

ments in the main, but there was no present prospect of striking at the root of the evil, and he favored the bill as providing a temporary relief for present suffering.

Shanahan was violently opposed to the bill. It established a worse form of slavery than that existing before the war. By the terms of the bill the best pay was 35 cents per day, the poorest 10 cents. The result would be that all labor would eventually be dragged down to the level of the lowest—that was the inevitable trend—never toward the highest. Like Dibble, he believed the conditions would never be better until the soil was returned to the use of the people. It was an old story. Even Isaiah said: "Woe unto him who adds house unto house and lands unto lands."

Cross strongly favored the bill. The price never lower no man's self-respect. He had worked for as little, and so had others on this floor, and had been neither tramps nor slaves, and he would to-day do it to realize that a generation ago men worked for \$10 a month and board. The provisions offered by this bill would mean absolute comfort to many a poor man and to his family, too, until better times could come. He favored the bill.

Emmons was glad to agree to come with his friend from Sonoma, Price. He, too, had been amused and instructed by the eloquence of his friends who were going so far back into the centuries for the causes of the present unhappy conditions, who were so anxious to strike at the root of the evil that they forgot that meanwhile humanity was starving. It was while the doctors disagreed over the cause of disease that the patient often died. Here was one measure offered to the House in the interest of suffering humanity, one which could do no harm and which would do untold good, yet members obstructed it and denounced it, while the vast army of the unemployed demanded just such assistance. Denney interrupted to ask if the same vast army were not complaining at this very time that a dollar a day for work on the proposed San Francisco boulevard and small wages. Emmons was not informed of the fact and went on in his appeal for the passage of the bill. Gentlemen accused legislation of being the cause of the trouble, yet they won't have a law framed especially to rectify the trouble; it was not patting them on the head and bathing. The ten cents and the normal day were only for the man who refused to work, and he deserved no better. Emmons was asked if he had ever positively known of a case of such refusal and he replied yes; he had caused the arrest of ten such. Like Price, he felt very much better than an experimental ditch filled with very tough weeds on his place and he had tried ten able-bodied fellows with that, who had absolutely refused to touch the work as the price of a meal. There are two classes of unemployed in this state, and one of them is not to be less compelled. The statesmen on this floor were confusing them.

Treacy said he spoke not for the laboring men, but for their wives and families, when he declared that the pittance offered—35 cents—would degrade labor, lower wages and counteract the effect of his bill making 32 per cent the minimum for laborers on public work.

Toland closed with an appeal for the passage of the bill as the best thing that had been offered on behalf of the unemployed.

Leavitt offered an amendment raising the 35 cents to \$1.35, but it was lost, and the bill was carried by the close vote of 42 to 24. Bettman gave notice of motion to reconsider.

The House took a recess until 2 p. m.

**Afternoon Session.**  
After passing A. B.'s 980 and 987, as recorded above, the first event of the afternoon was the introduction of Wright's bill, framed in accordance with the suggestions of the Governor's message of yesterday, and printed in yesterday's morning's "Record-Union."

The measure makes it a felony to approach any clerk or employe of the Legislature by letter, telephone or telegraph to secure his assistance in the passage, defeat or blocking of a bill. The bill was introduced by unanimous consent, read a first time and placed on special file.

**POWERS'S PRIVILEGE.**  
Power of San Francisco rose to a question of privilege. He stated that as there had been a committee of investigation appointed to look into the charges of bribery in the coyote claims bill, he desired to say that he defied the San Francisco "Examiner," and had challenged it to make a direct charge against him and to produce proof. He now desired the fullest investigation of the whole matter, and to that end offered the following:

**RESOLUTION:**  
Whereas, A committee was appointed for the purpose of investigation into the charges made against J. W. Power in the San Francisco "Examiner" of March 13th, be it

Resolved, That said committee be given full power to administer oaths, to subpoena witnesses and such other powers as may be necessary for a full investigation.

The resolution was adopted.

