TELEPHONE CINCH BILLS ARE PREDOMINATING

SENATE'S STAND AS TO COOLIES

Three Resolutions on Asiatic Laborers to Be Embodied in One.

Special Dispatch to The Call

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—The three joint resolutions regarding the exclusion of Chinese introduced by Belshaw, Lukens and Wolfe came before the Senate for consideration this morning. They had all been referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and all were recommended for adoption. Senator Shortridge made objection to the procedure and proposed that the three resolutions be referred to Senator Davis as a committee of one, to draw up a suitable statement of the ideas of the State upon Chinese and Japanese immigration, and the necessity for their exclusion, and adopt that instead of the three small resolutions, or any one of them. Davis declined the duty by moving that the three resolutions be referred back to the committee, whose duty it was, he said, to recommend one for passage and against the others, or so amend one as to include the beneficial provisions of all, and recommend that, or throw them all out and build a new one and offer the new one as a substitute. He believed the committee had not done its duty in the matter, and he pressed his motion for re-reference. The motion was carried.

The resolution demanding the removal of Dr. J. J. Kinyoun from the quarantine service on this coast was placed on file. It will probably be taken up to-morrow.

Davis' joint resolution on the selection of a United States Senator and his bill to repeal the cartoon act, both mentioned in dispatches of yesterday, were introduced. Devlin's amendment to change the time of the convening of the Legislature was also introduced.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill so amending section 412 of the Civil Code relating to prize fights as to make it a felony to manage or participate in a prize fight, but allowing bouts of a limited number of rounds. A prize fight is defined as one which goes over four rounds or one in which the rounds exceed four minutes in length. The penalty is fixed by the bill at not exceeding two years in the State prison.

Will Work for Big Basin.

SANTA CRUZ, Jan. 21.—A committee of citizens will go to Sacramento to-morrow in the interest of the Big Basin to have it set aside for a public park.

PARKER MAY NOW MAKE A TIMELY EXPLANATION

Expert Paid by State Has Opportunity to Show What He Did Not Do for His Money.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—Since there has been so much talk about the failure of experts to unravel the mysteries of jute accounts at San Quentin taxpayers have begun to wonder as to the whereabouts of Walter F. X. Parker, expert of the State Board of Examiners.

It is still fresh in the minds of the taxpaying public of California that the Legislation not many years ago created the office of expert, to the end that the State Board of Examiners might be promptly and correctly advised as to the financial methods adopted by the various institutions of California.

The salary of the expert is $2000 per annum, and W. F. X. Parker, a Los Angeles politician, has been drawing down that amount in monthly installments for the past two years. His health is not shattered, as he seems to be able to undergo exposure to the weather in traveling over the State to fix up slates for political conventions. He has been remarkably active in the field of politics since his appointment as expert, but it seems that he has not had the time or inclination to investigate bookkeeping methods of San Quentin Prison.

The time may now be auspicious for the advent of Expert Parker into a field of practical usefulness. What is the use of paying out the State's good money to employ Wadham and McLaren as extra outside accountants, when the State has on its pay roll a permanent expert, whose duty it is to advise the State Board of Examiners concerning delinquencies in the management of public institutions? There is now a demand for the services of Expert Parker.

GREATER AUTHORITY FOR TAX COLLECTOR

Measure Introduced Giving Him Full Authority to Issue and Revoke Licenses.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—At the instance of Tax Collector Scott of San Francisco a bill has been introduced into the Assembly which, should it become a law, will take the power to grant and revoke licenses out of the hands of the Police Commissioners and vest it in the Tax Collector. He is made the sole arbiter of the fate of all business pursuits upon which municipal ordinances impose licenses.

The measure, Assembly bill 370, was introduced to-day by Cowan of Sonoma, who is a leader of the Democratic minority and a legislator with an excellent record. He states that he knows nothing of the merits of the bill, but consents to introduce it and let it take its chances. If good objections to it are disclosed he says he will be the first to oppose its passage.

Deputy Tax Collector Levy is here piloting the bill over the first rapids of its legislative course. The bill is entitled, "An act to facilitate and increase the collection of State and county and municipal licenses in the several counties or cities and counties of the State of California."

The Tax Collector, a chief deputy Tax Collector and deputy Tax Collectors are empowered to collect all State, county, or city and county licenses, and to examine all places of business and see that licenses are taken out and paid for.

