WHEELER'S STRONG PLEA FOR THE UNIVERSITY

FREE CONFERENCE IS UNSETTLED

Senate Refuses to Accept Amendment Offered by Assembly.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—A message from the Assembly announcing that the House had refused to adopt joint rule 23, referring to the finality of the report of a Committee on Free Conference as submitted by the Senate, and had amended it to the rule allowing any number of free conference committees, was received. The Senate refused to accept the amendment of the Assembly and refused to recede from the rule as originally agreed upon by the joint committee.

Hoey introduced a bill providing that captains, lieutenants, sergeants and regular officers of police shall be required to serve on duty not more than eight hours a day, except in case of riot or other emergency, when every member of the department shall be on duty as long as necessary.

Tyrrell of San Francisco submitted a bill providing that in a suit for liability any one having the power to direct or control another employe is not a fellow servant, but a superior. Tyrrell also introduced a bill providing that eight hours a day shall be the limit on all State contracts, except in cases of flood or fire or other emergency.

Burnett introduced a bill providing for the establishment of an industrial home for adult blind and the appropriation of $65,000 for its support. The bill further provides that the making of brooms, brushes, harness, doormats, baskets, mattresses, dusters and mops be taught, among other things, and provided that the products shall be sold only to the State and to municipalities. The institution is already in existence, and the purpose of the bill is to regulate the trades taught.

Two bills introduced by Nutt allow the assessor to include the school tax, based upon the levy of the year before, to be added to the regular levy on the first assessment, in order to insure the collection of that tax.

Taylor submitted a bill knocking out the Code Commission.

Welch introduced a bill providing for the appropriation of $50,000 to assist San Francisco in making a cut through the hill on Folsom street, between Ripley and Crescent avenue, the work to be under the control of the city.

UNIVERSITY HAMPERED BY SCARCITY OF FUNDS

President Wheeler Says If State Does Not Contribute He Must Seek Aid From Individuals.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler addressed the members of the Senate and Assembly this afternoon on the needs of the University of California. He spoke for forty minutes, touching with eloquence upon the present imperative needs of the institution and the hope of its future expansion.

Ostensibly he was addressing a joint meeting of the committees on education, the Senate Committee on Revenue and Taxation, and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. As a matter of fact, nearly the entire body of Senators and Assemblymen were present, and a large number of citizens had seats in the gallery. Dr. Wheeler was given an ovation when he was introduced by Speaker Pendleton, and frequent applause was accorded his address.

The primary object of President Wheeler's visit was to confer with Governor Gage, the hope being felt by friends of the university that by such means measures could be agreed upon which would render more substantial aid to the university. The illness of the Governor's son having detained him in Los Angeles, it was decided that the urgency of the university's needs was such that the president should adopt the unusual course of appearing before the Senate and Assembly and pleading personally for the institution.

The university bill will be held in abeyance, it is understood, until President Wheeler has had a conference with Governor Gage upon the latter's return from Los Angeles. Until then no committee action is expected upon the old bills, nor will any new measures be drafted and introduced.

President Wheeler spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Committeemen—It affords me a great opportunity and a very great honor to stand upon the floor of this House of Representatives of the State of California. I am conscious that I represent a good cause, an absolutely good cause. We have no apologies to make. I am not here to go into technicalities or to resort to diplomacy. If my cause needs some syrup, ask somebody else, please, to furnish the syrup. I wish to tell you simply a straight tale, to tell you the needs of our great university as they are, and please to excuse me from savoring the dose. I will tell you so far as I know just what the institution is, over which I have the honor to preside, which is granted to be as an undergraduate institution the second in the land—only old Harvard at Cambridge is ahead of us. If you could have been with us last Friday morning in the gymnasium, the only room large enough to cover us, and only created lately in order that we might once in a while get together, where 2500 students and professors were, it would be a lesson in words which no speaker could picture.

There is no institution—I do not know of anything in the State of California that has created as much good as it, or gained more praise for the State of California than the institution at Berkeley.

