

BULLA'S MEASURE.

(Continued from Fourth Page)

up after the special order was finished. A. B. 98, by Moutrie, relating to the competency and appointment of administrators of estates of deceased persons, being the special order, was taken up. It had been adversely reported on in committee, and Braumhart offered an amendment that it do not take effect for two years, which was lost, and the bill ordered a third reading.

By consent of Morehouse Bulla withdrew his report on the amendment of the latter offered before recess, and also withdrew as the committee on it and Francks was appointed as such committee and reported the amendment.

The amendment was lost, 16 yeas to 11 nays, and the bill recommitted to Simpson as a committee of one to amend by striking out Section 2, which was done, and the amendment was carried and the bill goes to the printer.

S. B. 62, by Dwyer, relating to labor, came next.

Withington called attention to the fact that the bill provides that any contractor who violates any of the provisions of the Political Code, a provision which covered a great deal of ground.

Dwyer said it was to prevent contractors from working their men over eight hours.

Smith said it would be the mistake of the session to make it a penal offense for the Supervisors to allow more than eight hours a day's work on the public roads. The people are complaining that they do not get enough work on the roads for their money, while they are anxious to get the most work done and willing to do it. He thought it would be a wrong thing to pass the bill.

Morehouse offered an amendment excepting municipal corporations, as the bill would prohibit the letting of contracts to work streets by the month, and compel the letting of them by the day of eight hours.

Bulla opposed the amendment as delaying the passage of the bill and also as taking the heart out of the bill.

The amendment was adopted, 14 yeas to 10 nays, and the bill sent to the printer.

S. B. 16, by Bert, reappropriating \$125,000 for the erection of buildings for the affiliated Colleges, was passed, ayes 20, nays 0.

S. B. 23, by Bulla, for the certification of land titles and simplification of the transfer of titles was read. Aram offered an amendment increasing the fees of the Auditor.

Bulla protested against it, saying that ample opportunity had been given, both in committee and on second reading, for any amendments which would now retard the passage of the bill.

The amendment was lost and the bill put on its passage.

Bulla gave an explanation of the bill, and said it was a modified copy of the Torrens Land Act. It had been favorably reported on by the commission of five different States. Everyone knows the heavy expense of obtaining abstracts of property and the subsequent fees for mortgaging, recording, etc., and this decreases them very materially. The bill provides a simple way of settling the title, and it is claimed that it will damage the interests of searchers of abstracts and lawyers. He did not think so, but thought it would increase them under the preliminary proceedings.

But even were this so, and although he was a lawyer, he should still advocate this bill, as when he entered this chamber he put behind him his professional interests and proposed to act purely in the interests of the people. The law passed in Illinois has been declared unconstitutional, as it delegates power to the Registrar of Titles instead of the courts, and he believed the law would meet the same fate. He had carefully guarded the provisions of this bill, and hoped it would pass unanimously.

Gillette opposed the bill. No State has yet put it into successful operation, and he did not know of any State that had the first State to venture on untried ground in this respect. It sets aside the statute of limitations and would allow those who own large bodies of land to leave the State and make no efforts to improve them or make them secure in the State. He believed this Act would allow minors and lunatics to be deprived of their property without opportunity to protect themselves.

He offered objections to other sections, saying that if a fraudulent forged bill is made the title will pass to the innocent purchaser, and the real owner will lose his property. He did not believe the State would pay for the property, as provided for. He read the report of a committee appointed to investigate the workings of the Torrens Act in Ontario, which stated that the Act had practically become a dead letter there.

Withington advocated the bill, and said that it provided the means by which any citizen of the State, no matter how ignorant of the law, could go to the records and find where the title of land resided. He believed that this State it was on a sheep ranch of 20,000 acres. Now 2,500 people live on it, and it is impossible to tell whose title is valid. If this Act had been in force twenty years ago their titles would be settled definitely. He saw no reason why California should not be the first State to adopt the law and lead in the march of progress and improvements.

Stratton placed his support of the bill on practical and not sentimental reasons. As an attorney, he looked at the matter from a legal and practical point of view. Australia has the plan has been in operation for nearly half a century and works well. In Illinois it was adopted by a vote of 15 to 1. The people are demanding a law of this kind and should have it. A former official of Ontario had told him that it was a success there, and that the people felt it. It is an experiment here, but every thing that has benefited the world has been an experiment at first.

