

Waymire, Weyse, Wilkinson, Zocchi. Speaker Lynch—54.

Absent—Ash, Bachman, Barker, Boothby Butler, Coleman, Collins, Dinkelspiel, Freeman, Hatfield, Jones, Keen, Kelsey, Lewis, Lewellyn, McCreary, Osborn, Richards, Sanford, Staley, Tibbitts, Tomblin, Twigg—23.

When the bill was reached on the file Reid of Trinity shouted as even before the title had been read: "Now, Mr. Speaker, I move that Senate bill 709 be passed on the file."

This would have delayed its consideration until Monday, but Reid's intent was too palpable.

"I object," said Laugenour of Yolo, and a dozen voices echoed the objection.

Still Reid would not down. He declared that the bill had not been returned from the printer and that he wanted to know where it was.

"There was no second to your motion," said the chair, who had overlooked Reid's motion.

"But there was. Butler seconded my motion."

"Yes, I seconded the motion," said the Sacramento, and the chair put the question to the House.

"I hope this motion will not prevail," said Powers. "This is a matter of too much importance to the State to admit of careless delay."

Dwyer of San Francisco heartily concurred.

"This bill is no good for anybody," Reid here interjected. "It gives the Harbor Commissioners a right to give away the whole water front to the Southern Pacific's dependents or anybody else, and I am opposed to it until it is properly changed."

A call for the question shut off further debate. The Speaker asked for those in favor of the motion to pass the bill on the file without considering it to-day. Not even Reid voted "aye." A thundering chorus of "no" showed where the sympathies of the House lay.

The House ordered the bill read the second time.

Then Powers showed how the amendment itself answered the objections raised against it. "It is said the Harbor Commissioners can rent out the whole water front," said he. "That is true; but if you will notice, gentlemen, it is only to give terminal facilities to different railroad companies."

"Does not this bill exclude Eastern lines from getting terminal facilities?" inquired Cutter.

"It does," answered Powers, "and it is right that it should be so. No line incorporated in this State is excluded, though. If the Eastern lines want terminal facilities here they can reincorporate under the California laws."

The subject of rent, Powers said, had been included in the amendment because the State was forbidden to give aid to railroad enterprises.

Dwyer made a spirited appeal. The new railroad he thought was modest in its requests when the immensity of the benefits it would confer on the State was considered.

"They come and ask for fifty acres. Then they agree to pay us a rental of \$1000 a year. Why, you ought to be glad to let them have a hundred acres if they should ask for it, and beg them to take it, too, instead of quibbling over a few dollars. These men are not a lot of impetuous speculators and schemers, eager to gobble up everything in sight. This is the people's road. It don't belong to any close corporation."

North of Alameda claimed the floor in order to introduce two amendments. North claims to be a friend of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, yet his amendments, one of which was adopted, will only serve to delay consideration of the bill. His first amendment was to provide that no corporation could assign a lease given under the provisions of the bill. The second was to strike out the clause placing the rental at \$1000 per year.

Powers moved that the amendments be considered separately. A discussion ensued, when North said he saw his error in regard to the limited rental proposition, and would withdraw it. "I think my first amendment is necessary," he continued.

Dixon of San Francisco said he did not want to be considered a railroad hireling, and was a friend of the new road, but he was opposed to the \$1000 rental proposition and thought that the lease should be let to the highest bidder.

Bulla offered as an amendment to the amendment a clause that the lease should not be assigned "without the written consent of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners." This was voted down.

North's amendment was adopted.

Then Reid tried to get in an amendment. Then he said: "I move that the whole bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation." This met with no second, however.

Judge Spencer of Lassen scored the opponents of the bill severely.

"Inasmuch as we all of us said we were willing to help this road," he said, "I thought to see every member hold out to it the right hand of fellowship. If we are to judge by the action of some of the gentlemen on the floor and the spirit evinced by the amendments they have introduced, their protestations were not sincere."

Reid again made objection on the ground that the bill did not specify what improvements were to be made, and announced that he would vote against it even if he should have to kill a competing railroad by so doing.

The further talk was shut off by a motion for the previous question. This was as to Cutter's amendment.

A rollcall was had and fifty-four men recorded themselves against the amendment, while only Brusie of Sacramento stood with Cutter in its favor.