It is not my creation nor my doing, so it is my right to say it is absolutely so. When I go anywhere out of this State to do anything in behalf of the university, to ask any favors for it, to get any men to come to it, then I become aware of the great respect in which it is held. It has a good name, and it has a credit, and credit is a large part of its capital. Men never can tinker with its credit. It is upon solid ground. It is a representative force in the interests of science and literature.

We have a problem before us. I wish I could say that I could see just where the end would be, or rather I will say I am glad I do not see it. That university is going to grow, I know, to be a very great institution. I do not know but that it is going to be the first institution in the world as it stands looking out upon the Pacific, with problems which that university has got to deal with, and we have come to ask help of the people of the State of California.

That institution is going to be the great force reaching out its hand to the lands of the Occident, to the Far East. Within a generation China will be opened up, and there will be colleges built in every district. The first lot of Mandarins has come to us already, asking for Occidental education at Berkeley. We expect more in this line. It is natural that they should come to us. These boys who came from the Philippines represent leading families of the Tagalos, and ask us to educate them. This has not come about by any artificial means. It is natural. It is a privilege that the commission has asked—that California send teachers to Manila, and we have done so. I received a letter from there the other day, saying that the dozen teachers that arrived there are highly satisfactory; that they are so eager for education that they want to open great schools there, and they expect a great portion of the teachers to come from California.

But of course the State of California is interested supremely in furnishing for its own sons and daughters proper education, and for upholding the public school system. This institution is simply a portion of the State. The State does not only own it, but controls it, and it exists for the State and for no other purpose than to serve the State, and it is the State. This institution has grown 395 per cent in ten years and consequently in the last two years we have not been able to go on as we would, on account of the size of our classes. There are classes in elementary English of fifty or sixty; in elementary French and German of that number; classes in history that go into large numbers. We have 325 students in one class in botany. It is necessary to separate that class into two sections, simply because there is not room enough to allow them to be together. Classes in history, 190 in number, and no possible way of separating that class. We simply go on the best we can, but we are not doing right; I know we are not doing right by the students; you know we are not doing right. Any one coming in and looking at our classes will see boys sitting on chairs on each side of the aisles, sometimes in chairs at the doors leading into the rooms.

Only five years ago 67 per cent of the students belonged to the Bay district. That percentage has been steadily declining; in the last five years, one in six; in this year, one in forty-one. By comparing the taxes paid it will be found that San Francisco does not get her share. It does not get the students she pays for. They gain south of Tehachapi. That means that we are getting our students better distributed throughout the State. The institution is not a private institution; it belongs to all of you; it belongs to the whole State, if anything belongs to the whole State.

In the matter of money that we have had to spend, I can say that in the last year, good old fashioned economy has been practiced. I know that there are single instances that can be pointed out that do not represent economy where money has not been spent to the best advantage, but I know on the whole we have lived down to the basis of almost extreme poverty in the last year. Every effort has been made to save every dollar. One of the regents told me that he had come into the board a year ago believing the regents were extravagant, but he knows now that not only every dollar but every dime is pinched until he at times is just a little ashamed of it. We employ teachers for salaries less than janitors receive. Instructors are paid $50 a month to work along scientific lines. We are unable to keep our young men; they go to other places. Perhaps it is better they should, because they take some of the good blood of California into other institutions. But we are losing our strongest men because we haven't had the means of keeping our young men for the last year.

One of the best and most learned young men we have, and one of the men that is the pride of this institution, the pride of Berkeley, came to me a few weeks ago, and told me he had been called to the head of a department the same as his own in one of the first institutions of the country, and I could not say a dollar to him. I had to talk to him of the university's future possibilities, its worth and what a grand chance there would be in California. That argument counted, and the man stayed here, because he believes in the future of the university. He knows as well as I know that no university was ever throttled, no university was ever ruined because of the demand for its rights. There will be some way to make that grand institution what it should be. I do not know who is going to do it. I am not here to find a way, but I know there are means. We have got our money for the years past, and we haven't a cent more than that—no more than we had when there were 1400 students at the university. We are going along in the same way. I know we shall be taken care of. You Californians don't want to be mean about things of this kind. We will go ahead and do the work, and you must look out for us.

