ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 26, 1880.

THE SPRAGUE CASE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Mr. Haymond then went at large into an examination of the history of the pardoning power, quoting largely from historical and legal authorities and from the acts of Lincoln in granting pardon to the rebels of the South. He then replied to the statement that the Supreme Court had passed on the case on the merits. He denied vehemently that such was the case, and said if the Court had examined the record, as had been stated, it had done what it had no right to do. It was said the Judges had said they had examined it. What right have they to be giving opinions in the case, to be meddling with it? To whom have they said so? Why has it been said? If said it was another wrong done to Sprague.

THE FAWCETT CERTIFICATE.

He proceeded with the argument to show why the certificate of Fawcett ruined Sprague. He wanted to get a certain question before the Supreme Court, "Was there testimony to corroborate Hickerson, Jones and Brown?" That was the question Sprague had the right, and tried to take up on his appeal. How was that fact to be shown except by an examination of the testimony? Suppose all of it, all on those points, had not been taken up, then the Court would have said there may be other testimony to corroborate and you have not brought it up. How was it best to send it up? Why, as given, not by a restatement of what some one else may have thought the testimony was, to get it into narrative form. As to the erasure question and the testimony of Mr. Post. At the close of the trials the reporter did not have time to write out his report. Fawcett and he (Haymond) agreed that when written out they should be sent up to Sacramento, where Fawcett was to be and where counsel lived. After that he heard the notes had been filed, and the twenty days' time was running. Then by telegrams all over the State he hunted up Fawcett and told him the notes had been filed and not sent per agreement. Fawcett, September 12th, telegraphed back, ordering the notes to be sent up to Sacramento. Then twelve days of precious time had gone. The notes arrived on Friday and had to be sent back on Monday. He and Post, it is proven, worked all day Sunday and made the changes and erasures. The notes reached Ventura, and were filed on the last day—the 18th. In fact, twenty-four hours' time was all he had to make that bill. No man could prepare it in narrative form. After it was filed it came back to Fawcett, and he *did* settle the bill, and went all through it, and his writing (in blue pencil) appears all through it. When was it that Fawcett discovered no notice had been given to the District Attorney, who knew of it, and was an attorney for Sprague? They say that the erasures were made after the notes were sent back, and not as sworn to by Mr. Post, yet the record shows the bill was filed September 18th, and he (Haymond) never had it in his possession thereafter and could not have made them. Here is a certified copy of the bill, made by the clerk, and the erasures are not in it, showing he made it as it was filed. Then, away in October, Fawcett certifies that the bill contains all the reporter's notes,

WHEN IT DOES NOT.

Fawcett does not then say it was objectionable because not in narrative form. That certificate is not affixed to the original bill, but to the transcript, and the comparison shows the transcript does not contain all the reporter's notes verbatim, as Fawcett said, by 430 erasures and all side-bar remarks taken out. So that lie went up to the Supreme Court, and counsel could not get behind the certificate and show that all the notes were not in the bill. Fawcett was then alive, and while he was alive he (Haymond) in open Supreme Court charged this fraud on Fawcett and denounced his certificate as false; but he knew Fawcett had him, and Fawcett knew it too, and that there was no remedy. Now, mark that. Justice McKinstry decided that the Judge had certified that the bill contained what Fawcett said it did, and the Court couldn't go behind it. Yet the certificate was false, and there was no way to show it to the Supreme Court. But take Mr. Hart's position, that the erasures were not made till after the expiration of the time, and yet Fawcett lied, for he certified after that—in October—that the bill contained all the reporter's notes, when it did not by 400 and over erasures; that it contained side-bar remarks when it did not. Then in October, though the time had expired, counsel made a new bill in narrative form, gave notice, and asked Fawcett to settle that bill, and he refused because the time had expired.

Governor Perkins—Was there no other excuse?