The bill was put on passage and defeated by a vote of 13 yeas to 20 nays. Bulla changing his vote and giving ground of reconstruction.

S. B. 1, by Andrews, to enable school districts to issue bonds, was passed—ayes 31, nays 0.

At 3:50 p. m. the Senate adjourned till 10 a. m. to-day.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Several Discussions of Length and Vigor During the Day.

Very little preliminary business was done yesterday morning before the Assembly plunged into the routine work of the day. No leaves of absence were asked.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Under the head of special orders there

stood four Assembly constitutional amendments, 7, 8, 9 and 10, by Cullter. Shanahan moved that these, with all the committee amendments on file, should go to the Judiciary Committee, that they might be examined as to their expediency.

Cullter responded with much warmth, objecting to any such motion. He declared that while it was an sweeping in terms of really directed against a special one, A. C. A. 9, which provides that a verdict may be rendered by three-fourths of the original number of a jury. Cullter said this was a wise change; it was a proposition to put something into the fundamental law of the State and does not need any Judiciary Committee. The people make the law. The Judiciary Committee, a committee of lawyers, should not be entrusted with this grave duty. It had been well said: "Woe unto you, lawyers, for ye lay heavy burdens upon the people, and will not so much as lift them with the tips of your fingers." Cullter said much more that was denunciatory, and hoped Shanahan's motion would not carry.

Bridgford acknowledged he had suggested the motion and believed the A. C. A. 9 should go to the Judiciary Committee for examination and sitting before being submitted to the people.

Belshaw thought, as they had already passed through the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, they need not go to the Judiciary. What was the use of the former committee if the latter was not to do any work?

Dryden said the Judiciary Committee was the Sanhedrim of the Assembly and should have these amendments. The discussion became acrid when Mead moved to exclude No. 9—Cullter's jury measure—from the scope of the motion.

Shanahan replied to Cullter's proposition that the people wanted to vote on these changes in the Constitution. He said the people did not want anything of the kind. They were tired of having these things submitted to them. They simply rejected them. In fact, Shanahan acquiesced in this work.

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subject, as well as the status of individual members was pretty fairly tested. At the committee's recommendation to passage was read. Ennis moved that the "companion bills" be made a special order for this morning.

Dibble vigorously opposed the motion. He claimed that this was a move to get a combined appropriation of over half a million passed at once, before the general appropriation bill had been presented and before the Assembly knew what the aggregate sum needed would be. He claimed that he was not unfriendly to the measures themselves, but all members were pledged to keep the tax levy to 45 cents on the \$100, and if these bills were passed there might not be enough to go around.

Speaker Coombs called Valentine to the chair, and from the floor made an address on the subject. He believed this was the critical moment of the session. He was not opposed to the expense in the hours available to-day, he said, pending an aggregate appropriation of \$2,000,000, with all the institutions to provide for. To his mind, that fact overcast all smaller things. Do, he said, as they do in the National Congress. Take all appropriation bills from both houses, stand them side by side, each at its own feet. His own bill for \$150,000 for the Napa Asylum should go with the rest. He did not wish it otherwise. Then find out how much the people of the State can stand and cut the appropriations to that figure.

Wright hoped that the special order motion would prevail. Having just returned from the South he could say that in his belief \$300,000 could be saved to the State in those districts; and with what he believed excessive appropriations elsewhere, the State could be saved \$500,000. These two bills under discussion were important to the whole State, almost more so than any others.

Cullter explained that only \$300,000 was really called for, as the mining appropriation already lies in the treasury and this bill is only to make it available.

Shanahan made a fiery speech in opposition to the motion. The bills should take the regular course that everybody might be able to consider them.

Cullter said the way to have them considered was to make them special order. It would be breaking faith with the Federal Government to pass these measures, for the Federal appropriation had been made contingent on that of the State.

The discussion waxed hotter. Dibble spoke again, still more emphatically against the motion. Cammett hoped the motion would prevail, but said the gentlemen were speaking, not to the motion, but to the subject of the bills.

Belshaw amended the motion to read Friday, instead of Wednesday.

Ennis accepted; he had no desire to railroad the bills through, but did want them well considered.