We need a library. The position in which the professors stand demands that they have the best library there, more than anywhere. We have 80,000 volumes; Harvard has 575,000. Stanford increased 17,000 volumes last year. We have almost two students to Stanford's one. We need a library building, and it will be prepared, I trust, by private generosity before long. I don't contemplate anything less than $2,000,000 for it. We have this year spent $3600 for new books; we ought to have had $15,000 to spend for that purpose.

We want to fit out an experimental dairy; and nothing less than $15,000 or $20,000 should be offered for this purpose.

We want to carry on the university extension work. The university at Chicago uses $14,000 annually for university extension. We ought to have for that purpose $10,000. We want to start a department of irrigation. We want a department in forestry. We want to add to the equipment at the Lick Observatory. We ought to do something for forestry. I believe we could start our forestry work on a solid basis for $10,000.

Other departments of the university need to be quickened, strengthened and enlarged. In the department of chemistry in the last fifteen years the number of students has grown eleven fold, the number of teachers threefold. We need more instructors in the mechanical and electrical engineering department. We need another teacher of Spanish and more teachers in the German department.

We want to start a school of architecture. Mrs. Hearst is going to start the building of the new university under the Benard plans and she expects to start it just as soon as the working plans can be prepared.

But let us not mix the two things. Do not let us ask her to give the money for the buildings and to look out for the educational side also. She wants to co-operate with the State to make the university architecturally the greatest in the United States, yes, the greatest in Anglo-Saxondom.

We expect to enlarge our department of jurisprudence. We want to expand our mineralogy and geology departments. You believe as I do that every cent expended on the department of mining or agriculture has come back fivefold to the State. Every one knows it that knows anything of the services of these departments.

If you will study the roll of the students at Berkeley you will find one out of five the son or daughter of a farmer; one of ten the son or daughter of a laborer. Seven and one-half per cent come from the families of clerks in the employ of others by the week. The demand for education we find here in California greater than anywhere in the country. This demand shows that the people of California are not different from what you expect them to be when you know of the pioneers here before them. They do not want their children to be brought up in mediocrity. Their daughters and sons shall have a chance with everybody, and that institution stands there to meet that demand of the people of the State of California. I thank you very much.

A question: I would like to ask the president of our university in case we in our wisdom do not grant the money to carry on that institution, what then?

Mr. Wheeler—That institution would not decay or be broken down. I would go right out into the State and ask men to contribute out of their private purses. It is going to be given us. We have gone along on bare ground so long that I as president of the university would feel I would not be justified in doing anything else but appeal to the State. But I do not say this to encourage the State to shirk its responsibility.

FRAUDS IN OIL LAND CLAIMS

Rowell Introduces Joint Resolution Bearing Fully on the Matter.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—The following resolutions relative to the location of mineral oil lands as agricultural lands were introduced by Senator Rowell:

Whereas, There is now pending in the Land Department at Washington, D. C., numerous applications of persons seeking to locate the oil mineral lands of this State in lieu of agricultural lands contained in various reservations, pursuant to the act of June 4, 1897, and whereas, bona fide locators of said lands as mineral lands have contested such application to select said oil lands under said act, and whereas, the mineral locators and miners engaged in the development of oil lands in this State have developed an industry of great importance and value to this State and to its people, and whereas, most, if not all, of said applications to select said lands were made after they were well known to be oil mineral lands and to fraudulently acquire said lands as agricultural lands, and said matters having been judicially investigated before Judge H. M. Ross, Judge of the Ninth Circuit Court, Southern District of California, and by him adjudged as to the matters before him to be fraudulent and void applications for the selection of said oil lands as lieu lands, and whereas, said matters are pending for consideration and decision before the honorable Secretary of the Interior at Washington, D. C., and we believe that said attempted selections of oil mineral lands as lieu lands under said act of June 4, 1897, are palpably fraudulent and that said attempt at locations in most instances were made and accepted only upon the filing of false affidavits in connection therewith, and believing that the acquiring of title to said lands as agricultural lands under said act would be a gross fraud, an injustice to the miners of this State and the persons who have actually developed the valuable character of said lands, and would, as we believe, amount to a fraud upon the Government of the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, That the said honorable Secretary of the Interior is hereby requested and urged to fully and thoroughly investigate said matters on behalf of the Government of the United States, and to thoroughly and carefully examine into the truth and honesty of the applications made to select said lands as agricultural lands, and he is hereby requested to take all necessary steps on behalf of the Government of the United States to fully examine into said matters and ascertain if frauds have been committed in the attempted selection of said mineral lands as agricultural lands, and if the same be adjudged to have been fraudulent, as we feel and believe them to be, then we request the said Secretary of the Interior to use all lawful ways and means to prevent the consummation of said attempted fraudulent selection of said lands.

Resolved, That the secretary of the Senate and the chief clerk of the Assembly are instructed to immediately transmit these resolutions by telegraph to the Secretary of the Interior.

WHEELER AND OTHERS AS SEEN BY A CARTOONIST.

PARIS COMMISSION TO BE INVESTIGATED

Johnson's Resolution Referring Matter to Committee Adopted.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—The affairs of the California Paris Commission are to be investigated in spite of the reluctance of the Committee on Commissions and Expenditures to undertake it. Disregarding the committee's recent report that there could be no investigation since nothing in the act creating the commission placed a time limit upon the filing of vouchers, the Assembly adopted this morning a resolution directing the committee to proceed with an investigation. Members of the committee protested, but the Gage men would not be denied and opposition was overridden.

Grove L. Johnson offered the resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commissions and Public Expenditures be and it is hereby directed to fully and thoroughly investigate the transactions of the California Commission to the Paris Exposition, including all expenditures made by them and also including the award of medals to California exhibitors and all matters connected therewith and to commence said investigation immediately and prosecute the same to as speedy a conclusion as possible and to report to the Assembly fully the testimony by them taken and their conclusions and recommendations in reference thereto.

The debate that followed was the most earnest that has occurred in the Assembly during this session. Treadwell of San Francisco, a member of the committee, began it, expressing surprise at the introduction of the resolution. He said there were no charges made in a form to be investigated and no opportunity for investigation as yet. At the proper time the commission's affairs ought to be examined, but for the present the Assembly had more important business in hand than investigations which could have no results.

Schlesinger of San Francisco said he was in favor of the resolution and believed the Commissioners desired investigation.

Melick, a member of the Committee on Commissions and Expenditures, opposed the resolution. He said:

"We are here for the transaction of business, and unless Mr. Johnson or some one can point out charges of misappropriation of funds, malfeasance in office or something specific this resolution should be defeated. No specific time is fixed in the act creating the commission at which vouchers must be filed, and until those vouchers are filed we cannot tell whether or not the State's money was spent for champagne and for improper entertainment.

"We cannot know whether the commission's work is completed and until it is we cannot even censure it for delay in filing vouchers. Every public servant should be called to account for every dollar spent, but we must give these men reasonable time to close their accounts.

"I have here letters and papers from an agent in Los Angeles of one of the Commissioners, Major Ben Truman, urging investigation. If he is so anxious about it why is he not here to assist us instead of traveling abroad somewhere among the isles of Greece?

"I have been told that it is all a fight among the Commissioners—that two of them combined and ignored the third, and the one ignored was Truman. Now, Truman is a personal friend of mine, but if he wants an investigation his place is here, to defend his own acts and assist us to go to the bottom of this matter."

