RETAKE OF PRECEDING PAGE

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION.

SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, January 8, 1891.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., President pro tem. Fraser in the chair. The roll was called, and a quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. A. Bruner. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

ASSEMBLY MESSAGES.

A message was received from the Assembly announcing the passage by that body of a concurrent resolution relating to the meeting of the Legislature in joint convention to inaugurate the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect.

The report was concurred in.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Dray, on behalf of the special Committee on Inauguration, asked leave of absence for that committee.

The request was granted.

Senator Banks was granted leave of absence until Monday.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. McGowan—Directing Controller to deliver to Sergeant-at-Arms all warrants for per diem of members and attaches of the Senate. Adopted.

TEMPORARY RULES.

Mr. Heacock, from the special Committee on Rules, reported temporary rules for the government of the Senate. The rules are the same as those of the 28th session, with the exception of rules 1 and 16, which were amended. The former fixes the hour of meeting each day at 10 o'clock A. M., recess to be from 12 M. to 1:30 P. M., except that on Mondays the afternoon session shall begin at 2 P. M.

Rule 15 was amended so as to provide that not more than three persons shall be allowed mileage, etc., on visiting committees, unless by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

An addition was made to Rule 8 governing the action of the Senate on bills.

After a few minor amendments the report was adopted.

MILEAGE OF SENATORS.

Mr. Crandall, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses and Mileage, reported the amounts for mileage to which the various members of the Senate are entitled.

The report was adopted.

The same committee also submitted a report upon the mileage and per diem of the temporary officers of the Senate.

The attaches of the last session were allowed the usual per diem for six days each.

The report was adopted.

CODES FOR MEMBERS.

Mr. Sprague offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to provide each member of the Senate with the latest edition of the Codes and a copy of the State Constitution, at a price not to exceed $11. Adopted.

Mr. Crandall gave notice that he would on Monday next move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed, in order that those who do not wish the Codes need not be obliged to receive them.

The Senate then went into Joint Convention, and on reassembling adjourned till Monday, the 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Speaker in the chair. Roll called; quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain. Reading of the journal dispensed with, and journal approved.

The Speaker stated that it was the request of the local Inaugural Committee that when the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect appeared at the bar of the House, the Senators and Assemblymen, at the fall of the Speaker's gavel, should rise to receive them.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Speaker—The Chair desires to announce the Committee on Judiciary. The only criterion had in the selection of the committee was, if possible, to include all the lawyers in the House. If any have been inadvertently omitted they will please signify it, and provision can be made for them by increasing the number of the committee. The committee will be as follows: Bruner, Bert, Clark, Barnett of San Francisco, Brusie, Maddock, Wentworth, Biedsoe, Freeman, Robertson, Lowe, Dibble, Lynch, Gould and Shanahan.

REPORT.

By Mr. Carter—From the committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the per diem and mileage of the temporary officers, submitting a supplemental report, and accompanying resolution, allowing to the Clerk to the Sergeant-at-Arms, Assistant Clerk and Minute Clerks $6 each, and two Rear Porters $16 each. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Stintevant—Act to amend Section 1305 and others of the Civil Code, relative to estates of deceased persons. Judiciary.

Act to amend an Act to protect and promote horticultural interests. Viticulture and Horticulture.

Act appropriating $184,900 for additional buildings for Mendocino Insane Asylum. Public Buildings and Grounds.

Act to amend Sections 1187 and 1188 and repeal Sections 1186 and 1191 of the Civil Code, relating to the recording and acknowledgment of transfers. Judiciary.

By Mr. Dow—Act appropriating $175,000 for additional buildings for the Agnew Insane Asylum. Judiciary.

By Mr. Phillips—Act to amend Sections 1918, 1955 and others of the Political Code, and to add a new section, relative to the National Guard. Military.

Act to amend section 3665 and others of the Political Code, relative to revenue and taxation. Judiciary.

By Mr. Murnam—Act to pay the claim of Charles Anderson, executor of the estate of George Anderson. Claims.

By Mr. Barnett of Sonoma—Act to amend Section 3746 and others of the Political Code, relative to revenue and payment of taxes on real property in installments. Judiciary.

By Mr. Barnett of San Francisco—Act to add Section 749 to the Code of Civil Procedure, relative to quieting title to real property. Judiciary.

Act to amend Section 544 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to garnishments. Judiciary.

