THE LEGISLATURE---29TH SESSION.

An Appropriation of $75,000 for the State Printing Office.

Mr. Ostrom Introduces a Bill to Establish an Interior Department—Lively Day in the Assembly.

SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, Saturday, January 24, 1891.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., Lieutenant-Governor Reddick in the chair. Roll called, and quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal read and approved.

MONEY FOR THE PRINTING OFFICE.

Mr. DeLong, from the Finance Committee, introduced a bill appropriating $75,000 for the support of the State Printing Office for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June next. He said the present State Printer was utterly without funds with which to conduct that dedartment until the date mentioned.

A resolution accompanied the bill providing that the constitutional provision be suspended, the bill read three times and placed on its passage.

Mr. Carpenter said that, while he would not antagonize the bill, he desired to have the Senate informed as to the cause of the deficiency in the printing office funds. The Senate on yesterday directed the Secretary to request certain officials to report the facts concerning the deficiences in the appropriations for their departments, including that of State Printing, and he would like to hear from that committee as to the cause of the deficiences and the necessity for new appropriations.

Mr. Dray explained that, in the case of the State Printing Office, there had been unusual and excessive demands for new material therein during the past two years. The bill just offered was not really a deficiency measure, but a simple appropriation bill such as is usually encountered in the course of legislation.

The resolution suspending the rules was adopted, the bill read three times, and passed by a vote of 25 ayes to 1 no.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Fraser, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back S. B. 66, regulating the sale of olive oil, recommending its passage.

Also, favorably, S. B. 264, relating to the breeding of thoroughbred horses and cattle.

Also, S. B. 40, providing for the appointment of a State Veterinary Surgeon, recommending that it do not pass.

Also, S. B. 133, relating to the sale of property of the Feeble-Minded Home, recommending its passage.

Mr. Maher, from the Committee on Labor and Capital, reported back S. B. 83, relating to eight hours being a day's labor, and recommending its passage as amended.

Also, S. B. 81, to provide a State Board of Arbitration to settle difficulties between employers and laborers, recommending its passage.

Also, S. B. 281, providing for the payment of laborers and mechanics employed by corporations, and regulating the same; passage recommended.

Mr. Sprague, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the following bills, recommending their passage:

S. B. 162, making train-wrecking a capital offense.

Also, S. B. 222, relating to incompetent persons.

Also, S. B. 134, relating to the acknowledgment and recording of transfers.

Also, S. B. 287, concerning divorces.

Also, S. B. 238, relating to the time for commencing action for murder, embezzlement, etc.

Also, S. B. 299, relating to homesteads.

THE ATTACHES BILL.

On motion of Mr. Heacock the Senate took up for consideration the bill designating the number and salaries of Legislative attaches, as amended by the Assembly.

By a vote of 21 to 7 the Senate concurred in the amendments.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Carpenter—Amending the Civil Code, relating to innkeepers.

Also, authorizing municipal corporations having not to exceed 200 voters to wind up their affairs.

Also, relating to work on streets and sewers, and issuing bonds therefor.

By Mr. Crandall—Amending the Penal Code, relating to execution on judgments after death.

By Mr. Seawell—Fixing a bounty on coyote scalps.

Also, amending the Penal Code, relating to the fees of witnesses in criminal cases.

By Mr. Ostrom—Providing for the establishment of a Department of the Interior and prescribing its functions.

Also, concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to declare forfeited certain land grants to wagon road companies.

Adjourned till Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

House met at 11 o'clock. Speaker in the chair. Roll called; quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal of yesterday approved.

CAMPBELL VS. EAKLE.

Mr. Bruner, after stating the facts relative to the resolution offered by him on yesterday, and adopted, requiring the Committee on Elections to report the contested case of Campbell vs. Eakle on Monday next, and the motion subsequently made by Mr. Shanahan to reconsider the vote on the same, followed by his (Bruner's) motion to indefinitely postpone the motion to reconsider, which last motion was pending when the House adjourned, inquired of the Speaker in what condition that left the resolution which had been passed.

The Speaker—The original resolution before the House was one instructing the Committee on Elections and Privileges to make a report in the Campbell vs. Eakle case on next Monday. That resolution was adopted and became the order of the Assembly. There was afterwards a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted, and upon that there was a motion to indefinitely postpone; and upon that followed a motion to adjourn, and the adjournment of the House. The question is: Did the adjournment affect the original resolution, which instructed the committee to report at a certain time? The decision of the Speaker is that it did not; that the original resolution was complete in itself, and the motion to reconsider and subsequent motions were not subsidiary to it, and the result of those motions could in no wise affect the original resolution, except in the event that the reconsideration had been ordered, when the original resolution instructing the committee would have come again before the House, and, being before the House, would, of course, have been affected by any subsequent motion.

