THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....MARCH 17, 1884

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 128¾ for 4s of 1907, 113½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90½; 101 for 3s, 100 for 5s; silver bars, 112.

Silver in London, 51d; consols, 101 13-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 126; 4½s, 115½.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 88½@88½ cents.

Mining stocks were again weak in San Francisco Saturday, some of the values being lower than for any day during the week.

Teller, the express robber, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape in St. Louis Saturday.

A prize fight for $5,000 has been arranged between John L. Sullivan and Mervine Thompson, of Cleveland, O.

A coffee panic occurred in New York Saturday.

Another explosion is feared in the Pocahontas mine, Virginia.

A counterfeit $20 silver certificate is in circulation.

The statue of Lafayette in New York is to be decorated by the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars.

Another slide of snow is reported from Colorado, but no lives were lost.

In a railroad accident near Marion, N. C., an engineer was killed and a fireman badly bruised.

A council of crowned heads will be held at Darmstadt in April.

Weston has finished in England his 5,000-mile tramp in 100 days.

Widows and spinsters, who have the necessary property qualifications, are now allowed to vote at municipal elections in Ontario.

Schenck, the woman murderer, and his two accomplices, have been sentenced to death in Vienna.

Fire at Bashford, Eng.; loss, £40,000.

A railroad collision near Toronto, Canada, Saturday, caused a loss of $25,000.

Queen Victoria's health again causes anxiety.

Gladstone is still ill.

Hangman Binns is causing trouble in England by continued drunkenness.

The Republicans of Solano county have elected D. G. Barnes to fill the vacancy in the Assembly from that county.

Fire at Colfax, W. T.; loss, $12,000.

Frank Leipheider was frightfully mangled in a shingle mill at Seattle, W. T., Saturday.

A residence was destroyed by fire in Ione, Amador county, yesterday.

The daughter of Governor Thompson, of South Carolina, died Saturday at Columbia from the effects of burns received on the 4th instant.

The famous horse Judge Fullerton was "raffled off" in New York Saturday.

The body of Guiseppe Chiesso, drowned near San Jose, has been recovered.

The Republicans of El Dorado and Alpine counties have elected their candidate for the Assembly.

A child lost in the woods in that vicinity caused considerable excitement in Grass Valley yesterday.

At Sandwich, Ont., yesterday, two prisoners escaped from jail, after killing the jailer and fatally wounding the turnkey.

A prize fight took place yesterday on a barge in East river, New York.

It is expected that the Southern Pacific will be opened for through traffic to-day.

A large number of army officers were arrested in Spain last Saturday for conspiracy.

It is rumored in London that the Government has decided to dissolve the Parliament.

John Duffield killed John Kelly at Galveston, Tex., yesterday.

They had a fresh dynamite scare at Ottawa, Can., last Saturday.

Peterson won the shell race at San Francisco yesterday.

The Central Pacific is about to reduce the ferry time between Oakland and San Francisco.

The British have offered a reward of £1,000 for the capture of Osman Digma.

THAT NEAT LITTLE TRAP IN ALAMEDA.

That was a very dove-like proposition made by the Democratic to the Republican County Committee of Alameda. There never was a more bland invitation by a cunning spider to draw a victim into its web. It was a plan that does no credit to the wit of our Democratic friends, since they were so lacking in acumen as to estimate their Republican adversaries as fools.

The Democratic Committee sent an Oily Gammon sort of letter to the Republican Committee proposing a joint session of the two to instruct the Senators and Assemblymen from Alameda as to their duty in the extra session of the Legislature. On its face this was a very plausible request, very open, and, according to Democratic ideas, very magnanimous. We have noted that whenever a Democratic organization for the moment puts off its regalia and attempts to rise superior to partisanship, for the interests of the people, it makes a deal of bluster about it. But never yet has this been done that there was not behind it all an intention to benefit the party by the scheme.

To the polite and apparently high-minded and public-spirited invitation the Republican Committee made a courteous reply, but one which must have made the Democratic tiger roar with the sting of pain. The Chairman of the committee simply reminded the Democratic Chairman that since the questions to come before the extra session are "greater and broader than mere party politics, there is so much the more reason why, as mere partisans, we should refrain from attempting to dictate to our representatives." He then calls attention to the fact that the Alameda delegation is wholly Republican; that it was elected against the earnest protest of the Democrats of the county, but when once elected the Senators and Assemblymen became the representatives of the whole people of the county, and not of either party; that they are responsible to the whole people, and the Republican Committee cannot harden its cheek after the pattern of its Democratic opponents and assume with unblushing effrontery the mapping out a line of policy for Senators and Assemblymen upon matters not connected with party politics. However indelicate such action might be on the part of the Republican Committee, it is suggested that it would be even more so on the part of the Democratic Committee. But the better part, the most pungent and incisive portion of the reply, and which has the ring of true metal about it, will not bear condensation, and we reproduce it in its entirety. The Chairman says:

> If the people of Alameda county, to whom these public servants are responsible, desire to suggest a course of action to them, they can do so, without resorting to the machinery of the political parties.
>
> The Republican party has been in power for many years, and has successfully grappled with great questions affecting the material interests of the people, and in spite of the blind, partisan opposition of its opponents, it has brought our country to its present happy condition of prosperity.
>
> It seems to me too late in the political history of the country for the Republican party or its legislators to seek counsel from other political organizations on matters affecting the business interests of the country.
>
> While I have great respect for many of the individuals composing the Democratic party, when I look back at the history of that party for the past quarter of a century, I am not so impressed with its wisdom as a party that I would seek its counsel or advice in matters of legislation affecting the material interests of the people.

RETALIATION.

When it was suggested last fall that retaliation was the proper reply to the decree of the German monarchy excluding American meat products under a false plea of impurity, there were not wanting those who held that retaliation would be unjustifiable, and the arguments adduced in support of the protest were not without force. "Shall we justify our own wrong by that of our neighbor?" This was the sum of the protest, which moved, it is to be seen, upon a very high moral plane. To the test question all good men must respond "nay." But it needs to be first shown that exclusion of any of the products of Germany on our part would be a wrong. There is no wrong without the infringement of a right. Now, no country has the absolute right to bring its products into the domain of another country. Such entry is always a concession, a privilege, a grant, either direct or on the basis of reciprocity. Reciprocity between nations, if measured by the moral law, is simply the practical application of the golden rule. It follows, therefore, that to close our gates to German products to just the extent that she bars entry of our exports, is simply narrowing the bounds of reciprocity. There is no invasion of right, and consequently no wrong in morals, or otherwise. From this conclusion there can be escape only by one avenue, and that is the now absurd doctrine that this country is a catch-all for the scum of the nations of the earth; that it is a "city of refuge," the possessors of which have not the power to close the gates. On this ground the Eastern sentimentalists hold that the Chinese and the rubbish of Asia and Europe possess the absolute right of entry among us, a doctrine that simply takes the Government of the country out of the hands of those who made and maintain it what it is, and turns it over to the riffraff of the earth. Very evidently the sub-committee of the United States Senate on Foreign Relations takes the sensible view of the matter, and believes retaliation against Germany and France to be not only justifiable in morals, but wise policy in administrating the Government of the United States. That committee, with Senator Miller of California at its head, has reported to the full committee in favor of a bill authorizing the President in his discretion, whenever satisfied that our products are excluded or discriminated against by any foreign country on unjust grounds, to issue his proclamation suspending the importation of any or all products of the nation referred to, and authorizing the President to establish a system of inspection and certification of the quality of our meat products at ports of exportation. It was further recommended that provision be made to prevent the importation of adulterated wines, etc., and that in certain emergencies all articles suspected of being adulterated shall be subject to inspection. The full committee subsequently discussed the subject at considerable length, and the prevalent feeling was decidedly in favor of the proposed lines of legislation. It is, therefore, highly probable that retaliation will become one of the doctrinal planks in the system of the policy of the United States toward foreign countries. The sooner it is positively resolved upon the better.

THE NATIONAL HEART.

It may seem paradoxical, remarks the New York *Tribune*, "but it is a demonstrable truth, that though the population of the United States contains so large a percentage of foreign elements, there is more of national spirit in this country than in England, not to speak of the Continental powers." True. The national heart has not lost vigor or heat. It is popular to declaim about the supposed decline of patriotic spirit in the United States, but in truth there has been no declination. There may be apparent quiescence, but to say that there is any less patriotism in the people is not true. Corruption in places of high trust, the wrangle for office, the mad rush of speculation, the hissing of the communistic element, are all deplorable, but when the demand is made for the manifestation of patriotic spirit we apprehend that American citizens will demonstrate that there is not on the face of the globe a people who will sacrifice more for the perpetuity of the Republic, the preservation of free institutions, and the maintenance of human rights than those of the United States. So long as the masses can be heard at the polls, so long will the chief Republic of North America be true to itself. When the ballot box no longer becomes expressive of the will of the people, there will ensue a revolution in which the patriotic spirit will, as in the past, conquer to itself new victories. The preservation of the right and free exercise of suffrage is the key to our liberties, and because these have been assaulted in some sections is the reason of all others that the Republican party should retain the power to correct such evils, since experience proves that no other party has the moral courage to do it.