Reid waited to get in some further amendments. The House was not in a temper for trifling though and the bill was sent to the printer. It will come up for final passage Monday afternoon.

In the Senate Aram opposed the bill openly. Bert is understood to be working against it quietly. The bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate by a large majority, however.

KILLED IN PORTLAND.

A Boy Met Death by Touching a Live Electric Wire.

PORTLAND, Or., March 9.—Edgar Mayer, aged 10, a son of Julius Mayer, the well-known wholesale liquor merchant, was instantly killed this afternoon by coming in contact with a live electric wire at Montgomery-street station of the Portland General Electric Company. The boy was an apprentice at the station, and while experimenting at the switchboard he accidentally connected the circuit, which sent 1000 volts through his body, killing him instantly.

Fresno Divorce Suit Transferred.

FRESNO, March 9.—Martin Denicke, the rich farmer who married a wife twenty years his junior, will push his suit for divorce, which is based on the ground of cruelty. The suit brought by his wife, Lillian Denicke, on the same ground was denied yesterday. To-day the wife's attorneys made a motion for a change of venue to San Francisco, and this was granted by Judge J. R. Webb.

SALARY RAIDERS WIN.

Lobbyists From Alameda Carry Their Point in the Senate.

HIGH PAY FOR OFFICIALS.

The Extravagance in County Government Across the Bay May Continue.

ASSEMBLYMEN WILL FIGHT IT.

Fassett of Livermore Draws Some Comparisons to Show the Injustice of the Matter.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—The salary raiders of Alameda and the Oakland lobby triumphed in the Senate to-day when the county government bill was amended so as to practically restore the old high figures. Under this law the Assessor, it is claimed, will net about \$17,000 a year, \$4000 more than ex-Assessor Leckie swore the office netted him. The Assessor is allowed \$4100 more for deputies than was allowed two years ago. The salary of the Treasurer is put back at the old figure of \$9000 and that of District Attorney is restored to \$6500.

Assemblyman Fassett, who has fought for retrenchment in county government, is very much displeased with the action of the Senate. "I understand," said he, "that with the exception of the Sheriff the old salaries have been restored. Our people desired that with the exception of Assessor the offices should not be office-holders about \$3000 a year, and that the office of Assessor should not be about \$3600. I do not think the Assembly will submit to these changes."

"I shall most earnestly oppose the amendments. What reason is there for placing the salaries of the officers of Alameda County at so much higher figures than those of Los Angeles? The counties are about equal in wealth and population. In fact, Los Angeles in the very bill under discussion ranks as class 2 to Alameda's class 3, yet the salaries of Alameda are much higher."

Assemblyman Fassett represents rural Alameda. His home is in Livermore. He is greatly annoyed at the persistent and, as it now seems, successful attempts of the Oakland lobby to maintain an extravagant county government.

Senator Beard declared that the salaries raised from the agreed figures in the county government bill by amendment to-day were those of the Assessor, the Treasurer and the District Attorney.

IN THE SENATE.

AMENDING THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—The exposure by the CALL of the joker in the county government bill was the talk of the San Francisco delegation to-day. There was a hurried informal meeting of a number of the Senators and it was decided to take steps to exempt the city and county of San Francisco from the features engrailed upon the bill by which the Assessor was entitled to retain 6 per cent of the personal property tax, \$5 on every 100 names of persons returned by him as subject to military duty, and by which the License Collector was entitled to retain 10 per cent on all licenses collected by him except where otherwise provided. Senator Biggy submitted to the San Francisco members a proposition to amend section 215 by inserting after the word "act" in line 12, the following:

Provided, however, that in counties and cities of the first class the Assessor shall receive no commission for the collection of taxes on personal property, nor shall such Assessor receive any compensation for making out the military roll of persons received by him as subject to military duty, as provided by section 1901 of the Political Code.

At the night session Withington introduced this amendment in modified form to include the License Collector. The amendment was adopted.

There were a good many wrangles during the day over the consideration of the county government bill, which was amended so as to practically grant local option to counties on a vote of the people.

Denison offered an amendment that this section should not be so construed as to prevent Supervisors granting licenses where the county had voted for license with a record proviso, that the section should not prohibit cities and incorporated towns from making sanitary and police regulations. This amendment was withdrawn to be offered at a later stage of the proceedings.

