

THE MONEY GOES.

General Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

Revolving Fund for School Text-Books Eliminated.

County Government Bill Passed the House and Back to Senate.

Toland's Measure for Relief of the Unemployed Succeeds in the Assembly.

The general appropriation bill was before the Senate yesterday, and nearly a half hundred of its provisions, as recommended by the Senate, were unsatisfactory. It was cut and slashed and amended in many ways, and when, late in the afternoon, it was sent to the printer accompanied by a rush order, it was sadly disfigured.

Prominent among the amendments adopted, was one striking out the \$40,000 appropriation for the State school text books revolving fund, and from the present outlook there will be few text books printed during the succeeding two years.

Several attempts were made to cut down the appropriation for the State Agricultural Society, but the attempts were successful only in fixing the amount at \$35,000 instead of \$40,000. Mahoney concluded that any attempt to reconsider the votes whereby the good roads bills were passed would prove a waste of time, considerably withdrew his notices of motions to reconsider.

It was a half-hearted attempt that the woman's suffragists made to reconsider the vote whereby their favorite constitutional amendment was refused passage, and when a defect in their ranks was discovered, and Dickinson and Gillette deserted to the enemy they lost hope and surrendered. The last of the suffrage question has been heard in the thirty-second California Legislature, for which many members of both houses are truly thankful.

COYOTE CLAIMS CHARGES. The latest and newest investigation—the coyote claim charges—opens in the Assembly Committee on Retrenchment this morning. Power of San Francisco announces his desire to have the matter probed to the bottom and absolutely denies all charges of bribery and money taking made against him. The committee has been given full power to act.

THAT ENDLESS BILL. The county government bill has gone back to the Senate as amended and passed by the House, but it is doubtful if the author of its being, Senator Smith, will recognize it, for it is now a thing of shreds and patches. The Senate is at present toying with the general appropriation bill, but when it comes to concurring in the amendments to the county bill it seems likely that the day of adjournment will come all too soon.

IN THE SENATE. The General Appropriation Bill Was Handled Without Gloves.

In the Senate yesterday morning a communication from the California

Labor Convention was read requesting the upper house to vote to submit to the people Bulla's proposed constitutional amendment to Article XIII, giving to the Legislature jurisdiction over taxation.

Toland offered a resolution providing that for and during the remainder of the session each Senator be allowed to speak but one time on any one measure and that speeches be limited to five minutes.

Bulla raised the point of order that a similar resolution had been previously adopted, and so far as could be ascertained nobody cared to look up the record to find whether he was right or not. At any rate the resolution was withdrawn.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Then the general appropriation bill was taken up and the Senate settled down for a long siege.

The first committee amendment that called for a difference of opinion was the item reducing the special contingent expenses (secret service) for the Governor's office from \$10,000 to \$5,000. It was adopted after a brief skirmish.

NATIONAL GUARD MATTERS. The amendment providing for an appropriation of \$18,500 for five additional companies of the National Guard, also met with bitter opposition. Bulla submitted that what was necessary was a better trained militia, rather than a large body of men who properly belong in the awkward squad. He contended that efficiency and not numbers was what was desired.

Withington brought politics into the question, submitting that a San Diego company, commanded by an active Republican, had been disbanded for no known reason while one commanded by a Democrat had been continued.

Boyce and Pedlar spoke for the amendment, but it was lost by a rising vote. The item appropriating \$40,000 for employment purposes for the National Guard for the forty-ninth fiscal year, was amended to read \$30,000.

STATE SCHOOL BOOKS. Withington offered an amendment proposing to strike out the appropriation of the \$40,000 revolving fund for stock, material, etc., used for compiling and printing school text books. He stated that the revolving fund had been revolving into the State Printing Office every two years since the State had been printing its own text books, but never had revolved back after the products had been sold. He did not suppose the amendment would be adopted, but wished to call up the subject.

Besides the \$40,000, known as the revolving fund, he called attention to the fact that an additional appropriation of \$25,000 was asked for to be used by the State Board of Education in compiling a school history.

Smith hoped Withington's amendment would be adopted. He understood that the text books printed were sold to parents of children who used them, and the question with him was why that money never revolved back into the funds. If the department was to be self-supporting, he could see no reason why \$40,000 was demanded every two years.