Act to amend Section 565 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relative to the appointment of receiver on dissolution of copartnerships. Judiciary.

By Mr. Durner—Act relative to life, casualty and endowment insurance companies. Judiciary.

By Mr. Coffey—Act to amend Sections 1183 and 1184 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relative to mechanics' liens. Judiciary.

Act to amend Section 2168 of the Civil Code, relative to common carriers. Corporations.

Act to amend Section 541 of the Civil Code, relative to telegraph corporations. Same reference.

Act to amend Section 2299 of the Civil Code, relative to damages where telegraph messages are refused or postponed. Same reference.

Act to add a new section to the Civil Code, relative to street railroads. Same reference.

By Mr. Wentworth—Act requiring banks to make statement to State Controller of deposits for which no claim has been made, and Attorney-General to bring suit to escheat same to State. Judiciary.

Act to amend Section 849 of Code of Civil Procedure, relative to service of summons in Justices' Courts. Judiciary.

By Mr. Kellogg—Act amending Section 3780 of Political Code, relating to redemption of lands sold at tax sale. Judiciary.

By Mr. Weston—Act to amend Section 752 of Municipal Corporations Act. Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. Hocking (by request)—Act providing for the mode of administration on property of decedents. Judiciary.

By Mr. Johnson—Act to provide for a depository for the county funds and regulate the same. Judiciary.

Speaker pro tem in the chair.

By Mr. Mathews—Act to regulate the sale of commercial fertilizers. Agriculture.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Cram—That Charles Farrell be appointed messenger to Sergeant-at-Arms at per diem of $5. Committee on Attaches.

By Mr. Clark—Whereas, There is a navigable stream within the borders of the State of California, known as the Sacramento river, which stream runs through the whole length of the Sacramento valley, a distance of 300 miles and upwards; and whereas, said valley contains an acreage of agricultural lands equal to nearly one-third of all the agricultural lands within the said State; and whereas, fully 10 per cent. of said valley has been and is being wholly destroyed by the overflow of said Sacramento river, which destruction and overflow has been caused by the continual dumping of debris into said river; and whereas, hundreds of prosperous and happy homes have been wholly ruined and rendered desolate by such destruction and overflow, thus depriving the citizens of this State of their property and greatly reducing the revenues of this State by thus rendering the property of its citizens of no taxable value; and whereas, the maintenance of said river in a navigable condition is of paramount importance to all of the citizens of this State; and whereas, the navigation at this time is only possible with vessels drawing from eight to twenty-four inches of water, except in times of flood; and whereas, prior to the filling of said river with debris it was navigable for many miles beyond where it is now navigable, and such navigation was possible with vessels drawing from 8 to 10 feet of water; and whereas, said river, if in a navigable condition for large vessels, would be a great benefit to the whole United States in case of invasion by a foreign power or insurrection at home; and, whereas, unless the Congress of the United States takes some immediate action to prevent the destruction of navigation upon said river, and to restore it to a navigable condition for vessels of deep draft, in a few years more the navigation of said river must cease, and not only 10 per cent. of all the lands of the State in the great Sacramento valley will be valueless, but at least 10 per cent. more of said lands will become a dismal swamp, and where is now seen splendid orchards, smiling fields of cereals, and rich meadows, will be seen a waste of tules, breeding disease and death; and whereas, the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution of the United States, been given the exclusive jurisdiction and control over all navigable streams within the United States; and whereas, Congress annually appropriates many millions of dollars to maintain the navigability of the waterways of other States of this union that are of no greater importance to the people of the United States than is the Sacramento river; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate concurring, That it is the sense of the people of this State that the Congress of the United States should, in justice to the United States and to the people of the State, appropriate at least one million of dollars to be used in maintaining and restoring said river to a navigable condition, and to that end this Assembly and the Senate earnestly request our Senators and Representatives at Washington to use all reasonable and honorable efforts to secure the appropriation of one million of dollars, to be at once expended under the direction and control of the War Department of the United States in restoring and maintaining the navigation of said river, and thereby preventing the destruction of the private property of the citizens of the State, and maintaining for the people of California this chief inland waterway so indispensable to their future financial welfare.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be officially forwarded to our Senators and Representatives at Washington, under the seal of the State, by the Governor of the State. Commerce and Navigation.

By Mr. Bledsoe—Concurrent resolution asking Congress to make laws restricting immigration. Immigration.