They are given the powers of police officers in serving process of summons and making arrests and to administer oaths and affirmations, and they may enter at their pleasure places of business for which licenses are required and demand to see the licenses held by the proprietors.

Section 2 contains the milk of the cocoanut. It is as follows:

"The Tax Collector shall have sole control of the granting and revoking of all licenses and permits therefor, and he is hereby empowered and authorized to revoke any license provided to be collected under the provisions of this act upon the conviction in court of any person of disorderly or improper conduct, or any offense upon the premises of any person holding a license, or upon the conviction of the person holding said license, of any offense which in the judgment of the said Tax Collector ought to disqualify such person from holding a license."

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

Provide for Amendments and Additions to the Penal and Political Code.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—In the Senate the following bills have been introduced:

S. B. 286, Lukens—To amend section 849 of the Penal Code, relating to arrests.

S. B. 287, Davis—To repeal section 258 of the Penal Code, relative to the publication of portraits and caricatures.

S. B. 288, Davis—To amend section 172 of the Civil Code, relating to the management and control of community property.

S. B. 289, Davis—To declare Sonora and Big Meadows wagon road, in Tuolumne County, a State highway.

S. B. 290, Davis—Making an appropriation to pay the claim of A. I. McForley.

S. B. 291, Curtin—To amend section 1669 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

S. B. 292, Curtin—To amend section 726 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

S. B. 293, Selvage—To amend section 1882 of the Political Code by increasing the number of years for which bond may be issued.

S. B. 294, Tyrrell of Nevada—To provide for the appointment of a mining inspector in each Congressional district and to define his duties, etc.

S. B. 295, Tyrrell of Nevada—To amend section 1 of the act to provide for the appointment of a debris commissioner.

S. B. 296, O'Neal—To amend section 1570 of the Penal Code, relating to the disposition of fines.

S. B. 297, Smith of Kern—To authorize any taxpayer to bring actions to abate nuisances.

S. B. 298, Smith of Kern—To amend section 379 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to suits for title of real property.

S. B. 299, Nelson—To amend section 290 of the Civil Code, relating to articles of incorporation.

S. B. 300, Nelson—To amend section 305 of the Civil Code, relating to corporations.

S. B. 301, Nelson—To amend section 412 of the Penal Code, relating to prize-fighting.

The Empress of China is said to carry with her 3000 dresses when she travels. These fill 600 boxes and are taken care of by 1200 coolies.

LIST OF ASSEMBLY BILLS IS GROWING

Thirty-Two New Measures Are Introduced and More In Preparation.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—Thirty-two bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day. They were:

A. B. 364, James—Appropriating $39 60 to pay the claim of Maria Willbartity.

A. B. 365—Restricting the powers of Boards of Supervisors in the matter of imposing licenses upon those engaged in the sheep business.

A. B. 366, Schillig—Repealing all acts in force regarding estrays, and furnishing a substitute.

A. B. 367, Cowan—Authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint two deputies.

A. B. 368, Cowan—Appropriating $47 75 to pay the claim of O. O. Webber.

A. B. 369, Cowan—Appropriating $300 to pay the claim of George E. Dierssen.

A. B. 370, Cowan—To facilitate and increase the collection of State and county municipal licenses.

A. B. 371—Appropriating $12,000 to pay the claim of Charles F. Wells.

A. B. 372, Haley—Amending section 1699 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to trust clauses in wills.

A. B. 373, Cromwell—Amending the Civil Code, relative to the granting of divorces.

A. B. 374, Cromwell—Amending section 92 of the Civil Code, relating to Justices' courts.

A. B. 375, Hourigan—Establishing uniform rates for telephone companies.

A. B. 376, Broughton—Regulating the imposition of licenses by counties and municipal corporations.

A. B. 377, Sheridan—Amending section 1329 of the Penal Code, relating to attendance of witnesses in court.

A. B. 378, Brady—Amending section 591 of the Penal Code, regarding to injury to telegraph lines.

A. B. 379, Brady—To compel telephone companies other than interstate companies to secure from the Secretary of State authority to transact business, one of the conditions being that their inspection shall be permitted, and upon such inspection a 2 per cent toll on gross receipts shall be levied.

A. B. 380, Meyers—Supplemental to the irrigation district act of 1887.

A. B. 381, Treadwell—To create a State Board of Charities and Correction.

A. B. 382, Melick—Appropriating $1000 to purchase the land where the treaty of Cahuenga was signed, and providing for the appointment of a trustee.