Voorhes explained that the funds derived from sales were turned into the general fund and not into the text book fund, and that it must necessarily be re-appropriated annually, as it was the capital stock upon which the work was performed, and by this means was made what it was intended—a revolving fund. Smith started to the library to look up the facts connected with the case, and the item was not resurrected during the morning's session.

Amendments were also adopted segregating support and salaries in the appropriations for the several State institutions, though the several appropriations as reported from the Assembly remained unchanged.

The appropriation for the care and improvement of the grounds of the State Normal School at San Jose was amended to read \$5,000 instead of \$2,500.

STATE UNIVERSITY BILLS. An amendment proposing to reduce the appropriation for the Department of Viticulture in the State University from \$10,000 to \$5,000, was lost. The item appropriating \$8,000 for use of the State University for forestry stations, also came up for some caustic remarks.

It was contended by the opponents of the appropriation that the friends of the University had promised that did the 1 cent tax carry, giving to the University \$120,000 per annum extra, no appropriations such as that under consideration, would be asked for. An amendment was offered to strike out the item. Lost, 8 to 21.

THE SENATE. The General Appropriation Bill Was Handled Without Gloves.

In the Senate yesterday morning a communication from the California

amended to read \$20,000. The item appropriating \$15,000 for support and maintenance of State hatcheries was increased to \$20,000.

The item appropriating \$200 for pure wine labels was stricken out.

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS. The item for aid to State Agricultural Societies, for the creation and maintenance of a statistical department, for the annual collection, compilation and distribution of statistics relating to the products and resources of the State, and appropriating \$40,000 for the purpose, carried a committee amendment recommending that the sum named be reduced to \$30,000.

Doty spoke against the amendment. Withington offered a substitute to strike out all appropriations for State and District Fairs.

Fraunhart spoke for the substitute. The hour of recess having arrived further consideration of the bill was continued, action on the substitute pending.

AFTERNOON SESSION. TRIBULATION BILL AGAIN. Bridgford's bill, 97, to amend Section 170 of the Code of Civil Procedure, being a special order, was taken up and Seawell spoke for its passage. The measure relates to changes of Judges in trials, and is similar to A. B. 273 which was vetoed by Governor Budd, and which caused all the trouble resulting in the imprisonment of A. M. Lawrence and L. L. Levings of the "Examiner."

The bill had been drawn so as to meet the approval of the Governor, and had been discussed until it was threadbare before Seawell took the floor. Simpson said that while he had voted against A. B. 273 he had carefully examined the one under consideration, and found it a good one. Acts of a similar nature were in force in other States and he proposed to give his vote for it.

Gillette denounced the bill as one of evolution and submitted that there was evidently a force brought to bear to secure its passage. Attorneys for great corporations, he said, were urging the measure, and he said he had never heard of decisions given by any Judge in the State but what either met the approval of the people, or was remedied by the Supreme Court. The bill, he said, was in the interest of those who desired continuance after continuance in cases they did not wish brought to trial. His main objection to the bill was that it would be a law, it would do more injury than good, and he should therefore vote against it.

Bulla, who had voted for A. B. 273, stated that he had given the matter much study, and had concluded that, if passed and the present bill became a law, it would do more injury than good, and he should therefore vote against it.

Withington, Dickinson, Pedlar and Wolfe also spoke, and Stratton demanded the previous question. The bill was passed by a vote of 26 to 12—the IT PASSES.

THE BILL. As finally passed, the bill reads as follows: The portions in brackets being Senate amendments: Section 1. Section 170 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 170. No Justice, Judge, or Justice of the Peace shall sit or act as such in any action or proceeding: 1. To which he is a party or in which he is interested.

2. When he is related to either party, or to an attorney, counsel, or agent of either party, by consanguinity or affinity, within the third degree, computed according to the rules of law.