Also, joint resolution relative to the improvement of Humboldt Bar. Same reference.

By Mr. Durner—Joint resolution with reference to the erection of a manufactory at Benicia for the furnishing and assembling of high-power guns. Public Buildings and Grounds.

SENATE MESSAGE.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the adoption of the Assembly concurrent resolution, with reference to a joint convention for the inauguration.

THE INAUGURATION,

Proceedings in Joint Convention—Inauguration of Governor Markham.

The President pro tem. of the Senate and Senators entered the Assembly Chamber in a body. The roll of each House was called and a quorum of each responded.

The coming of the Governor-elect entered the Capitol preceded by a band, and the members of the joint convention, at the request of the presiding officer, rose as it approached. Upon its entry into the Assembly chamber, the Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, addressing the Chair, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to announce that the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, under the concurrent resolution of the two houses, now appear before the bar of the Assembly with Hon. R. W. Waterman, Governor of California, and Hon. Henry H. Markham, Governor-elect, for the purpose of proceeding with the ceremonies of inauguration."

The Speaker—The Governor of the State of California is invited to occupy a seat with the presiding officer. The Governor-elect of the State of California is requested to take a seat awaiting the inauguration.

Music.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The Speaker—Gentlemen of the joint convention and fellow-citizens: I have the distinguished honor of presenting to you the Hon. R. W. Waterman, Governor of the State of California. [Applause.]

FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Governor Waterman said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Governor-elect Markham: This to me is a sad day and a pleasant day. Sad, because I have formed so many pleasant associations in my political life with the officers and the people of Sacramento; and pleasant, because I retire from political life—not from the party, but from political life. I will be a worker in the Republican party. I hope much from the coming administration. Our State is growing so! It is the grandest State in the Union, and ever will be, if steered aright. We all like to speak of our State, of our glorious California, and what we can do, and our interests; and one and all of us should endeavor to sustain her reputation. Every man who considers himself a thorough Californian should do all in his power to sustain the reputation that she has already gained. I feel that the State is going into safe hands, and I know that all feel so. We are going to have a prosperous year; it cannot be otherwise, for we have had plenty of rain, and I hope our course will be onward and upward. I hope that at our World's Fair in Chicago we will show the world what California is, and what she can do. I have but a few words to say, and I have said them. Gentlemen, I thank you. [Applause.]

Music.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The Chairman of the Joint Committee then introduced the Governor-elect to the presiding office as follows: As Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee, I have the honor to introduce to you the Hon. H. H. Markham, Governor-elect. [Great applause.]

The Speaker—Gentlemen of the Joint Convention: The hour of the arrival of the Governor-elect at the Capitol is at hand. The oath of office will now be administered to the Governor-elect.

The oath was then administered by Hon. W. C. Van Fleet, Judge of the Superior Court of Sacramento.

The Speaker—Gentlemen of the Joint Convention: I have the pleasing duty of presenting to you Hon. Henry H. Markham, Governor of the State of California. [Great applause.]

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Governor Markham then delivered his inaugural address, which was received with frequent and hearty applause. He spoke as follows:

Members of the Senate and Assembly—FELLOW CITIZENS: You have just witnessed the final act constituting me Governor of this State. To the people that so generously bestowed upon me this exalted position—the highest in their gift—I return my grateful thanks, and assure them that I feel the deepest gratitude. While I fully appreciate the great honor they have conferred upon me, I am also mindful of the grave and serious responsibilities that accompany that honor.

It shall be my earnest prayer that He, who controls the destinies of all people, may grant me the wisdom, strength and courage to meet these responsibilities as they may arise during the next four years, in such a manner that I shall justly merit the approbation of those who have conferred this great trust.

I take pleasure at this time in saying that I am much pleased with the personnel of this Legislature, and I think that the people should be congratulated upon the selection they have made of the gentlemen to represent them. I believe you have assembled here with honest intentions and with a determination to do your full duty to the people of the whole State. I trust that you will make for yourselves a reputation that shall equal, if not surpass in excellence, the record of any preceding Legislature, and one that future Legislatures may wisely emulate. It is my earnest desire to work in entire harmony with you, and to be able to approve every item of your legislative work.

