

NOW THEY ARE SAFE.

Attaches Not Dropped From the Payroll.

SPARED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

Back Goes the Retrenchment Bill to Committee

AND IT WILL NOT BE RESURRECTED.

Only Slight Reductions Made in Some of the Items Among the General Appropriations.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 8.—Once more the attaches of the House are breathing freely. The resolution of Timothy Guy Phelps' committee that certain attaches be dropped from the payroll was called up under the head of unfinished business this morning by Bledsoe of Humboldt. Yet there was no quaking, no paling of the cheeks among those numbered in the fatal few. In fact they faced the action of the Assembly with a confidence that showed the news had somehow gotten around that the resolution was to be buried, even though the caucus of last night was executive.

Events showed that their confidence was well founded. No sooner had the bill been read when Pendleton of Los Angeles moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Attaches and Employees, although it was in a joint meeting of that committee with the Committee on Retrenchment that the resolution was framed. A half-dozen men were immediately on their feet to second the motion, Bettman of San Francisco being recognized by the chair.

The question was put and carried with a howl of approval from both Republicans and Democrats. The noes were called for and only two or three responded, among whom Judge Spencer and Phelps of San Mateo were prominent.

The action showed the temper of the House. It is doubtful if the resolution be ever exhumed from its resting place with the committee. If it is it will be greatly changed, as few of the members would care to be put on record either as voting against the present resolution or voting for it.

The proposed constitutional amendment to exempt mortgages from taxation, which was the special order of the day, was lost by a vote of 41 to 28. Pendleton of Los Angeles giving notice of intention to reconsider the matter to-morrow.

The amendment had a number of warm advocates. Guy of San Diego asserted that in all cases the borrower paid a heavier tax than if the mortgages were not taxed. The money-lender tacked 3 per cent extra upon the interest, and this the debtor had to pay. In the meantime the creditor paid only 2 per cent the assessed value of the property, which was usually less than the mortgage, thus making the debtor pay heavier taxes than he would have to otherwise. Many questions were asked and put, and when the vote was taken it was found that there lacked twelve votes of enough to make up the required two-thirds of the House.

Freeman's bill limiting the amount for which hotel-keepers can be held liable for property left in their care was passed.

A bill of Pendleton placing household goods and furniture among the articles that can be mortgaged was also passed.

The general appropriation bill was fixed to come up at 11 o'clock. Several postponements were had, until 12 o'clock was almost reached. Then the reading of the bill was begun, with the understanding that the clerk was to be halted when amendments were to be made.

When the salary of the private secretary to the Governor was reached Dixon interrupted the reading. He saw no reason why the clerk—the secretary of the Governor—should be accorded \$4000 a year by the committee when the Governor was leading a hie and cry for reform.

Brusie asked that the allowance for salaries fixed by law be not scaled down. The law changing the salary of the private secretary, he urged, might not be cut down, and there would then be a \$2000 deficiency in the appropriation.

Powers of San Francisco informed the House that the salary allowed for the private secretary was used by the Governor to pay three people.

Dixon was certain that Powers was misinformed. Bulls asked what they would do about the appropriations left out if amendments could not be made for allowances for officers now appointed.

Laugenour of Yolo was called to order by the chair when he wanted to know of the "distinguished gentleman from Sacramento" what he meant when he said yesterday that all were expected to amend the bill, and to-day he wanted it to go through unamended. Reid of Weaverville protested that the policy of reducing the salary of a man whose responsibilities were almost as great as the Governor's was unwise. The private secretary had to act as Governor when his chief was absent. He had to be possessed of executive ability and knowledge of the law, and was worthy of good pay.

Only a few votes upheld the economists and the measure went through. No further interruptions occurred till Bledsoe of Humboldt wanted the appropriations of \$3200 for the salary of keeper of the archives of the Secretary of State and \$1000 for two special clerks for the same office to be dropped. He explained that there were already seven men in the office, which he thought was enough. The House thought differently and the appropriations stood.

Brusie urged that the appropriation for stationery, fuel, light, supplies, etc., be reduced from \$20,000 to \$14,000, explaining that by removing an engine from the pavilion to the Capitol at an expense of \$600, the State could furnish light and power for the Capitol, the State printing office and the agricultural building during the fair for a sum much less than that which was now paid for inferior service. He informed the legislators that he proposed to introduce an amendment appropriating \$16,000 to purchase a necessary plant.