PRACTICALLY SETTLED.

The opposition to the levee tax in this city is practically ended. The almost unanimous voice of the bar is affirmative of the propositions: that the election was special, that those who did not make either affirmative or negative declaration on the proposition submitted did not vote, and that the aggregate upon which the two-thirds majority will be estimated is the result of the adding together of the affirmative and negative votes. That this is the law, that it is right and justice, and that the result reflects the expressed will of the voters is now beyond question. Any other construction does violence to common sense and the plain meaning of the law. The Trustees will this morning, it is fair to assume, canvass the returns according to the rules referred to and make the levy.

STATE PRISON INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the charges against Warden McComb, of the Branch Prison in this county, has come to an end, so far as the taking of testimony is concerned. It is clear, from the evidence adduced, that the judgment of the Board of Directors will be for a dismissal of the charges. The charges of negligence and incompetency were not maintained, but quite the contrary proven. In short, a careful reading of the testimony makes it clear that the Warden has gained by the investigation, and that his management at the prison has not only borne the test of official inquiry, but will receive the indorsement of the Directors in detail.

The new exponent of law says of the levee tax vote: "Every ballot voted, not properly marked 'No' or 'Yes,' was a blank ballot on that proposition." Precisely—an utter failure, that must be taken to be purposeful, to express the will of the elector. By what logic, then, can such blanks be counted as noes? For every blank carried into the aggregate is counting it "No," because it requires two affirmative votes to offset it.

The Sacramento *Leader* says the point made by the RECORD-UNION in the levee tax matter is clearly correct. A ballot may be only a blank sheet of paper, and does not of necessity carry any expression of the opinion of the elector. A vote, however, is a distinct and explicit expression of the will of the voter. The levee tax was adopted. "We are unable to see how reasonable men can be led to any other conclusion."

The Reno *Gazette*, after reviewing the whole debate as to whether the levee tax prevailed on Tuesday, comes to the conclusion that in law and reason it did, and remarks: "It now looks plain that the RECORD-UNION has the best of the argument." We have no higher aim, neighbor, than to be right in all things.

The Galt *Gazette* well says that it is folly to count blank votes against a submitted proposition. Who knows but that if the voter had voted (which he did not) that he would have voted for the levee tax. The *Gazette* declares that the RECORD-UNION's view of the matter is unquestionably correct.

An evening paper says regarding the special levee tax: "It was wrong, and an imposition on the intelligence of the people totally unwarranted." Ah! then there might be an imposition that would be warranted. There's logic for you.

Mr. Morrison's tariff leveling bill is doomed That much both friends and foes admit. Now for the next victim.

STATE PRISON INVESTIGATION.

Conclusion of the Testimony—The Prosecution Fail to Sustain Their Charges.

The Board of State Prison Directors resumed the investigation at the Folsom prison at 9:30 P. M. on Friday. The defense stated they would forego cross-examination of Dr. Grover on the admission by the prosecution that Grover had lost his office on the first of the present year by the abolishment of the office of Resident Physician. This the prosecution admitted, and the next witness called was John K. McComber. Witness testified that in January, 1883, he was Constable of that township; investigated the matter of the breaking open of a car near the prison; found a sack and crowbar so marked as to indicate that they came from the prison. Railroad detective Hickey said he would visit the prison and see about it. Witness could not explain how the "No. 8" on the sack indicated that the robbery was committed by prison trusties. Could not say that he ever saw a convict in Folsom after night.

Cross-examined—Have reason to suspicion that the robbery was committed by a Chinaman just discharged. All is hearsay; don't know who committed the robbery. Do not suspicion trusties of the prison.

Redirect—Have seen a convict on the prison ranch beyond the guard line; he had a prison shirt on. Don't know I ever heard complaints of trusties being allowed outside the prison grounds. Don't think a convict could get away from the prison; four or five desperate men undertook it once, and some were killed. Think the prison thoroughly guarded.

John Scully, sworn—Am at present guard at the prison. Know Fen. Fisher, a guard; do not know of his using liquor, or having been under the influence of liquor; have not a particle of hesitancy in testifying in this investigation. No cross examination.

John Shannon, sworn—Am a guard at the prison. Know guard Fisher; know nothing of his having dissipated habits; have not seen him on duty in a helpless physical condition. No cross-examination.