In your hands, as members of this Legislature, rests the entire responsibility for your room from the State Government, and I shall leave it there, assured that the people of the State will grant to you just and full credit for all your official acts, over which I shall not attempt to exert undue influence. It is a pleasure as well as a duty, however, to tender to you and to each of you, at all times during your deliberations, such assistance as is in my power to give, and I very cordially invite you to inform me of any fact, which in your judgment the Executive should know, or that will benefit you in your official capacity, or the interests you represent.

It would be more in accord with my ideas to close my address at this point and send to your honorable bodies, from time to time, recommendations on the various subjects which will occupy your attention, but yielding to the force of precedent, I will now communicate to you my views upon some of the more important matters.

The last State election brought very prominently before the people the question of economy in the expenditures of public moneys. In presenting my views upon this subject, it is not my purpose to discuss questions of politics for the purpose of criticising either of the great political parties of the State. But I may be permitted to say that the Republican party in Convention, assembled in this very chamber, on the 13th day of August last, took the initiative on this question and placed in its platform a plank declaring that the State finances should be handled with honesty and rigid economy. As I then and there accepted the conditions imposed by that Convention, and many times thereafter promised the people of the State that, if elected, I would adhere to the pledge made by my party, I deem it proper at this time to state briefly what I consider to be our duty to the people in this respect.

The appropriations made by the last Legislature imposed a burden upon the taxpayers which was so great that, in many instances, people found it exceedingly difficult to procure means with which to pay their taxes. In response to the almost unanimous demand of our citizens for lower taxation, the Republican Convention made a pledge to the people of the State that the nominees of their party, if elected, would limit the rate of annual State taxation to 50 cents on each $100 of assessable property. This radical departure from all precedents in Conventions in this State, as evidenced by their platforms, was fully sustained at the polls, and we, who are clothed with official power by the people, and who are their representatives, are in duty bound to carry out their wishes.

The great burden of this work necessarily rests with you, and I sincerely trust that you will so guard the finances of the State, and so equitably distribute the appropriations for all purposes, that the limit prescribed shall not be exceeded. If this pledge is honorably and faithfully adhered to, you will receive the commendations of a grateful people, irrespective of party affiliation.

For your own convenience and as a precaution against errors, I would suggest the adoption of a similar method to that adopted by our National legislators. While it does not appear of record, yet as a matter of fact, the leaders of the party in power in Congress agree upon a gross sum, which constitutes a limit of appropriations, that Congress does not exceed. Then the amount is ascertained which is necessary to meet the fixed charges—that is, amounts arbitrarily fixed by law. The balance is then apportioned according to necessity, or the merits of the subject under consideration. For instance, they agree upon so many millions for public buildings, so many millions for rivers and harbors, so many millions for pensions, and so on, and these various limits are rigidly enforced.

This method, as you can readily perceive, gives to those who are responsible for the acts of the party in power a perfect understanding of what expenditures any particular Congress will be permitted to make.

You have been spared the labor of determining this limit, for the Republican party, as I have said, fixed a limit of fifty cents, and the Democratic party one of forty-five cents on the one hundred dollars of assessable property, thereby removing all responsibility in that regard on the part of any of your members.

Bearing in mind this limit, I advise you, at the very beginning of your deliberations, to ascertain as nearly as possible the gross receipts from all sources, and to keep strictly within that limit in your appropriations. After deducting the fixed charges, apportion the balance where most needed, and in proportion to the necessities of the public wants and official demands. You will be compelled to ignore many local demands, and I am in hopes that there is not a member of this Legislature who will endeavor to build up his political reputation by advocating appropriations which, at this time, are necessary only to fortify himself in his particular locality.

History teaches us that members of legislative bodies, by a series of trades with their associates, and with a view of advancing the personal aspirations of each, load the taxpayers with excessive burdens. The last Legislature, in particular, suffered at the hands of the people the severest criticism in this regard, and I confidently trust that you will not permit such motives to influence your actions, for nothing would grieve me more than to be compelled to disapprove any of your acts.

WORLD'S FAIR.

What your duty may be in regard to providing means to properly and befittingly represent California at the World's Fair, in 1893, is a difficult question to solve, involving, first, the constitutionality of such an act; second, the advisability of making an appropriation; and, third, the amount to be appropriated. As to the amount, it is to my mind a purely business proposition, and in dealing with the question you should be guided largely by the benefit which, in your judgment, may inure to the citizens and taxpayers of the State by that method of advertising our products and resources to the patrons of the Exposition, which, in fact, will be to the whole world.