Melick, Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment, to which the investigation was intrusted, tried to beg off from the duty on the same plea on which he had been excused from voting, viz: that he is the owner of a few of the claims. This, however, did not seem to cloud the faith of the House or

the Speaker in his integrity, and Melick was not excused.

**THE LAWYERS KILLED IT.**  
That's what Cutter says about his cherished A. C. A. 9, providing that a verdict may be rendered by five-sixths of a jury. As reported in the "Record-Union," the last event in the history of the amendment was a substitute offered by Judge Bridgford, which ostensibly covered a similar ground, but which, according to Cutter's view, is but a subterfuge to take the heat out of his original intention.

Bridgford's substitute was adopted yesterday.

**SENATE SPECIAL FILE.**  
On this file the following bills were passed:  
Pedlar's 668, amending the Civil Code relating to what may be provided for in their articles of incorporation for purposes other than profit.

Holloway's 77, authorizing certain corporations to loan money on personal property.

Seawell's 113, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the enforcement or carrying into execution of judgments after the lapse of five years from date of entry, was refused final passage.

Standard gave notice of motion to reconsider.

Second readings were given to S. B. 513, Doty's bill for a model road to Polson; Holloway's 259, appropriating money for the State Board of Horticulture (reported favorably from Committee of the Whole); Morehouse's 236, abolishing the Code Commission.

**FILE OF EIGHTY.**  
This file going to steadily elastic and many substitutions are made. The following bills were passed:  
A. B. 553, by Power of Placer, providing for the survey and construction of a wagon road from Tallac to McKinney's, along the slope of Lake Tahoe.

Henderson's S. B. 419, providing for a system of ventilation and sanitation of the State Capitol building.

A. B. 928, for a Californian exhibit at the Hamburg Horticultural Exposition.

Bert's S. B. 495, amending the Political Code relating to the retaliatory clause concerning insurance companies.

Sims' A. B. 959, amending an Act relating to the duties of Superintendent of Streets in cities having a population of over 50,000.

Melick's 654, regulating publications by State officers, etc.

**COUNTY GOVERNMENT.**  
The county government bill was at last passed on third reading and passed. Dibble's 882, amending the Civil Code relating to leases of city lots, was the subject of a good deal of discussion.

On motion of Toland the enacting clause was stricken out.

**CECIONS OPERATIONS.**  
Melick's motion to reconsider the vote by which A. B. 654 was refused passage, was carried, and the House having cooled a little from the heat against newspapers in general, engendered by the charges of one, cordially passed the bill, which is one defining newspapers of general circulation and providing for the advertising of legal notices.

Hill's motion to reconsider S. B. 334, relating to cemetery corporations, and Landsborough's to reconsider A. B. 952, relating to the boundaries of Ventura, were both lost.

The House took a recess until 7:30.

**Evening Session.**  
Bridgford's A. J. R. 23, calling on Congress to exempt from duty jute and jute bags, was adopted.

Voorhies' S. B. 303, to pay additional counsel in the suit of the Southern Pacific Company against the Board of Railroad Commissioners, ran up against a lack of quorum when placed on final passage, and a call of the House was ordered and the doors were closed for half an hour. This sergeant Billy Lamphrey went to the depot and elsewhere to gather members in. Before he came back with his prisoners, others had strayed into the anteroom, were admitted and proceedings under the call dispensed with. The bill was refused final passage. Leavitt and Emmons gave notices of motion to reconsider.

**SECOND READINGS.**  
It being evident that it would be next to impossible to pass bills, on motion of Wright, the second reading of Senate and claim bills was taken up, and about twenty bills made ready for a third reading.

The House adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

three, Cutter, Dibble and Shanahan, were appointed to study it and recommend some line of action.

The report of the majority, Cutter and Dibble, and that of the minority, Shanahan, were offered yesterday to the House, ordered printed in the journal and to be acted upon to-day. Both reports are given below:

**MAJORITY REPORT.**  
Mr. Speaker: Your select committee, to whom was referred A. B. 936, "An Act to provide for the levy and collection of an income tax," have the honor to report that they have had the said measure under investigation, and now return the same to the House with the recommendation that no action be taken on the said bill during the present session.