J. M. Miner, sworn—Am clerk of the prison, and have held that position since July, 1880. General McComb sent me a book indicating that contributions were desired from attaches for political purposes; understood that the sums desired to be collected were voluntary contributions. Smith, my assistant, took the book on pay-day, and asked the employes how much they would give as they were paid off. Some days before had a conversation with the Warden about the matter. Asked him how much each should be expected to give. Supposed the employes to be of all shades of politics. Turned the money over to the Warden. Saw no book from the Democratic Central Committee. Told the employes they might do as they pleased about subscribing. Think that all subscribed. Had no positive directions from the Warden what to do. Know the sum expended since October, 1881, by Warden McComb for newspaper subscriptions, filing bond and traveling expenses. It is $386 59.

[This expenditure the prosecution declared to be illegal and extravagant. The defense made the point that the Warden's bill had been passed by the Board of Directors and audited by the State Board of Examiners.]

Witness was asked if the expense of maintaining the Warden's household exceeded that of his predecessor. He answered that it did, although the Chair held that the question was immaterial. Month before last the Warden's household expenses amounted to upward of $300, and last month about $160. [A statement before the Board, purporting to have been taken from the Commissary's department, showed that the average for 1882 was $166 per month.]

On demand of the prosecution the books were brought in. Chairman Boggs ruled that the Board had nothing to do with the expense of maintaining Warden Peckman's household. The expense of Warden McComb's household would be legitimate matter for investigation, but not the other.

At this stage of the proceedings (11 P. M.) a huge pile of books were brought in, and the examination of them begun under the conditions of the ruling of the Chair. Finally it was agreed to accept a statement already compiled from the books to save delay. This statement shows the monthly average of $166, referred to above. Notwithstanding the previous ruling of the Chair, an examination was made by the prosecution of the monthly expenses of Warden Peckman's household. In doing this the prosecution ran against a snag, the discovery being made that Warden Peckman's expenses for several months ran much higher than had been anticipated, and a dispute arose as to the admission of the whole of the evidence. The defense claimed that if some months' expenses were to be admitted all must be, and the Board so decided.

Cross-examined—There was no compulsion upon employes to subscribe to the campaign fund. The books of the Warden's household are kept separately from others. Did not know the politics of all the employes, but a majority were Republicans. Have no recollection of $10 having been kept out of Dwyer's wages for funeral expenses of Captain Towle. Never kept back any sum except what was owing to the Commissary. Dwyer expected $60 per month, but got only $50. He claimed he should have had the salary of a different position from the one he filled. [Chairman Boggs here explained that Dwyer told him he thought he should have had $60 per month, while the pay of his position was $50.]

John McComb, Jr., sworn—Am Commissary of the prison, and one of the Warden's family. [The defense explained that the law allowed the Commissary a living outside of the Warden's household.]

At 11:30 P. M. the Board adjourned till 8 A. M. Saturday.

The Prison Directors met at 9 A. M. Saturday to resume the investigation of the charges against Warden McComb. Clerk Miner was questioned as to the number of prisoners that had escaped under McComb's administration. Chairman Boggs stated that the Board was regularly informed of the escapes by the Warden's monthly reports. Witness said he could not readily state the number, but had a book showing what it would be, and the book was put in evidence.

The prosecution here stated that the case was closed, with the exception that they would ask to put P. F. Dolan on the stand, should he arrive, to which the defense agreed.

The defense opened their case by calling on Benjamin Chambers, Captain of the Guard. Witness had been four years in the employ of the prison, and Captain since April, 1883. Guards are supposed to be subject to call for duty at any time. In regard to young Harrison, witness found him off his post and reprimanded him. He asked witness to give him his time account. Told him he was acting foolishly; did not tell him I would fix him; said I would "fix it," meaning the matter of what was due him. Reported the case to the Warden, and he ordered Harrison's discharge. A few men were allowed on the farm last Fourth of July and three escaped. They were prisoners who had performed farm work. Prisoner Allen has had charge of the stable and live stock; he is very trustworthy. When sent to neighbors' houses on duty, or to town, he has been allowed to wear citizen's clothing to protect him from annoyance or arrest. Allen was trusted to go anywhere. Sometimes prisoners engaged in plastering wear overalls to protect their clothing from injury. Prisoner Laux is industrious and faithful. He has been trusted often, and never betrayed the Warden's confidence. Men handling hay must wear overalls to protect their woolen clothing. In the busy season we employ many short-termers on the ranch and allow them to wear canvass or duck clothing. One who cooked for the men and had to be on hand early, was allowed to sleep on the ranch. He was always faithful, and is so still. In regard to the use of opium in the prison, great diligence is exerted to prevent it. Whenever reported such cases are investigated, but it is almost impossible to find the ones who used the pipes. One prisoner will lay the blame on another. Whenever guilt is fixed on a prisoner he is punished.

