

stant companion, and she spoke of her with admiration; spoke of her dignity and sweet womanliness and of her courage to do right.

"To do the right," the Major said, "is my duty, and then added, clearly, but with feeling: 'Judge, as the time approaches I feel more and more the greatness and solemnity of my responsibilities. I am impressed with them at times.'"

"Hesitating a little, he continued: 'The distress which is in this great land at the present time makes my heart ache. May God give me the grace and power to contribute to its relief.'"

"Pausing a while he continued: 'The Republicans believe in our party. We know that it is sincere. It must be more. It must be wise. We are convinced its policies are best. If we fail it will be just that the party be pushed aside for a better. But I cannot believe that we shall fail.'"

Judge McKenna told a striking story concerning Major McKinley's mother, as follows:

"At 5 o'clock the Major and Mrs. McKinley and myself took a short ride and then called on his mother. She is a well-preserved old lady, gentle in manner, intelligent, interested in everything. She is of that strong, reverential and religious nature that refers the things of the earth to the disposition of the Divine Power, and it is easy to see from whom the Major derives the quality of devotion to the duty of the hour which has made him what he is.

"There were other visitors there. Some one spoke of the Major as President.

"Not yet," his mother said; "in the providence of God on the 4th of March we hope."

Judge McKenna told these stories illustrating the devotion of the great man who led the Republican hosts to victory and of Major McKinley's venerable mother with evident pleasure. Of his own attitude Judge McKenna had only one remark to make and this came out in response to a question.

"I was not a candidate for a Cabinet position when I went to Canton," he said, "nor am I a candidate for such a position now."

THE INAUGURATION.

National Committee Chairman John D. Spreckels and T. H. Caswell Will Take Part.

John D. Spreckels, Republican National Committee Chairman, and Thomas H. Caswell, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masons, will journey together to Washington to attend the inauguration of President McKinley, acting as members of the reception committee, of which General Nelson A. Miles is chairman. The invitation reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1897. Dear Sir: I have the honor to advise you that you have been appointed a member of the reception committee (of which General Nelson A. Miles is chairman) of the inaugural ceremonies of March 4, 1897. Please advise me whether you will accept said appointment. Yours very truly,

C. J. BELL, Chairman Inaugural Committee.

Mr. Spreckels and Mr. Caswell have notified Mr. Bell of their acceptance of the invitation to assist in the inauguration.

DUCKWORTH IS ASKED TO RESIGN.

had no means of knowing whether those members had notified him or not.

"Wesley Dixon, who has been mentioned as not having been in Sacramento at all during the temporary organization, was appointed by me at the request of County Clerk Jordan of Alameda, who requested the appointment on behalf of Assemblyman Wright."

The matter will come before the Assembly early to-morrow morning, and Mr. Duckworth's friends will make a fight for him. Among these is Assemblyman Leon E. Jones of San Francisco, who says that he will support Clerk Duckworth to-morrow.

"The Assembly participated in the mistake, if there was any," he said, "and it should not try to shift the burden of the blame on the shoulders of the chief clerk."

Assemblymen Coombs, Cutter and Dibble had an extended conference late to-night in the Assembly chamber on the matter. Mr. Dibble declined to talk about the affair, and said that the question of Duckworth's resignation would come up the first thing in the morning.

The Democratic minority had a caucus to-night and decided to stand in with eleven Republican friends of Mr. Duckworth to allow him to speak in his defense to-morrow. They hope that by so doing they will stir the scandal from its lowest depths and make political capital out of it. They hope, also, that Mr. Duckworth will say bitter things and will read a list of Assemblymen at whose request he made appointments on the temporary roll.

The opinion of more conservative members is that if Mr. Duckworth should attempt to drag others down with him, his political career will be ended. He will be afforded every opportunity of making a defense so far as his part in the appointments is concerned, but if he prefers to show his teeth, they say he will bite only himself.

AGAINST RAUPEL IMMIGRATION.