In making this recommendation we are not influenced by opposition to the principles involved in the bill, but by the circumstance that the bill has been brought into the House at so late a day in the session as to preclude the possibility of the careful consideration which so important a measure demands.

While it is undoubtedly correct, as contended by the author of the bill, that the Constitution authorizes the levy of an income tax upon corporations and individuals, still it should be remembered that no attempt has heretofore been made in this State to adopt that method of taxation.

All experience in such fiscal legislation goes to show the necessity of using the utmost care in framing such a law, in order that there may be no injustice in imposing the tax, and in order to reach all persons affected. In the very nature of things, this cannot be done in the rush of the last hours of a legislative session of sixty days.

The existing system of taxation in California is so complicated that beyond expression. It is characterized by vicious inequalities and by incomparable absurdities. To emphasize these assertions, it is only necessary to point to the fact that no less than constitutional amendments have been proposed during the session in respect to revenue and taxation, not to speak of scores of bills that will die upon the files or in committees. What is needed, in the opinion of your committee, is a careful investigation and thorough consideration of the subject.

To that end, your select committee submit the following report, and recommend, Resolved, That A. B. 936, "An Act to provide for the levy and collection of an income tax," be recommitted to the select committee heretofore appointed, and that said committee be authorized and empowered to further consider said bill, and to report thereon next session, by methods of taxation in vogue in other States and in other countries, and into the effect of such systems of taxation upon industrial conditions. Said committee shall report their conclusions to the Governor, who shall lay the same before the next session of the Legislature. The work of said committee shall be at no expense to the State, except that the said report may be printed by the State Printer, if so ordered by the Governor.

(Signed), CUTLER, Chairman.

**MINORITY REPORT.**  
Mr. Speaker: The minority of your select committee to whom was referred A. B. 936, "An Act to provide for the levy and collection of an income tax," dissents from the majority report and recommends that said bill be placed on its final passage.

The principles of the bill being admitted as good by the majority of your committee, the only question left is the details of the measure.

The only objection which has been offered to the details of the bill has come, not from your honor and me, but from a newspaper which says that while the bill reads to tax gains, profits and incomes, and the intention of the bill is to tax net incomes, still it might be made to read with more certainty in that respect. By adding the provisions of the Virginia statute, which provides for the deduction of costs of operation, repairs and interest on indebtedness from the gross income, this remote objection would be obviated.

No further time is needed to consider this matter. For eighteen years we have been expressly authorized under the Constitution (see Section 11, Article 13, of the Constitution) by legislative enactment to provide for the assessment and collection of income taxes from persons, corporations and joint stock associations or companies, resident in or doing business in this State, or any one or more of them, in such cases and amounts and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

From the foregoing it will be seen that all necessary power is conferred on the Legislature to impose such tax, the only questions left are the need and the method.

The need is raising when we face the requirement of showing \$12,000,000 for the support of the State's government for the ensuing two fiscal years. Under the existing system nearly all of this will come from persons who have no net income whatever and who are in hard stress under present conditions to pay operating expenses, costs of repairs, interest and the bare cost of living. Any remedy which will require wealth to pay its just proportion to the support of the government of the State will be acceptable to the people; anything that will alleviate the burden of taxation will be hailed as a step in the right direction.

While the bill under consideration would bring \$1,500,000, at least, of revenue to the State from corporations, etc., who hardly feel taxation under present methods, it is so light a tax for State purposes as to be considered only a step in placing the burden of taxation where it should rest, that is on the shoulders of those who are able to pay. It will be remembered that the Wilson bill, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, in violation of the precedents of 100 years, imposed a Federal tax of 2 per centum on all incomes over \$4,000 per year. One possible advantage has resulted from that decision, which is that a tax which James G. Blaine held in his "Twenty Years in Congress" to be a proper and efficient tax, has been expressly relegated to the several States of the Union.