Dibble objected to any special order at all until the general appropriation had been made. The Legislature, he said, should support the motion. Emmons opposed it. North of Yolo made a vigorous speech in favor of the motion.

Belshaw's amendment was adopted and the motion making the two bills a special order for Friday morning was carried by the following vote: Ayes—Aldrich, Allen, Boone, Burnett, Chynoweth, Cross, Dibble, Kreyden, Emmons, Goodhue, Hudson, Kegan, Lacy, Mallick, McClellan, Rubell, Shanahan, Coombs—22.

S. J. R. 8, recommending the addition of a tariff on asphaltum to the tariff bill under consideration by Congress, was adopted.

Bridgford offered a resolution asking that no tariff be placed on grain bags. Committee on the subject of the grain bags. After recess the Speaker made a personal statement concerning appointees made by him, asking members to examine the journal and see if any should be unnecessary. If so, they should be stricken from the roll.

The Committee on Public Morals announced a meeting in the Assembly chamber this evening to which the public is invited.

On the Senate special file three bills were read the second time.

A special evening session will be held Thursday evening to consider the deficiency bill, 208 to 240 inclusive.

Messrs. North and Branch of the subcommittee of Ways and Means which went South, reported their expenses as \$60 10 each.—Referred to Ways and Means.

Bridgford's A. J. R. 14, calling upon Congress to exact from the Secretary of Agriculture timely reports of prices, etc., was adopted.

Second reading file closed the day.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. By County and Township Government Committee—Amending a County and Township Government Act relating to counties of the eleventh class (substitute for A. B. 522).

By Revision Codes and Statutes Committee—Adding new section to Political Code relating to assessment of property and collection of taxes.

By Cullter—Providing for the funding and refunding of the indebtedness of levee and protection districts.

By North of Alameda—Concerning bridges across navigable streams.

By Clarke—Providing for the publication of legal or official advertising.

By Clarke—Amending sections of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the provision for the support of the families of deceased persons.

By Clarke—Amending sections of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the administration of the homestead.

By Clarke—To enable all voting districts to use the Ellis Automatic Voting Printing Ballot Machine or similar vote printing ballot machine.

By Wright—Amending section of Code of Civil Procedure relating to the application of the proceeds of the sale of mortgaged premises.

By Stansell—Amending section of Political Code relating to schools.

By Stansell—Amending section of Political Code relating to State Normal Schools.

By Committee Mines and Mining—Prescribing the manner of locating mining claims.

By Malcolm—Establishing a State Lunacy Commission.

STATE UNIVERSITY. Statements in Favor of Bills Before the Legislature.

There is now pending in the Legislature Senate Bill No. 147, and Assembly Bill No. 120, providing for a tax of one cent on the hundred dollars of the support of the University of California, less than one-half of which, for the next two fiscal years, is to be devoted solely to the purpose of acquiring lands, buildings and permanent improvements for the University.

In support of these bills a joint committee of the Regents, Faculties and graduates of the University of California submitted the following statement:

The people of the State of California have established the University by constitutional enactment.

Founded in 1868, it had in 1887 the last time the Legislature provided for its support, in the colleges at Berkeley 306 students, and now has more than five hundred, that is, 1,554 students at Berkeley alone, besides 720 students in the professional colleges in San Francisco.

The number of students has increased more than four times as fast as the income.

So the University suffers for instructors and for class rooms, halls, apparatus, etc.

It must be borne in mind that this condition of affairs has not been brought about by the University itself. It is due simply to the fact that the people of the State—be it said to their credit and to the credit of the University—have sent their sons and daughters to the institution in such numbers that the expense has become a frequent one.

Provisions made by the Legislature for that express purpose.

As to Rooms: There is not a hall which will hold all the students at once. For the large gatherings which are held from time to time necessary, tents have been set up. Class rooms are too few and overcrowded. A hundred or more students are crowded into rooms suitable for fifty or sixty only.

As to Instructors: The present force cannot properly do the work. Classes in some departments are several times too large, there being frequently from two to three hundred in a class in required studies. It is impossible to efficiently instruct and examine the students in the hours available for recitation.

SOURCES OF UNIVERSITY'S FUNDS. The moneys of the University come from three sources:

1. The State; 2. The United States; 3. Private individuals.

STATE. (1) Buildings, apparatus, etc. During the past twenty-eight years, the University has received sufficient assistance from the Legislature for the purchase of the buildings and the improvements of its grounds, and for supplying apparatus. All of these are still in use.