Senator Earl introduced an amendment which was bitterly attacked by Senator Pedlar, who declared that it meant the duplication of deputies for all new counties of the State, just to provide Alameda County officials with deputies.

Senator Pedlar declared that he had heard there were "jokers" in the bill. The proposition was for an increase of deputies where additional Superior courts had been given.

There was a lot of talk over whether the sections and salaries would fall with the classification if the classification fell, as Senator Earl seemed to fear.

Senator Burke declared that there were fourteen lawyers on the Judiciary Committee. If the present act, as Senator Earl seemed to fear, would fall and crumble into ruins, then the lawyers of the Senate were guilty of criminal negligence in seeking to pass what might be a complete failure.

It was agreed at the close of the night session to refer the bill back to the Judiciary Committee to pass on its constitutionality.

Then Senator Sewall discovered how the joker in the bill, interpolated for a job in San Francisco, affected his own district. The License Collector was also the Sheriff in Mendocino. His salary would, with the 10 per cent fee, be increased \$1700. In Sonoma County the License Collector's perquisites would be \$9000 a year. He asked that the sub-section granting License Collector 10 per cent be stricken out. The Senate refused to accept the amendment.

Senator Seymour offered to amend section 233 so as to read as follows: "This act so far as it changes the compensation of any county officer herein named shall not affect the incumbent."

Senator Withington declared that this was a double-headed "bug" to undo all that had been done.

Senator Pedlar suggested that Senator Seymour make the amendment apply to his own County and let the other counties amend their own bills.

Senator Smith declared that the purpose

A GIRL BLUE-JACKET.

Serves on the Monitor Monterey as an Apprentice.

SHE TELLS HER STORY.

Love for the Sea and Desire for Male Attire Prompt Her Action.

RAN AWAY FROM HER HUSBAND

Sailors Corroborate a Portion of the Female Sailor's Strange Narrative.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 9.—Puget Sound can boast not only of many excellent sailor boys, but of one sailor girl, and she is not content with sailing on a mere merchant ship, but served seven weeks on the United States ship Monterey, and she also claims she has been on other ships, but it is believed she is afflicted with a vivid imagination. She says she was on the Monterey in the disguise of a sailor boy, and her story is borne out by the stories of several sailors.

The girl who has this unique career bore several names and had many vicissitudes, though still young. The first name she bore after coming into the world at St. Cloud, Minn., about fifteen years ago, was Ida May Townsend. Her father died when she was but 3 years old, and she was adopted by a couple named Bunt, whose name she took. Six years ago the Bunt family moved to Whatcom, and last May the girl, still a child in years, married a brick-mason named R. J. Love.

But she had always a passion for the sea and for assuming male attire, and could not settle down to the prosaic life of married life. Thus it was that last August she deserted her husband for the free life of the sea, and donning the clothes of an apprentice went on board the Monterey, only three officers and three or four seamen, it is alleged, knowing her secret. The girl was located at Leavenworth a few days ago and she talked freely. She claims to have been on the Mohican and the Independence, but as to this her story is not given much credence because it cannot be verified. She says she endeavored to ship on the Monterey last August, but was not successful. A few days later she went to Port Angeles, whither the Monterey had sailed, and again applied to the ship with better success.

Concerning her experience at Port Angeles, she said:

"I presented myself to the officer of the deck, who was a different fellow than I had seen before. When I told him that I wanted to ship he asked me what kind of a boy I would make. I told him I was a daisy. That settled it and taking me below he told the man on watch to call Callahan. In a few moments Callahan reported, 'Callahan, you have an extra uniform; bring it up,' demanded the officer. Callahan soon returned with the suit. The officer told me to try it on and showed me a little room where I could change. You ought to have seen him when I came out. He said: 'Why, you make a fine boy. Go to the surgeon and be examined.' I received an examination and was given a rating. I was assigned to duty as the plumber's apprentice. We went to Portland and from there to San Francisco."