No committee or commission is needed to further consider this question. What the people need is relief—not two years from now—but now. We have the embodiment of the work of the Massachusetts Commission and commissions of other States as consummated in legislation of those States. We have the advantage of perfected work upon a simple question to make our beginning.

As an illustration of the simplicity of the tax proposed under the bill 936, the minority of your committee calls attention to the fact that the bill provides that a net income shall be taxed as personal property in line with the Massachusetts statute, which taxes incomes as it would any form of personal property.

Finally the minority calls attention to the thoughtful message of Governor

Budd asking this Legislature to impose such a tax for the relief of the people and calling attention to the fact that property of corporations is often of that intangible nature that it cannot be reached except by means of an income tax. This suggestion should be heeded and followed rather than the present system, which operates in practice by "taking from him who hath not and giving to him who hath."

Respectfully submitted,  
T. W. H. SHANAHAN.

**COMMERCIAL.**  
**WHEAT MARKET STILL DULL AT UNCHANGED PRICES.**

Very Little Doing in Either Spot or Futures—Barley Improved Trading in Oats Limited.

San Francisco, March 16th. The wheat market is still dull at unchanged prices; very little doing in either spot or futures; export business has been very slow this month. Barley has been dull and easy until the past few days, when the market improved, offerings of common grades are liberal, but fancy feed is scarce. Oats have been in moderate receipt; trading has been limited and prices are steady. Liberal receipts of Corn to-day, during the week Large Yellow and White advanced, but at the moment the market is not very active and only fairly steady.

Apples at the moment are weaker, although prices are not actually lower; few coming from Watsonville, a car of Baldwin in barrels arrived from the East during the week and bringing \$4.00 per barrel. Liberal receipts of Oranges during the week, mostly common grades, choice grades is well held at the quotations; a few Mediterranean Sweets are in market, but they are not doing.

Butter has declined, and the market is weak at the reduced prices; stocks of all grades are more than sufficient for the demand. The shelves are well filled with Cheese and the market is weak, though eggs have become firmer, though sales are made below the inside quotation; ranch eggs are steady.

**Produce Quotations.**  
FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, \$5.95 to \$6.15; Bakers Extras, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Superfine, \$4.50 to \$4.75; White, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Wheat—Shipping, Wheat is quoted at \$1.25 per cwt for No. 1 and \$1.20 for No. 2; Flour—No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.05; No. 4, \$0.95; No. 5, \$0.85; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.65; No. 8, \$0.55; No. 9, \$0.45; No. 10, \$0.35; No. 11, \$0.25; No. 12, \$0.15; No. 13, \$0.05; No. 14, \$0.00.

**GRAIN—**Wheat—No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.05; No. 4, \$0.95; No. 5, \$0.85; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.65; No. 8, \$0.55; No. 9, \$0.45; No. 10, \$0.35; No. 11, \$0.25; No. 12, \$0.15; No. 13, \$0.05; No. 14, \$0.00.

**VEGETABLES—**Cucumbers, 10¢ per dozen; Dried Peppers, 75¢ per lb.; Dried Onions, 10¢ per lb.; Garlic, 15¢ per lb.; Asparagus, 60¢ per box for common, 75¢ per box for choice; Tomatoes, 75¢ per box; Green Peas, 60¢ per lb.; String Beans, 10¢ per lb.; Green Peppers, 15¢ per lb.; Egg Plant, 10¢ per lb.; Mexican Tomatoes, 10¢ per box; Rhubarb, 10¢ per box.

**FRESH FRUITS—**Apples—Good to choice, \$1.75 per box; fancy, \$2.25 per box; Citrus Fruit—Oranges, 125¢ per box for Navel, and 75¢ per box for Seville; Mexican Limes, \$1 box; California Lemons, 75¢ per box for common and \$1.00 per box for good to choice, and \$2.25 for fancy.

**TROPICAL FRUIT—**Bananas, \$1.00 per bunch; Pineapples, \$2.00 per dozen; Annona Figs, 15¢ per lb.; Persian Dates, 60¢ per lb.