Fisk of San Francisco was decidedly in favor of an investigation, and offered a substitute resolution which contained the additional requirement that demand be made upon the commission to have all its reports and copies of all vouchers filed with the investigating committee within twenty days.

Brown of San Mateo was in favor of investigation but opposed the amendment, claiming that there had been ample time for the filing of vouchers.

"When did the exposition close?" asked Melick.

"I do not know," confessed Brown.

"Then how do you know there has been ample time?" Melick asked.

"Well, two of the Commissioners have been back for two months," was Brown's reason.

Johnson desired to close the argument and would not speak until every one else had finished. He began by saying that the newspapers were teeming with charges against the California Paris Commission, and an investigation was due.

"The question is," said Johnson, "have they properly expended $116,000 of the State's money? If they have they should be willing to have their acts investigated.

"Reports have not been made and vouchers have not been filed, though two of the Commissioners have long since returned, and according to Mr. Melick the third, Major Truman, is sporting around the isles of Greece, listening perhaps to the songs of the sirens that have brought other good men to grief.

"Personally I do not care if the Commissioners gave banquets rivaling those of Lucullus. Personally I do not care if they caused champagne to flow in the streets of Paris like water. Personally I do not care if they increased the salary of their secretary from $250 to $300 per month without any reason whatever. Personally I do not care if they increased the salary list of attaches to $3000 per month, because I am in favor of spending money liberally, spending it like water. Personally I do not care if the Commissioners usurped the functions of the United States Minister to France and caused their carriage to be placed ahead of his, only third from that of the President of France.

"Personally I do not care whether they have returned a cent of the appropriation or will return a cent. It is not my money, and personally I do not care much what became of it, but I do believe that the people of California do care and that they want an investigation. The weak and puerile argument is used against this resolution that vouchers have not been filed. Honest people file vouchers. These people are honest men, no doubt, and will file vouchers, and possibly have not done so because Major Truman has not returned. Possibly he is sailing over the Adriatic now or speeding over the Atlantic with his pockets full of vouchers."

Continuing, Johnson opposed the substitute because its adoption would mean a delay of twenty days. The substitute was voted down.

Melick offered an amendment providing for the appointment of a special committee for the investigation, saying that Mr. Johnson and some of those who were urging investigation ought to be placed upon it. The amendment was defeated, and the original resolution was carried by a strong affirmative vote, the noes being relatively few.

RALSTON'S ATTITUDE PUZZLES CONSTITUENTS

Believed He Is Working Will of Gage in Obstructing Mining Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—"What is the matter with Ralston?" is the unanswered question that is going the rounds to-day. His attitude on the bill to appropriate $150,000 to go with a similar amount to be appropriated by the Federal Government to complete the work proposed by the Government engineers is causing much comment from his colleagues in the Legislature and many anxious telegrams from his constituents and the members of the Miners' Association.

It is generally believed that Ralston is working out the will of Governor Gage, who, preferring not to sign the bill should it come before him and fearing to veto it, is anxious that it be hung up in committee or in the Legislature. Ralston's attitude is in line with this policy and directly at variance with the letter and spirit of the resolutions passed at the last miners' convention and at the recent meeting of the executive committee of that body.

At the meeting of the executive committee, which was held since the Legislature opened, it was resolved that every honorable means should be used to carry through the Legislature the miners' measures now before it.

The most important of all these is the appropriation bill. In anticipation of the passage of such a bill Congressman Woods, after a hard fight in committee, had Congress remove the restrictions from the first $500,000 so as to make it immediately available. When this was done there was a sentiment among a good many which showed a disposition to use the $500,000 and by declining to appropriate the extra $300,000 force the Federal Government to put up the full amount itself in order to save the whole, but the engineers have grasped the situation and Colonel W. H. Heuer has declared before the Committee on Mining, and openly, that not one shovel of earth will be turned over until the State has her full half of the $300,000 appropriated.