Mr. Shanahan—It appears by the journal that the gentleman from Humboldt moved that my motion to reconsider be made the special order for this morning. Do I understand the Chair to rule that that did not carry the motion to reconsider over to this morning, with the whole resolution attached?

The Speaker—That is a different proposition. The House did not pass on the motion of the gentleman from Humboldt.

Mr. Shanahan—Then that is an undetermined question at this time.

The Speaker—No, it is a determined question so far as it affects the original motion. (The Speaker here read at length from Cushing's Manual in support of his position). I have looked into this question, and it seems to me that there are not two ways to it; and of course I shall decide that while the motion to reconsider goes under the head of unfinished business, it does not carry the original proposition instructing the committee with it.

Mr. Shanahan—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Martin asked if, in case the decision of the chair was sustained, the motion to reconsider could be brought up during the day.

The Speaker answered that it could if that order of business was reached, or by a two-thirds vote suspending the rules.

Mr. Martin said that being the case, he would vote to sustain the Chair.

The Speaker stated that he understood an arrangement had been made by which the Committee on Elections would be granted further time, whereupon Mr. Shanahan asked leave to withdraw his appeal, but the Chair desiring the question of parliamentary law involved to be passed on by the House that a precedent might be had for the future, a vote was taken and the decision sustained—ayes 45, noes 5.

Mr. Barnett of San Francisco moved that the rules be suspended and the order of unfinished business taken up. Agreed to.

The question then coming on the motion to indefinitely postpone the motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution requiring the Committee on Elections to report the case on Monday next, Mr. Bruner withdrew it. The vote by which the resolution passed was then reconsidered.

Mr. Bruner moved that the resolution be amended so as to give the committee until Wednesday next to report, which amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as so amended, adopted.

SENATE MESSAGE.

S. B. 301, making appropriation for deficiency in State Printing Office for the forty-second fiscal year. Ways and Means.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Steltz—For relief of John J. Conlon. Claims.

By Mr. Weston—Granting right of way over site of Home for Feeble Minded Children to Patrick Monahan. Public Buildings.

By Mr. Hunewill—To provide a permanent site for the California State Hospital and Asylum for Miners and for the erection of buildings thereon. State Institutions.

By Mr. Johnson—To amend Section 4161 of Political Code, relative to the deposit of public funds. Judiciary.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Lacey—Concurrent resolution directing that a copy of each bill finally passed be at once transmitted to each Superior Judge, District Attorney and County Clerk in the State. Adopted.

By Mr. Sturtevant—Constitutional amendment relative to right of suffrage. Judiciary.

GENERAL FILE.

The following Assembly bills were read a first time: 135, to establish a State weather and crop service; 49, for estimating the cost and selling price of State text-books, and 192, for the organization and government of levee districts created for the protection of lands from overflow of unnavigable streams.

Recess.

Afternoon Session.

House reassembled at 2 P. M.; Speaker in the Chair; roll called; quorum present.

The general file was taken up and all bills on first reading were read a first time.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Clark:

Resolved, That whereas a standing committee was appointed more than ten days ago to investigate and report whether or not the various boards and commissions in this State, supported in whole or in part by the State, might not be abolished or consolidated without injury to the interest of the people of this State; and whereas, there are some eight or ten of said commissions to be investigated; and whereas, one-third of this session has now expired, and said committee has not reported what, if anything, they have done as such committee; and whereas, it is imperative that such committee should report as early as practicable, if any action is to be taken by this body in the way of abolishing or consolidating said boards or commissions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said committee be ordered to report to this House on Monday.

Adopted.

At 3 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Bruner, the House adjourned until 1 o'clock Monday.

RIGHTS OF OFFICERS.

Constable Brissell Complains of a Proposed Enactment.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Senate bill No. 70, introduced by Senator Heacock, reads as follows:

Section 1. A new section is hereby added to the Penal Code, to be numbered Section 830, and to read as follows: No marshal or policeman of any town, city, or city and county shall serve any warrant of arrest or other criminal process outside of the corporate limits of the town, city, or city and county in which such marshal or policeman may be elected or appointed; and no Constable shall serve any warrant of arrest or other criminal process outside of the township in which he is elected or appointed.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

As a Constable I must say that it seems to me to be a burning shame for any man who intends to protect the interest and property, and I may say, the lives of the citizens and taxpayers of the State, to introduce a bill such as this.

