

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY AT SACRAMENTO.

DEFEAT OF BURNS IN JOINT SESSION ELATES GRANT MEN

Shortridge as a Programmer Found the Sentiment of the Members.

WORKING THE TELEGRAM RACKET.

What Is Evidently a Concerted Display of Enthusiasm for Grant Amuses Alameda's Representatives, Who Are Recipients of Many Messages.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—To-night the Grant forces are elated and defiant. They are predicting that the contest will end this week with the success of Grant. The utter defeat of the Burns forces on the floor of the joint convention today adds somewhat to the glee in the Grant rooms to-night. The prime cause of their delight, however, is the combination effected in Alameda County. It now seems clear that Pardee's friends in that county have entered the field in favor of the San Diego candidate. The first open show of Grant work in that quarter was manifested in the dispatch of messages to Senators Stratton and Taylor and Assemblyman Knowland imploring them to break the deadlock and elect a Senator. Many of the telegrams expressed a direct preference for Grant.

The Alameda Assemblyman, Mr. Knowland, was able this evening to produce twenty-eight telegrams from his county asking him to support Grant. Some of the messages added the injunction to never vote for Burns. Some of the senders reside in Alameda, and it is supposed that they are Republicans, but others are unknown as residents of the district which Mr. Knowland represents, and nothing is known as to their political affiliations. The Assemblyman has no thought of deserting the standard of General Barnes. It is clear to his mind that the plan to send him so many telegrams was preconcerted, and represents some combine rather than the sentiments of his constituents. Senator Stratton estimates that he received one hundred messages by wire since this morning. As he was very busy in the Senate all day, he did not get time to open and read all the requests wired to him. The Senator is supporting General Barnes, and is satisfied that he is representing the desires of a majority of the people of his district. The Senator did not express surprise at the deluge of requests. In fact, the pressure was not unexpected, as he knew last Saturday evening that a move of the kind displayed to-day was in contemplation. The Call Sunday morning signaled the junction of Pardee and Grant forces in Alameda County.

In this movement Dr. Pardee is evidently getting the support of one Federal office-holder. To-night it is believed that F. A. Leach, the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, assisted in getting men to vote to Alameda in the Legislature urging them to break the deadlock. The Alameda plan is to elect now a Southern California candidate and, four years hence, take a citizen of Oakland for the place now filled in the Senate by Perkins. The Superintendent of the Mint, who was appointed on the recommendation of the present Senator, will be able to succeed himself four years hence, even if Dr. Pardee should come to the front as an aspirant. Possibly both the Superintendent and the Senator would feel better if the present contest should terminate in selection of a candidate from the South.

Senator Taylor of Alameda has had his share of messages from the district which he has the honor of representing. The Senator is in the Bulla camp, and is not signifying any haste to leave his quarters and join the Grant forces. Henry C. Dibble and Grove L. Johnson, who vie with each other in devotion to Dan Burns, were chagrined and indignant at the spectacle of Charles M. Shortridge, the Senatorial phonograph from Santa Clara County, speaking the sentiments of the Colonel on the floor of the joint convention. When they were told by rank outsiders that Shortridge was a programmer and was speaking according to the programme, they resented the suggestion with the remark in chorus: "If this had been the programme, do you suppose that we would have remained silent after Cutter spoke?"

Despite the denials from Dibble and Johnson, there are many members of the Legislature who believe that Shortridge was inspired. The inspiration came from Burns. No one is closer or dearer to Dan than the eloquent Shortridge. He knows the feeling in the Burns camp, and moreover he entertains a deep sympathy for the tourists throughout the State who are clamoring for a caucus. The voluble Senator, if the truth be known, is probably much more than the Candelaria throne than either Dibble or Grove Johnson, and when he spoke in the Senate to-day he uttered the heartfelt sentiments of the Colonel. The cruel way in which the suggestion indicated in the Shortridge program was not all so refreshing to the tourists. The "organization" has received some hard knocks since the opening of the Senatorial campaign, but this one to-day in the joint convention was the hardest of the battle.