This, he urged, would be a matter of economy. To run such a plant would cost for fuel \$3500, for an electrician \$2400 and a fireman \$2160, or \$7760 for two years. At present the State was paying for light alone in the building \$6000, on the grounds for the State Agricultural Society \$1000, a total of \$15,400. Thus, besides getting more and better lights and power in addition, the State would save yearly \$7640. Upon this showing Brusie's motion to

reduce the \$20,000 appropriation for fuel, lights, etc., to \$14,000 was carried.

An attempt by Bledsoe to get the appropriation of \$5000 for implements used on the Capitol grounds reduced to \$3000 failed. When the appropriation of \$38,840 for employees of the Capitol building and grounds was reached, Brusie asked that the State Controller's estimate of the amount required, \$55,360, be substituted for it. After some demurring this was done.

The clerk again took up his work of rattling off the list of thousands that are to be used to run the departments, when some one suggested that it was getting late. As it was past the hour for adjournment, and the races commenced at 2 o'clock, the further consideration of the bill was made the special order for Monday morning, immediately after the reading of the journal.

The Committee on Corporations introduced a bill limiting the fare to be charged for a single trip by a streetcar company to 5 cents, without regard to the length of the line. It also allows cars to run at a speed of twelve miles an hour instead of eight as at present.

Belshaw evidently has a spite against commissions in general, and one or two in particular. It was he who moved the abolition of the Railroad Commission, and to-day he introduced a bill proposing to do away with the Commissioner of Public Works. A second bill by the same author will abolish the Debris Commissioner.

Dixon of San Francisco introduced a measure to protect the boulevards of his city. It prohibits the laying of railroad tracks upon any avenue or street 125 feet wide. These streets he specifies as boulevards, upon which no heavy teaming shall be allowed.

The John C. Pelton appropriation bill is again before the House. Wayne fathers it this session. It asks \$125 a month for the ex-teacher who has so long been lobbying for a gift from the State.

A bill was introduced by Lauenour of Yolo at the request of a little white-haired woman who wanted to get even for not receiving an appointment at this session of the Legislature. It provides that no person other than a Senator or Assemblyman shall be eligible for any public office, except that of page, unless he has been in the State five years.

SENATORS LIKE RACING.

So They Adjourned at Noon to Go to the Track.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 8.—Orr's resolution to investigate the election frauds in San Francisco was a special order in the Senate this morning. Orr asked and was granted permission to withdraw his resolution. He explained that the bill drafted by Attorney-General Fitzgerald and now pending before the Legislature included everything covered by his resolution.

On motion of McAllister, Senator McGowan's bill, to compel all practicing attorneys to pass an examination before the State Supreme Court, which passed the Senate yesterday, was called up for reconsideration. The vote by which the bill was passed was reconsidered and it was placed back on the third reading file.

Senator Whitehurst introduced a bill to regulate the publication of proposed constitutional amendments. It does away with the publication of such proposed amendments in newspapers and provides that instead they shall be printed in the office of the State Printer, sent to the various county clerks and mailed to all registered voters, in the same manner that sample ballots are now mailed. Senator Whitehurst declares that under such a law the publication of proposed amendments to the constitution could be reduced to \$15,000, as against the \$110,000 which the newspapers are now claiming for their recent services. A similar bill is now pending in the Assembly.

A bill introduced by Senator Aram is to reorganize the State Supreme Court. It provides that the Supreme Court shall continue to consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, and that in addition there shall be three Appellate District Courts of Appeal, each to consist of three Justices. The State is divided into three districts, one embracing Fresno County and the counties south; one embracing San Francisco and the other bay counties and one embracing the rest of the State. These Appellate District Courts are given jurisdiction over appealed cases of lesser importance.

Senator Gesford's bill providing for a classification of and fixing the salaries of Judges of the Superior Court was passed by a vote of 28 to 2.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Public Expenditures submitted a report in connection with the statement rendered by the committee which visited the normal schools and asylums in Southern California last week.

The retrenchment committee recommends the scaling down of salaries of the institutions referred to, in accordance with the provisions of a bill introduced a few days ago by Senator Seymour. It says that, owing to the widespread financial distress, it is necessary to curtail public expenditures.

The people of San Diego have been desiring the erection of a State normal school at that place and have offered a number of desirable sites, but the committee is opposed to accepting any of them at this time. It recommends, however, that if another normal school is established that it be located at San Diego.