3. When he has been attorney or counsel for either party in the action or proceeding.

4. When it appears from the affidavit or affidavits on file that either party cannot have a fair and impartial trial before [any] Judge [of a court of record] about to try the case by reason of the prejudice or bias of such Judge, said Judge shall forthwith secure the services of some other Judge, of the same or another county, to preside at the trial of said action or proceeding; provided, that in an action in the Superior Court of a county, or of a city and county, having more than one department, said action may be transferred to another department thereof, and tried therein in the same manner as though originally assigned to such department. The affidavit or affidavits alleging the disqualification of a Judge, must be filed [and served upon the adverse party or his attorney for such party] at least [one day] before the day set for trial of such action or proceeding; provided, counter affidavits may be filed at least [one day] thereafter, and for such further time as the court may extend the time for filing such counter affidavits, not exceeding five days, and for this purpose the court may continue the trial; and in no one case or proceeding can more than one such change of Judges be had.] But the provisions of this section shall not apply to the arrangement of the calendar, or to the regulation of the order of business, nor to the process of transferring the action or proceeding to some other court, or the hearing upon such affidavits [and counter affidavits].

Before being transmitted to the Governor the bill will be returned to the Assembly for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

A RESOLUTION. Andrus offered a resolution, providing that as the Assembly still refused to consider Senate bills, the Senate refuse to act upon any further Assembly bills until Senate bills receive the courtesy of consideration by the lower house. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

NO RECONSIDERATION. Mahoney withdrew his notices of motions to reconsider the votes whereby A. B. 963 and 964, relating to public highways, and commonly known as "good roads bills," had been passed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Then the general appropriation bill again came up, the question being on Withington's substitute, to strike out all appropriations for State and District Fairs.

DISTRICT FAIRS. Withington said if the appropriations were to be denied, the action ought to come from the Legislature instead of the Governor.

Jones protested against the adoption of the substitute. Pedlar also spoke, and the substitute was lost by a vote of 9 to 25.

FOR THE STATE FAIR. The question being on the committee amendment, reducing the appropriation for the State Agricultural Society from \$40,000 to \$30,000, Braunhart offered a substitute for the amendment, proposing a reduction to \$10,000 instead of \$30,000. Lost. The committee amendment was declared adopted, although Doty had protested against its passage. He effected a partial remedy further on.

Braunhart offered a further amendment, proposing to strike out all appropriations for District Fairs. Lost.

WOMEN SHALL NOT VOTE. At this point Bulla interjected the

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO. To-day, 9:30. Baby Carriages. SPECIAL SALE Exceptional Offering. New Separate Skirts and Tailor-made Suits. Every item offered in this sale is new, fresh goods, not shown before in Sacramento. Skirts and suits carefully made, and at exceptionally low prices. LOT 1—Tailor-made Reefer Suits of heather mixed Cheviot, fly front, half silk lined, stylish jacket, and perfect hanging skirt, taffeta rustle lined and velvet bound, all sizes. Sale price, \$5 87. LOT 2—Stylish Suit of dark mixed cheviot, tailor made and novelty braided jacket all silk lined, jaunty Spring suit, well made; jacket fly front, and latest shape skirt. Sale price, \$6 95. LOT 3—Novelty Spring Suit of all-wool habit cloth, dressy Eton jacket, velvet reverses, changeable silk lining, fancy inlaid collar. Comes in tan and new green only. We can fit you perfectly. Sale price, \$8 75. LOT 4—New Empire Suit, stylish blazer jacket, silk taffeta lined; can be worn open or closed; military fastening, tailor made and perfect hanging skirt. Comes only in the new bluish green mixtures. Worth in a regular way, \$15. Sale price, \$9 97. LOT 5—An entirely new Dress Skirt, of handsome broken check material in pretty shades of brown, olive and green, well made and lined. Could readily be sold in regular stock at \$5. Sale price, \$3 97. LOT 6—New Black Grenadine Skirt, with colored linings; something entirely new. Can be had in changeable effects to wear with any shirt waist. Sale price, \$2 39.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO. Inexpensive Silks. Satisfaction in your Clothes is largely a matter of confidence—confidence in their tone, their fit, their grace, and their appropriateness; confidence that your clothes know his business. We have been in the Clothing business at Fourth and K streets for over twenty years. That is long enough to know it thoroughly, and we believe that we do. We have far more money invested in Clothing than anyone else hereabouts. We have many more goods, many more styles, much more complete lists of sizes than possible in any stock smaller than this. We buy from the largest and most successful makers in the country, and we never sell a dollar's worth without getting the cash in hand. These are some of the reasons why, if you want the best satisfaction in Clothing, you will at least see what is here before buying elsewhere. Like Cut Glass. Cut Glass is much appreciated because of its beauty, but it is expensive. Now comes a man who has been able to make a close imitation of Cut Glass, and at hardly greater cost to the purchaser than common Glassware. His patterns are similar and his glass of great clearness and brilliancy. In this new Glassware we have everything likely to be called for, from large Punch Bowls to small Salt Cellars, and, as we intimated above, at decidedly interesting prices. Changeable Taffeta Ribbons, 19c. We are showing a splendid quality of Ribbon, 3 1/2 inches wide, and in the most fashionable shadings, at 19c yard. This Ribbon is alike suitable for neckwear or for dress trimming, and anyone needing anything of the kind cannot fail to be pleased with it. Youths' Suits, Latest Styles. For young men of 14 to 19 years we have handsome suits of fancy plaid Cheviot, all-wool, and put together in a first-class manner. Fly front, or plain front vests, round corner or square-cornered coats. This line of Suits \$12 50. Novelty Spring Dress Goods at 50c. New Check Suitings, from the small Shepherd check to checks of a much larger size, in navy blue, brown and green. These are much in vogue for Spring wear, and an excellent value for 50c yard. New Mixed Suitings, 50c. A splendid variety of New Mixed Suitings, about 38 inches wide, in all the latest color combinations. Nothing more desirable for Spring wear than Novelty Mixtures. These are 50c yard. Draping Forms. Wire Draping Forms, bust and skirt combined. When not in use folds like an umbrella. Original price, \$5 50. Reduced to close, at \$2 50. WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO., 400-412 K Street.