After the adjournment of the Legislature this afternoon, Judge Dibble and Colonel Burns were together for an exchange of views, but the interview was brief. Dibble does not enjoy the measure of confidence which the Colonel daily bestows on Senator Shortridge. From this time onward it will be understood that when Shortridge speaks

the sentiments of the Colonel are finding a channel of expression. Dibble and Johnson may get in and fight when the time comes for the final mix-up, but the orders on the floor will come from Shortridge. The junior Senator from Santa Clara County has a retentive memory and he can use the exact and forcible language employed by the Colonel. The presence of Cutter in the Grant camp excites the inward wrath of Dibble and Johnson. The three have done together many a pretty piece of politics, and they know the vulnerable places of one another. One of these fine days there will be open talk on the floor of the convention.

The Burns men, while not confident that the "Colonel" can win out, are not in the slightest degree alarmed at the boasting of the Grant forces. They are as confident as ever that Grant cannot win and Judge Dibble would be willing to wager money that Grant cannot gain one more vote. The foot that Judge Dibble lost at Port Hudson in 1863 may be cold, but the one he has with him now is still warm for Burns. He is convinced that Burns or nobody will be Senator. This defiance is generally expressed by the tourists. They have resolved that California shall



SENATOR CUTTER OBJECTS TO A CAUCUS.

have but one representative in the United States Senate if Burns is not chosen. There is talk to-night that Burns had a motive in view when he authorized Shortridge's speech in the joint Assembly to-day. It is said that he desires that there shall be a record for future reference wherein it will be shown that he (Burns) was not responsible for the deadlock and the adjournment of the Legislature without the election of a Senator. The record is to show that he offered to go into caucus and settle the question and that proposition being rejected he offered to remain in session three hours each day and continue the balloting until a Senator was chosen. A record of this kind will not affect the judgment of the people of California. The responsibility for failure to elect a Senator will rest on the "organization" and the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is clear to the simplest mind that they attempted to foist a man on the Legislature that the people of the State cannot indorse, and in the name of the people the candidate of the railroad and the "organization" is rejected, turned down and cast out.

Bulla's Question of Privileges.
CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—A question of personal privilege for Senator Bulla took first place in the Senate proceedings this

morning. He wished to reply to a statement made in the afternoon of the papers in which he was accused of defeating the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the expense of the Southern Pacific. He declared that his only connection with the bill was to propose an amendment reducing the amount to \$15,000 and then voting for the bill as amended. The amendment, he declared, was adopted by 23 to 8 and as amended the bill was voted by 22 to 12. He being one of the twenty-two. When the bill failed to pass when approved by the Senate, he stated that he could have had any chance when appropriating \$30,000, and he denied being in any way responsible for its downfall. His statement will be printed in the journal.

ASSEMBLY ROUTINE LIVELIER THAN USUAL

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—The news came into the Assembly chamber to-day that the peace treaty had been ratified just at the moment when Senate joint resolution 14 was being read for its final adoption. Senate joint resolution 14 calls upon Congress to have the boys of the First California brought home from Manila, and no sooner had it been read and the news brought in that the treaty was signed and a fresh battle on at Manila, than Assemblyman Dibble got up to voice the sentiment of the whole House.

"I should have voted in favor of this resolution on Saturday," said he, "but I shall not. Our boys out there have been an honor to us all, and if there is no more fighting for them they should be brought home. But since Saturday there has come the news that again our flag is attacked, again there is work for our boys, and there is not one among them who would thank us if we should vote to bring them home while it is going on. I think that in view of these late developments this resolution should be passed over."

Assemblyman Cowan of Santa Rosa suggested that before anything be done a committee wait upon the Senate, but no action other than that was taken.

Belshaw of Contra Costa said he thought the proper action would be to lay the resolution on the table. "We don't want our boys to come home while there is fighting to be done," said he, "and they wouldn't come back if we sent for them. We will send more boys out there if they want them, but this is no time to bring them home."