Mr. Haymond—No, sir, no other excuse on earth. He had a right to sign it, but wouldn't. It could harm no human being, but Fawcett refused, and Judge McKinstry declared the Court

COULD NOT TAKE UP THE CASE

Until the bill of exceptions came up. History shows no instance where a Judge in a capital case refused to settle a bill and let an appeal go up, because the time had expired. The time, which is a matter wholly with the Judge, may be short or long, as he pleases. If Sprague was guilty, Fawcett could trust the Supreme Court. If innocent, his case ought to go to the Superior Court. Judge Temple, when he came to sentence, said he could not examine into the fact as to whether Fawcett's certificate was true, but he would investigate it, and give the defendant the benefit of the result, if he could use it at all. Mr. Haymond said he went to the Supreme Court and asked for a writ of mandate to compel Fawcett to settle the new bill, and while the Court granted an alternative writ, it held that if Fawcett refused, it could not compel him to do it. So, he said, by the act of this infamous Judge Sprague was deprived of his right of appeal, and Judge Temple, when he investigated the matter, did certify that Fawcett's certificate was false, and was he the man to certify to the infamy of a brother Judge if it was not so and demanded by justice? And this is what Judge Temple, living, pure and true, certified, declaring that Fawcett lied, "and I appeal to the press to publish Judge Temple's words," and let them be the vindication of the counsel in denouncing the corrupt Fawcett. Judge Temple says (reading):

"And be it remembered that the said proposed bill of exceptions was made up by taking the transcript of the reporter's notes as a basis and striking therefrom arguments of counsel and side-bar remarks; that there were numerous alterations from the reporter's notes made by inclosing such alterations in lines and by various interlineations, and upon the affidavit of Creed Haymond and F. A. Sprague hereto attached."

SO SAYS JUDGE TEMPLE

Under the solemnity of his oath of office, and brands the lie on Fawcett when he certified that all the reporter's notes were in the bill verbatim and also side-bar remarks of counsel; that is demonstration and no human being can deny it, and no truth can be more clearly made manifest than the fact of the falsity of that certificate, and that by reason of that falsity only was Sprague excluded from the Supreme Court, where he never was heard on the merits.

FURTHER REVIEW.

At this point a brief discussion ensued between the Governor and the Attorney-General as to the latter's opinion of the duty of the former, in which the Attorney-General said in reply to Governor Perkins, that if there was a reasonable doubt in the mind of the jury of the guilt of Sprague he ought to be set free, but he denied the power of the Governor to review the verdict. Mr. Haymond then took up and reviewed the testimony again at great length, in response to the interpretations of the Attorney-General. Referring to the testimony of Sprague, that Brown had made to him a proposition to kill More, Mr. Haymond said that was true, and that Sprague's statement was undoubtedly true, and that he did advise Brown of the criminality and foolishness of such attacks on the part of the settlers, and told him the suits against More were getting on well, and the settlers would win and violence would be worse than folly. In that advice of Sprague he found evidences of his innocence. He reviewed again the testimony of Brown and Jones, and again presented his views of their statements, again comparing the faults and pointing out lack of testimony to convict, contradictions and false swearing. He said people here in Sacramento and all over the country are signing petitions for Sprague's pardon, not because of a maudlin sentiment like that referred to by the RECORD-UNION in the New York case, but because it has gone into the history of the State that Sprague has not had a fair trial and has been defrauded of his right of appeal. He declared that the hearts of the mass of men are overflowing with the hope that the Executive will save the fair fame of the State from the shame of the execution of the gray-haired Sprague. They say the people of Ventura do not ask for a pardon of Sprague, but he could show by the *Signal* and by the testimony of Mr. Brooks that when they signed the petition they intended to ask for a pardon for Sprague. They say the people know nothing of the facts. The people are always right. What did they know of resumption, of financial policies? Yet they decide upon them, and are always right. The people way up in Tehama, far down to San Diego, know that Sprague is the victim of an unfair trial and a perjured Judge. What is it that they feel so deeply about? Not Sprague; but the dear right which the people so cherish—the right of fair play and of fair trial. They have not forgotten, as has the Attorney-General, that there was a monster who, in the hour of cruel trial, drove the wife from the side of the husband, by whom she had the right to sit and give support and comfort. The Attorney-General has a wife and beautiful children, that in the hour of any great peril he has the right to gather to him and seek in their love and devotion strength and consolation, and yet he forgets that this monster, worse than a Jeffreys on the bench, who never drove the wife from the Court-room, tore the child of Churchill from his knee and sent it from his presence, and deprived him of the strength he could draw from its innocence and love. With those acts of the monster portrayed, he would go before this people and submit to them whether his mouth shall be shut against the infamy of the corrupt Judge. Mr. Haymond interjected frequently into his' argument powerful appeals to the Governor, and his declarations before heaven of his belief of the innocence of Sprague; he knew him to be innocent, and Alexander More knew him to be innocent, in his belief, and that the crime of Tom More's murder could be brought nearer to Santa Barbara than Santa Paula. In denouncing large land-owners, saying he didn't care if they were all killed off, he declared that he did not justify murder in any man, and that while he stood for the poor against the rich oppressor, he justified no man in righting his supposed wrongs by life-taking, which nothing can justify, except those causes recognized by the law. He believed that he could vindicate the innocence of Sprague by fixing the guilt on the true assassins. He concluded with a final and warm appeal to the Governor for his intervention to stay the execution of Sprague, whom he knew to be innocent, and so declared in all the sincerity of his heart, and with all the truth of his nature.

THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor here (3 P. M.) announced that his mind was made up, but he preferred to put his thoughts on paper. In one hour he would read his views. He instantly, and evidently in great agitation, retired to his private office and locked himself in. The crowd melted into the halls and in knots and groups talked over the case. At 4 P. M. the Governor returned to the main office. His countenance indicated the great struggle going on in his mind. He retained his composure with great difficulty, and as he read the last lines of his manuscript, commuting the sentence to imprisonment for life, his voice faltered, he choked up and was scarcely able to enunciate. Instantly on pronouncing the last word he threw down the paper and rushed from the room shaken with emotion. He came back in about five minutes, however, somewhat composed, and began to open and attend to his private correspondence.

Mr. Haymond went up to him and stated that he was entirely satisfied. It was all he had desired—time—for the truth to be made known. Had he been Governor, he should have done exactly what Governor Perkins had done. He made the same expression to friends of Sprague, and reminded them that he had told them beforehand that such a commutation would be satisfactory.

The Governor's decision on the application was in these words:

The history of the case under consideration has been familiar to me since the commission of the atrocious crime; and I, with all other good citizens, desired that law and order should prevail, and crime receive its just punishment.

At the time of the trial of Sprague, Curlee, Lord and Churchill, I watched it with much interest, and feel that if one was guilty they all were, and that all who took part in the fiendish murder should receive the punishment it deserves.

That all of the parties accused have been acquitted or discharged, excepting Sprague, should not, I think, have any influence with the Governor in determining if this is a proper case for Executive clemency.

The charge of counsel that the defendant has been deprived of his legal rights through the prejudice or bias of the Judge who presided at the trial, if true, I think there must be a way to correct, by a proper petition addressed, or affidavit presented to a higher legal tribunal, as I cannot believe that justice in any Court of this commonwealth can be so far shorn of its robes of honor and right, that a legal technicality can be permitted to deprive a citizen of his life.

The great question then presented to my mind to aid me in arriving at a just determination of the case is, Has there been any impeachment of the witnesses, or new evidence developed since the trial that would, in my judgment, have induced the jury to render a different verdict had the facts been shown to them at that time?

The three most important witnesses on the part of the State were Brown, Hickerson and Jones. The action of Brown and Hickerson and their testimony appears somewhat inconsistent as reviewed at this time. But as it has not been fully impeached, and is the same as it went to the jury, we cannot doubt but they gave it all the consideration their oath demanded. The testimony, however, of Jones has since been declared by him to have been suborned and false in every particular. Counsel on behalf of the State have endeavored to show that Jones' first statement about the Sprague case was true, and that he recanted only when his own personal safety was assured, and then it was done for the purpose of saving his associates in crime.