In the first place, a policeman may have a warrant for a man who at the time of receiving the warrant may be inside of the city limits. He may try to escape, and may reach the city line.

Is that officer to turn back and hunt up a Constable to serve that warrant? And then again, the Constable, after receiving the warrant from the policeman, starts out and in the pursuit of the criminal runs him to the township line, is he to then turn back and hunt up the Sheriff to pursue him further?

It seems to me that to meet the ends of justice and to protect life and property the policemen, Marshals and Constables are already handicapped enough without placing such shackles on them.

We now have too much law and too little justice. Every day murderers and thieves escape from receiving their just dues because of some technicality in the law or for some other reason known and found to suit the purpose.

I do hope that the members of the Senate and Assembly will not let this bill pass, but, instead, give policemen, Marshals and Constables more scope, and let us have less murders, less burglaries, less robberies and less crime which is in violation of law and common decency. Give us, in cities of 20,000 inhabitants, a police force of thirty men, and also give to the Constables the right to serve criminal or civil papers anywhere in the county in which they are elected or appointed.

JOHN P. BRISSELL, Constable.

INCORPORATIONS.

Several New Enterprises Declare Themselves Ready for Business.

The following articles of incorporation were filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday:

Carrara Marble Quarry, of Amador County. Principal place of business, San Francisco; capital stock, $500,000; Directors—C. Dondero, S. Gilletti, P. Barbieri, Ph. Giovannini, A. Paltenghi, E. H. Cowing, G. B. Cavasco, J. Carboni, G. Bovo, J. A. Baxter and P. M. Ricci.

Hanford Drainage and Sewerage Company. Principal place of business, Hanford, Tulare county; capital stock, $2,400; Directors—Nathan Weisbaum, Rich. Mills, Jasper T. Baker, John H. Melona, Frank L. Dodge, James Manasse, Samuel Page and Andrew Sciaroni.

Santa Monica Mining and Petroleum Company, of Santa Barbara. Capital stock, $300,000; Directors—Charles Fay, James L. Barker, Charles E. Swift, Joseph DeFields and D. W. Swift.

First German Evangelical Lutheran Zion Society, of Stockton.

Owen Brothers Company, of San Jose. Capital stock, $10,000; Directors—George N. Owen, Fred E. Owen, Esther O. Owen, Horace Owen and Rachael E. Owen.

"Best Paper in the State."

[Cottonwood Register, January 22d.]

The Sacramento RECORD-UNION, with its new dress, new make-up and printed on the new Goss perfecting press, now stands a fair chance of being named the best paper in the State. The RECORD-UNION is ahead of all for reliability, and its recent adoption of the plan to publish all the Supreme Court decisions in full, in paragraphic form, makes it an indispensable medium for the lawyers and Judges of the State. Its new press has been christened "Bessie," in honor of the youngest daughter of William H. Mills, the man who has done more effective work for California than any man in it.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

The Great Debate Between Edgerton and Thornton in the Senate.

How the Fervid Eloquence of Napa's Young Senator Then Fired the Patriotic Heart.

It was on the 19th day of January, 1861, that Henry Edgerton, the young and brilliant Senator from Napa, introduced in the Senate his famous "Union Resolutions," which gave rise to the memorable debate that followed between himself and Harry I. Thornton, the ablest representative of the Democracy on the floor of the Senate. Many students of political history have likened this debate to that which occurred in Congress between Webster and Calhoun, and which is still quoted in the school text-books of the country as the subject of declamation by rising young orators. Both Edgerton and Thornton were then very young men, and at the zenith of mental vigor, hightened by the natural ambition and enthusiasm of youth.

South Carolina had just passed her ordinance of secession, and other Southern States were preparing to follow in her footsteps. California at that time occupied a very unstable position politically. The Presidential campaign, which had ended but two months prior to the meeting of the Legislature, resulted in a division of the Democratic party between the Douglas men and Breckenridge men. The latter represented the Southern, or disunion, element, while the Douglas wing had a decided leaning toward conservatism and unionism. Still many of the Douglas Democrats were men who had arrayed themselves under the "Little Giant's" banner before the question of secession was precipitated, but who, having strong Southern tendencies, deserted that party and joined the secession wing as soon as the Southern States began to show their hand.

It was understood that in the Legislature of the spring of 1861 the Breckenridge Democrats would introduce, and, if possible, pass an ordinance of secession, and it was expected that they would draw enough votes from the little band of Douglas men in that body to overshadow the Republicans and Union Democrats. Public sentiment was thought to be about evenly divided on the question, and, as a matter of fact, the fate of California for a time hung ubon a mere thread, as it were.