(2) Expenses for maintenance: Its first great donation for maintenance was the sum derived from the sale of tide lands given to the State by the United States, and the next was the Act of 1887.

THE UNITED STATES. The United States gave the proceeds of the sale of 150,000 acres of public land by the Morrill Act (Seminary land), now loaned out, and the income from the Hatch and second Morrill Acts.

PRIVATE GIFTS. These include the University site at Berkeley, the Lick bequest, the Searles' gift of Mark Hopkins Institute of Art, and various other gifts. The University, through the generosity of the State, has received numerous other money gifts of an aggregate value of over two million dollars, and being in excess of the donations of either the State or the United States.

THE STATE'S DONATIONS PAY. Most of the present property of the University was given by private individuals and the United States, and is far in excess of the appropriations made by the State Legislature.

Of all the contributions to the University, that by the State has been only about one-fourth. Private individuals, as well as States, regard the making of good members of the community out of youths as the noblest good. Gifts by them for this purpose bring not only the supreme satisfaction of doing well, but the honor and gratitude. Heretofore, the liberality of the State, the management of its gifts, without the loss of a dollar, and the character and work of the University, have induced such gifts. If, during the last twenty-eight years, for each dollar the Legislature has provided for the University, three more have been given by private individuals and the United States, may we not expect even a greater response to the Legislature's provision to-day from deliberating benefactors? The highest State wisdom will harness private benefactors to its own noblest purposes.

A splendid future may be fairly inferred from the past. But it rests on the present. Several munificent private gifts are already pledged. Among these which may be announced, is that of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst and her son, to secure a plan for buildings and to erect buildings which will probably exceed in cost any single donation given by the State, the United States, or any other State.

The indirect financial benefits from the University to agriculture, horticulture, mining, mechanics and engineering and to many other enterprises, have many times repaid the State for its outlay, and broader and completer plans for the expansion of this work have been laid.

Aside from the benefit to the State of the present citizenry, knowledge of the University's excellence will largely influence desirable immigrants and investors from the older States.

PROVISIONS IN OTHER STATES. FOR UNIVERSITIES. Generous as the State of California has been, its liberality has not equaled that of other States.

In the matter of university buildings alone California spent \$446,000, while Illinois spent \$670,000 with 815 students; Missouri spent \$649,000 with 723 students; Michigan spent \$951,000 with 2,900 students; Minnesota spent \$1,025,500 with 2,400 students; Wisconsin spent \$1,100,000 with 1,900 students.

In the matter of regular income for salaries and current expenses, the following table shows what other States have done: Nebraska (\$1,100,000) gives annually 8 1/2 cents on \$100, plus \$320,000 in 1895; Wisconsin (\$1,100,000) gives annually 4 1/2 cents on \$100, plus \$170,000 in 1895; Colorado (\$267,000) gives annually 2 1/2 cents on \$100, plus \$200,000 in 1895; Michigan (2,922 students) gives annually 1 1/2 cents on \$100; Wyoming (85 students) gives annually 1 cent on \$100; Illinois (\$3,000,000) gives annually 1 cent on \$100; Illinois (\$1,500,000) gives annually 1 cent on \$100; Indiana (\$750,000) gives annually

MUNYON'S LIVER CURE.

Munyon's Liver Cure will positively cure biliousness, constipation, jaundice and torpid liver, bilious headache, sick headache, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, tired, worn-out feeling, highly colored urine, wind in the stomach, pain and soreness in the right side under the lower ribs, depressed and dull spirits and restless nights. Price, 25 cents.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial. Personal letters to Prof. J. C. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

2-3 cents, plus \$30,000 in 1895.

Of all the States from which information is available, but one appropriates less than California, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Colorado, Michigan, and Wyoming give more.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION DEMANDED.

The extraordinary increase in the attendance at the university, which has brought about the unusual difficulties, is not the result of any artificial conditions, but the result of a positive demand on the part of the people for broader education.

The High School illustrates this. In 1880 there were only twenty-one High Schools in this State; now there are about one hundred. The State tax themselves 35 cents on the \$100 to support their High Schools. The people's schools crowd the university. It is the crown of the common school system.