Witness was questioned as to the statement of the armory having been left open. He said it was the duty of the gate-keeper to guard the armory and keep it closed. One morning, as the prisoners were being counted out, it was found that the door had not been closed. Witness sprang and closed it. That was the only time it ever came to witness' knowledge that the armory had been left open. Witness looked after the armory every day. Still it is away back, out of the way, and the prisoners do not pass the door. When the prisoners are going out the guns are all the hands of the guards, and not in the armory. The guns are in the armory only when the prisoners are locked up. Guards go out with the prisoners working on the farm. Guard Burns was once in liquor on duty, and witness reported him to the Warden, who directed his discharge. Told him Burns was the best guard and bravest man we had, and a good shot, and that I hated to let him go. It was Burns who shot and killed one of the prisoners who tried to escape some time ago. He was such a good officer that witness pleaded with the Warden for him, but again he ordered his discharge. Again witness pleaded for Burns, and was finally allowed to retain him. He is careful and faithful.

In regard to guard Fisher, witness never saw him in liquor on duty. One morning he and officer Jack were late going on duty. Found some liquor in their quarters and reprimanded them. They were notified by order of the Warden that they would be discharged if they repeated the act. Never knew of gambling among employes. They may sometimes have friendly games of cards in their quarters for amusement. Allen was employed to instruct the stonecutters, but not to have control of their work. This was the duty of witness. Differences arose between Allen and some men, and witness told Allen how certain stones should have been cut. Allen got angry about it, and witness learned from some men that Allen had stirred up strife among them by saying witness was partial to two of them. Had shown two prisoners some favor, as I wanted to encourage them to do certain work of an important character. After these men had done the work nicely witness gave other men chances. Allen said in the presence of prisoners that "these were d—d pretty men to give the work to." He aroused a feeling of jealousy among the men by his speech. Found guard Dwyer and a prisoner conniving. Learned of it from the Warden. From what I learned, the trouble alluded to by Allen was the result of his remarks to prisoners. One Williams, a prisoner, was induced to make charges against witness to the Warden, and gave guard Dwyer a copy of the same. Witness quelled that trouble among the prisoners, and more and better work has since been done. Guard Curtis and Captain Jack quarreled outside the grounds, and when Curtis reported the same, told him I wanted no complaints of a personal character. One trustworthy man was allowed to sleep on the farm outside the guard lines. Some prisoners like to play insane, and was for some time under the impression that Barber was shamming; heard he had practiced deception in jail in Solano, and wanted to be careful. Finally it appeared that he was really insane. [Witness explained that he usually gets written orders from the Warden daily as to what shall be done that day.] About 11 o'clock I report to the Warden and get additional instructions. Every evening I report to the Warden everything that had occurred. The Warden is fully cognizant of everything that goes on. There was a prisoner here under Peckman who circulated a report that my boy had brought some opium to a Chinaman, hence I wrote from Modesto to Dr. Grover, asking him, if he heard anything of the kind, to try and disabuse the mind of Warden McComb of any such false impression, should the report reach him. Grover wrote me he had done so. Never had anything to do with furnishing opium to any one in prison. One old victim was about to die, and the Warden, to save his life, had a half-ounce of opium purchased to be used under the physician's directions, to see if his sufferings could be allayed and life saved. Witness had the drug in his charge. Never interfered with the doctor's duties.

Cross-examined—Have been in California twenty-two years. Have been a farmer and engaged in other business prior to coming to the prison; was an officer at San Quentin, and prior to that attended bar in Modesto. Was Sheriff in Mendocino, and was Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in the Assembly at one session. I believe the best qualification for an officer is personal experience in prison management. Some questions were put to witness regarding his relations with Warden Peckman, but the Chair ruled them out as irrelevant. The trusty system was a gradual outgrowth of the prison management.

To Director Hendricks—Never knew of a prison in which it was not in use.

To Judge McKune—Have always depended on my judgment in regard to the management of trusties. As Lieutenant of the Guard under Peckman had nothing to do with the selection of trusties; suppose the Warden selected the trusties.

To Chairman Boggs—All trusties are considered under my control whenever they may be about the grounds.

To Judge McKune—Have allowed men, that were trusties when I took charge, to go out on the farm to work. Allen and Laux are trusted at times when they might escape if so disposed. We don't consider they need guarding. There is a list at the gate of men allowed to go out at irregular hours. It was there when I became Captain of the Yard. There are two or three lock-ups. The third is of trusties. A prisoner escaped last night. He was not a trusty, but in solitary confinement.

[Judge McKune admitted that this matter was irrelevant, and although brought out by himself asked that it be stricken out.]

To Chairman Boggs—The best judgment must be used in selecting trusties, and we take the least risks possible.

At the request of Director Hendricks, witness explained the method of handling prisoners each day.