Edgerton, although a native of Vermont, had always been an uncompromising foe of abolitionism, and the enemy of Republicanism. But he was a true patriot, and espoused the cause of the Douglas Democracy in the firm belief that the success of that party was best calculated to heal the wounds caused by the bitter strife between the Northern Republicans and the Southern Democrats. Looking as he did with horror on the proposition to have California sever her connection with the Union, and confidently relying on the support of the Republicans in the Legislature to any measure declaring California's loyalty to the Union, he prepared and offered in the Senate the set of resolutions referred to. As elected, the Legislature consisted of: Senate—Nineteen Douglas Democrats, eleven Breckenridge Democrats and five Republicans. Assembly—Thirty-eight Douglas Democrats, twenty-two Breckenridge Democrats, nineteen Republicans, and one Bell and Everett. The resolutions were ably drawn, one paragraph reading as follows:

Resolved, That we look upon the dissolution of this Union with feelings of horror; that we prize this Union above all sordid standards of pecuniary interest; that we love it and cherish it with the unselfish affection of freemen loving and cherishing the most valued institution of their country, and the sacred heritage of their fathers; that, even if disunion could be peacefully accomplished, it would be unwise, imprudent and impolitic—a rash experiment, because exchanging the happiest institution for other and untried schemes of government; and, if not peaceably effected, it would bring in its train a multitude of evils too horrible to contemplate. That we regard, therefore, the disruption of the Union as one of the greatest calamities that could ever fall upon the world, as blighting the hopes of freedom and of freemen everywhere; as impairing the confidence of patriots in the capacity of man for self-rule; as overturning the freest and best of all governments, and destroying the most prosperous of the nations of the earth—as putting back for years, perhaps for centuries, the cause of civilization itself, and of rational liberty regulated by law.

Resolved, That the Union of these States, under the Constitution as it now exists, or may be hereafter amended, must be preserved; and that the people of the State will steadfastly stand by the general Government in the exercise of every constitutional power to uphold and sustain both in all their integrity, and in the enforcement of the Federal laws.

The resolutions were finally made the special order for January 31, 1861, and on that day Edgerton opened the debate thereon by a masterly oration and argument, a report of which occupied six columns of close print in the UNION. The following brief extracts will recall to the memory of many old Californians a speech that created a profound sensation in that period of political excitement:

Everywhere all over the land, in the north, the south, the east and the west, the elements of the coming storm are gathering thick and fast upon us; and the solemn question that now wrings the patriotic heart and tasks the statesman's skill is, What can be done to avert it? At such a moment I deem it the imperative duty of this Legislature to look out—to take high and decided ground—to give a firm, deliberate, official and authoritative expression to the feeling and opinion of the State upon the mighty issue which we, in common with our sister States, are called upon to determine. What is that issue? It is the cause of the Constitution! It is the cause of the Union! And the question is whether, to the eternal shame and disgrace of our day and generation, these great legacies that have fallen to us from our ancestors are to be ignominiously abandoned to the vandal hands that are plotting their destruction, or whether they shall be preserved and transmitted, bright and unimpaired, with all their accumulated and ever-increasing blessings to those who stand next to us on the line. * * * We have become suddenly convulsed, by internal dissensions. The fell spirit of fraternal discord shakes the republic from center to circumference; and if it prevail until it precipitates us upon civil war—and through civil war accomplishes the doom of our dissolution—what a strange epitaph will the Genius of History inscribe upon the ruins of our fallen greatness! When some philosophic Gibbon shall come to delineate the cause of our decline and fall, it will be written: "Here was a republic founded in the principles of wisdom, of liberty, and of law; its literature and arts ennobled and adorned the human mind; its sciences enlarged the bounds of knowledge; its inventions changed and ameliorated the conditions of mankind. No external calamity befell it; no foreign conqueror prostrated it; no pestilence or famine ravaged it. But at a moment of unparalleled material prosperity; at a time when its relations with all the world were peaceful and friendly; when the measure of its happiness and renown was full, and when it was rapidly careering onward to the realization of the grandest hopes—it was dismembered and destroyed through the folly, the madness and fanaticism of a degenerate people!" * * * This Union is not only the citadel of our liberty, but the depository of the hopes of the human race. He who shall be its destroyer shall go down to future ages associated, indeed, with its founder, the Father of his country, but with a contrasted immortality. No halo of glory will surround his brow, but on his head will be gathered the hissing curses of all generations, horrible as the snakes of Medusa! He will stand on the highest and blackest eminence of infamy—the detestation of mankind! If he meet not a traitor's death, he will fill a traitor's grave, over which there will be no requiem but the groans of the oppressed and the execrations of the good. [Wild applause.] His monument will be of human bones, upon foundations slippery with human blood. However high may have been his elevation, his fall will be like that of Lucifer. And as from his bad eminence he shall turn from beholding the glories of that Constitution and Union against which he had rebelled, to view the barren waste, the boundless and bottomless pits of secession, he will exclaim, like another Lucifer:

Farewell, happy fields, where Joy forever dwells!
Hail, horrors! hail, infernal world! and thou, Profoundest hell, receive thy new possessor!