The borsening at Agricultural Park proved a strong attraction, and at noon, after a lively discussion in which the merits of fast horses and speedy legislators were compared, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Immediately after adjournment General Stone, road engineer of the United States Agriculture Department, addressed the Senators on the subject of good roads. He referred to the work before the Good Roads convention now in session here, and asserted that the report of that convention, together with the report of the legislative commission now sitting, would come with the weight and force of the whole people of the State. He urged the Legislature in framing its road laws to carefully consider these reports when they should be made.

FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Recommendations as to Expenditures for the Next Two Years.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 8.—Nine hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of the State's money will be expended in new public buildings during the next two years if the recommendations agreed upon to-day by the Assembly Committee on Public Buildings shall be adopted. They agreed to recommend favorably Wayne's bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection in San Francisco of a building for the affiliated colleges of the State University; also Dixon's bill appropriating \$300,000 for a building in San Francisco for State offices; also Phelps' bill appropriating \$200,000 for new buildings at Berkeley, for the State University; also a bill appropriating \$125,000 for the erection of new ward buildings for the Southern California Insane

Asylum at Highlands; also Guy's bill appropriating \$50,000 for a State Normal School building at San Diego. This latter measure has been unfavorably reported on by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings. The committee agreed also to report unfavorably the bill appropriating \$4500 for a residence for the medical director at Highlands.

TO PROTECT LUNATICS.

Boothby's Measure to Stop Railroad to the Asylums.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 8.—Boothby of San Francisco will to-morrow introduce the bill prepared by M. M. Foote to prevent the railroading of people into the insane asylums. The bill demands a jury trial of all people charged with insanity. The Judge is also required to summon all witnesses asked for by the person examined and allow any attorney to be called in.

Another provision requires that when any relative or friend of a person incarcerated for insanity demands that a trial be given of that person's sanity, it shall be had in the county where the demand is made. Foote to-day addressed a letter of about 25,000 words to Governor Budd in which he protested against abuses which he claims exist at Stockton, Napa, Agnews,

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VOICE OF THE WOMAN

Raised to Demand Equality With Man.

THEY ALL WANT TO VOTE.

All, That Is, But an Exceedingly Small Minority.

PHOEBE COUZENS ON MAN'S SYSTEM.

It Has Failed for the Reason That He Has Sought to Carry It Out Alone.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 8.—There was a mass-meeting in the Assembly chamber to-night

speaker. She did not propose to argue for equal suffrage, but merely to answer the question as to how the opponents of equal suffrage should be classified. She classified them as, first, those who, from stubborn nature, objected to a change, whether good or bad, whose position was, "Convince me if you can, but I won't be convinced." The second class were those affected by the prejudices which had come down from the ages. The third class were the broad-minded, candid men, who had not looked into the question. "And this class," the speaker added, "was largely represented in the Assembly." Mrs. Peet declared that she represented 10,000 women in this State who wanted the ballot. Members of the W. C. T. U. to the number of 250,000 had petitioned Congress for the ballot. She referred to the waste-basket scandal of four years ago, and the remark then made that women were apt to be insane, and her reply that, judging from the scandals of that Legislature, the men must have inherited insanity.

Mrs. Nellie Holbrook Blinn gave a paraphrase of Riezi's address to the Romans, applying the thrallhood to women.

Miss Laura Tilden, an attorney of Sacramento, made a logical argument in reply to Assemblyman Bachman. She declared that women did want to vote, and that a petition now being circulated in Sacramento in favor of equal suffrage was signed by nineteen women out of every twenty to

women sharing in its functions. Addressing the men she said: "You are a most ignominious failure so far as government is concerned. It would have been the same in a different way, I have no doubt, if women had managed the government to the exclusion of men. It needs both to make the perfect government. Man when alone tends to vulgarity and brutality; woman to inanity and vacuity."

America, Mrs. Couzens thought, was just repeating the evils of Europe. If woman were given a share in government crime and vice would not cease, but they would decrease. Woman would help to bring order out of chaos. Miss Couzens spoke of her experience in Colorado. She praised the silver State and its people, and then began to talk against corporative power, which, she declared, threatened the existence of free institutions. "I saw it illustrated in Colorado. This will never be a free republic of the people, by the people and for the people till women vote. You have become a Government of the corporations, for the corporations and by the corporations."