Mr. Dibble then moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and his motion carried by a shout of hearty and unanimous applause. Then Milton J. Green was called for. It was the usual bi-weekly summons to appear and explain, but Milton came not; instead came the stereotyped certification of Dr. Hatch that Mr. Green was still not well enough to come out in the open. Mr. Works of San Diego moved that the whole matter be held in abeyance for thirty minutes. Mr. Works said that within that time he expected to receive a communication from Mr. Green that would settle the whole "deplorable matter."

As was ordered, but when the half-hour was up no communication had arrived, and Mr. Works again asked a continuance until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when

he said either Mr. Green or his communication would positively appear. The report of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly for the week ending February 4 was rendered and showed that bills carrying appropriations aggregating \$67,225 11 had been considered during the last week. Of this amount \$373 32 was reported favorably, \$12,570 unfavorably, \$22,500 reported back without recommendation, and \$50,000 referred to the committee to date is \$1,062,453 40.

The Committee on Federal Relations sent Assembly concurrent resolution 7 relating to the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people back to the Assembly without recommendation. Assembly joint resolution 14, relative to an inquiry into the alleged services of Frank Bassford in Siberia, and Senate joint resolution 7, relative to the false branding of food products, were recommended to pass.

Assemblyman Melick introduced a little temperance resolution during the afternoon session that was intended to close the "well" and its two auxiliaries on the second floor of the Capitol. Mr. Melick's resolution did not get the "clockwork" closed; it merely condemned the practice of selling liquor within the Capitol building. The resolution was adopted, with only a half dozen "nay" votes against it.

The Contested Elections Committee rendered its report in the contest between Graham vs. Hoey of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District of San Francisco. The report recommended that Mr. Hoey re-

tain his seat, and it was adopted unanimously. Assemblyman Dibble announced during the afternoon that according to the declaration of the committee on Rules evening sessions of the Legislature would be taken, possibly this week, maybe not until Monday, and when the bills were taken up they would begin by reading the dozen election law bills that were entitled to a reading go over until evening sessions should begin.

Shortridge's Senate resolution prohibiting polygamy in the United States and making a polygamist ineligible for public office was one of the first matters for consideration, but it was passed on the floor. J. R. S., relating to the irrigation of arid lands, was adopted. The bill introduced by Messrs. of San Bernardino, which was supposed to strike a death blow at San Francisco's date came up with its objectionable features eliminated and was passed by a unanimous vote.

Johnson's A. B. 4, which creates an exempt fireman's relief fund in all cities, counties and towns of the State, was amended that it will apply to only cities of 20,000 population or over, and sent back to the committee for amendment. Arnerich's A. B. 245, which is designed to reorganize the State normal school system so that it will be practically the same as it was when the Legislature changed things around two years ago, was the subject of considerable debate. Assemblyman Jones, of Los Angeles, claimed that the only reason Arnerich had for wishing to again shift the normal schools to the State was to get rid of it. It has been said in the Assembly chamber during the past few days that the sole reason for Arnerich's bill is the reinstatement of Professor Childs as principal of the San Jose Normal School, from which position he was ousted last year. There were a half dozen amendments offered, but they were all voted down, and Assemblyman Johnson was delegated to amend the measure in one or two minor particulars. Adjournment was taken to the usual hour to-morrow.

SCORING THE JUDICIARY IN THE SENATE
CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—Indirectly, of course, the Judges of the Superior Court of San Francisco came to the fore to-day, roasting those who wanted to raise their salaries. The idea in raising the salary of the Judges was to bring better men to preside and not have all the good lawyers on the wrong side of the bar.

Senator Shortridge spoke for the amendment and the bill for the first time and result in a better quality of Judges. Dickinson spoke against it, for he believed the way to raise the salary was to increase the term of service, not the amount of the salary. Bettman spoke for it and so did Wolf. Cutter didn't want it. "A man won't be honest for \$80 a month," he said, "and that's what the bill and the amendment amount to. The man who has a salary of \$8000 a year will not be for \$5000," and Leavitt echoed his words when he said, "If a man cannot be competent for \$5000 a year he cannot be competent for \$8000." Stratton moved to refer the bill to a special committee of one. On that point was lost. Then the bill itself came up and was passed.