During the delivery of these impassioned sentiments the young Senator was frequently interrupted by thundering applause, not only in the gallery but upon the floor of the Senate, and the President was utterly unable to prevent it. Even the plastering fell from the ceiling through lhe stamping of feet. Edgerton concluded in these words:

To-day the counsels of the great dead come up to us from the past like an eloquent exhortation from heaven, urging and encouraging us to the performance of our duty. Am I to be told here, in this Senate, amid the garnered talent, courage and patriotism of the State, that the timid policy of a masterly inactivity should rule the hour? That treason shall stalk through the land not only unpunished, but unrebuked? Is the great heart of California dead? Shall we prove ourselves pigmies, when the times demand men? Mr. President and Senators, you may defeat these resolutions, but if you do, go home and tell your constituents that in the hour of your country's greatest peril she called upon you, and you were not to be found! Tell them that the grim specter of disunion arose before you, and that you quailed and cowered before it! Tell them that you drank at the filthpools that Buchanan has dug out by the great highway of Democracy, until you were torpid from insensibility, and nerveless from fear! [Tremendous sensation.] But I look for a higher and nobler result from the proceedings of this day. Let us forget for a time the divisions of party, and join hands upon the common ground of a broad and elevated patriotism. Let our motto be: "The Constitution and the Union, may they be preserved forever and forever!" May the great principles of liberty and law upon which they are based brighten and extend until their radiance and glory shall have encircled the earth! Let us not be frightened from our duty by the horrors of a civil war, nor fascinated from it by the delusive dream of a Pacific republic. Let the voice of California go forth to-day, in tones that shall thrill to the farthest verge of the republic, proclaiming that her patriotic sons have pledged to their country their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. Let us so act, in the great crisis that is now upon us, that when we shall come to be gathered to the dust in which our fathers are laid, we may say to our sons and our grandsons: "If we did not amass, we have not squandered your inheritance of glory."

A few days afterward Thornton replied to Edgerton, and the latter responded in a second speech of greater length and even more powerful than the first. It also was largely devoted to an argument on the constitutional right of a State to sever its connection with the Union, but there were frequent flights of oratory throughout. This memorable debate resulted in a coalition of the Republicans and Douglas Democrats in the Legislature, the resolutions were adopted, and California then and there put her seal and stamp upon all attempts to drag her out of the Union.

Among the members of that Senate was E. H, Heacock, who is also a member of the present Senate, representing Santa Barbara county. He was at that time one of Sacramento's Senators, the late Judge Robert C. Clark being the other.

.....Considerable excitement was created in Sacramento just thirty years ago yesterday by a report that a man was en route from Placerville to this city with a colored man, whom he had in irons, and who, it was said, he was about to take out of the State, claiming his right to him as a slave. The officers were on the alert, and that night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, found the parties and released the prisoner. It appeared that in 1850 some fifteen slaves belonging to one Smith, a Missourian, were brought to this State. The owner, who was a large slave-owner in that State, had just died (in 1860), and several of the slaves that had been brought to California were taken back by his heirs. The one first referred to was secured by the deceased's son, Thos. Smith, in Carson Valley, Nev., and taken to the vicinity of Placerville in irons. He was then transferred to a buggy and brought to Folsom. From there he was taken on the cars as far as Saulsbury's Station (near Routier's), and again transferred to a buggy and brought into Sacramento after night. The police ascertained that Smith had taken the man (whose name was John Turner) to a room over the Fashion Saloon. As soon as Smith learned that the police were after him he concluded he had better turn his man loose, which he did. There were several citizens looking for the pair, and if the Missouri slave-driver had made the slightest attempt to run Turner out of the city, as his slave, he would probably have been roughly handled.

.....A singular thing occurred one day in the Court of Sessions in this city. When the court convened it was found that the Clerk was absent. After a long wait he showed up, and then it was found that the Deputy Sheriff was absent, being on a hunt for the Clerk. When the Deputy Sheriff got back an attempt was made to organize the court, and then one of the Associate Judges turned up missing. After a search throughout the Court-house he was found, but by that time another of the Judges, who had gone to look him up, had not returned. The presiding Judge was about to read "the Riot Act" when his missing Associate came into court blowing like a porpoise. Finally the machinery of the justice mill was started up.