MISS EDNA LISSOU.

One of the pretty young misses of Bakersfield is Miss Edna Lissou. The above portrait gives but a partial view of this beautiful girl. Her mother, Mrs. A. Lissou, vouches for the following: About two years ago Edna was suffering from eruptions of the skin. Her face, her hands, her body, were at times all completely covered with blotches of small pimples. Many were the remedies tried to no avail. All kinds of soaps, ointments and doctors' prescriptions availed not. About this time Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla was recommended. The first bottle was used, and the only change for the better was the regularity of the bowels and the bright clearness of the eyes. After the second bottle Edna began to get well. She not only became strong and hearty, but all the facial blemishes disappeared, and is now the beautiful young lady you see before you.

This story is not colored just to boom Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. The above story is about the mildest way of telling the actual facts concerning the blood remedy, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Doctors have often been puzzled and "give it up"—about Joy's. It is a peculiar herb remedy. It contains no mineral poisons. It is made entirely of herbs. The only people who speak against the remedy are the druggists who have "A BETTER PROFIT" sarsaparilla. When you want a good blood medicine that produces no pimples take Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

suffrage constitutional amendment, and asked that the roll be called upon the adoption of the same. As per agreement, there was no argument, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 24 to 14.

That settled the question of submitting the suffrage proposition to the people of the State, so far as the thirty-second California Legislature was concerned, and the Senate once more settled down to the steady grind at the general appropriation bill.

NO REVOLVING FUND. Withington's substitute to the amendment relating to the revolving school text-book fund, and providing that the appropriation, \$40,000, be stricken out, was again taken up. It had been left in a precarious position early in the morning, when Smith started for the library in search of information. Smith had got back. He was in his seat and listened to a conversational debate between Withington, in favor of, and Dickinson, in opposition to the substitute.

SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED. After a long argument Withington's substitute was adopted, and unless subsequent action be taken there will be no appropriation for a revolving fund for State school text-books for the next two fiscal years.

DOTY'S REMEDY. Doty handed in an amendment to the committee amendment, which had been adopted, increasing the appropriation for the State Fair from \$30,000 to \$35,000. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 23 to 9.

OTHER AMENDMENTS. Smith offered an amendment, striking out the \$5,000 appropriation for the State University, to be used for experimenting with poultry. Lost, 13 to 17.

An amendment by Bulla was adopted, increasing the appropriation for the care of the grounds of the Los Angeles State Normal School from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

Prisk offered an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating \$4,980 for outfitting one additional company of National Guards and one naval battalion.

Pedlar presented an amendment, which was adopted, increasing the amount for purchasing uniforms for the National Guard from \$32,000 to \$47,500.

All amendments at length being in, the bill was dispatched to the printer, accompanied by a rush order.

At 5:10 o'clock the Senate took a recess.

Evening Session. The special urgency file was taken up, and A. B. 859, by Cutter, relating to the formation of protection districts, and providing for incorporating the same, was passed by a vote of 25 to 0—the approval.