Whatever appropriation is made for this purpose should be considered an extraordinary expenditure, and not necessarily one included in the expense of carrying on the state government.

LABOR.

You will be called upon to devise some satisfactory plan for arbitration of disputes and controversies relative to wages and hours of labor, between those who labor and those who employ labor.

The magnitude of the subject should not deter you from making a careful investigation, and I am sure that in your combined efforts you will devise a plan that will be satisfactory in its provisions to both employer and employe, and through which may come that perfect understanding between both parties, so necessary to the success of many enterprises, the preservation of peace and harmony among neighbors, and the elimination of those banshiites to the workingmen and those dangers to capital resulting from strikes.

It is claimed by organized bodies of labor, through communications to me, that the eight hour law on our statute books has been evaded. If the failure to enforce the law arises from an inherent defect in the law itself, I trust that you will remedy the same.

COMMISSIONS.

You will observe that the retiring Governor, in his biennial message to the Legislature of the 28th session, says, "that upwards of $100,000 are expended in the support of and maintenance of Commissions and Bureaus; that many of them have been useful, but have outlived their usefulness; while others have been of little use save to those holding offices under them." It is to be deeply regretted that he should retire from office without informing you specifically upon this subject; that is, without pointing out the particular Commission or Bureau that could be dispensed with, that you might take steps to ascertain the situation, and if found expedient, cause the same to be abolished at once. I can only say that $100,000 is a large outlay for useless purposes, and I believe it to be your duty to make all proper efforts to ascertain the truth of this assertion and govern yourselves accordingly.

Hon. John P. Dunn, the retiring Controller, in his last report says:

"In making the estimates of expenditures embodied in this report. I have followed the mandates of the law as it exists, but in doing so, I do not desire to be regarded as acquiescing either in the wisdom or necessity of many of the laws. Instead, there are expenses, aggregating large sums, which, in my judgment, are useless for any good purpose whatever, and which ought not to exist as an expense to the State."

I have read with much interest the able report of the Controller; but I am compelled to say that the same would have been much more satisfactory to me, and I doubt not to you, had he given us in detail the particular items and items of expense which he deemed vicious and useless. The taxpayers have a right to know the facts in all such matters as they exist, and I ask to be informed, and one and all of us should endeavor to sustain her reputation. Every man who considers himself a thorough Californian should do all in his power to sustain the reputation that she has already gained. I feel that the State is going into safe hands, and I know that all feel so. We are going to have a prosperous year; it cannot be otherwise, for we have had plenty of rain, and I hope our course will be onward and upward. I hope that at our World's Fair in Chicago we will show the world what California is, and what she can do. I have but a few words to say, and I have said them. Gentlemen, I thank you. [Applause.]

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Hon. John P. Dunn, the retiring Controller, in his last report says:

"In making the estimates of expenditures embodied in this report. I have followed the mandates of the law as it exists, but in doing so, I do not desire to be regarded as acquiescing either in the wisdom or necessity of many of the laws. Instead, there are expenses, aggregating large sums, which, in my judgment, are useless for any good purpose whatever, and which ought not to exist as an expense to the State."

I have read with much interest the able report of the Controller; but I am compelled to say that the same would have been much more satisfactory to me, and I doubt not to you, had he given us in detail the particular items and items of expense which he deemed vicious and useless. The taxpayers have a right to know the facts in all such matters as they exist, and I ask to be informed, and one and all of us should endeavor to sustain her reputation. Every man who considers himself a thorough Californian should do all in his power to sustain the reputation that she has already gained. I feel that the State is going into safe hands, and I know that all feel so. We are going to have a prosperous year; it cannot be otherwise, for we have had plenty of rain, and I hope our course will be onward and upward. I hope that at our World's Fair in Chicago we will show the world what California is, and what she can do. I have but a few words to say, and I have said them. Gentlemen, I thank you. [Applause.]

Music.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The Chairman of the Joint Committee then introduced the Governor-elect to the presiding office as follows: As Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee, I have the honor to introduce to you the Hon. H. H. Markham, Governor-elect. [Great applause.]

The Speaker—Gentlemen of the Joint Convention. The oath of office will now be administered to the Governor-elect.

The oath was then administered by Hon. W. C. Van Fleet, Judge of the Superior Court of Sacramento.