Be this as it may, I believe it my duty to consider what effect his conflicting testimony would have had upon the jury had it been presented to them. Five members of the jury who tried the case signed a petition praying for Executive clemency in the case; afterwards nine of the jury signed another memorial saying that those of them who had signed the petition did so because of an appeal made by the friends of the prisoner to their sympathies, and they now wished to retract their recommendation and reaffirm their verdict. The other three members who were upon the jury have either remained silent or have stated "that without the testimony of Jones the jury could not have arrived at the conclusion they did, and had Jones' true character been known to the jury his statements would not have had the weight of a feather in their deliberations, and the probabilities are that Sprague would have been to-day a free man."

The detective who worked up the case and materially aided in procuring the affidavit of Hickerson, states that since it has come to his knowledge that while Hickerson was a member of the Grand Jury he was in the possession of the alleged confession of Sprague to him, he now questions the truthfulness of Hickerson's statement, and has grave doubts as to the guilt of Sprague.

Prominent citizens of the State and personal friends have called upon me, and many letters have been received urging that I do not interfere in the case, but let the law take its course. Otherwise they fear it will encourage others to commit similar crimes, with the hope they may escape its just punishment.

Petitions have also been received from many thousands, including nine-tenths of the names of those upon the Great Register of the county where the crime was committed, asking for a pardon of the defendant; or at least a commutation of the sentence that has been pronounced against him.

While I have given all of these petitions a respectful hearing and careful consideration, I have endeavored to be guided in my conclusions by the evidence on transcript before me. Although it has been admitted by some, who urge that the sentence of the Court as pronounced should be executed, that at this time they very much doubt if a new trial were granted that it would be possible to convict defendant, I have not considered the assertion but have endeavored to confine myself to the evidence as presented at the trial.

And not here considering the question if the defendant through any cause has been deprived of a review of his trial by the Supreme Court, I can but believe that had all of the conflicting statements made by Jones at subsequent trials, and his own confession, that he had been a suborned witness and had sworn falsely, been presented to the jury in this case, there would have been such a shadow cast upon all of the testimony, that had the jury found him guilty of murder, they would, as in the case of Curlee, have given Sprague the benefit of the doubt, and affixed the penalty to imprisonment for life, instead of death.

Deeply impressed as I am with the great power that for the time has been delegated to me by the people, and fully realizing the responsibility of this case, I am convinced it is *my duty* to commute the sentence of F. A. Sprague from death to imprisonment during his life in the State Prison.

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[Solano Daily Times.]

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au16-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, SACRAMENTO, Cal., August 20, 1880.

TO ALL OWNERS OF SHEEP IN THE County of Sacramento: Take notice that the State Board of Equalization proposes to increase the assessed valuation of all sheep, not including lambs, assessed in the County of Sacramento, 10 per centum. The Board will hear and consider all objections which may be made to such proposed increase, at its office, at the Capitol, in Sacramento city, on any day between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., subsequent to the first publication of this notice, (Sunday's excepted), to and inclusive of the 20th of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1880.

WARREN DUTTON,
Chairman State Board of Equalization.

au24-td

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SACRAmento. In the Superior Court. In the matter of the estate of JOHN J. BOYD, deceased. In the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento. The People of the State of California, send greeting: In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Robt. C Clark, Judge of the Superior Court of the county aforesaid, duly made and entered on the 23d day of AUGUST, 1880, notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room, at Court-house, in the county of Sacramento, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of ISABELLA BOYD, praying that a document now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN J. BOYD, deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to ISABELLA BOYD, who is named therein as executrix, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the same

It is further ordered by the Court, that notice hereof be made by publication for ten successive days in the RECORD-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said Sacramento county.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court hereto affixed, this 23d day of AUGUST, A. D. 1880.

[SEAL.] THOS. H. BERKEY, Clerk.
By C. M. COGLAN, Deputy Clerk.

au24-10t

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DR. NIXON HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO M street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, No. 918. Will visit Railroad Hospital at 9:30 A. M. daily. au9-tf

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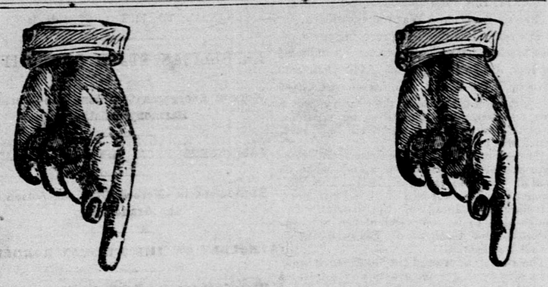
Sole Agents: H. C. KIRK & CO., J street, Sacramento. au7-4p8m

FIRST ARTILLERY BAND.