Bill's Joint Resolution Adopted by the Upper House.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 20.—State Senator Bulla to-day introduced the following joint resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Immigration to the United States of the illiterate, pauper and criminal classes of other countries has grown to such proportions as to seriously endanger the interests of our people and even threaten the perpetuity of our institutions; and whereas, there is now pending in Congress proposed legislation for the correction of this rapidly growing evil; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that our Senators in Congress be instructed to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the passage of such measures as they deem best fitted to secure proper and sufficient restriction of foreign immigration, to the end that the interests of our people shall be adequately protected and the blessings of free government be maintained and assured.

PAGES ORGANIZE A CLUB.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 20.—The pages and messengers of the Senate assembled last evening and organized a club. The following officers were elected: Donn J. Shields, president; Harry Bennett, vice-president; William K. Saunders, secretary; Frank Beck, treasurer; Samuel Wacholder, sergeant-at-arms. The club consists of the following members: Donn J. Shields, Frank Beck, Sam Wacholder, Harry Bennett, William K. Saunders, Charles C. Peck, J. G. McCall, Jr., R. O'Connor, J. B. Harris, A. Reddick, Dor Eddy, William Martin, Nestor Trout, Charles Balzar.

EVERY VOTER TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

Assemblyman Strain's Plan to Insure Honest Elections.

The Camera to Play a Leading Part in Campaigns of the Future.

Introduction of a Bill Designed to Prevent Stuffing of the Register and Repeating.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 20.—The photographer's camera is destined to play an important part in elections in this State if Assemblyman Strain's bill, No. 101, should become a law. The bill is intended to prevent stuffing of the register and repeating by having each voter photographed, not for the rosters' gallery, but for the information of the election officers. It will prevent a stuffer from voting in some one else's name, for his "mug" must fit the Paris panel, and if he does not match the tintype he will be arrested and prosecuted for violating the purity of election law.

The bill provides that Boards of Supervisors of each of the counties, cities and counties of the State shall have power to prevent fraudulent voting by requiring that photographs be taken of all electors who make application for the entry of their names upon the great register of such county or city and county; provided that the taking of such photographs be done by contract at a public expense that shall not exceed 5 cents for two photographs of each elector.

The board, in ordering the photographs of electors to be taken, may make such order applicable to such county or city and county as a whole or may limit its operations to incorporated cities or towns having not less than 10,000 inhabitants.

The Board of Supervisors may provide a room or apartment or erect a booth for taking the photographs of electors, but the person or persons to whom the contract for taking the photographs is awarded shall furnish all instruments and all material and all labor required in the prosecution of the work of taking the photographs.

The photographs of the electors shall be taken on adhesive paper or tissue, and shall be placed by the County Clerk in books for use in the different election precincts. One of the photographs taken of each elector shall be placed in a book, in which the photographs shall be arranged in the alphabetical order of the names of the electors in the precinct. Under the photograph of each elector the name and number of the elector shall be written as such name and number appear on the precinct register. A second photograph of each elector in each precinct shall be placed in a book in which the photographs shall be arranged according to the names of the streets and according to the numerical order of the rooms in the houses. Under such photograph the name and number of the elector shall be written.

The Board of Supervisors may direct the County Clerk to canvass any one or more houses in any election precinct with a view to the book of photographs of the electors of such precinct. The photographs of electors registered from any house may be shown to the owner, or occupant, or landlord, or tenant, or manager, or clerk of such house, and such owner, or occupant, or landlord, or tenant, or manager, or clerk, or other person having control of such house may be questioned as to the residence of such elector, and if he refuses to give information, or who shall refuse to give information, or who shall willfully give false information in regard to the residence of electors in such house when questioned by an officer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined \$500 or imprisoned for six months.