STATE MINING LANDS TO BE MADE PUBLIC

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—Senator Gillette's bill introduced into the Senate this morning is one bearing directly upon an important and much talked of question among the miners. All lands owned by the State in any placer or other deposits of a character subject to location and sale under the laws of the United States are declared by the bill to be open to location and exploration by every citizen of the State of California under the same laws and conditions as are provided by the United States laws for the working of mining claims upon public lands of the United States.

To obtain a patent for a claim on public lands, the bill provides that any citizen may file his application with the Surveyor General, showing the nature, extent and location of the claim desired, and it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General to have the same surveyed at the expense of the applicant. The survey to be made as provided by the United States rules and regulations governing such surveys; a notice of location must be advertised for thirty days and the applicant must file an affidavit of two witnesses that \$50 worth of work has been done or improvements that extent made by himself or associates, and if there is no adverse claimant during the publication he is entitled to his patent upon the payment of \$250 per acre.

Adverse claimants must prosecute their claims in the Superior Court of each county in which the land in dispute is located with due diligence, and the adverse claim will fall, and in the meantime all other proceedings on the patent will be stayed.

SLOT MACHINES ON THE CRIME LIST

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—The nickel-in-the-slot machine has found an adversary even in Sacramento. Senator Simpson will not have it anywhere in the State, he can get through the bill he introduced this morning, and fines and imprisonment await any one who will own or run one or even drop the offending nickel into the avaricious slot.

The bill places the ban on any one who will own a machine or make one, or lease one, or run one, or play one, or even one who will pay the cigar or drink or check that now and then follows the introduction of the coin or the delusive leaden slug. Any one who owns or runs upon which there is a house, in which there is a bar or counter or place of business of any kind, in which one of the pernicious machines, he, too, shall pay a fine or fill a cell.

In describing the proposed crime of playing the slot machine the bill declares punishable by a fine of no less than \$50 and no more than \$500, an imprisonment of six months, or both, this proceeding: The placing within such machine or device, or within any receptacle, within such machine or device, any coin or check, with the understanding that in the event certain results should be the operation of such machine or device, by reason of the placing of such coin or check within such machine or device, or receptacle, should or would be paid, by the person owning or controlling such machine or device, any money, check or article of value.

Finance Committee Work.
CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—The Senate Finance Committee this evening reported favorably upon the bill making an appropriation of \$150,000 for the improvement of the State in San Diego. Bills 112 and 271 were also reported upon favorably. Bill 212 is the claim of E. N. Strout for \$500 for services rendered as a member of the Board of Commissioners. Bill 211 makes an appropriation to pay the claim of Clement Bennett for reporting in the case of the Shortline Pacific Company, the Board of Railroad Commissioners, Superintendent D. W. Hirschburg of the Preston School of Industry appeared before the

committee in regard to bills making appropriations for the school which he represents. There are a number of bills in this line, of which the aggregate is about \$10,000. The money is to be spent in repairs, tools, on the plant and in the construction of a dam. The committee took no action in the matter, but will have several bills under advisement and will probably make a report at its next meeting.

VALENTINE HAS A LITTLE GRIEVANCE

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—Assemblyman Valentine of Los Angeles rose to a question of privilege on the floor of the Assembly this afternoon and asked permission of his colleagues to reply to a statement made in the Chronicle to the effect that he was looking for a job as one of the three Paris Exposition Commissioners which are to be created under the provisions of the bill which he recently introduced in the Assembly for that purpose. Mr. Valentine said that the statement was false from beginning to end, as the Chronicle would have known had it paid attention to the statement he made when he introduced the bill. He said at that time that only experienced men should be appointed to the commission, and that he was not one of them, nor would he accept the honor if it were offered him. He finished by saying that he was confident that the Chronicle's representative was not on the floor when he made his statement and called attention to it merely to offer him an opportunity to correct a wrong he had done through misinformation.