ORCHESTRA MUSIC FURNISHED FOR Balls, Parties, etc. Leave orders at Headquarters, No. 720 K street; F. A. FISCH, No. 1205 G street. Leader, E. W. DAVIS, No. 1324 I street. jy12-tf

THE RED HOUSE TRADE UNION.



The DIFFERENCE

—BETWEEN—

CASH AND CREDIT.

Stand from Under, All Ye who are Heavy Ladened with High-Priced Goods!

WE OPEN—YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY—A LARGE LINE OF GREY BROTHERS GOODS, IN

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes!

These goods are the very best manufactured in the United States, and having purchased them from a deceased house (or rather one just on the point of failing), enables us to sell them 25 to 50 per cent. under cost of manufacture.

LADIES' FINEST FRENCH KID BUTTON AND SIDE-BUTTON BOOTS, worked button holes	$4 00
MISSES' (Just same quality as the Ladies)	$3 00
LADIES' STRAIGHT-GRAIN CALF BUTTON AND SIDE-BUTTON BOOTS, very fine and soft—a very stylish boot	$3 25
LADIES' CURACOA KID, EXTRA QUALITY, BUTTON BOOTS	$3 50
LADIES' FINE OIL AND PEBBLED GOAT BUTTON BOOTS	$2 50
LADIES' FINE OIL AND PEBBLED GOAT, SIDE-LACE BOOTS	$3 and $3 25
CHILDREN'S FINE KID BUTTON, SCOLLOP TOP BOOTS (7 to 10½ SIZES)	$1 90
CHILDREN'S SOLAR-TIP GOAT BUTTON BOOTS	$1 50 and $1 65
LADIES' NEWPORT TIES	$1 and $1 25

TO-DAY WILL OPEN:

MEN'S CALF NEWPORT TIES	$1 50
MEN'S CALF CONGRESS	$1 50 and $1 75
MEN'S BUFF CALF TIES	$1 25
ENDLESS VARIETY OF BOYS' SHOES, FROM	$1 to $2
LADIES' KID FOXED BUTTON BOOT, ALL SIZES, FULL SCOLLOP	$1 50
BROGANS, BROGANS—ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES, OUR OWN MAKE, HAVE JUST ARRIVED	$1 25, $1 35 and $1 50
DON'T FORGET GILMAN'S PIONEER KIP BOOT (warranted), only	$3 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS	$2 50 and $3
MINERS' NAILED KIP BOOT	$3 50

THESE ARE ONLY A FEW PRICES OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR CASES RECEIVED YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY. DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE

RED HOUSE TRADE UNION

AT ONCE AND GET SOME OF THESE BARGAINS.

NOS. 706, 714 AND 716.....J STREET.

C. H. GILMAN, Proprietor - - - - Sacramento, Cal.

AGRICULTURAL WARES.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

AGENTS FOR

EUREKA GANG PLOWS.

Gale Chilled Iron Plows, Moline Steel Plows, Collins' Plows, Cast Iron Plows, Seed Drills, Cahoon and Gem Sowers, Gorham Combined Seeder and Cultivator, Harrows, Cultivators, Fan Mills, Bain Wagons, Etc.

SACRAMENTO.....apl-4ptf.....SAN FRANCISCO

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE.

EDW. CADWALADER. CHAS. R. PARSONS.

CADWALADER & PARSONS

(Successors to Edw. Cadwalader),

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS, NO. 61 J STREET.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission

AGENTS FOR THE

UNION OF SAN FRANCISCO,
ROYAL,
HAMBURG-BREMEN,
NORWICH, UNION AND LANCASHIRE FIR INSURANCE COMPANIES; and the
MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.

au6-4ptf

W. P. COLEMAN,

REAL TATE SALESROOM, 89 J STREET

Real Estate Bought & Sold on Commission.