No elector shall be allowed to cast his ballot at the polls until his photograph is examined. At the close of the polls the book of photographs shall be returned to the County Clerk, and by him shall be preserved for a period of not less than four years. On trials for election frauds these books of photographs shall be admitted as evidence. In all counties and cities and counties having a Board of Election Commissioners and a Registrar of Voters, the powers conferred and duties imposed by this act upon Boards of Supervisors and County Clerks shall be exercised and performed by the Election Commissioners and Registrar of Voters.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

Work of a Day in the Lower House of the Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 20.—In the Assembly to-day a bill appropriating \$30,000 for expenses of the State printing office was passed.

A favorable report was received from the committee on Agriculture on the Beckman bill, making an appropriation for the Guatemala exposition.

Majority and minority reports were presented by the Federal Relations Committee on the Cuban resolutions.

The Committee on Roads and Highways reported favorably upon Lindenberger's wide-tire bill.

Three amendments introduced by Cutter were favorably reported by the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The first is designed to permit San Francisco to get a charter by special act of the Legislature.

The second authorizes the Legislature, by three-fourths vote, to make exception to the operation of the general law. Under the third, three-fourths of a jury may return the verdict in a criminal case, and it also provides that in case of illness or one or more jurors the remaining members of the jury may continue the trial.

Power was given the Committee on Re-attachment to send for papers and persons needed in its investigations.

JUNKETING BILL PASSED.

Authorizes Visits to the Various State Institutions.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 20.—The Senate to-day passed the resolution authorizing members of the Finance, Hospitals and Public Buildings committees to visit various State institutions other than prisons. It was offered by Voorhies. The original resolution limited the number of junketers to three members of these committees, but amendments were offered, the first to limit the special committee to the chairman of the three committees, the second, by Seawall (which was adopted), that the chairman of the committees be

allowed to exercise their judgment as to the number of committeemen who should go.

Senator Bert's bill to make the terms of Police Court Judges four years, instead of two, was read a third time and made the special order for Friday.

A bill to prohibit all nickel-in-the-slot machines being used in saloons, cigar stores and other public places was introduced by Senator Bert.

IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

Measures Passed Upon by Committees of the Senate.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 20.—Two radical departures from the customs of the past were decided upon at the caucus of the Republican Senators this afternoon. They considered the matter of nominations for library trustees, five of whom are to be voted for by the Legislature on February 3. It was decided to ask the Assembly to meet for the purpose of making nominations on Monday next. During the discussion of candidates it was decided that each should be pledged to appoint none but Republicans to positions in the State Library, from the librarian down.

Then came the matter of creating a new standing committee, to be known as the San Francisco delegation. Such a committee has been a regular part of the Assembly organization, but has not heretofore been officially recognized by the Senate. It was decided to create such a committee with power to appoint a clerk. All bills relating to San Francisco affairs will be referred to this committee.

State Printer Johnston appeared before the Senate Finance Committee and made so able an argument in behalf of the establishment under his charge that by an almost unopposed vote of 17 to 4 an appropriation in favor of a \$75,000 appropriation for the State printing office. The measure as it passed the Assembly provides for but \$30,000, although the Assembly Committee reported in favor of \$75,000. The committee also reported favorably the bill appropriating \$10,000 for a California exhibit at the Guatemala exhibition, and a similar measure for the same amount in connection with the Nashville exposition.

Braunhart's bill in reference to arbitrary assessments was acted upon favorably by the Judiciary Committee to-day.

At the session of the County Government Committee this afternoon the police pension bill, designed to permit of the retirement of Chief Crowley, received favorable action. Sergeant Birdsal appeared on behalf of the Police Department, and as an argument in support of the measure suggested that its passage would create a number of vacancies, the filling of some of which would be at the disposal of members of the committee. His tempting generosity was declined with thanks. The same committee agreed to report favorably the bill asked for by the citizens, which provided that all work for State buildings should be advertised for separately instead of the building as a whole. The original handsome bill was referred to Senator Stratton, who drafted a short and comprehensive measure of about twenty lines, covering the whole subject.

ILL BEING SENATORS.