.....The State Agricultural Society was then without a race-track, and citizens' meetings were being held for the purpose of agitating the subject of purchasing and donating to the Society sufficient ground therefor. The canvassing committee was composed of Messrs. E. P. Figg, J. H. Culver, N. L. Drew, Edgar Mills, C. P. Huntington, Thomas Hansbrow, A. D. Rightmire, W. M. Harron, Samuel Cross, P. H. Russell, L. A. Booth, Dr. Underwood, R. D. Ferguson, D. O. Mills, Wilson Flint and Josiah Johnson. The committee set about its work, and soon had the necessary funds in sight to warrant the purchase of the land on which the present Agricultural Park is located.

.....Sonoma County then had a rather wealthy citizen named George P. Swift, who preferred to deposit his money in a sand-bank, rather than trust it to a bank of the common kind. One day he wanted some cash, so he dug up $12,000, and had one of his men assist him in placing it in his buggy. The man concluded that he could easily master the combination of his employer's bank-door, so that night he opened the bank with a shovel and took out $24,000 and decamped. Before he was arrested he had gotten away with $15,000 of the boodle.

.....On the night of the 18th of January an attempt was made to burn the Sacramento Theater. The combustibles were discovered and removed, and a man was placed to watch the building. About 4 o'clock in the morning he left the place, thinking there was no further danger, but as soon as he left the incendiary renewed his attempt, but the fire was again discovered and subdued. Had the fiend succeeded an entire family would have been cut off from escape and burned to death.

.....Michael Hanly was tried on the 18th of January, 1861, for assault to murder Eberhardt Stenzel. The parties resided near the Cosumnes River, and the trouble originated over a land dispute. Hanly was convicted of assault with a deadly weapon.

.....The census of 1860 gave Sacramento County a population of 24,020. The census of 1890 gives her just about twice that figure. San Francisco was then credited with but 57,033. El Dorado came third on the list with 20,564. Los Angeles County had only 11,543.

WHERE IS BALDWIN?

Judge Cravens Declares He Will Not Discharge Mollusk and Dunn.

Judge Cravens was angered yesterday morning when he learned that John Baldwin, the prosecuting witness in the cases of George Mollusk and Tom Dunn, charged with battery, was not to be found by the officers. Attorney Easterbrook asked that the defendants be discharged, but the Judge cut him short in his remarks by declaring that he would do no such thing.

"I think this complaining witness has acted very strangely," said Judge Cravens. "He came down here and swore to a complaint, the allegations of which, if true, showed that both the defendants were guilty of a very serious battery. At any rate, there is something strange about his actions since the case was called for the first time, and I think the matter needs investigation. I want to find out why this party left town, and I propose to do so, if it is possible."

Mr. Easterbrook was about to say that it would be unfair to keep the defendants under bonds any longer, but the Judge, evidently suspecting that they might have had a hand in spiriting away the complainant, replied with much warmth: "No, sir; I will not dismiss these cases. I am going to continue them from day to day for a year, if necessary, until that defaulting witness is brought here. "I will call them again on Monday."

The Judge dropped a copy of the code heavily on the table as evidence that he meant what he said.

ON THE CARS.

Experience of Two Innocent Young Men with Bad Sportsmen.

Why It Is Not a Crime to Shoot a Peanut Butcher—Light on the Indian Question—Other Stories.

Duck stories are still the fad on the cars.

The latest is told on genial Frank Bergman and his boon companion, Charles Schwilk. These two innocents, accompanied Auditor McKee, Trustee Wolf, "Doc" Tebbets and some others on a duck-slaughtering expedition recently. Neither are crack shots, but they were lucky that day, and shot quite a bagful each.

During the hunt, they wandered away from the others, and finally brought up at a little pond where several dozen queer-looking birds were paddling around joyfully. Both shotguns went off together, and they bagged four of the strangers.

What were they?

Well, neither of the young hunters knew; but they were satisfied that they had caught something rare. When the hunt was over, and all hands were preparing for the trip homeward, these two innocent young men exhibited their prizes to the others.

"Whew! where did you get 'em?" asked Mr. Tebbets. "Any more of 'em around there?"

"Yes, lots," replied Frank. "But," he added, "what are they?"

Auditor McKee said he thought they were a rare species of duck known as "cinnamon silks," and were very fine eating.

Mr. Wolf said they resembled the famous Eastern "Sally McGanders."