Then she spoke of the trains guarded by soldiers and marshals bringing strikers from Trinidad to Denver. She was refused permission to ride on the train until she proved that she was an ex-marshall herself. The marshals guarding the prisoners, she declared, ought to have been out in the fields hoeing corn instead of having rifles to kill. "I saw a sight on that train a sight which I never hope to see again. The prisoners were fine-looking men. The marshals were largely hoboes, and I thought prisoners and marshals ought to have changed places. Out of the 126 men arrested they could find cause for the arrest of four only."

She declared that the United States was now face to face with the gravest of problems, and that the men needed the assistance of the women to soothe them.

"Fighting and armies," declared Miss Couzens, "are the sign manual of savagery and barbarism." Then she told of the nations of Europe taking the men from the pursuits of peace to swell the armies, while the women worked in the field harnessed to a dog or a horse. She dealt severe verbal blows at the Reilly funding bill and funding bills in general. She declared it the duty of the women of to-day to turn their minds to ideas of government. She told how 175 years before the Christian era the women of Rome stood for three days and three nights before the tribune and demanded their rights, and the remarks made by the Romans, as told in Livy, were identical with those made on the floor of the Assembly a day or two ago by the gentleman from Fresno.

As Miss Couzens expressed it, referring to Bachman, and quoting one of the Roman's remarks: "Suffer the women to become your equals, and they will become your superiors." Miss Couzens declared in favor of the initiative and referendum, and concluded by answering those who made derisive reference to strong-minded women with the statement that they were the sons of weak-minded, misguided women.

Mrs. Laura de Force Gordon answered the speech made by Assemblyman Bachman. The gentleman had referred to a contingency which might arise if a woman became the Governor of California. "It is more in sadness than in resentment that I reply," she began. "Mr. Bachman's remarks started a roar of derisive laughter, and I thought then, Is patriotism dead? No wonder that you resort to the expediency of hoisting flags on school houses to stir up patriotism when a remark aimed at women should be met with the applause of derision and is made the sport of derisive laughter."

"There is a woman on earth who reigns over millions of subjects. Nine times has the Queen of England presented the nation with an heir, and instead of derisive laughter the birth of a Prince or a Princess has been the signal of joy to millions of loyal Britons, the flags have been flung to the breeze, the bells have rung and the cannon roared. That is the distinction which exists in a monarchy where one woman at least stands peer to any man who ever occupied a throne.

"On Monday evening," concluded Mrs. Gordon, "when the vote is recorded, I do not want to see the Republicans pledged to equal suffrage stand alone. I want to see every one of my dear Democratic brethren stand shoulder to shoulder and not let the Republicans get away with all the glory, for I'm a Democrat."

CONTENDED ELECTION CASES.

The Assembly Committee Reconsiders Its Action.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 8.—The contested election cases are all awry to-night. The Assembly committee on the contested cases in the lower house at a recent meeting resolved to recommend the recount of the ballots in the districts disputed in San Francisco.

To-night they reconsidered their action and those who hoped to take snap-shots on the gubernatorial office are greatly angered in consequence and are making all sorts of insinuations about pressure being brought to bear on the committee to make it reverse its action as it did.

It is quite likely that the matter will be brought up in the Assembly for the ordering of a recount of the ballots as there is a determination in some quarters to use the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Forty-second districts in a recount on a vote for Assemblyman Cutler's statement that the Republicans were not pledged to the equal suffrage plank by asking if they were not pledged to that plank to what plank did their pledges hold good. She read a resolution passed by the Legislature of Wyoming that woman suffrage had done no harm, but that after twenty-five years of equal suffrage not one county of Wyoming had a poorhouse, the jails were empty, and crime and vice had been largely banished. She concluded by urging the granting of the ballot to women the world over.

Miss Phoebe Couzens was greeted with great applause as she arose to respond to the introduction by Mrs. Gordon. She had come here unexpectedly. She was glad to add her word to those of the women who were pleading for equal suffrage for the other half of the race. Then she referred to the quality of nature and the incompleteness of government without

Death of a Pastor.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 8.—Samuel Bowman of Chester Township, this county, the pastor, who for the last two months has been unable to take any food, is dead. His assistant from food was as to the affection of the stomach, which rendered the sight of food revolting. He would call for food, and when it was brought he would order it taken away. His last days were full of suffering.