San Francisco Police Courts the Subject of Discussion.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 20.—Two of the San Francisco Senators enlivened the proceedings in the upper house this morning, the subject of their denunciations being the Police Courts of San Francisco. Senator Bert's bill extending the term of the Police Judges to four years came up for second reading, and went through without objection. Subsequently Braunhart, who was absent when the bill was passed to second reading, came in, and on his motion, seconded by Bert, the action of the Senate with reference to the bill was reconsidered. Braunhart then offered as a substitute his bill on the same subject.

This also extends the term to four years, reduces the number of Police Courts to three, gives the appointment of the Judges to the Mayor, requires that the Judges shall have been licensed to practice by the Supreme Court, and, in and on his motion, seconded by Bert, the action of the Senate with reference to the bill was reconsidered. Braunhart then offered as a substitute his bill on the same subject.

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HOME RULE FOR ALL COUNTIES.

Stratton's Bill Favorably Considered in Senate Committee.

Gives Each County the Right to Regulate Its Own Affairs.

Designed to End the Perennial Controversies Brought Before the Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 20.—Favorable action was taken by the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments to-night which is the first step toward county home rule. The measure which the committee agreed to report is revolutionary in scope, and finally passed and approved every county in this State will have the privilege of adopting a charter of its own, of regulating its local elections and fixing the terms of its officers and their compensation. It will do away entirely with the cumbersome classification system, and will effectually, it is believed, put a stop to the perennial controversies brought before the Legislature relative to the salaries of county officials, and the employment of judges. It amends article 11 of the constitution by inserting a new section, to be known as 7 1/2.

The measure is known as Senate constitutional amendment No. 10, and was introduced by Senator Stratton. In speaking for the measure before the committee he stated that no less than fifty newspapers throughout the State, representing nearly as many counties, were in favor of the amendment. The measure received the unanimous vote of the committee. Its full text follows:

The inhabitants of any county may frame a county government for their own government relating to the matters heretofore specified and consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this State by causing a board of freeholders, who have been elected by the electors of such county, to be elected by the qualified electors of such county at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be, within ninety days after such election, to prepare a charter for such county, which shall be submitted to the electors of such county, who shall be bound to vote thereon, and if a majority of them, or a majority of them, and returned one copy thereof to the Board of Supervisors of such county, and another copy to be sent to the Recorder of Deeds of the county. Such proposed county government act shall then be published in two daily papers, then in one only, for at least twenty days, and by the electors of such county, after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of each county, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon shall be in favor of such county government act, setting forth the submission of such county government act to the electors, and its ratification by them, shall be made in duplicate and deposited, one in the office of the Secretary of State, and the other in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in the county among the archives of the county.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government act so ratified may be amended at intervals of not less than two years, by proposal therefor, submitted to the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in each county, and ratified by at least three-fourths of the qualified electors voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government act, and any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

It shall be competent in all county government acts framed under the authority given by this section, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which and the terms for which the members of all boards of electors shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation and salaries of each of the deputies, clerks and attaches; and also to prescribe the method by which elections by the people shall be conducted, whether by ballot or otherwise, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

Whenever any county has, in the manner and method herein pointed out, adopted any county government act, and the same shall have been approved by the Legislature as aforesaid, the directions of sections 4 and 5 of article 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to liens of mechanics and others upon real property, shall not apply to the county in which said public work is to be constructed.

Henry of San Francisco is the author of Assembly bill 282, to prevent the manufacture in penal institutions of other goods than hats, bags and broken stone. The act does not apply to the manufacture of any article consumed in the penal institution where manufactured.

Treacy's Assembly bill, No. 279, provides: Ten hours' labor constitutes a day's work on the part of every person working in a bread, cake or other bakery. Any contract for a greater number of hours' labor in one day shall be void and is void at the option of the employer without regard to the terms of employment, whether the same be by the hour, day, week, month or any other period of time, and every other person working over ten hours in one day in any bread, cake or other bakery shall receive from his employer 30 cents for each hour's labor over ten hours in each day.

