

BRETZ SCANDAL.

[CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.]

known Mr. Chamberlain only since my arrival in Sacramento. I never thought of his proposal to Gatty until I heard the evidence of Gatty and Chamberlain. Had a conversation with Vann on the Senatorial question some days before the election, and he said that Kerns could not be depended upon. The agreement was drawn up to find out how many votes we had in the Legislature. All names who signed it did so without any other than a mental reservation. I talked with Kerns on the morning of the election, and he said that he was too late to hope for Cator's election.

Kerns was recalled and questioned by Cator as to patronage promised by Cannon in the event of White's election. He denied that Cannon had promised to use his influence for the appointment of his (Kerns) friends, but stated simply that Cannon had said that his influence would be greater in Congress with White than without him. Continuing, he said: "The testimony of Adams to the effect that I promised to stand by the Popular party a period of ten days is false. I have testified fully as to the conversation that took place between Cannon and myself concerning the absence of Goucher on the day of election."

S. Bachrach, formerly Secretary of the Democratic County Committee of Alameda, said that Bretz had said that he intended to vote for Foote in the event of his nomination. Continuing, witness said that Bretz was induced by the Democrats by reason of his pledges to the effect that he promised to vote for a Democratic Senator. We expected him to keep this pledge.

Upon being recalled, Bretz wanted to know of Mathews if proffered patronage could be considered in the nature of a bribe, and then proceeded to tell of what had been offered by Frank M. Mathews to the Oakland Times, in the way of patronage. Tom Stoddard had also told him that he could get anything that he might ask for if he would assist in the election of a Democrat. No Democrat in his district had ever asked him to vote for White on the first ballot.

E. D. Good, of Santa Ana, Orange County, was the last witness called for the day. He was questioned concerning a conversation between Kerns and Cannon on the day of the Senatorial election. He heard no such talk. A recess was then taken until 7:30 o'clock.

In the evening the members of the committee met again, but after a consultation decided to postpone further action until Monday night in order that the stenographer might have his notes transcribed.

"LIAR AND COWARD."

COUNTY DIVISIONISTS IN A WARM BATTLE.

Young Man Atherton of San Bernardino Gets a Severe Scolding.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate Committee on Counties and County Boundaries convened last evening at 8 o'clock in Department Two of the Supreme Court, with all members present. Senator Eli Denison of Alameda presided. At a previous meeting it was decided that the Riverside bill should be first considered, and should occupy the time of two sittings. At the same meeting it was also agreed that the advocates of this measure were to have two-thirds of the time of the first sitting in order to present their arguments, and the opponents one-third.

At a final session this condition was to be reversed, giving the supporters of the project the usual opportunity of presenting evidence in rebuttal. After a reading of the bill William J. McIntyre, City Attorney of Riverside, opened the discussion. He said:

The rapid advance in population and wealth during the last decade of the great State of California has directed public attention to each of the large counties in the southern part of the State, notably to San Bernardino County, whose area exceeds that of many of the States north of the Toluca River. The breaking up, in the future, of these vast counties into smaller political divisions was at the time of their formation considered inevitable when a progressive development justified legislative action.

Imperial counties, when the adjective is applied to great geographical areas, must pass away. Their continued existence in the face of the rapid development of the State at large would suggest stagnation and lack of growth. The history of this, as well as of other states, shows that the small counties are the most economically administered, and afford better protection for life and property.

In passing upon the bill creating Riverside County, the Legislature will take into consideration the necessities of the people within the boundaries of the proposed new division, the best mode of its measure, and the capacity of the people within the county to exercise these newly acquired political rights with utility to themselves, as well as to the State at large. The new county must present to the Legislature a sufficient array of facts to justify the partition. The happiness of a people does not always depend upon the enactment of laws, but on the equity and expediency of the laws that are enacted. A county is a political union, and it is one of the duties of the creating power to have such a union composed of harmonious elements, in order that the tranquility and happiness of the people may be secured.