Redirect—Have seen the Warden inside the prison frequently inspecting the condition of things. Men who work on roads, etc., are of the first lock-up, and are counted out and in regularly. The second lock-up is composed of those prisoners at work in the yard. They are counted out and in. The third lock-up comprises the trusties, who are also counted out and in.

Dr. F. C. Durant, sworn—Am Visiting Physician of the prison. I report every case of treatment to the Warden daily. Know Captain Chambers, and, so far as I know, he is a competent officer. He never interferes with the duties of my office. Think his management of prisoners is good.

At this juncture P. F. Dolan arrived, and was put on the stand by the prosecution. Witness said he was until lately an employe of the prison. Knew of the political assessment. Was paid all of my salary, but I afterward voluntarily paid the sum expected of me, $14. There was no general understanding as to the effect of a refusal to pay the assessment. General McComb never mentioned the matter to me. I thought it might be unpleasant to me not to pay it, as all others were paying. I had no authority for believing that I would be discharged if I did not pay. Would have paid the same had I been in the city and a political subscription was being raised. I thought I ought to pay it. Understood that the assessment was levied by the State Central Committee, which body specified the sum to be expected. No cross-examination.

Frank Powell, Captain of Inside Guard, was called by the defense. He regarded Chambers as an efficient officer, and thought the general deportment of the officers was good. Saw him (Chambers) act bravely in a trying emergency.

E. Knapp, sworn—Am a quarryman. Have been engaged here two years as foreman. Captain Chambers' management of the prisoners in the quarry-yard has been good. He gets perhaps double work out of them.

Fenwick Fisher, sworn—Am chief of second watch. Came from Sonoma. Saw Warden McComb in the omnibus on the way from Folsom to the prison. Was not intoxicated on that occasion, nor at any time while on duty. Have been physically capable of performing my duties at all times. Nothing new was elicited on cross-examination.

James E. Lynch, sworn—Am Lieutenant of the guard. Remember the armory having been left open twice. Had my attention engrossed by other matters, and neglected to close the door promptly; but soon noticed the omission and closed it on one of these occasions. Have had orders to report all cases of opium smoking. Was never intoxicated on duty. One time, while ill and off duty, drank egg nog by direction of the doctor.

Recess.

At the afternoon session H. A. Ganley, Moral Instructor at the prison, was examined by Mr. McClure relative to the morals and general character of Chambers, which he considered good. He regarded Captain Chambers as an eminently efficient person.

J. R. Moore, Turnkey, considered the general conduct and deportment of Captain Chambers as good. Witness had great confidence in him, and regarded him as the man for the place.

Warden McComb was recalled, and testified that it was not compulsory upon employes to contribute to the campaign fund. He was absent at the time the money was contributed, and left word with clerk Miner to inform the employes that the contributions must be considered voluntary. Some did not contribute, and are still retained. The Warden then explained the reasons for and the workings of the trusty system, without which much of the present efficiency of the prison would be impossible. The man in charge of the stable is allowed to sleep in the barn. The man who works in the vineyard is allowed to pass the guards. There are but four men who are what are called trusties. Those employed as servants about the prison are all under guard, and not allowed outside the guard lines. The Warden then explained the circumstances attending the employment of prisoner Paul. The young man had been recommended to him by the former Warden and other officers, and he learned to have the fullest confidence in him. Some cattle had repeatedly trespassed on the prison grounds where grain was planted, and Paul was instructed to drive them off. The young man shot and injured five of the cows with bird shot. The owner demanded pay for the cattle, but agreed to allow $200 for the injury they had inflicted. He thought that the cattle were injured to the extent of $300. Witness agreed to take the cows at the figure named, but the owner for a time declined to come to reasonable terms. Finally witness paid $60 out of his own pocket to settle the matter, and the owner of the cattle expressed himself as fully satisfied. Never paid one cent of the State's money on that claim, and gave no note for a further payment. [Director Hendricks here expressed the opinion that, as General McComb had expended $60 of his own money while protecting the property of the State, he ought to be reimbursed.] Witness, resuming, said that Dwyer, who had testified that the Warden had declined to inquire into alleged cases of opium-smoking, was wholly irresponsible. His statement was utterly false. Witness explained his alleged unwarranted absence from the prison by saying that business often called him away for short intervals. One summer he took a ten-day vacation, and another summer one of seven days. The retention of $10 from one month's salary of J. E. Dwyer, as alleged by the latter, was wholly untrue. Witness had never heard of anything of the kind.