A. B. 383, McNeil—To amend section 1882 of the Political Code, relating to public schools.

A. B. 384, Ralston—Appropriating $37 32 to pay the claim of A. I. McForley.

A. B. 385, Ralston—Amending section 857 of the municipal corporations act of 1885.

A. B. 386, Carter—Amending sections 296 and 297 of the Civil Code and adding sections.

A. B. 387, Carter—Amending section 1616 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to compensation of executor and administrator.

A. B. 388, Bauer—Appropriating $25 20 to pay the claim of Thomas J. Walsh.

A. B. 389, C. R. Stewart—Providing for the dissolution of irrigation districts.

A. B. 390, C. R. Stewart—Providing for the submission and indorsement of ordinances by the direct vote of the qualified voters of counties, cities and towns.

A. B. 391, Anderson of Solano—Providing for the formation of union school districts.

A. B. 392, Anderson of Solano—Making factors and brokers involuntary trustees.

A. B. 393, Brown of San Mateo—Amending section 612 of the Civil Code, relating to jury trials.

A. B. 394, Brown of San Mateo—Providing for the examination of foods and drinks by the State Board of Health.

A. B. 395, Johnson—Amending section 1 of the mutual beneficial and relief association act of 1874.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DELEGATION ORGANIZES

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—The San Francisco delegation from both houses met and organized this afternoon, chiefly for the purpose of apportionment. Senator Wolfe was elected chairman and Assemblyman Guilfoyle was made secretary. It was decided to appoint a sub-committee composed of two Senators and three Assemblymen to draft a plan of apportionment and submit it to the delegation.

To assist the sub-committee it was decided to appoint a secretary, if either the Senate or Assembly would stand for the expense out of the contingent fund. It was decided to try it first in the Assembly, because "it looked bad" in the Senate. It is the understanding that Jacob Steppacher will be appointed should the secretary be allowed.

To-night Senator Wolfe announced the names of his sub-committee, as follows: Senators Welch and Tyrrell, Assemblymen Guilfoyle, Bauer and Collins. The committee was appointed after consultation with Assemblyman Fisk, chairman of the San Francisco Assembly delegation.

PRESIDENT WHEELER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ON HIS WAY TO THE CAPITOL.

KELLY'S HAND APPEARS IN TELEPHONE BILLS

Hourigan Introduces a Remarkable Measure Providing Uniform Rate Regardless of Service.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—Telephone cinch bills are turning up with a frequency that promises to make them a feature of the session of the Legislature, and Martin Kelly's intimacy with the men who pose as the fathers of these measures has created more than a suspicion that his is the fine Italian hand that expects to make the touch. Three more bills were introduced to-day, at least one of them being a cinch measure of the most bold faced sort.

Hourigan of San Francisco is responsible for Assembly bill No. 375. This remarkable measure proposes that all questions of difference in telephone service within a municipality shall be sunk out of sight and that the uniform monthly rate for telephones shall be $2. This rate must include all connections and cover all charges. No additional charges of whatever kind can be made, either for rent or for the transmission of conversation or messages.

These prohibitions shut out nickel-in-the-slot attachments and ignore the differences in demand made upon the telephone service by business houses, hotels and residences and leave out of question "main line," "ten party" and "two party" line considerations. Simply and unavoidably if a telephone company wants to do business within a municipality it must cast aside all of these attempts at accommodating itself to the demands of its subscribers and charge each of them $2 per month per instrument. This is specified in the Hourigan bill as follows:

Sec. 3. The rate fixed by the provisions of section 2 of this act shall cover all charges to be made by telephone companies or corporations doing business in this State within municipal corporations, and no additional charge of whatever kind or nature shall be made, either for the rent of telephones or for the transmission of conversations or messages other than the uniform rate of $2 per month, as fixed by section 2 of this act.

Section 4 forbids charges for putting in telephones; section 5 compels a corporation to put in telephones in any respectable place of business or dwelling upon demand, and section 6 fixes the penalty for violation of the statute at $300 for each offense.