A learned writer upon the best form of government uttered a truism when he said: "That but little else is required to carry a people to the highest degree of opulence from the lowest barbarism, but peace, easy taxes and a tolerable administration of justice, all the rest being brought about by natural course of things." The absence of these requisites to good government, coupled with private and honest interests, has produced this agitation for separation in San Bernardino County, which running through a long chain of connections has at length affected the whole body of the people seeking separation, until the measure is so great and the relations so strained as to preclude co-operation upon any matter of a public character. An enforced union of such hostile and opposing elements as San Bernardino and Riverside would be a political crime and disastrous to every interest in both sections of the county.

The opposition of the San Bernardino people to the division of the county is natural, as it wishes to draw from the Riverside section a large revenue for courthouse building and general taxation. The desire of Riverside to avail itself of the right accorded to it by the Constitution, and to divide the county into two sections, is also natural. Riverside does not claim superiority over any section of the State. Our people are no sectarian, and we are not hostile to other sections. What she has accomplished has been done by industry and integrity.

Let us be charitable, however, for passion and policy may sometimes force men to act a part that their judgment and better nature condemn. I do not wish to cast aspersions upon any section of the State. We should, as good citizens, be loyal to every section and fall into line in the march of industrial development, and resent an injury to one as an injury to all.

I desire to call attention to some of the tyrannical acts of the Board of Supervisors in the imposition of burdens and unjust discriminations against sections of the county not contiguous to San Bernardino City.

In June, 1891, the Board of Supervisors called an election to vote \$300,000 bonds for a new courthouse, which was voted down at the polls.

In defiance of public opinion outside of San Bernardino City and its environs the Board of Supervisors, after their proposition was voted down, expended nearly \$200,000 for a new courthouse. In order to meet this expenditure the taxation was increased from 80 cents on \$100 to \$2 on the \$100. The people of San Bernardino county not included in the radius of the county seat were incensed at this increase of tax, and many protests were published against this unnecessary expenditure. In June, 1892, to pacify the people, they again submitted the proposition for a new courthouse, but to run a period of twenty years for the sum of \$200,000, for the purpose of constructing and completing a county courthouse in the city which San Bernardino (nearly \$100,000 having already been expended in a summary manner by the Board for this purpose).

The people again voted against the bonds, and by a large majority of the electors of the whole county. In defiance of public sentiment and a majority of the electors the law required to do this measure, the Board proceeded to carry on the construction of the courthouse, and are now erecting and paying for the same by a large increase of tax. It is admitted by the builders that half a million of dollars will be expended before the structure is completed.

I now propose to show the discrimination in the assessments between the school district of the city of San Bernardino and the school district of Riverside. In 1891 the increased valuation in the whole county was 20 per cent, over that of the previous year. In the city school district of San Bernardino the increase was 10 per cent, while the increased assessment in the school district of Riverside was 25 per cent. In the assessment of 1892 the increase in the city of San Bernardino was 20 per cent, over that of the city of San Bernardino. This discrimination against Riverside and the territory tributary to it is so apparent and marked that it cannot be considered an accident, but a skillfully prepared and cunningly devised scheme to burden the construction of the courthouse and general taxation upon Riverside and other sections.

The territory of San Bernardino City before referred to, the assessed valuation of property in 1889 was \$4,457,585. The assessed valuation in 1892 was \$4,008,423, a decrease of \$449,162, or 10 per cent. In 1891, in the present limits of the city of San Bernardino, the valuation was \$4,257,439; in 1892 it was \$4,008,423, being a decrease from the previous year of \$249,016, while the decrease of the entire county was but \$151,844, a decrease in San Bernardino City of \$197,000 more than the entire county which within the school districts whose limits are mainly within the corporate limits of the city of Riverside, there has been an increase of \$19,878.

These figures are compiled from the county records and may be verified by an examination of the books of the County Auditor. Notwithstanding the rapid advance in population and wealth of the city of San Bernardino, the construction of magnificent blocks and magnificent water system, paved streets and the expenditure upon public buildings alone within the last three years of nearly \$200,000, the assessed valuation of property in that city is \$400,000 less than it was three years ago, while the increase in the entire county has been nearly \$3,000,000.