The Speaker—Gentlemen of the Joint Convention: I have the pleasing duty of presenting to you Hon. Henry H. Markham, Governor of the State of California. [Great applause.]

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Governor Markham then delivered his inaugural address, which was received with frequent and hearty applause. He spoke as follows:

Members of the Senate and Assembly—FELLOW CITIZENS: You have just witnessed the final act constituting me Governor of this State. To the people that so generously bestowed upon me this exalted position—the highest in their gift—I return my grateful thanks, and assure them that I feel the deepest gratitude. While I fully appreciate the great honor they have conferred upon me, I am also mindful of the grave and serious responsibilities that accompany that honor.

It shall be my earnest prayer that He, who controls the destinies of all people, may grant me the wisdom, strength and courage to meet these responsibilities as they may arise during the next four years, in such a manner that I shall justly merit the approbation of those who have conferred this great trust.

I take pleasure at this time in saying that I am much pleased with the personnel of this Legislature, and I think that the people should be congratulated upon the selection they have made of the gentlemen to represent them. I believe you have assembled here with honest intentions and with a determination to do your full duty to the people of the whole State. I trust that you will make for yourselves a reputation that shall equal, if not surpass in excellence, the record of any preceding Legislature, and one that future Legislatures may wisely emulate. It is my earnest desire to work in entire harmony with you, and to be able to approve every item of your legislative work.

In your hands, as members of this Legislature, rests the entire responsibility for your room from the State Government, and I shall leave it there, assured that the people of the State will grant to you just and full credit for all your official acts, over which I shall not attempt to exert undue influence. It is a pleasure as well as a duty, however, to tender to you and to each of you, at all times during your deliberations, such assistance as is in my power to give, and I very cordially invite you to inform me of any fact, which in your judgment the Executive should know, or that will benefit you in your official capacity, or the interests you represent.

It would be more in accord with my ideas to close my address at this point and send to your honorable bodies, from time to time, recommendations on the various subjects which will occupy your attention, but yielding to the force of precedent, I will now communicate to you my views upon some of the more important matters.

The last State election brought very prominently before the people the question of economy in the expenditures of public moneys. In presenting my views upon this subject, it is not my purpose to discuss questions of politics for the purpose of criticising either of the great political parties of the State. But I may be permitted to say that the Republican party in Convention, assembled in this very chamber, on the 13th day of August last, took the initiative on this question and placed in its platform a plank declaring that the State finances should be handled with honesty and rigid economy. As I then and there accepted the conditions imposed by that Convention, and many times thereafter promised the people of the State that, if elected, I would adhere to the pledge made by my party, I deem it proper at this time to state briefly what I consider to be our duty to the people in this respect.

The appropriations made by the last Legislature imposed a burden upon the taxpayers which was so great that, in many instances, people found it exceedingly difficult to procure means with which to pay their taxes. In response to the almost unanimous demand of our citizens for lower taxation, the Republican Convention made a pledge to the people of the State that the nominees of their party, if elected, would limit the rate of annual State taxation to 50 cents on each $100 of assessable property. This radical departure from all precedents in Conventions in this State, as evidenced by their platforms, was fully sustained at the polls, and we, who are clothed with official power by the people, and who are their representatives, are in duty bound to carry out their wishes.

The great burden of this work necessarily rests with you, and I sincerely trust that you will so guard the finances of the State, and so equitably distribute the appropriations for all purposes, that the limit prescribed shall not be exceeded. If this pledge is honorably and faithfully adhered to, you will receive the commendations of a grateful people, irrespective of party affiliation.

For your own convenience and as a precaution against errors, I would suggest the adoption of a similar method to that adopted by our National legislators. While it does not appear of record, yet as a matter of fact, the leaders of the party in power in Congress agree upon a gross sum, which constitutes a limit of appropriations, that Congress does not exceed. Then the amount is ascertained which is necessary to meet the fixed charges—that is, amounts arbitrarily fixed by law. The balance is then apportioned according to necessity, or the merits of the subject under consideration. For instance, they agree upon so many millions for public buildings, so many millions for rivers and harbors, so many millions for pensions, and so on, and these various limits are rigidly enforced.

This method, as you can readily perceive, gives to those who are responsible for the acts of the party in power a perfect understanding of what expenditures any particular Congress will be permitted to make.