Martin Brady follows up his constitutional amendment introduced some days ago providing for telephone regulations, with Assembly bill No. 379. This measure requires all telephone companies other than those doing solely an interstate business and all interstate telephone companies doing a business not interstate in character to secure from the Secretary of State certificates of authority to transact business. In order to secure such certificates they must file stipulations that they will keep books and keep them correctly and open them to inspection of the Secretary of State, the State Board of Examiners, or whoever either or both shall appoint. Such stipulations must be filed by January 15 of each year and each certificate of authority shall expire on December 31 after its issue. The telephone company must furnish bonds to the amount of $10,000 to fulfill its stipulation, and is compelled to pay the State 2 per cent of its gross receipts. Any violation of the measure is also made a misdemeanor.

Brady has another bill of less significance, which provides that in cases where telephone companies have erected poles upon or attached wires to private property without the consent of the owners they may be removed by the owners of the property.

Hourigan is the Cincinnatus of the Legislature. Some years ago Charles F. Curry got him a job cutting grass on the State Capitol grounds and he held it until called up higher by Martin Kelly. Now, instead of cutting grass for the State, he is making hay for Kelly and himself. But he is still designated in the Assembly directory as "grass-cutter." Hourigan says the measure is his own. He admits it was given him for introduction, but will not say by whom. He says he has talked to many responsible business men about it and they all favor it, but he refuses to name a single one of them, saying that is a matter of his private business.

"Colonel" Brady asserts that he alone is responsible for the bills which he fathers. As a result of his profound studies of municipal affairs upon Ellis and Powell and Mason streets, he has become convinced that regulation of telephone rates is generally demanded. He says that he will press his bills to passage, disproving the suspicion that he has introduced them as cinch measures.

Meanwhile, Martin Kelly is cheek by jowl with Brady and Hourigan. He escorts them to the Assembly Chamber, beams upon them from outside the railing, lolls complacently in the upholstered chairs within the railing, and after adjournment lies in wait for them outside in the corridors, where they hasten to make their reports to him.

MINING MEASURE IS HELD UP IN THE CAMP OF FRIENDS OF THE BILL

Ralston of Calaveras Opposes the Proposed Act That Is Recommended by California Miners' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—Assembly bill No. 46, introduced by Irish, appropriating $150,000 to duplicate a proposed United States appropriation to add to the $500,000 now available for a restraining and impounding system in the hydraulic mining district, has been held up in the camp of its friends. Ralston of Calaveras, himself a miner, took an unexpected stand in committee meeting this afternoon in opposition to the petition of the California Miners' Association and succeeded in preventing the committee from recommending the bill for passage.

Ralston's contention is that $500,000 is now available and that a further appropriation at this time would be ill advised. At Ralston's personal request at the meeting of the Committee on Mines and Mining this afternoon Stewart of Amador withdrew a motion that the committee recommend that the bill "do pass," and it was finally decided to postpone action till Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A memorial was presented to the Legislature last week from the California Miners' Association urging the necessity for immediate action, on the ground that a further appropriation by the United States, for which a bill is now pending, is contingent upon California appropriating a like amount. Ralston's opposition is looked upon here as significant simply as a straw showing the direction in which the current of Governor Gage's opinion is setting. The Governor does not want any bill passed carrying a large appropriation if it can possibly be avoided, and presumably to support the Governor's policy of economy Ralston has turned his back upon the miners' association.

Colonel Heuer of the United States engineer corps appeared before the committee in response to an invitation by Ralston, who desired to get information as to the intentions of the Federal Government. Colonel Heuer said work could proceed with the $500,000 now available provided the State would pay for one-half of the real estate purchased for sites. He said that 90 per cent of the work must be done by contract, and that it could be done much cheaper if the entire $800,000 of the estimated cost were available from the beginning.

Colonel Heuer said that the $500,000 would not be sufficient to complete the impounding basin, and that if after it had been expended either the United States or California should fail to appropriate its share for the completion of the work the other's share would not be available, and the entire $500,000 expended would be lost, as well as the benefits to be given by the system.

In reply to questions Colonel Heuer expressed complete confidence in the proposed system. He said he believed that within two or three years hydraulicking would be able to proceed without any restraint whatever. He was not sure that local barriers to hold back the debris could be dispensed with entirely, though such was the opinion of the Debris Commission. He did not regard the impounding basin and dams, however, as in any sense experimental.

Colonel Heuer repeatedly said on being questioned concerning the Federal policy that the engineers were not in favor of expending any money on the proposed construction works unless the entire necessary appropriation were assured.