The assessed valuation for taxation of the territory embraced in the proposed county of Riverside is about \$15,000,000. A statement of values in each county of the State is made by the State Controller, shows that in the counties having a value of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, the rate of taxation for State and county purposes averages from \$1.15 to \$1.50 on \$100, while the rate upon counties from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 is from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per \$100; most all showing a rate of about \$2 per \$100.

I will now show the value of San Bernardino and San Diego counties, the number of square miles taken from each county, the number left in each county after the formation of Riverside County, and the number of square miles in the proposed Riverside County. These figures are substantially correct and are verified. See Petitioners' Exhibit "A."

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Valuation. Includes San Bernardino County (1890), Riverside County, Area remaining in San Bernardino County, Area of San Diego County, Area remaining in San Diego County, Total number of square miles in Riverside County, and population figures.

The following table shows the population in the two old counties, the population taken from each by the proposed Riverside County, and the population remaining in each after the formation of the new county, and the total population of proposed Riverside County, all of which are verified. See Petitioners' Exhibit "B."

The assessed valuation of property in both of the old counties, the valuation taken from each of the counties by the proposed Riverside County, and the total assessed valuation of property within the boundaries of the proposed Riverside County, are shown by the following table. See Petitioners' Exhibit "C," which is also verified.

Assessed valuation of San Bernardino County, \$26,735,514. To be taken by Riverside County, about, 5,500,000. Remaining in San Bernardino County, \$18,235,514. Assessed valuation of San Diego County, \$39,162,808. To be taken by Riverside County, 3,474,110. Remaining in San Diego County, \$35,688,698. Total assessed valuation of property within the boundaries of proposed Riverside County, \$12,349,141.

This measure has been agitated for two years, its merits and necessities fully discussed; men who opposed the bill before the Legislature have since its passage to-day. Its justice is admitted, its enemies have failed to make a case against the justice of the measure. Time alone can ever settle the question between these opposing sections, but division will.

It is an irrepressible conflict that will never be settled, it becomes a law; until this question is settled the land enterprise in that region will be stayed; capital, shrinking from excessive taxation for the purpose of public expenditure, will remain locked and industrial development will be retarded.

The discontent is not groundless. We are not a people of slaves, and the camps will strike their tents, the white banner of peace will flutter in the breeze, a better and brighter era will dawn upon the rugged mountains of San Bernardino and Riverside will be a light against the stubborn forces of opposition providing for the pursuing of the water rights net and enterprise. As allies they will succeed. The cause of contention once removed tranquility will be restored and the rugged mountains of these opposing sections, but division will be forgotten forever.

Dr. Lyman Gregory of San Jacinto, W. S. of Perry, Harry Pen, editor of the Banner Herald and Assemblyman, C. O. Barker of San Bernardino County, made brief arguments for the division of the county, which will be published in a later issue. The latter gentleman, who is a heavy property owner in the vicinity of Banning, urged the passage of Assembly Bill No. 312, appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of a suitable building for the affiliated colleges of the University of California.

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Interest his duty to advocate the project first, last and all the time. Then the opposition took the floor. The first speaker was W. A. Atherton, whose name has been honored by mention in these columns on a previous occasion. In his argument he referred to the "our" territory, "our" county and "our" people who are about to be swallowed up by the big fish of Riverside, notwithstanding the fact that he had no single dollar's worth of property in any of the counties seeking division, or in the State, or anywhere else for that matter, and is simply an agent employed by a political party at San Bernardino to defeat the Riverside project.

But he made a more serious mistake than trying to mislead the committee as a property-holder, appealing for protection against what was pleased to term the Riverside despot. He talked long and sent forth a long speech, teeming with innuendo and hints of the corrupt use of money, he made an insinuation against the character of Assemblyman Mathews, and when the young man from San Bernardino had concluded, Mr. Casterline, then whom no more honorable man was ever elected to any legislative body in California. "Up to this time," he began, "I have not advocated any one of the county division projects before the Legislature. Some day, however, I know how to do it. I have dared to attack here, came to my room and wanted to make a combination for the defeat of the Riverside bill."