No. 259 by the same author requires bakers to be drawn, plumbed, ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition. No cellar now used as a bakery shall hereafter be occupied for such purpose unless

LABOR'S FRIENDS AT THE CAPITAL.

not apply and is not intended to protect individuals or firms who willfully refuse or neglect to furnish such information, or such information as cannot be construed to work any injury to the business of the informant."

All printing required shall be performed by the State Printing Office, and at least 3000 copies of the printed report shall be furnished the Commissioner for free distribution to the public.

The Commissioner shall appoint a chief deputy, with co-equal powers, and three deputies, with co-equal powers, to serve at his pleasure, and such other assistants as he may require. The salary of the Commissioner shall be \$3000 a year, of the chief deputy, \$2400, and that of the deputies, \$1500. The appropriation for the office will be \$15,000 a year.

Mr. Treacy's Assembly bill, No. 17, fixing at \$2 per day the lowest wages for labor on public works, has passed the Assembly and has gone to the Senate.

Assembly Bill No. 25, by Mr. Soward, provides:

Section 1. Every corporation doing business in this State shall pay the mechanics and laborers employed by it the wages earned by them respectively as the same become due. Every such corporation shall select a day in each week or month, which shall be known as "pay day," upon which it shall pay such mechanics and laborers as employed by it the wages then to become due to them and to each of them, or which were theretofore due them and yet remain unpaid.

Section 2. A violation of the provisions of section 1 of this act shall entitle each of the said mechanics and laborers to a lien on all the property of said corporation for the amount of the wages earned by them, and in any action to recover the amount of such wages, or to enforce said lien, the plaintiff shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees, to be fixed by the court, and which shall form part of the judgment in said action, and shall also be entitled to an attachment against said property.

Mr. Mahoney's Assembly bill, No. 61, provides that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work on public works, and contractor or others violating the same shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$200 or to imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than thirty days.

Assembly bill 82 prohibits any employer, foreman, overseer, steward, chief cook or other employe from being directly or indirectly interested in any fee, commission, etc., charged or received by any employment agent for assisting an applicant to secure employment, or for any employer or employe to collude or agree with any employment agent for the purpose of receiving any part of the fee or commission paid to any employment agent by an applicant.

The provisions of Assembly bill No. 137, by Mr. Powers of San Francisco, are as follows:

Whenever any board, officer, or officers of any county, city and county, or town or village, or of any municipal corporation of this State, shall contract with any person or persons for the construction, alteration or repair of a public work of such character that, if both parties to the contract were private persons, all persons and laborers of every class performing labor upon, or furnishing materials to be used on such public work, under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to liens of mechanics and others upon real property, shall have a lien upon the property upon which they have bestowed labor or furnished materials, for the value of the labor done and materials furnished; then said board, officer, or officers, or tribunal, shall, before the consummation of such contract, exact and take from such contractor a good and sufficient bond, equal to the full contract price, with two or more sureties, who shall justify as bail upon arrest, which said bond shall be conditioned to insure to the benefit of any and all persons who perform labor or said contractor, or for any person acting for him, or by his authority; which bond shall be filed in the office of the Recorder of the county in which said public work is to be constructed.

Failure to require and take such bond shall render the officers liable for the full indebtedness of the contractor to his workmen.

Henry of San Francisco is the author of Assembly bill 282, to prevent the manufacture in penal institutions of other goods than hats, bags and broken stone. The act does not apply to the manufacture of any article consumed in the penal institution where manufactured.

Treacy's Assembly bill, No. 279, provides: Ten hours' labor constitutes a day's work on the part of every person working in a bread, cake or other bakery. Any contract for a greater number of hours' labor in one day shall be void and is void at the option of the employer without regard to the terms of employment, whether the same be by the hour, day, week, month or any other period of time, and every other person working over ten hours in one day in any bread, cake or other bakery shall receive from his employer 30 cents for each hour's labor over ten hours in each day.