Dr. Tebbets, who has the reputation of being a very clever duckologist, said they were a species known to the technical world as *goodtoeats*, and were very toothsome.

The two innocent young men were very happy indeed. They gave all their canvas-backs and widgeon to the others, and only kept their prizes. When they got to town they hied themselves to a fashionable restaurant, and, sending the birds in to the cook, prepared themselves for a feast.

But their happiness was short-lived. The waiter soon returned and told them that the cook "had fired them saw-bills out of the window and wouldn't cook 'em."

Saw-bills!

The young men are not so innocent now. They armed themselves to the teeth and went in search of Wolf, Tebbets and McKee, but those worthies had made good their escape, and have been in hiding ever since.

"I tell you, sir," said the little man with the sunburnt whiskers and soiled white stovepipe, "it's a popular mistake that those Sioux Indians are an ignorant set of savages. They know more than they are generally given credit for."

"That's true, sir," assented the facetious young man who sat opposite the little man. "I have often heard it stated that the Sioux as a rule were well-red men."

"There is no use talking, now, the world is retrogressing," said the deacon vehemently to the little man with the ancient plug-hat and white chin-whiskers, who sat beside him. "Yes, sir, there is no doubt of it," continued the deacon. "Murders are being committed three times a day in every big city, instead of once a day, as of yore, and every other branch of crime is on the increase. The prisons won't hold all of those convicted in the courts, and Heaven knows only a small per cent. of those who commit crime have to go to jail. Why, only the other day on a Dakota railroad train a man purchased a cigar from the news agent, and then a few moments later, when the boy passed through the car again, the man pulled a revolver and shot him dead. No cause at all, sir, and—"

"What's that?" interrupted a large, corpulent man, who sat in front of the deacon. Did you say there was no cause for the killing?"

"That's what I said, sir."

"Why, you just said that the man bought a cigar from a peanut butcher!"

The deacon apologized profusely. It was all clear to him now. He didn't smoke himself and that accounted for his ignorance.

The Folsom humorist dropped into town a few evenings ago.

"Whew! I guess I'm getting out of practice," he said as he glided off the brake-beam, and began to brush the dust off his clothes, and stretch his stiffened limbs. "There was a time," he continued to muse, "when I could stick to a brake-beam parlor chair for a week without getting cramped. I guess—"

"Here—you in town again? Weren't you warned last month to keep out of Sacramento? Come along with me now, and I'll let you rest awhile in the cooler."

It was the ever-vigilant Police Officer Higgins who spoke.

"Ah!" said the Folsom funny man, "I knew I wouldn't be forgotten. How nice it is for one to feel that he is appreciated. I knew there would be a committee to receive me upon my arrival. Do we go to the Sutter Club first?"

"No, you go direct to jail. What did you come here for anyway?"

"Why, I came here on the pressing invitation of Governor Markham to stop a few days at his mansion and digest a few champagne dinners with him. Digestion is my forte, you know. Really, I expect to die jesting some day."

The officer's countenance paled. His fingers relaxed their grip upon the Folsomite's coat-collar, and the visitor escaped into the night. The last bulletin regarding the officer's condition read thus: "Pulse, 211; temperature, 220°; general condition unchanged." Some slight hopes are still entertained for his recovery.

"Well, King Calico is dead, ain't he," said Theatrical Manager Hall, looking up from his copy of the RECORD-UNION. "Now, don't you know, gentlemen," he continued, "the United States has a chance now to settle two of its greatest difficulties—the Indian and the Chinese questions."

"What has that to do with the death of the Hawaiian King?" asked the car reporter.

"Why, can't you see? Uncle Sam should buy those islands now, and then ship all the Indians and Chinamen over there—and let 'em fight it out. They wouldn't bother us any more, you can bet."

"Every day," said the Judge, "I find inconsistencies in our laws. You would be surprised to know the magnitude of some of them. Now it was only last week that a man in Los Angeles was sent to the penitentiary for twenty years for surreptitiously taking another man's name and placing it on a bank check. That was all right, but within a few days thereafter a San Francisco sneak thief took 300,000 names and only got thirty days for it. He took a city directory."

A Welcome Visitor.

[Haywards Journal, January 24th.]

The Sacramento RECORD-UNION has lately donned a new dress and put in one of the finest and fastest presses in the State. The RECORD-UNION is one of the ablest edited papers in the State, and a most welcome visitor at this office.

Needs a Guardian.

Hattie C. Mitchell applied to the Superior Court yesterday to be appointed guardian of Alfred Francis Mitchell, a minor, who has a valuable estate. The matter will be heard in Court on the 30th of February.