In my pocket I have a letter from Mr. Newport asking me to support the Riverside bill. I do not know whose name he has secured under false pretenses, but I take this occasion to warn the members of the committee against him as a liar and a coward. He prates about "our" territory. As a matter of fact he is not a taxpayer and dropped into San Jacinto on the eve of election from heaven knows where. Soon after this he was picked up by the San Bernardino crowd and sent here to kill the Riverside bill by pretending to represent the people of Northern San Diego County.

Mr. Casterline then took his seat and Atherton arose to reply, but the members of the committee refused to listen to him, and ordered an adjournment until Monday evening.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

San Francisco's State Buildings—State Normal Schools. The Assembly Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds took up Burke's Assembly Bill No. 72 last night. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$300,000 for the erection of a public building in San Francisco for the accommodation of the Supreme Court, Hastings Law College and such State institutions as may be located in that city. The author of the bill explained that a great annual amount would be saved in rents and the State benefited. The committee decided to recommend the bill, and the author of the bill said that the commission of the architect shall not exceed 3 per cent of the contract price.

Mr. Casterline's Price of Butte had a number of bills before the committee, in the aggregate asking for an appropriation of \$127,000 for the State Normal School building, the second asks for \$40,000 to pay for the heating and ventilating in the training department of the State Normal School; and the third asks \$5,500 for furnishing the training department of the State Normal School. The committee decided to recommend the passage of the bill, and the author of the bill said that the latter with a slight amendment. Bill No. 123 was laid over.

The bill of Assemblyman Mathews of Tehama, appropriating of \$40,000 for an addition to a machine shop to the Agricultural Pavilion on the fair grounds, was considered. It was decided to report favorably. Assembly Bills Nos. 126, 127 and 128, all relative to the State Normal School at San Jose, introduced by Mr. Bennett, were taken up for consideration. An appropriation of \$10,000 for supplying the heat of heating and ventilating the State Normal School building; the second asks for \$40,000 to pay for the heating and ventilating in the training department of the State Normal School; and the third asks \$5,500 for furnishing the training department of the State Normal School. The committee decided to recommend the passage of the bill, and the author of the bill said that the latter with a slight amendment. Bill No. 123 was laid over.

Mr. Bennett had another bill, No. 243, before the committee, asking an appropriation for \$50,000 for the erection and maintenance at Santa Clara of a girls' reformatory institution. Mr. Bennett explained that the Whittier Reform School is crowded, and in his opinion the boys and girls should be separated. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing for the purchasing of a site and erection of a building, which will be distant from Whittier. At Santa Clara there is already a suitable building, which was formerly used as a hospital for the feeble-minded children, but which institution was moved to Glen Ellen. Mr. Bennett claimed it would be an advantage and saving to the State. No action was taken on the bill.

The committee adjourned to meet Tuesday night, when a delegation will be present to urge the passage of Assembly Bill No. 312, appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of a suitable building for the affiliated colleges of the University of California.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The Joint Resolution Calling for One is Favored. The Senate Committee on Irrigation and Water Rights met last night, Senator Seymour presiding. Some difficulty was experienced in getting a quorum, but the required number finally put in an appearance.

Joint Resolution No. 12, recommending that the Governor call an irrigation congress, was taken up and discussed. The resolution provides that the Governor shall summon twenty delegates from each State and Territory lying west of the Missouri River, and that the convention shall not take place later than September next.

Senator Ostrom spoke at length in favor of the resolution. A bill was now before Congress, he said, providing for a fund to irrigate the arid and sterile lands of all the States and Territories in the district mentioned in the resolution.

Advertisement for The Nonpareil. Text: "The Nonpareil. OUR GIANTIC CLEARANCE SALE. Has made a deep impression in the minds of all the ladies that have visited our stores during its progress. The pleasing surprise to our customers is that no matter what article is called for, from a spool of cotton up, they find it reduced in price. No doubt you wonder why we do this. Simply because we would rather dispose of our this season's goods now than carry them over to next fall."