TO INSURE SAFETY OF UNDERGROUND MINERS

Tyrrell Offers Measure Providing for Mining Inspector in Each District.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—Senator Tyrrell of Nevada has introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of a mining inspector in each mining district of the State. The inspector, it is provided, shall be a practical underground miner. His duties will be to visit mines and examine them as to their safety and the provisions made for the protection of the men, and to report anything unsafe that he may find to the superintendent of the mine.

It is provided further that in case of injury to any miner a plea that the miner knew of the danger is not allowed as a defense in any suit for damages following. The bill provides that the inspector shall receive $4 a day and mileage.

LIMITS POWERS OF SUPERVISORS

Schilling Introduces Resolution Regarding the Taxing of Sheep.

Special Dispatch to The Call

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—Schillig introduced a measure in the Assembly this morning intended to limit the powers of Boards of Supervisors to impose taxes upon sheep that are being driven through counties on the way from valley to mountain pasturage. The bill makes it illegal to levy a tax of more than 3 cents per head for the herding, grazing or pasturing of sheep within the county limits.

Sheep-owners claim that extortionate measures are enacted in many counties in which their sheep do not graze to any extent whatever, but through which they must be driven to reach the mountain pastures.

Knowland of Alameda introduced Assembly constitutional amendment No. 13, changing the date of the meeting of the Legislature from the first Monday after the first day of January to the first Monday in April.

Cowan introduced a measure giving the Secretary of State two additional clerks at a salary of $1600 per year each, and repealing the section of the Political Code which provides for the appointment of extra clerks.

TO PROVIDE SCHOOL FOR PITT INDIANS

Tribe Is Peaceable and Friendly and Its Members Are Anxious to Secure an Education.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—Senator Laird has introduced a joint resolution calling upon the Government to establish a school for the Pitt Indians in Modoc County. He sets forth the fact that the Pitts have been peaceful and friendly and anxious to attend school, but the nearest school is nearly seventy-five miles from the Pitt reservation, and to get to it they must pass through the territory of the Plutes, a powerful and warlike tribe, and constant friction is the result. In view of the friendly attitude of the tribe the resolution sets forth that the Pitts are deserving of this consideration.

DOOM OF ROWELL BILLS PRACTICALLY SEALED

President Wheeler Addresses Alameda Delegation on Needs of University.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California will address a joint meeting of the Committee on Education and Committee on Revenue and Taxation of the Senate and the committees on Education and Ways and Means of the Assembly to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Assembly Chamber, on the needs of the institution of which he is the head. Members of the Senate and Assembly will be invited to be present.

President Wheeler was present at a meeting of the Alameda County delegation to-night and at the request of its members he set forth in detail the financial needs of the university. He avoided entirely any discussion of the merits of any set of measures meant to provide revenue, saying that such problems were for the Legislature to solve as it saw fit.

Dr. Wheeler described the unprecedented growth of the university within the last few years, during which time its number of students has increased 400 per cent and its revenue but 70 per cent. He estimated that $250,000 would be needed for maintenance for the two succeeding fiscal years, in addition to the fixed income.

Assemblymen Bliss, Foster and McWade expressed the opinion that the measures known as the Rowell bills could not possibly become laws, in view of the Governor's opposition and the attitude of the Assembly. Several members present asserted that the policy advocated by the Governor of biennial appropriations instead of an increase in fixed income for the university was wrong, but that it would be foolish for the friends of the university to insist on the fixed income plan, for by such a stand any legislative aid during this session would be sacrificed.

President Wheeler reiterated that the end, in financial aid commensurate with the university's needs, was what he and those he represented sought, and that they were content to leave the choice of method to the Legislature. There seems no longer the slightest doubt that the Rowell bills will be allowed to die in committee, probably without any action whatever being taken on them, and that new bills will be introduced, drafted along the lines indicated by Governor Gage. As a result of President Wheeler's visit it is probable that the bill for a direct appropriation will fix the amount at $250,000 instead of $200,000, as suggested by Governor Gage.

Figures obtained from the secretary of the Board of Regents show that the university's cash capital consists of $2,828,254 23. Of this amount there is credited to the consolidated perpetual endowment fund $1,959,114 04, and to special funds $869,140 19.

The income for the year ended June 30, 1900, was $377,887 67. This amount includes $236,298 28 derived from the two-cent State tax.

The value of all property belonging to the University of California is $4,498,015 27. The value of the Mark Hopkins Institute, San Francisco, is placed at $600,000, and the Flood property at Menlo Park at $750,000.

