M. CAMPBELL'S 409 K street. We Buy, Sell or Exchange. Repairing and Upholstering. 1m

AUCTION SALE

BELL & CO.....AUCTIONEERS,
—WILL SELL—
TO-DAY,
Wednesday.....March 2,
At 10 o'clock, without limit,
AT SALESROOM.....No. 927 K STREET,
Three Parlor Sets, one Fine Plush Parlor Set, one very fine Ash Bedroom Set, Spring and Top Mattresses, six new Spring Beds, one Bed Lounge, two Single Lounges (new), one Wardrobe, Bureaus, three Brussels Carpets; one Square Piano, Cover and Stool (in fine order), and must be sold; Chairs, Tables, etc. mr2-1t

—FIFTH—
ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL
—OF THE—
ROBERT EMMET CLUB
—WILL BE HELD AT—
Turner Hall, Friday Eve'ng, March 4th

NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC READINGS, Recitations and Songs, by Sacramento Ladies and Gentlemen.
☞ Watson, Fisch and Jones' Band will furnish Music for Dancing.
The Exercises will commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets (admitting gentleman and ladies), 50c. [B. C.] mr2-3t

H. P. OSBORN'S
Wood and Coal Yard, No. 806 I street.

WELLINGTON, SEATTLE, SCOTCH, SPLINT and Lone Coals. Also, Coke, Pine and Oak Charcoal, Pitch Pine, and Pine Kindling; 4-foot Second-growth Oak and Stove Wood delivered promptly. TELEPHONE, No. 69.
4ptf W. E. OSBORN, Proprietor

STATE HOUSE,
Corner K and Tenth Streets, Sacramento,
B. B. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

MEALS, 25 CENTS; BOARD AND LODGING, $5 to $10 per week. The best hotel for