Special Lines of Embroideries WILL BE PLACED ON OUR COUNTERS TO-DAY, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING LOTS: LOT 1—Cambrie Embroidery Edgings, three-quarters to one and one-half inches wide, reduced to 4 cents a yard. LOT 2—A splendid line of new Cambrie Embroidery Edgings, one and one-half to three inches wide, reduced to 9c a yard. LOT 3—Nainsook, Cambrie and Swiss Embroidery Edgings, three to four and one-half inches wide, reduced to 16c a yard. LOT 4—A handsome line of all new patterns in Cambrie and Nainsook Edgings, four and one-half to seven inches wide, reduced to 20c a yard.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Police Court Bills Merged—Clerks Must Pay the Fees Over. The Assembly Committee on Municipal Corporations acted upon Assembly Bill No. 286, relating to municipalities refunding its indebtedness, and for the issuance of new bonds under the amendment to the Constitution. The committee will recommend that the bill do pass.

Assembly Bill No. 43, to create a new Police Court in San Francisco, was amended by inserting the provisions of Assembly Bill No. 77 in Section 10 thereof, which makes it obligatory for the clerks to pay into the treasury the fees. As amended the bill will be favorably reported.

Bill No. 78, authorizing municipalities to contract to furnish buildings, and providing for the cost. This relates particularly to San Francisco. The bill was referred to the San Francisco members of the Assembly. Bill No. 113 was laid over.

Assembly Bill No. 76, to provide for furnishing clerks and clerks to the County Jail, was favorably reported. The bill is a recommendation that it do pass.

Assembly Bill No. 173 will be favorably reported. It is in relation to the duties of the City Treasurer, and provides that quarterly statements must be made to the Mayor by the City Treasurer, and that the statements must be published.

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FOR LADIES ONLY. YOU WILL FIND THE PROPHYLACTIC Compound just what you want. The only safe and absolutely safe PREVENTIVE ever discovered by medical science. Reduced from \$3 to \$1. Every bottle guaranteed. JOS. HAIN & CO., Fifth and J streets, sole agents for California.

Church Notices. CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 187 E. STREET, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. Baptism at close of evening sermon.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH, between H and I—Rev. E. E. Dodge, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The American Sabbath is observed. The pastor at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:15 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SIXTH, between O and P—Rev. J. B. Koenig, pastor. Morning subject, "The Marriage Question." Evening, "The Marriage Question." Sermons on marriage. Sunday-school at 12:20 P. M.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH, between N and O—Rev. B. B. Burton, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. A cordial welcome to all.

UNITARIAN CHURCH, PLYMOUTH, 111 E. Street—Rev. T. J. Horner will preach, Subject, "The Marriage Question." Sunday-school at 12:15. Installation of Rev. Horner on Monday at 7:30 P. M. in the Jewish Synagogue. Mr. Horner will be installed as pastor of the Unitarian Church, Rev. Horner will preach at 7:30 P. M. at San Francisco and address to the people, Rev. C. W. Wood of Oakland.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Sixth and I streets—Subject: "The Marriage Question." Preaching at 10:45 A. M. "Children of Light." 7:30 P. M. "The Marriage Question." We try to make it pleasant for all. M. Stevenson, pastor.

General Notices. THE MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA Association will assemble in Piedmont Hall, 1024 Broadway, on the anniversary of Robert Burns on the evening of WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. J. B. REID, Chief. [13 B. N. C.]

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN FOR general housework. Call at 1224 Broadway. [13 B. N. C.]

WANTED—BY A GOOD STRONG woman, a place to do housework. Apply at 909 Broadway. [13 B. N. C.]

WANTED—MEN FOR FARMS, VINEYARDS, dairies and all kinds of labor; good wages; plenty of food; desirable help; apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth street, K and L. [13 B. N. C.]

WANTED—FOR GENERAL AGENTS and canvassers exclusive territory, free newspaper advertising, a chance to deliver goods before paying for them, and a permanent business. Address CONSOLIDATED, Lynn, Mass. [13 B. N. C.]

FOR SALE—100 SACKS A. N. O. 1 POTATOES, cheap, at No. 300 Eleventh street. [13 B. N. C.]

FOR SALE—A FINE HIGH, WELL IMPROVED, 40x50, 50x50, 60x50, 80x50, 100x50, 1010 Fourth street, Sacramento, Cal. [13 B. N. C.]

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