THE SENATE SMILES. Dickinson requested that leaves of absence be granted to Henderson and Linder on account of bad colds they expected to catch at Carson. The request was granted.

He further requested that Langford be excused for an hour and a half. Braunhart interjected a request that it (a bill) be passed on file, and Lieutenant-Governor Jeter announced that Langford would be passed on file for an hour and a half.

S. B. 307, by Dickinson, prohibiting the imposing of a license upon any person soliciting orders for the sale of any article manufactured in the State, which, under the laws of the United States, cannot be legally imposed upon persons soliciting orders for the sale of like articles manufactured in any of the

States, was amended on motion of the author, and ordered to print.

A. B. 876, by North of Yolo, to regulate the business of commission merchants, agents, factories or brokers dealing in farm produce, grain, fruit, seeds, honey or dairy produce, was passed—title approved.

A. B. 983, by Cutter, in relation to elections, to elect freeholders, or to vote upon proposed charters, or upon amendments to existing charters, was read the second and third times and passed on file.

S. B. 468, by Boyce, relating to kindergartens, was read the second time, amended and ordered engrossed.

A. B. 134, by Sims, concerning the filling of mechanics' lien, by adding a provision requiring the owner of real property to give notice of completion of improvements thereon, was read the second and third times and passed.

A. B. 225, by Guy, appropriating \$1,316 90 to pay the claim of Clarence S. Merrill for services as reporter in a court of inquiry of the National Guard, was passed, 24 to 0—the approval.

A LITTLE TARIFF. Assembly messages being taken up, Seawell moved the joint resolution requesting that a tariff be placed upon, be taken up and adopted. The Republicans did not propose to allow Seawell to regulate tariff matters, and his motion was promptly laid upon the table. A motion followed that it be made a special order for this morning. Lost.

S. C. A. 20, by Bulla, to propose to the people an amendment to the Constitution relative to revenue and taxation, was read and adopted by a vote of 31 to 0.

A. B. 243, by Guy, appropriating \$728 13 to pay the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the expenses incurred in calling out the National Guard in 1896, was read the second time and considered engrossed.

At 10:25 o'clock on motion of Wolfe, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE ASSEMBLY. A Long Debate on a Measure for the Unemployed.

The Assembly chamber showed by no means a full attendance at roll call yesterday morning.

BELSHAW'S NEW BILLS. The first business was a motion from Belshaw making his new bills, 986 and 987, introduced yesterday, cases of special urgency. Carried, and the bills read the second time and reported favorably from the Committee of the Whole. 986 appropriates \$3,000 to pay expenses of the Bribery Investigating Committee and 987 appropriates \$2,500 for contingent expenses. After recess they were given third reading and both were passed.

A FILE FIGHT. A lively fight about the files ensued. This sort of squabble comes now about three times a day with more or less regularity, and consumes enough time to get through a file of respectable length. The multiplicity of files set for special hours, only to be ignored or overruled, has been a very serious clog to business and is, in fact, to blame very largely for the unduly extended length of the session. Yesterday the House decided that hereafter "special orders" should be out of order and no more should be allowed.

Another late bill, Price's 984, appropriating \$5,000 for the expenses of the Joint Investigating Committee for the affairs of the State Printing Office, was read the third time and passed.

THE INCOME TAX. The report of the special committee of three—Cutter, Dibble and Shanahan—appointed by the Speaker to consider Shanahan's A. B. 936, providing for an income tax, was in two parts—the majority being signed by Cutter and Dibble and the minority by Shanahan. Both are given in full in another place. The reports, on motion of Cutter, were ordered printed in the journal and will be acted on to-day.

THE UNEMPLOYED. That the Assembly, in the heat and hurry of the last days of its session, should devote nearly two of its precious hours to the discussion of a measure looking to the relief of the strain and stress of the condition of the unemployed, is an indication of the strong hold which this question of the hour has at last taken upon the public thought.

No debate of the session which was so general has been so orderly, so gentlemanly and so free from acrimonious and personal strife.