**DRIED FRUITS—**Following are the prices furnished by the San Francisco Fruit Exchange in carload lots:  
Apricots—Fancy Moorpark, 15¢; choice do, 15¢; standard, 15¢; prime, 15¢; Peaches—prime, 45¢; choice, 50¢; standard, 45¢; prime, 45¢; choice, 50¢; standard, 45¢; do, quarters, 55¢; choice, 55¢; standard, 55¢; prime, 55¢; Apples—Evaporated, 15¢; sun-dried, 15¢; Prunes, 4 sizes, 35¢; White Figs, 35¢; Raisins—Carload lots, F. O. E. Fresno—In sacks or 50-lb boxes—Four-crown loose, 5¢; Seedling Sultan, 4¢; 2-crown loose, 3¢; Seedless Sultan, 5¢; Seedless Muscatels, 4¢; dried Grapes, 3¢. In 20-lb boxes—Three-crown London layers, \$1.15; clusters, \$1.30; Delness Clusters, \$2.50; Imperial Clusters, \$3.

**BUTTER—**Creamery—Fancy, 17¢; seconds, 15¢; Dairy—Fancy, 16¢; seconds, 14¢; good to choice, 12¢; lower grades, 11¢.

**CHEESE—**Fancy mild cream, 18¢; fair do, 17¢; California Cream Cheese, 15¢; Eastern, 14¢ per lb; Western, 13¢.

**MEAT MARKET.**  
Following are the rates for white carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:  
BEEF—First quality, 5¢; second quality, 4¢; third quality, 3¢; 4¢; 5¢; 6¢; 7¢; 8¢; 9¢; 10¢; 11¢; 12¢; 13¢; 14¢; 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

**EGGS—**Large, 20¢; Small, 18¢; White, 18¢; Brown, 17¢; English, 16¢; Delness Clusters, \$2.50; Imperial Clusters, \$3.

**NEW YORK MARKETS.**  
WHEAT—May, 75¢; July, 75¢; September, 75¢.

**SACRAMENTO MARKET.**  
Nothing New in the Situation in Local Produce Circles.

Sacramento, March 16th. There was nothing new in the situation in local produce circles to-day, and prices were stationary.

There was a plentiful supply of Fish in market to-morrow at the usual prices.

Following are the retail prices for the various articles:  
FRUIT—Apples, 40¢ per lb; Oranges, 50¢ per lb; Lemons, 10¢ per lb; Limes, 10¢ per lb; Peaches, 45¢ per lb; Pineapples, 30¢ each; Bananas, 15¢ per bunch; Watermelons, 10¢ each; Cucumbers, 10¢ per dozen; Eggplant, 10¢ per lb; Cabbage, 15¢ per head; Spinach, 50¢ per lb; Lettuce, 10¢ per head; Cauliflower, 10¢ per head; Broccoli, 10¢ per head; Asparagus, 10¢ per bunch; Green Beans, 10¢ per lb; String Beans, 10¢ per lb; Peas, 10¢ per lb; Corn, 10¢ per ear; Potatoes, 10¢ per bushel; Onions, 10¢ per bushel; Garlic, 15¢ per lb; Mushrooms, 10¢ per lb; Tomatoes, 10¢ per bushel; Eggplant, 10¢ per lb; Cabbage, 15¢ per head; Spinach, 50¢ per lb; Lettuce, 10¢ per head; Cauliflower, 10¢ per head; Broccoli, 10¢ per head; Asparagus, 10¢ per bunch; Green Beans, 10¢ per lb; String Beans, 10¢ per lb; Peas, 10¢ per lb; Corn, 10¢ per ear; Potatoes, 10¢ per bushel; Onions, 10¢ per bushel; Garlic, 15¢ per lb; Mushrooms, 10¢ per lb; Tomatoes, 10¢ per bushel; Eggplant, 10¢ per lb; Cabbage, 15¢ per head; Spinach, 50¢ per lb; 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