It has been contended that the impounding plan is a river and harbor improvement, but the Government engineers look at it differently. They say the rivers are changing, clearing themselves, now that hydraulic mining has been restricted, and that the impounding dams are solely for the benefit of the miners. The rivers do not need the dams, the miners do. There will be a meeting of the Committee on Mines again to-morrow, which Lieutenant Governor Neff, the Nestor of the California miners, will attend. There will also be several of the Senators from the mining districts present and an attempt will be made to secure a favorable report upon the bill despite all objection. Another phase of the impounding plan appeared to-day in a bill by Senator Cutter providing that all sites for dams acquired for the purpose of carrying out the plans adopted shall be acquired in the name of the United States of America. This is in response to the declaration of Colonel Heuer that the Government would refuse to accept any deed not made out to itself.

CARTER PRESENTS DEBENTURES BILL

Gives It to Assembly in Its Entirety, Although It Has Been Modified.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan 22.—The debenture companies bill introduced in the Senate a few days ago by Senator Wolfe was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Carter of Los Angeles. Carter put the bill in at the request of Senator Simpson of Los Angeles, and did not know until his attention was called to it that important modifications had been made in the bill from the form in which it was introduced by Senator Wolfe.

The measure is entitled "An act defining investment companies and regulating and governing corporations, companies, associations and individuals engaging in the business of placing or selling debentures, bonds or certificates of investment, by whatsoever name such bonds or certificates may be designated, and to protect the holders thereof, and placing said corporations, companies, associations or individuals under the supervision of the Bank Commissioners."

Section 5 of the Wolfe bill is omitted entirely. This is the section which called forth the criticism of Insurance Commissioner Clunie in a recent issue of The Call as throwing the protection of the law around schemes based on chance. Senate bill No. 137, in section 5, imposes the duty upon the Bank Commissioners of supervising all such companies and seeing that their contracts are faithfully carried out. Apparently criticism has caused the debenture companies interested to abandon that portion of their attempt to secure favorable legislation.

Kinyoun Case Considered.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—Cutter's joint resolution calling upon President McKinley to relieve United States Quarantine Officer J. J. Kinyoun from further service on the Pacific Coast came up in the Senate. The amendment of the Committee on Federal Relations that the resolution be mailed instead of telegraphed to Washington was adopted, and the resolution was then, without discussion, sent back to the State Printer.

Franklin Seated.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—The Assembly Committee on Contested Elections to-night heard the contest that came up from the Twenty-eighth District, Lacy vs. Franklin. The committee decided to seat Franklin, who was elected on the face of the returns.

For a Leper Settlement.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—Assembly joint resolution No. 4, as to making upon the Island of Molokai a leper hospital for the care of all lepers in the United States, was adopted.

LIEB EXPLAINS THE STANFORD BILLS

Chairman of Trustees Appears Before Senate Committee on Judiciary.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—S. F. Lieb, chairman of the board of trustees of Stanford University, was before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday to speak for the bill exempting from taxation bonds held by the university. Mr. Lieb explained that if the bonds held in trust by the university were taxed, the trustees would be driven to the expedient of investing in non-taxable bonds and that the State would gain nothing by the transaction, while the university would lose the opportunity for better investment.

Mr. Lieb explained that there was no intention of asking for the exemption of real property not used by the university, an explanation he thought was necessary in view of the fear that the grain lands of Trinity and Tehama counties would be relieved of the burden only to have it thrown on the remainder of the county. He declared that no such intention has been or will be in the minds of the trustees. Mr. Lieb also spoke of the bill to allow the institution to incorporate, explaining the necessities for such a course in order that its endowment and its income might be assured. That bill, however, was not before the committee and the explanation was given only because opportunity to enlighten the Senators offered.

SENATE COMMITTEE SEATS W. B. LARDNER

Tabor Is Lured Into Making Affidavits Which Prove His Undoing.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—The Senate Committee on Elections has seated W. B. Lardner of Placer, whose election was being contested by Ben P. Tabor. Lardner won by one vote and all Tabor's efforts were directed toward a recount. He was lured into the making of affidavits, however, and they were his undoing.