The bill in its present shape provides that boards of Supervisors may define and designate any of their districts to be under charge of a "work master" who shall direct the labor on the public roads under supervision and authority of the Supervisors. The provision for the "honorable unemployed" is that, upon any person showing to the satisfaction of the work master or the Supervisors that he is without means of support and in immediate need he shall be employed to labor on the county farm or on the public highways under the superintendent of the farm or the work master of the employment district, and for such service shall receive his lodging and three meals per day, and be paid at the end of each week 35 cents per day of eight hours' labor. These laborers may terminate their engagement to labor at any time by one day's notice to the work master or superintendent.

For those convicted of vagrancy the provision is that they may, on conviction, be removed to the county farm or employment district and there be required to labor on farm or highways for the number of days for which they are sentenced. The vagrant shall receive board and lodging and 10 cents per day, paid to him on the expiration of his term of service. The work masters are endowed with the legal powers of policemen. Any able-bodied vagrant refusing to perform such labor may be by the Sheriff incarcerated in the jail, and be given but one meal in twenty-four hours, while the Sheriff may administer other proper punishment, and the obstreperous vagrant shall not receive his 10 cent per diem at the end of his term.

Toland spoke in support of the bill. It was not, he said, perfect, but he believed it a step in the direction of a solution of the difficult questions presented by existing conditions.

THE BILL OPPOSED. Leavitt strenuously opposed the bill. It was the worst possible thing that could be done for the unemployed. It gave him food and lodging for himself and the miserable pittance of 35 cents per day for his wife and children; it would lower wages and was calculated to defeat the purpose of a bill lately become a law, which provides that \$2 shall be the minimum wages of laborers upon public works. Leavitt declared the bill meant slavery; it was un-American and outrageous. Cross interrupted by asking if the 35 cents and the board and lodging were not better than nothing. Leavitt replied with vigor, "No, no, if it's the price of manhood. A man might better be dead than

a slave."

Soward thought Leavitt's view of the bill an extreme one. Much discretion in the treatment of vagrants was left to the Supervisors while the class of honorable unemployed were under no coercion of any sort. It was a pioneer bill, and, of course, experimental, but he believed it was a step in the right direction.

Bridgford explained the provisions of the bill quite fully and the purposes of it. He said it was not a question of providing permanent employment—"we only say to the man who is homeless and needy, come to us and we will tide over your hardest time for you; we will give you shelter and food and work, and when you are ready to go on in your search for labor we will give you this small sum as a donation to help you on your way." The 35 cents was in no sense a wage, and would not necessarily lower wages. Bridgford said he had great faith in county farms and would like to see them generally established.

Dryden denounced the bill in unmeasured terms, though he exonerated its framers from any wrong intention. He claimed that it was a crime of poverty and provided for its punishment; that the measure meant death to manhood. Dryden was almost bitter in his opposition.

Dibble made an impassioned attack upon the bill. He opposed it, he said, because he was opposed to four great evils which he believed the measure embodied—socialism, paternalism, landlordism and slavery. It meant imprisonment and the bastinado, for it permitted the jailer to administer such proper punishments as he might deem best. The bill, he said, not only touched the surface of things—it did not get near to the real causes of the great unrest, the great suffering which now exists. It simply enslaved the man still more surely; it degraded labor. It is not new; it is older than the century. It means just what England saw under Henry VIII, when thousands of unemployed were put to death. It meant revolution. Dibble declared there was no help for existing conditions except returning the land to the masses of the people; no ownership except for occupation and use.

Canavan said the bill was against American manhood; it would virtually abrogate the minimum law just passed. He did not like the expressions used in the bill. He cited the French mob of the time of Louis XVI, who cried: "No master, no mistress, no King, no Queen." He disliked the terms "work-master," "poor farm." He disliked the bill. It was well meant, but it was not right.

PRICE IS SACRIFICING. Price said he had greatly enjoyed these skyrockets of eloquence and had been affected by the great, soft tears of sympathy for their fellow-man, which had, metaphorically, rolled down the cheeks of members who had never done a day's hard labor in their lives. The bill seemed to be a blow to his friend Leavitt—he did not include him in his first remarks. "I know that under Leavitt's rough exterior there beats a heart that throbs to the fondest emotions" (cheers for Price's oratorical effort). But, seriously, Price said, a great deal of nonsense was being talked. The bill meets the conditions of that great army that is tramping past our very doors, hungry and without work. Price spoke earnestly in favor of the amelioration which he felt the measure would provide to this unhappy condition until better times shall come.

Waymire applauded Dibble's sentiment.