No Joy for Martin Kelly.
CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—Martin Kelly was very much in evidence this afternoon before the Assembly Committee on Elections as a champion of the cause of Patrick J. Graham, the contestant in the contested election case of Graham vs. Hoey, Assemblyman from the Twenty-eighth Assembly District of San Francisco. Kelly did not appear to have any strings tied around the necks of the members of the committee, as has been evident in his former political manipulations, for the committee unanimously decided in favor of the contestant. Graham was defeated by Hoey by a majority of twenty-five votes.

Assembly Judiciary Committee.
CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—A number of bills of minor importance were acted upon by the Assembly Judiciary Committee this evening while that body was in executive session. Some very important bills were to come up, but owing to the scarcity of members of the committee they were not considered until the next future meetings. The bill asking that the trustees of Stanford University allowed certain corporate privileges and also to have the school property exempt from

SAN FRANCISCO SEAWALL BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—Senator Braunnhart's bill providing for the completion of the San Francisco seawall came before both the Senate and Assembly Committees on Commerce and Navigation this afternoon, and in both instances it was reported to the respective houses with a favorable recommendation. It appeared to meet with absolutely no opposition whatever.

The bill provides for the issuance of bonds amounting to one million dollars to draw interest at 3 1/2 per cent, the amount to be taken from the revenues of the harbor. The bill affects only those living or holding property in the city and county of San Francisco, and as the members of San Francisco delegations on the committees were in favor of the measure those from the outside districts readily acquiesced. Senator Braunnhart appeared before both of the committees and stated that at present the wooden structure was in such a state of decay and that the cost of repairs annually amounted to quite a large sum it was a necessity to have a permanent and substantial seawall.

In consideration of which the university is willing to allow students from this State to attend the university with free tuition, went over until Wednesday. Those bills reported favorably upon were Nos. 36, 138, 264, 452, 183 and 583. Bill 35 relates to the renewing of the appointment of the Supreme Court Commissioners. Bill 183 relates to the manner and time within which certain objections to depositions shall be made. Bill 384 relates to "krubstake contracts." Bill 432 amends section 255 of the Civil Code. Bill 183 amends an act in relation to foreign corporations, and bill 583 amends section 1395 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Bills 472, 473, 474 and 498, relating to the appointment of judges, were laid over until Thursday.

An Interesting Bill.
CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—A very interesting bill came before the Senate Finance Committee this evening. It was an act making an appropriation of \$15,000 for the relief of August Zimmerman, who, in 1884, was convicted of the murder of a saloon-keeper named Krutzhalf, who was found in his saloon foully murdered, having his head split open with a hatchet. Two men were arrested for the crime—August Zimmerman and Ed Neff. At the trial Ed Neff testified that Zimmerman had committed the deed, and it was by that testimony that Zimmerman was convicted, the term being for life. In 1894 friends of the convicted man who believed in his innocence commenced work on the case and finally obtained from Ed Neff a confession of the falsity of his testimony. It is thought that Neff testified falsely to shield his brother, John Neff, who was also suspected of having committed the murder, but who could not be

found at the time of the murder and who has since died. On obtaining the confession of Neff, the friends of Zimmerman circulated a petition, through the means of which the man was pardoned. The appropriation is to pay him for the loss of salary and for the damage to his personal character sustained by his eleven-year incarceration. The committee took the matter under advisement and it will again come up at the next meeting.

Room for a Homeless Official.
CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—The Lieutenant Governor is practically homeless at the Capitol. He has a room labeled for his office, but committees hold sway there during the working hours of the Legislature, and when the session adjourns boards and commissions and more committees take possession until there is no room for the Lieutenant Governor. A resolution was therefore introduced by Boyce, asking the Secretary of State to set aside permanent and suitable quarters for the homeless official.

Recreation for Legislators.
CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—The Senatorial situation here presents conditions such as has induced Professor Young Dutchy to open headquarters of his own, his purpose being to break the deadlock by giving tired legislators something to occupy their minds besides politics. With this object in view, he opened headquarters to-day in the Clunie building and had for his guests all of the people worth mentioning now sojourning in Sacramento. His enterprise bids fair to become popular during the continuance of the present session.

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