You have been spared the labor of determining this limit, for the Republican party, as I have said, fixed a limit of fifty cents, and the Democratic party one of forty-five cents on the one hundred dollars of assessable property, thereby removing all responsibility in that regard on the part of any of your members.

Bearing in mind this limit, I advise you, at the very beginning of your deliberations, to ascertain as nearly as possible the gross receipts from all sources, and to keep strictly within that limit in your appropriations. After deducting the fixed charges, apportion the balance where most needed, and in proportion to the necessities of the public wants and official demands. You will be compelled to ignore many local demands, and I am in hopes that there is not a member of this Legislature who will endeavor to build up his political reputation by advocating appropriations which, at this time, are necessary only to fortify himself in his particular locality.

History teaches us that members of legislative bodies, by a series of trades with their associates, and with a view of advancing the personal aspirations of each, load the taxpayers with excessive burdens. The last Legislature, in particular, suffered at the hands of the people the severest criticism in this regard, and I confidently trust that you will not permit such motives to influence your actions, for nothing would grieve me more than to be compelled to disapprove any of your acts.

WORLD'S FAIR.

What your duty may be in regard to providing means to properly and befittingly represent California at the World's Fair, in 1893, is a difficult question to solve, involving, first, the constitutionality of such an act; second, the advisability of making an appropriation; and, third, the amount to be appropriated. As to the amount, it is to my mind a purely business proposition, and in dealing with the question you should be guided largely by the benefit which, in your judgment, may inure to the citizens and taxpayers of the State by that method of advertising our products and resources to the patrons of the Exposition, which, in fact, will be to the whole world.

Whatever appropriation is made for this pur-

there being no business before it, adjourned until to-morrow, with the understanding that it would then adjourn until Monday, the 12th, at 12 o'clock, the former resolution on the subject being reconsidered, as of doubtful constitutionality, and amended by inserting "January 9th" for "January 8th," and, as so amended, it was adopted.

JACKSON DAY.

The Philadelphia Democracy Addressed by Ex-President Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8th.—Jackson Day was celebrated to-night by the Democratic Association with a banquet at the Academy, at which many prominent persons were present. Ex-President Cleveland was the orator of the evening. Speaking in response to the toast: "Principles of true Democracy," he eulogized the Democracy and its creed, and said that parties have come and parties have gone, but there never has been a time from Jefferson's day to the present when the Democratic party did not exist, active, aggressive and prepared for a heroic conflict. Not all who have followed the banner have been able to demonstrate, as an abstraction, why Democratic principles are best suited to their wants and the country's good, but they have known and felt that as their Government was established for the people, the principles and men nearest to the people and standing for them, could be safest trusted. Jackson has been in their eyes an incarnation of the things which Jefferson declared.

The Democratic party, by intelligent study of the present conditions, must be prepared to meet all the wants of the people as they arise, and furnish a remedy for every threatening evil. One condition we should congratulate ourselves upon that our party creed is broad enough to meet any emergency that can arise in the life of a free nation. Thus, when we see the functions of government used to favor the few at the expense of the many, an unjust tariff which banishes from many humble homes the comforts of life, in order that the places of wealth and luxury may abound, we turn to our creed and find it enjoins equal and exact justice to all men. Then if we are well grounded in our political faith we will not be deceived, nor permit others to be deceived, by a plausible pretext or smooth sophistry."

Mr. Cleveland expressed the hope that Pennsylvania will not long remain behind her sister States in adopting a plan to protect her people's suffrage, and added that in any event the Democrats of the State can find no just justification in party principle now, nor in party traditions, nor in a just appreciation of Democratic duty, for the failure to earnestly support and advocate the ballot-reform principles of true Democracy. Nowhere, said Mr. Cleveland in conclusion, has the sensitiveness of the question involving right and wrong been better illustrated than in Pennsylvania.

President Thompson of the Association said in introducing Mr. Cleveland, that he was the man who, with great courage, threw down the gauntlet of tariff reform, and like his great prototype, Jackson, practically declared, by the Eternal, that its principle was right and should prevail.

Governor Pattison, Congressman Breckinridge and others also spoke.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 8th.—During the morning hour in the Senate a number of public building bills were passed, after which Stewart called up his motion to vote upon the financial bill to-morrow, and, after a tedious discussion on Stewart's proposition, unanimous consent was given to the proposition made by Ingalls to the effect that the general debate on the finance bill should close at the adjournment Tuesday next; that then ten-minute discussion shall be in order,