The committee decided to hear the affidavits on both sides and when these had been read a process of elimination was commenced. Every claim made by Tabor which he demanded was allowed him. Every claim Lardner made was allowed. Then those from which each receded after argument were thrown out and Lardner's claims were reduced to what Tabor would allow him. Then it was discovered that Lardner was still four or five votes in the lead and he was declared elected. Had there been any claims of fraud it is probable the committee would have counted the ballots, but there was no claim of fraud, so the contest was settled by the affidavits.

SENATE BILLS PASS ON THIRD READING

Measures Which Need but Governor's Signature to Become Laws.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—The following bills were read the third time and passed by the Senate:

S. B. 117, Taylor—To validate proceedings for the reorganization of municipal corporations, taken since the passage of the municipal corporation act of 1883.

S. B. 36, Davis—Amending section 1238 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to homesteads.

S. B. 39, Davis—To amend section 470 of the Political Code, relating to the duties of the Attorney General.

S. B. 45, Devlin—Making an appropriation to pay the claim of the city of Sacramento for water furnished the State of California during the forty-ninth and fiftieth fiscal years.

S. B. 47, Devlin—Making an appropriation to pay the deficiency in the appropriation for stationery, fuel, lights and supplies for the Legislature and State officers for the forty-eighth and forty-ninth fiscal years.

S. B. 48, Devlin—Making an appropriation to pay the deficiency in the appropriation for repairs to Capitol building and furniture for the fiftieth fiscal year.

S. B. 49, Devlin—Making an appropriation to pay the deficiency for stationery, fuel, lights and supplies for the Legislature and State officers for the fiftieth fiscal year.

MUCH OPPOSITION TO THE DIVORCE BILL

Committee Will Not Take Action Until Objectionable Features Are Eliminated.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—Senator Nutt's bill to make uniform the divorce laws of the various States was before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon. Ex-Senator D. L. Withington of San Diego appeared to speak for the bill, but there was considerable opposition to it shown and so action upon it was postponed until an attempt to amend it into a shape acceptable to the committee could be made. The bill is the work of a commission to harmonize the laws of the different States. This same bill is being introduced in many of the Legislatures.

The Assembly Committee on Highways has agreed to report favorably upon the bill appropriating $50,000 for the construction of a road from Folsom to Sacramento on condition that Sacramento would pay $15,000, leaving the remainder to be provided by the State.

The Assembly Committee on Education has decided to report favorably upon the Assembly bill to allow Stanford University to incorporate. The joint Committee on Municipal Corporations has decided to report favorably on Taylor's Senate bill No. 126 and Walker's Assembly bill No. 99, companion measures, which provide for street improvements in small cities. They are not bills that affect the Vrooman act in any way, but merely amplify its provisions in certain cases.

COYOTE SCALP BILL COMES UP AS USUAL

Laird Fathers Measure in Senate and Irish Stands Sponsor in Assembly.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—The coyote scalp bill is again before the Legislature, in the Senate fathered by Laird and in the Assembly fathered by Irish. It is limited in form this time, however, to the counties of Lassen, Modoc, Siskiyou, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra and Trinity. It appropriates $39,300.

The bill provides that only 50 per cent of any claim shall be paid in the fiscal year ending in 1902 and only after approval by the Board of Examiners. It is provided that within six months the State Board of Examiners shall investigate and approve or reject every claim, whether the claim has previously been filed with the Controller or shall hereafter be presented; but the claims shall not be approved unless they shall be submitted within five months after the passage of the act. It is provided as well that the board shall take testimony regarding the claims, weighing the same in accordance with the usual rules of evidence.

The coyote scalp bill is an old ghost of the lobbies. It has been at every session for years and it has come to be so that no session is fairly opened until there is a coyote scalp bill somewhere on the file.