William Fiske, a sailor on the Mohican, says that "Billy" Root, the plumber on the Monterey, told him at Port Angeles a few weeks ago that the girl had been on the ship. Fiske says: "Root told me he was finally afraid the girl would be found out and he put her on shore. Root said that during the seven weeks she was on board she answered at rollcall to the name of Daniel McArde. That's the name Root told me she went under. Root told me to hunt the girl up when I came to Seattle and I did so. I found her here. Schofield, an apprentice, also met her, fell in love with her, broke his liberty and is now in the ship's jail. You can't believe half the girl says, though."

Although it is claimed that the girl is only 16 years old, she looks to be about 18 and claims to be 24. She is of slight build, weighing about 125 pounds, and is as well muscled as any athletic young fellow. Her face is a study. She has a very boyish appearance and her features are sharply outlined and would attract attention anywhere. While not handsome, she is not bad looking, although her coal-black hair, which is cut short, and her piercing black eyes and high cheekbones suggest a strain of Cherokee blood. Her short upper lip, which she is in the habit of puckering up when she smiles, displays a fine set of teeth. Her hands are large and calloused, indicating familiarity with tarred rope and sails. She wears a No. 5 man's shoe and is somewhat proud of the distinction.

GONE BACK TO FRANCE.

The Relatives of Count de Castellane Return to Their Homes.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The remainder of the family of De Castellane who have recently visited America left for France to-day on the French liner La Bretagne. They are the father, mother and younger brother of the fortunate Count who carried Miss Anna Gould to his Parisian home. Marquis de Castellane, Marquise de Castellane and Count Jean de Castellane are the respective titles.

Other cabin passengers who have secured passage in the French vessel are: Count de Bouthellie Chavagnie, Countess Divonne, Right Rev. A. Durier, Mrs. A. L. Hort and seven Sisters of charity.

COMRADES TO CELEBRATE.

Chickamauga Battles Will Be Refought in Story in September.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The order of the Comrades of the Battleground will hold its annual meeting and memorial service for the dead at the Chickamauga Military Park on September 19 and 20, 1895, the time of the dedication.

The general commander, George D. Dolton, of St. Louis, requests that all soldiers who served the nation should address him for information concerning the coming event and in order to encourage a full attendance on the days of the celebration.

Judgment for the Company.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 9.—In the Circuit Court at Vernon, Ala., to-day the Southern Express Company got judgment for \$4900 against Allan H. Burrows, father and administrator of Rube Burrows, the train-robbler. The verdict was for the amount of money of which Rube had robbed the company. Allan Burrows two days before got judgments from the com-

SCALPERS WON THEIR SUIT.

An Old Case Settled by the Courts in Chicago.

SILVER IN THE SOUTH.

Congressman Bryan Instructs the People of Nashville on Binettalism.

NASHVILLE, March 9.—EX-Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience to-night on binettalism and was constantly applauded.

HUNTING AND FISHING IN THE MOUNTAINS—HE SAW THE MARDI GRAS.

D. S. DORN HAS RETURNED.

TRYING AN ELECTION CASE WITH HIS BROTHER IN SAN LUIS OBISPO.

WAR AMONG MINERS LIKELY

THE NEW CAMP OF ALHAMBRA, COLORADO, MAY HAVE BLOOD-SHED OVER CLAIMS.

PROSPECTORS ARE ARMED TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF TOWNSITE LANDS.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., March 9.—Serious trouble is threatened in the new mining camp of Alhambra over disputed claims.

SWINDLER OF WOMEN CAUGHT.

On a Plea of Wanting a Housekeeper He Secured Trunks.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Detective Gault returned to-day from York, Pa., where he arrested James Clark, alias James Lewis, alias J. Templeton, charged with swindling Mrs. Sadie Fields of this city out of two trunks and contents, valued in all at \$300.

ROSEBERY VERY SICK.

Rumors That He Intends to Resign Officially.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A special to the World from London says: The London newspapers now refer for the first time to Lord Rosebery's condition as serious, and say that he desires to resign.

THE STAR OBSERVES THAT THE LOBBY IN PARLIAMENT HAS GIVEN RISE TO RUMORS THAT HIS LORDSHIP INTENDS TO RESIGN, WHICH, OF COURSE, WOULD MEAN A BREAK-UP OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT.

QUESTIONS FOR THE NEW PARTY.