The Red House.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY NEXT AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.,
A Sale of Men's Gloves.
A few thousand pairs—a sample lot. Buck, Goat, Sheep.
SEE SHOW WINDOWS TUESDAY.

Two weeks of our mid-winter merchandise movement are already securely in the past. The Third Week begins To-morrow with an array of offerings that worthily continue the succession of economies, personal and domestic.

TO-MORROW!

The Third Day of the Special Sale of Winter Millinery.

SALE LIMITED TO FOUR DAYS.

A portion of all the bargains heretofore announced remains. Fascinating prices:

Fine Scratched Beavers; price cut from $1 75 to 50 cents.
Beavers in all colors; price cut from $1 to 45 cents.
French Felt Beavers; prices cut from $2 75 to 75 cents.
All the Trimmed Felts and Velvets, about one-third of regular price.
Majestic Caps, $1 and $1 25, reduced to 45 cents.
Black Tips at half regular prices.
75-cent and $1 Birds; the sale price, 15 cents.

AND LIKE REDUCTIONS ON ALL REMAINING WINTER STOCK.

THE FOLLOWING ARE FAIR SAMPLES OF CLEARING SALE PRICES:

Child's Kid Button, spring heel, sizes 4 to 8, 50c a pair.
Child's Grain Button, solar tip, with heels, sizes 8 to 11, 75c a pair.
Men's London toe and tip Congress Gaiters, flexible sole, $1 25.
Ladies' Fine Kid Button, opera toe, 2 to 6½, $1 19.
Large bottles Aqua Flora Florida Water, 12c a bottle.
Superior grade Shaving Soap, 2c a cake.
Gents' Extra Heavy and Fine Open-front Shirts, with collars, 75c each.
Gents' High-crown Stylish Felt Hats, 75c.
Fancy Colored and White Ruching, 5c a yard.
Men's Dark Fancy Satinet Suits, sizes 35 to 42, $3 50.

Winter Clearing Sale from Every Department.

C. H. GILMAN,
Red House, Sacramento.

1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1877 1878 1879

See it grow! You won't have to look back far. 1877 was the year when *Pearline* started in to take charge of washing and cleaning. It was a new idea; people didn't know about it; when they did find out, they were afraid of it.

But look at it now. Every year has been a big advance on the year before—and 1890 a bigger advance than ever. It's the biggest year, against the biggest opposition—smooth-tongued peddlers to fight against, cheap prices and poor quality, prize packages, imitations of all sorts. But *Pearline* started ahead and has kept there—and now it's farther ahead than ever. A poor thing can't grow like this. A dangerous thing can't. Find out for yourself why *Pearline* grows. Ask about it of some one who is using it.

Beware of peddlers and imitations. 303 JAMES PYLE, New York.

ALL GOODS MUST BE SOLD AT THIS SALE,
—OUR—
Seventh Annual Clearance Sale!

We have marked down everything to one-half their former value, with the intention of selling, and, judging by the crowds yesterday and to-day, the public know such to be a fact.

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Etc.

ALL MUST GO. EIGHT MORE DAYS OUR SALE WILL CONTINUE.

MECHANICAL CLOTHING STORE,
414 K STREET. H. MARKS, Proprietor.

KLUNE & FLOBERG,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS, 428 J STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND Fifth, dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS. REPAIRING in all its branches a specialty, under Mr. Floberg. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY.

M. WACHMORST,
LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO, AGENT FOR PATEK, PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES—best in the world. Sign of the Town Clock, No. 315 J Street, Sacramento.

Geo. Wissemann, AGENT FOR 1020 Fourth St., Sacramento. LEMP'S St. Louis Beer. Always on tap at Wissemann's Saloon. Saloons and Families Supplied.

S. TRYON,
Merchant Tailor,
822 J st., bet. Eighth and Ninth,
AT CAPITAL WOOLEN MILLS STORE.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FIRST-CLASS stock of Imported Suitings. Perfect Fit Guaranteed in every case. d16-1m

S. CARLE,
SUCCESSOR TO CARLE & CROLY, CONtractor and Builder. Orders solicited and promptness guaranteed. Office and shop, 1124 Second st., between K and L.

SHERWOOD HALL NURSERIES
Timothy Hopkins,
MENLO PARK, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.
Carnations, Roses, Chrysanthemums and Cut Flowers.
SWEET PEA SEED A SPECIALTY.

CHARLES FLOHR, PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,
1024 SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN J AND K, importer and Dealer in Shotguns, Rifles and Pistols. Ammunition of all kinds constantly on hand. Safes and Scales repaired, and Trusses made to order.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.