The Warden was examined at considerable length, and all the matters alluded to in the charges and specifications were brought up, explained and disposed of by him in a manner that seemed to be eminently satisfactory to all present. The guard Ward was discharged because of his intemperate habits, over-officiousness and meddling propensities. Witness always acted promptly on any direct charges made against an employe or prisoner. He received daily reports from the Captain of the Yard, and gave the latter his orders in writing.

At the conclusion of Warden McComb's testimony the defense announced that their case was closed.

Mr. McClure said the defense did not care to waste time in arguing, though the prosecution might do so.

Mr. Sullivan then commenced an argument, in which he first claimed that all the charges had been proven, and wound up by saying that his witnesses had gone back on him and he had been unable to make out such a case as he supposed he could. In short, both Messrs. Hinkson and Sullivan seemed desirous of impressing upon the Board of Directors the fact that they had wearied of the whole business and were not proud of the result.

The Board decided to take the matter under consideration until their next meeting at San Quentin. It was well understood, however, that the Directors were all convinced that the prosecution had not sustained a solitary charge against the Warden, and a unanimous verdict of acquittal is anticipated.

The Board of Directors, attorneys and reporters all returned to the city on Saturday evening by special train.

TO THE LADIES: Ladies desiring to be perfect in their toilet should use Elite Bouquet and Peck's Premium Perfumes. For sale at all druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Hussar Band, Musicians and Public in general: I desire to express my sincere gratitude to the Hussar Band and to the musicians and public in general of Sacramento, who so generously aided in arranging a most successful concert and ball for my benefit. CHAS. CLAYTON.
mr17- [B. C.]

Notice.—Officers and members of Capitol Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet at their Hall, corner K and Ninth streets, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 12:45 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, EDWARD CADWALADER. Members of Sister Lodges and visiting brethren are invited to meet with us. W. F. CRONEMILLER, N. G.
P. L. HICKMAN, R. S. mr17-1t*

I. O. O. F. Notice.—The Committees on Celebration appointed by the various Odd Fellows Lodges and Encampments of Sacramento, will meet in Old Library Room, Odd Fellows' Temple, THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 17th, at 7:30 o'clock. M. J. SMITH, P. G. of No. 2.
mr17-1t [B. C.]

LOST—SUNDAY FORENOON, MARCH 16TH, on Third street, between R and K, or on K street, between Third and Seventh, a small GOLD CROSS. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office. mr17-1t*

TO LET—A FINE STOREROOM, JUST REmodeled throughout, size, 50x40 feet, at 720 K street. For particulars inquire at the Eagle Steam Cracker Bakery next door. mr17-1w

FOR SALE—A GOOD PIANO WILL be sold cheap. Apply at Metropolitan Theater, or to D. J. SIMMONS, No. 1005 Fourth street, next to People's Savings Bank. mr17-1w
[B. C.]

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT BLACK'S STATION, Yolo county; half the shop; a good chance for a wagonmaker to go on his own hook. Address WM. LANDRCCK, Black's Station.
mr17-1m

FREE LECTURE

BY REV. T. S. DUNN, IN Y. M. C. A. ROOMS, No. 1009 Fourth street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Living Books, and When Opened." mr17-1t*

Germania Building and Loan ASSOCIATION.

THE MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS AND INterest will be due and payable TO-DAY (Monday), March 17, 1884. The Secretary will be ready to receive the same at the office, No. 1011 Fourth street, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 9. A. HEILBRON, President.
H. J. GOETHE, Secretary. mr17-1t*

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
$10,000 worth of Cloths,
Furnishing Goods, Etc.
D. J. SIMMONS & CO.....AUCTIONEERS,
—WILL SELL—
COMMENCING TO-DAY,
At 10:30 o'clock,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
T. BROMLEY, COR. EIGHTH AND J STS.,
—COMPRISING—
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FURNISHING GOODS, A FINE LINE OF BEAVERS, ETC.
☞ The Trade is specially invited to this sale. ☜
If the entire stock is not sold on MONDAY, the Sale will be continued on TUESDAY, at the same hour. [mr17-1t] D. J. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.
Wednesday, March 19th,
At 10 o'clock A. M. sharp,
At the residence of M. F. A. Van Buren,
NO. 1115 FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN K and L, on account of departure for the East, BELL & Co. will sell in part as follows: One Fine Bedroom Set, Spring and Top Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Comforts, Carpets, Rugs, Crockery, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, including Elegant Winthrop Range, Hot Water Tank and Fixtures complete. Also a large lot of Crockery, Tin, Glass and Woodenware, etc.
Sale Positive. Terms Cash.
mr17-3t BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

TYPE FOR SALE.