PITTSBURGH, March 9.—The new national party conference, which convenes next week, will have under discussion fourteen propositions, as arranged by the Committee of One Hundred. The abolition of the liquor traffic, the free coinage of silver and the tariff question will likely receive the most attention.

ELBE MAIL REACHED CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The first direct mail pouch from the ill-fated steamer Elbe reached Chicago last night. The pouch was one of a number which had been washed ashore after the wreck. It contained books, newspapers and some 500 letters addressed to Chicagoans and persons living in the West. The books showed the effects of the salt water. Some of the addresses were illegible.

A. H. CARPENTER DEAD.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—A. H. Carpenter, the retired general passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, died at 11:40 to-night.

PURE BLOOD.

It is absolutely necessary in order to have good health. The greatest affliction of the human race is impure blood.

There are about 2400 disorders incident to the human frame, the large majority arising from the impure or poisonous condition of the blood.

The best remedy for all blood diseases is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its remarkable cures are its loudest praise. It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story.

No remedy has ever had so marked success, or won such enormous sales. Scrofula in its severest forms yields to its potent powers, blood poisoning and salt rheum and many other diseases are permanently cured by it.

For a general Spring Medicine to remove those impurities which have accumulated during the winter, or to overcome that Tired Feeling, nothing equals

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Picture of Health, with his amount and filed a protest. He claims to be entitled to \$10,000 additional.

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"The statement that I left the city to avoid being a witness in the McDonald case is erroneous," said Mr. Dorn at his Berkeley-street residence last night. "I have been away on the first vacation I have taken for two years, and that was settled on when my brother and partner returned from his European trip a year ago. I was in town on several occasions when the case was called, but it was continued each time, and when I started on my vacation I understood that it would not come to trial for several months."

"The published statement, that I ever deposited a large check in the Pacific Bank, or any number of checks aggregating any large amount, is incorrect. It was stated that checks bearing my name were deposited by some one else, but there is no evidence to show that I ever signed them. As a matter of fact it is my

DR. SAMUEL FULLER DEAD.

MIDDLETON, CONN., March 9.—Dr. Samuel Fuller, emeritus professor at Berkeley Divinity School, died last night at his residence on Court street. He was born in 1812 and for over seventy years has been connected with the ministry of the Episcopal church.

DR. A. D. NEWELL DEAD.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 9.—Dr. A. D. Newell, aged 90, died to-day from heart disease after a short illness. Dr. Newell years ago invented a method of conveying life lines to vessels and it was adopted by the Government, being employed until the introduction of the line gun.

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Attorney D. S. Dorn.

opinion, as a lawyer, that no evidence that I can give will be found material to any of the charges against McDonald.

"Where have I been? Well, I went first to San Luis Obispo to visit my brother, F. A. Dorn, who is District Attorney of that county. At the time it is said that the present going on in the McDonald case was hunting for me all over the State I was associated with him in trying the contested election case of County Surveyor Woods."

"At the conclusion of that case I started on a hunting and fishing trip on the Carissa plains and into the Santa Ynez Mountains. A washout delayed our party and we were gone longer than we had expected."

"The trout-fishing in those mountains is glorious sport. The fish are large and gamy and bite ravenously. It is an unusual thing for a fisherman to return from a day's outing without full creel. By the way, I learned a new way to cook trout this trip which surpasses anything in the line I ever experienced. You take the trout just as he comes from the water, wrap him in three folds of wet brown paper, and lay him on the coals. When the paper begins to burn he is ready for the table, and makes a dish fit for a king. In hunting, we were not so fortunate, securing no game larger than quail and cottontails."

"Shortly after my return from my hunting trip my wife and I went to New Orleans to visit relatives and attend the Mardi Gras. The McDonald case, if I remember rightly, had been submitted to the jury before I left the State."

"I got back a few days ago and have been very busy ever since. I shall be here at the next trial of McDonald, and when my evidence in the case is given the public will readily recognize of how little importance it really is."

"The perjury charge against Dick McDonald was considered by the prosecution to be the strongest of the charges preferred against him. Since a jury has disagreed on that the embezzlement case, which is thought to be the next strongest, will next be tried."

"If the trial results in a disagreement or acquittal the charge of falsifying the records of the bank will be submitted to a jury. If a third disagreement is reached the perjury case will again be brought to the front."

As Judge Murphy will