The income from the Johnson building, San Francisco, for the year 1900 was $30,679 40. The income from the Sacramento building was $15,081.

BROUGHTON'S BILL STANDS GOOD CHANCE

Assembly Committee on Municipal Corporations Agrees to Report Favorably.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21.—The Broughton bill, regulating the sale of franchises, has been so amended in committee that it is probable all concerned will rush it through, for all seem satisfied. The amendments for which were sent up from the south have been grafted upon the bill, and in its amended form the Assembly Committee on Municipal Corporations has decided to report it favorably to the Assembly.

The committee met for the consideration of the bill this afternoon, and when the measure was brought up Broughton started to submit amendments. First, in section 1, he amended the bill so as to include gaspipe lines for heat as well as power, and also to exempt all steam railroad lines from the provisions of the act. The bill in its original form exempted all steam railroads doing an interstate business. The mission of Ferdinand K. Rule, treasurer of the Salt Lake road, who was up here last Friday, was to amend this section so as to include steam railroads intending to do an interstate business, which is the condition of the Salt Lake road; but the amendment made to-day goes even further than that.

In the second section, where the original bill leaves the question of advertising a franchise to the discretion of the governing body of a municipality, the bill was amended so as to add to this discretionary power the restriction that, when the application for a franchise is accompanied by the petition of the owners of three-fourths of the real property along the frontage of the franchise applied for, then the governing body of the municipality must advertise it.

Regarding the provision fixing 2 per cent of the gross earnings as the minimum to be charged by municipalities, and leaving the maximum indefinite, an amendment was adopted making a definite rate of 2 per cent of the gross receipts payable to the municipality.

A new section was added to the bill which provides that work must be commenced by a successful bidder within four months, or he shall forfeit his franchise; and it must be completed within three years, or again he shall forfeit all, unless in either case the time has been extended for good reasons.

Another new section added provides that nothing in the act shall be construed as repealing or amending acts for the construction of bicycle or automobile paths, or providing for the granting of franchises by municipalities to railroads or street railways extending beyond their limits to public parks.

The traction company of Los Angeles sent up a bill which included all the amendments and accepted provisions of the Broughton bill, with this addition: It provides that when an application for a franchise is accompanied by a petition signed by the owners of three-fourths of the property fronting on the proposed franchise, then the governing body of any municipality shall grant the franchise asked; but the amendment requiring advertisement, under the same circumstances, seemed to be satisfactory, and it is not probable that the traction company's measure will be introduced. There was some talk of urging it as a committee substitute, but this idea was abandoned.

James of Los Angeles was anxious to have action by the committee on the bill postponed, but it was decided that if there had been any serious objections to the bill even as amended there had been plenty of time for the Los Angeles delegation to arrive; so a vote was taken, and, as amended, it was decided to recommend the bill for passage.

The companion bill in the Senate has not yet been considered in committee, nor will it be taken up for some time, as the Senate Committee on Municipal Corporations has decided to take up street-improvement laws first. This will give Broughton's bill such a start that it will probably be the one to go through.

Canada expects a population of 6,000,000 in its census returns next year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO SHADOW

Of outward misfortune can darken the smile of the loyal wife and loving mother. But when disease comes the smile slowly fades, and in its place comes the drawn face and tight closed lips which tell of the constant struggle with pain.

When the delicate womanly organism is diseased the whole body suffers; the form grows thin, and the complexion dull. The first step to sound health is to cure the diseases which undermine the womanly strength.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes regularity, dries disagreeable drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. The wonderful cures of womanly diseases effected by the use of "Favorite Prescription" place it at the front of all put-up medicines specially prepared for the use of women.

"I was troubled with female weakness for eight years, and suffered more than I can tell," writes Mrs. Gust. Moser, of Ovando, Deerlodge Co., Montana. "My disposition was affected to such an extent that to say a pleasant word to any one was almost an impossibility.

"I had two operations performed by one of the most skilled surgeons of the West, but did not get relief. Then, against my doctor's strict orders, I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and also followed the advice given in the Common Sense Medical Adviser.

"I continued this treatment for three months, and to-day am as healthy and well as a woman can be. I cannot thank Dr. Pierce enough for his kind letters to me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

DR. MEYERS & CO.

Specialists, Disease and weakness of men. Established 1881. Consultation and private book free, at office or by mail. Cures guaranteed. 731 Market street (elevator entrance). San Francisco.