Agent for the

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE,
FIREMAN'S FUND OF SAN FRANCISCO
FIRE COMPANIES.—Also the
N. Y. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. ju30-4plm

UNION

INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine.

CAPITAL, fully paid.....$750,000

Losses promptly adjusted and paid in gold coin.
CADWALADER & PARSONS,
General Agents Sacramento Div'n, No. 61 J street
au13-4ptf

INSURANCE NOTICE.

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER OF the State of California, San Francisco, July 30th, 1880.—To all whom it may concern: The Manufacturers' Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey, having this day surrendered its certificate of authority previously granted, thus withdrawing from business in this State, notice of such withdrawal is hereby given, pursuant to the requirements of Section 595 of the Political Code. Said Company is no longer authorized to do business in this State.

J. C. MAYNARD,
Insurance Commissioner.

jy31-1m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

FURNITURE,

—AT—

VAN HEUSEN & HUNTOON'S

NO. 712 J STREET:

Prices alway the Lowest and the Best Assortment.

au21-tf

JOHN A. WILSON,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE & BEDDING,

No. 111 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

A New and Complete Stock at Reduced Pric Country orders promptly attended to. jy1-4plm

W. D. COMSTOCK,

CORNER FIFTH AND K STREETS.

FURNITURE & BEDDING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

jy28-4plm

REMOVAL.

A. SCHADEN HAS REMOVED HIS GROCERY business from the southeast to northeast corner Second and M streets. au16 4plm

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, ETC.

S. GOLDMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER

Northwest corner Second and J streets,

SACRAMENTO.

Orders from the country promptly filled.

au17-4ptf

CHAS. W. RAPP & CO.,

GROCERS, 139 J ST. BET. FIFTH & SIXTH,

Sacramento.

A new stock of American, French and English Groceries. Also, a large assorment of the finest Japan Teas au22-4plm

WILCOX, POWERS & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

NO. 505 K STREET,

SACRAMENTO.....CAL.

au19-4ptf

REMOVED.

EBNER BROS.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN fine Brandies, Wines and Kentucky Whiskies. Agents of the real Chris. Schroeder's Nordhaeuser Whisky, and of the genuine Imported Culmbacher Beer. From Fourth street, to No. 118 K street, bet. Front and Second, Sacramento. jy30-4plm

SCHLITZ'S

—CELEBRATED—

MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER,

ON DRAUGHT, AT

GRUHLER'S SALOON, NO. 522 J STREET.

au9-1m

DR. SALFIELD'S REJUVENATOR

This Great Strengthening Remedy and NERVE TONIC is the legitimate result of over 20 years of practical experience, and cures with unfailing certainty Nervous and Physical Debility, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline and Loss of Manhood, from whatever cause produced. It enriches and purifies the Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Brain, Muscles, Digestion, Reproductive Organs, and Physical and Mental Faculties. It stops any unnatural debilitating drain upon the system, preventing involuntary losses, debilitating dreams, etc., so destructive to mind and body. It is a sure eliminator of all Kidney and Bladder Complaints. To those suffering from the evil effects of Youthful Indiscretions or Excesses, a speedy, thorough, and permanent Cure is Guaranteed. Price, $2.50 per bottle, or five bottles in case, with full directions and advice, $10. Sent secure from observation to any address upon receipt of price, or C. O. D. To be had only direct of

DR. SALFIELD, 216 Kearny St., S. F. Cal.

Consultations Strictly Confidential, by letter or at office free. To insure perfect secrecy, I have adopted a private address, under which all packages are forwarded.

BLACK DIAMOND COAL AND SCREENINGS.

THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN SUPERIOR MONTE DIABLO COAL, the most economical that can be used for steam, is for sale in lots to suit at Black Diamond Landing, Contra Costa county, and at the office of the Company, southeast corner of Folsom and Spear streets, San Francisco.

P. B. CORNWALL,
President B. D. C. M. Co

au16-tf

PROPOSALS WANTED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Directors of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, at the