MRS. N. HOLBROOK BLINN



MRS. C. EWING



MRS. J. W. GASKILL



MRS. L. A. SORBIER



MRS. STURTEVANT PEET



MRS. M. E. DIETZ



MRS. E. V. SPENCER



MISS L. M. TILDEN

PROMINENT LADIES AT THE EQUAL SUFFRAGE MASS-MEETING IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER YESTERDAY.

[Drawn by a "Call" artist from photographs.]

Potter's Home for Inebriates and among the insanity commissioners.

PRINTING COSTS TOO MUCH.

Budd Gathering Statistics Relative to the Expenditures.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 8.—Governor Budd has been busily engaged in gathering statistics relative to the State printing office. As told in THE CALL some days ago, he believes that the expenditures for public printing are too heavy. He does not censure the State Printer, but the system in vogue.

He declares that he has been misunderstood relative to the office and says that he does not favor its abolition, but a change in the system. Just what this proposed change in the system is he does not outline, but at the proper time will make it public.

The Governor left for a visit to his home in Stockton this afternoon.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 8.—Supervisor Grove P. Ayers has a bill, which one of the San Francisco delegations will introduce, prohibiting the use of certain streets in San Francisco to streetcars. It includes Van Ness avenue and certain streets running east and west, such as Bush street.

It is practically an attempt to secure from the Legislature the exemption of the streets provided for in the charter, and the attempt will be made to pass the bill in the Legislature as a safeguard should the new charter fail of adoption.

How the Wind Roars! How the vessel tosses at sea! Reader, did you ever cross the "briny"? If so, we will bet a good cigar you were sea sick. Don't deny the sea's impeachment. If you had Hoester's Stomach Bitters with you, you were all right, otherwise not. This medicinal cordial relieves every disturbance of the stomach, liver and bowels, malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble, and is highly commended by tourists and commercial travelers.

in favor of equal suffrage, which was largely attended by legislators and citizens of Sacramento interested in giving the ballot to women. Many ladies were present, and manifested their approval by warmly applauding the speakers. Mrs. Laura de Force Gordon presided, and, introducing Mrs. E. V. Spencer, began by reversing the customary formula saying: "Gentlemen and ladies."

Mrs. Spencer combated the statements that women did not want the ballot. "We are told," she said, "that we are talking our course to death, and that women do not want the ballot. When we bring petitions we are told that it is not ladylike, and if we do not, then it is said that it is profane that the women do not want to vote."

Mrs. Spencer declared that the question was asked why young ladies did not come to advocate the granting of the franchise. "Why, my dear legislators," she continued, "we would all be young and handsome if we could. She told of one legislator who had declared that he would not keep his pledge, and commented on the fact in a modest way not altogether complimentary to that legislator. She traced the history of the cause of equal suffrage, and paid a glowing tribute to the women who first braved social ostracism and violent criticism to advocate the giving of the ballot to women. The speaker paid her compliments to Assemblyman Bachman of Fresno, whom she termed a "doughty warrior," and compared to the Bostonian of many years ago, who, when the proposition was first advanced to allow girls to go to the public schools, who rose in the common councils and declared: "What! vote the public money to educate she's?"

The statement that the ballot and the sword went together was met by the statement, "If that be true, then all men incapacitated by occupation or age should be disfranchised." Mrs. Spencer concluded with an eloquent tribute to the heroism of the women during the Civil War.

Mrs. Sturtevant Peet was the second

whom it was presented. Miss Tilden, who is a native daughter, spoke with pride of California. She stated that the Republican party was pledged to woman suffrage, and added, "The women of California expect to see that pledge redeemed." Miss Tilden met Assemblyman Cutler's statement that the Republicans were not pledged to the equal suffrage plank by asking if they were not pledged to that plank to what plank did their pledges hold good. She read a resolution passed by the Legislature of Wyoming that woman suffrage had done no harm, but that after twenty-five years of equal suffrage not one county of Wyoming had a poorhouse, the jails were empty, and crime and vice had been largely banished. She concluded by urging the granting of the ballot to women the world over.

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We Sell We Give Free

"THE CALIFORNIA" VIOLET

(Free by mail), five plants for Forty Cents.

Forty Distinct Varieties of the Celebrated SUNSET SWEET PEAS with all orders for the above received before February 9, 1895.

Sunset Seed and Plant Co., 427-9 Sansome St., S. F.

MISCELLANEOUS.