WHEN OUR NEW DRESS ARRIVES, WHICH will be in a few weeks, we will have for sale, at a low rate, between Three and Four Thousand Pounds of Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier and Advertising Type, which is in good condition, and which we will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Will also have Cases, Rules and Imposing Stones, which will be sold cheap.
ADDRESS:
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
ja24-tfned

TUTT'S PILLS
TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.
From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, Fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

SACRAMENTO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.
DIRECTORS:
CHRIS. GREEN, FREDERICK MIER,
E. P. FIGG, A. P. CATLIN,
R. A. FISK, W. R. MUIR,
JOHN M. AVERY.
OFFICERS:
JOHN M. AVERY.....President.
R. A. FISK.....Vice-President.
C. A. BISHOP.....Secretary.
FREDERICK MIER.....Treasurer.
W. R. MUIR.....Superintendent.
☞ The Company desire to state that all who wish for information or particulars can apply to anyone of the Directors. fe27-1plmWFM

WOODBURN & BARNES
(Successors to E. L. Billings & Co.),
No. 417 K Street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN THE FINEST BRANDIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.
jy15-1plm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEINWAY PIANOS!
From Mme. Adelina Patti.
TO MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS, NEW YORK.
DEAR SIRS: Allow me to express to you the great satisfaction and pleasure that I have experienced from the use of your famous pianos.
During my artistic career in the art centers of the world I have used the pianos of nearly all celebrated manufacturers, but none of them can be compared to yours; none possess to such a marvelous degree that sympathetic, poetic and singing tone and quality which distinguishes the Steinway as peerless among them all. Respectfully yours,
ADELINA PATTI.
From Mme. Etelka Gerster.
MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS—
DEAR SIRS: During the period of my various engagements in America with Her Majesty's Opera Company, and in the Theodore Thomas Concerts, I have used your unrivaled Pianofortes in public and also in private, and on previous occasions I have expressed to you my high appreciation and undisguised admiration of their sterling qualities.
I regard the "Steinway" as the beau ideal of all pianos, and with their essentially noble and poetic tone quality these instruments are wonderfully sympathetic to me. I admire the easy, elastic and agreeable touch, the evenness, richness and surprising duration of tone, blending so effectively with and supporting the human voice; and all these qualities render, in my opinion, the Steinway Piano the most desirable instrument of all—certainly the best to accompany the voice. I remain, respectfully yours, ETELKA GERSTER-GARDINI.
A. Heyman, 630 I st., Sacramento.
mr17-1t General Agent.

FARMS FOR SALE
—BY—
SWEETSER & ALSIP,
Real Estate
—AND—
INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 1015 Fourth Street, Sacramento.
473 Acres—100 Acres of which is in Vineyard, 40 Acres in Orchard, 70 Acres in Grain; about 200 Acres in Timber Land; Oak Trees furnishing fine mast for hogs; living stream of water running through the place. Has large Three-story Wine Cellar, first story of Granite; largest size "Alden" Fruit Dryer, large Distillery, 70,000 gallons of Cooperage, Boxes, etc.; 3 Horses, 70 Hogs, and Thoroughbrace Wagon, Farm Wagon, Buggy, Household Furniture, Poultry, etc., Dwelling and Barn. The land is of deep, granite formation; situated in a very pleasant little valley in the foothills, northeast of Lincoln. Will Exchange for Property in Sacramento, Oakland, Stockton or San Francisco.
—ALSO—
378 Acres, of which 150 Acres are in Grain. Good Dwelling-house and Barn; 100 Acres of Bottom Land. Situate one mile south of Rio Vista; $60 per acre. Would Exchange in part for City Property.
—ALSO—
The Well-known Briggs' Orchard and Vineyard of 450 Acres; 300 Acres in Vineyard, 70 Acres in Fruit, 80 Acres in Grain; Large Packing-houses, Large Fruit and Raisin Dryer; Fine Large Dwelling; Underground Irrigation; Trays for Drying Raisins; Boxes, Tools, etc. This year's crop included if purchased before JUNE 1st.
—ALSO—
1,100 Acres of Land, Suitable for Farming and Dairy Purposes; 300 Acres in Grain; Good Dwelling and Barn; 100 Milch Cows. Still Situated within 18 miles of Sacramento.
SWEETSER & ALSIP, Sacramento.

CADWALADER & PARSONS,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
Corner Third and J Streets.
AGENTS
UNION INSURANCE CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Fire and Marine.
EDW. CADWALADER, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds and Conveyancer. fy1-2tf

SULLIVAN & WISEMAN,
REAL ESTATE
And Insurance Agents,
NO. 1007 FOURTH STREET.
☞ RENT AND OTHER COLLECTIONS MADE
a12-2tf JOS. WISEMAN, Notary Public.

FOR SAL