Position of Steppacher.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22.—A resolution was introduced in the Assembly making J. Steppacher clerk to the San Francisco delegation at a per diem of $5. The matter was referred to the Committee on Attaches.

ALLEGED ASSAILANTS OF MISS STATEN RELEASED

Justice Wallace Decides That the Evidence Is Insufficient to Hold the Three Men.

SAN JOSE, Jan. 22.—Ernest Toner, Matt Corkery and Ernest Delmue, charged with assault on Marie Staten on January 7, had their preliminary examination before Justice Wallace to-day. The case was conducted behind closed doors.

Evidence was introduced to prove the woman's character was not the best and that the whole matter was a drunken row. Justice Wallace concluded the evidence was not sufficient to hold the defendants and dismissed the cases against them.

The assault on the woman aroused at the time great indignation among the people and formed the subject of a special message by Mayor Martin in which the closing of side entrances to saloons was advocated. An ordinance to this effect is now being drafted.

Big Deal in Hops.

TACOMA, Jan. 22.—Pier Brothers, hop dealers of New York, have closed a contract with Waller & McGowan to operate three large hop yards in Puyallup Valley, aggregating sixty acres on the basis of advancing 18 cents a pound on an estimated crop of 110,000 pounds for cultivating and delivering the crop free on board cars. All above 8 cents is to be equally divided.

How It Goes in New Orleans.

During the present cold and grip season twenty-five thousand and thirty-two boxes of Laxative Bromo-Quinine have been purchased by the following wholesale drug houses of New Orleans: I. L. Lyons & Co., Finlay, Dicks & Co. and L. N. Brunswig & Co.

MANY ARE FROZEN TO DEATH IN THE NORTH

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 22.—The steamship Dolphin brings news that the Alaskan blizzard continues. Many have been frozen to death. On the night of January 14 four persons were picked up in Skaguay. Regular patrols were organized to save the lives of persons overcome by the cold. The bodies of two men frozen stiff were found in the streets of Douglas City. The cold caused dogs at Dawson to go mad. Gangs of men were sent into the streets with guns to kill them. The White Pass and Yukon Railroad is still snowblocked. Three hundred travelers are storm-bound at Skaguay. The wind there blew ninety miles an hour for three days. Fire at Dyea last week destroyed two dozen buildings. The loss is $100,000.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTENSE SUFFERING

FROM DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH TROUBLE.

Instantly Relieved and Permanently Cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

A New Discovery, but Not a Patent Medicine.

Dr. Redwell relates an interesting account of what he considers a remarkable case of acute stomach trouble and chronic dyspepsia by the use of the new discovery, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

He says: "The patient was a man who had suffered, to my knowledge, for years with dyspepsia. Everything he ate seemed to sour and create gases in the stomach. He had pains like rheumatism in the back, shoulder blades and limbs, fullness and distress after eating, poor appetite and loss of flesh; the heart became affected, causing palpitation and sleeplessness at night.

"I gave him powerful nerve tonics and blood remedies, but to no purpose. As an experiment, I finally bought a 50-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at a drug store and gave them to him. Almost immediate relief was given, and after he had used four boxes he was to all appearances fully cured.

"There was no more acidity or sour, watery risings, no bloating after meals, the appetite was vigorous and he had gained between ten and twelve pounds in weight of solid healthy flesh.

"Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are advertised and sold in drug stores, yet I consider them a most valuable addition to any physician's line of remedies, as they are perfectly harmless and can be given to children or invalids or in any condition of the stomach, with perfect safety, being harmless and containing nothing but fruit and vegetable essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal.

"Without any question they are the safest, most effective cure for indigestion, biliousness, constipation and all derangements of the stomach, however slight or severe."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are made by the F. A. Stuart Co. of Marshall, Mich., and are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package.

Little book on stomach diseases mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

DR. CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE

For the Cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleets, Strictures and analogous complaints of the Organs of Generation.

Price $1 a bottle. For sale by druggists.