In 1887 only one boy or girl in every 250 of college age went to college. Today one in every forty goes to the State University, and the number of those who find similar opportunities elsewhere.

The students of the university come from every county in the State, and their parents represent every element in our population. Distinctions of wealth and social rank never appear. Over 200 of the students depend entirely upon themselves for support, and these approved methods are under working during their leisure hours at any employment, physical or mental, which may offer. And many more aid, by their own efforts, to the sums which their parents are able to contribute toward their support. The spirit of respect for labor and of willingness to do anything within their power for the betterment of the community is manifested by the students recently, when all the men turned out to work with pick and shovel in making some needed improvements on the grounds, for which funds were lacking.

The benefits of the State University in promoting moral, intellectual scientific improvement, in inspiring gratitude to our State, our Nation, and our unselfish benefactors, and in solving practical problems of life in this land, isolated in climate and resources, will readily occur to us all. The proposed tax is only ten cents to the man who is taxed \$1,000, or less than one cent per month.

In view of the great constitutional provisions of our State, and of the establishment in this commonwealth of the first absolutely free university in the world, open to every man and woman, and of the generous and constant support of the Legislature in the past, and in view of the university's work and worth, we confidently appeal to the enlightened spirit and the wisdom of the present Legislature for the comparatively small but necessary aid provided for by the bills above mentioned.

In the appendix will be found a few brief tables in regard to the finances, work and needs of the university, and the foregoing is given by the committee of the Regents, faculties and graduates of the University of California.

HIGHWAY SYSTEMS CONSIDERED.

A Joint Session and Lively Debate on California Road Systems.

A joint meeting of Legislative Highway Committees was held yesterday at 4 p. m. in the State Library. For a portion of the time Senator Dickinson was in the chair and part of the time Assemblymen Anderson and Clarke.

The matter under consideration was highway legislation generally and especially the three bills proposed by the Bureau of Highways. It was understood to be a general conference meeting in which free expression of views was invited concerning California road systems. The meeting was one of deep interest and continued for an hour and a half, and part of the time was a running conversational debate. An outline of the leading remarks is given below.

Mr. Stuart, a farmer of Solano County, said his people were disgusted and disheartened concerning roads. They wanted a different system. As it is now the road taxes produce inadequate results, there is waste and extravagance, misdirection and misuse, and for all the people spend the returns in good roads are too small. He questioned the wisdom of continuing under the Supervisor or roadmaster system. However good the intention the results are nil. Besides, political favoritism plays a large part, and ignorance of proper methods of construction. He cited a case of a Roadmaster driving out over twelve miles of road and back again and calling it a day's work, though nothing had been done on the road. Work is not done on the roads in his county, and he knew of no other people despaired of anything better so long as political favoritism rules in road administration.

To Senator Dickinson Mr. Stuart replied that he favored a State system as advocated by the Bureau of Highways. He said that he had seen the road building, and that he had seen the road system wherever they understood it. It is the old question of how to do, and doing in the interest of taxpayers. He cited cases of misuse of road funds, and said his people despaired of anything better under the present system. He favored the State road system, and opposed it would not increase taxation and would start the people right and stimulate action and stop the using up of road money by the traveling over the roads by Roadmasters and Supervisors. To Senator Dickinson he said he believed the people approved the State road system wherever they understood it.

Chairman Manson of the Bureau of Highways in a concise, clear-cut and perfectly lucid manner explained the proposed State system. It reduces the maximum of county road taxes from 40 to 35 cents. It then levies 2 1/2 cents on all property, city and county.

With this the Department of Highways is to begin to construct State roads, which it may take twenty years to complete on that basis. These roads

THE WORLD,

Especially the Western World, is thickly populated with beer drinkers. It is clearly important that a beverage so generally consumed should be without adulteration.

GILT EDGE is composed of nothing but pure water, hops and malt. In all truth and modesty, there is no better beer in the world.

RUMSTALLER'S Gilt Edge Steam Beer.

are main arteries and to traverse the sections named in the report of his bureau.

The plan does not interfere with county or district roads; it is to be a model and stimulus for them. In no one year is more than 5 per cent. of the State money to be expended in any one county. After two years of beginning the State can see if it will be well to broaden the system.

We have in California such enormous areas, so many counties and such topographic variety and unequal distribution of population and taxable values that a State system is absolutely necessary.