VALENSIN VS. VALENSIN.

Further Testimony of Mrs. Valensin—She Claims to Have Been Cruelly Wronged.

The divorce case of Valensin vs. Valensin was resumed in the Superior Court, before Judge McFarland, yesterday morning at 10 A. M.

In her direct testimony Mrs. Valensin said: In consequence of father refusing to give the property to me, he threatened to leave me and take my child, and he told me that he had gone to the Italian Consul to inform himself whether he could take the child from me. Then, as I always did when a threat was made to take my child, I fell upon my knees and begged him, and I said, "Anything in the world; I will get my property, and will give it to you; but don't take my child;" and I begged of my father to stop; I told him that it would kill me if he did not be quiet, and not have these quarrels with Mr. Valensin. My father wanted me to leave him then; and I then asked my father to arrange matters so that I could get my income, that I might do as I pleased with it. Thereupon my father took me to some gentlemen who were renting the place and told them, "This is the owner of this house. Hereafter you will remit the rents to my daughter," and they were sent addressed to me always after that. Shortly after, I returned to Italy and my incomes were regularly remitted to me, and as soon as they were received Mr. Valensin took them. The money was remitted by drafts on the foreign banks, and I signed them and gave them to Mr. Valensin, but

HE NEVER BROUGHT ME THE MONEY,

And that continued down to the time we returned to the United States, in 1877. For about three years all the money I received in Europe he took. Before we left the United States on our return to Italy Mr. Valensin caused me to dispose of some personal property. He was in need of money to return to Europe, and wanted to sell some of my jewelry. I happened to have a very handsome dress, which had taken the fancy of a lady, and I thought I would rather sell my dress than to sell my keepsakes, and this dress was sold for a thousand dollars, which Mr. Valensin took, and I do not know but what the money was delivered to him, but I do not remember. I know I did not have any of it; and at the same time I mortgaged my house for one thousand dollars, which he took. I did not protest against his taking this money at that time, because I thought it was my duty to give it up to him, and then I was afraid of losing my child. In the spring of 1878 I commenced residing upon that separate estate. It was Mr. Valensin's plan to go to farming. He was opposed by my parents and by myself. My parents wished the land to be rented, as a portion of it was already rented, and they wanted the rest to be rented.

THEY EVEN BEGGED ME TO.

My father offered to get me a house and residence to live in in San Francisco. Mr. Valensin insisted upon farming the land, and I thought that he was not capable of doing it. I knew that he knew nothing about farming life, and that he knew absolutely nothing about the country except as a watering place, and I did not think he was at all capable of farming. Then I knew his uncertain disposition—that one day he likes one thing and another day another, and I thought when we stayed there awhile that he would change his mind and want to throw up the business and cause a great deal of loss of money. And I had never lived in that way before—I had never lived in the country—and it seemed to be then a very hard way of living. It was Mr. Valensin's proposition that we should

COME BACK TO AMERICA.

He hoped by coming here to please my parents, and by that means induce them to give me more money. My father had just gained a lawsuit, or was about to gain it, in regard to some land. We learned this from the papers and letters from my father, and Mr. Valensin said that that was an inducement. He said "Now your parents will be able to give you more money, and let us go there and see if we cannot persuade them to do it." When we came out here we went to my parents in San Francisco. We wrote to my parents that we were coming, and they were very happy that we were coming, and sent the means to bring us to this country. They sent us tickets for the steamer, and a gentleman met us in New York with means to pay the railway fare to this country. It was either the money to buy the tickets or he gave us the tickets, I can not remember. He accompanied us to the hotel and stayed there with us, and from there took us to the train. We arrived only a few months before I exchanged my house and lot in San Francisco for the lands

THAT WERE CONVEYED TO ME

In this county. We arrived in November, and it was exchanged in March of the next year. The matter of exchanging my San Francisco property for the lands in this county was under discussion between me, Mr. Valensin and others of my family during that time. Mr. Valensin suggested the exchange and the acquisition of these lands. It was his plan; and it was his plan that we should go to farming. That is, he was the first person who spoke to me about it. I do not know who may have suggested it to him, but he told me of it first. When we first came to this county we lived at the Hall place a short time.

THE HALL PLACE

Had not been purchased by us at that time. It was occupied, I think, by some Indians, but it belonged to Mr. Hall. We then had a small house built on my land a few feet from where our house now stands and moved there, and have resided there ever since. We had not been living but a short time on this place before Mr. Valensin wanted to raise money by mortgaging it, and at first there was, I think, $8,000 borrowed from Belfour, Guthrie & Co.

Question—Was it not the Dundee Mortgage Company?

Answer—I think it is one and the same—the Dundee Mortgage Company and the Belfour-Guthrie Company. Very often after that there was a question of borrowing money. In order to secure these loans I had to sign different papers; whatever they were I did not know. This has occurred several times during all the period since a few months after I went on the farm until the last mortgage for $30,000, in December, 1883. And there were other loans between the $8,000 and $30,000 loans, and the loans, in amount, instead of being reduced, have continued to increase, as far as I can recollect.

I HAD TO MORTGAGE

My lands for heavier and heavier amounts, from $8,000 to $30,000. Mr. Valensin proposed the making of all those mortgages. I always opposed it from the commencement, but gave in afterwards and signed the mortgages or trust deeds, or whatever the papers were, drawn up to get this money. I never had any counsel or any one to advise me excepting Mr. Valensin. He told me to do it, and I did it. There was no advice given. This $30,000 mortgage was proposed by him, I think, some time in November. The first proposal was not to raise a larger sum of money. There were two mortgages; one I think was given to a firm in San Francisco, and the other was to the People's Savings Bank. The two together I think amounted to $25,000. I do not know how much they amounted to separately. He proposed one day to take the two and put them in one. He said that by that means he would

DIMINISH THE RATE OF INTEREST,

And I believe he mentioned the sum of $180, or $100, or something a year interest; that it would be reduced that much by changing these two mortgages and placing them in the Sacramento Savings Bank. I told him that that was a very little sum to save, and against it was the humiliation I would have to undergo, to have it said that I was mortgaging my property again, because I thought people would not understand that it was the same mortgage, but that it was a new one, and the trouble I would get in with my family if they knew I was mortgaging it again, before they would understand what he wanted to do. I said, "I would rather not change the mortgage, and I think if you will go to Belfour, Guthrie & Co.—I think it was Belfour, Guthrie & Co.—they will probably reduce the rate of interest to the same rate that this other house is expected to give." He told me at the time, "What is the use of your talking in that way? You are nothing but a fool, anyway." He said, "You know that

I WILL DO AS I PLEASE,

And you know that there is no use talking to me. I will do as I please." So I stopped and said nothing more. Mr. Huntoon came to the ranch and brought me a paper to sign, and I think he requested me to sign it. I had not read the paper, Mr. Valensin was away from the ranch, and I had never signed papers before unless he told me to sign them, so I requested Mr. Huntoon to leave the paper there—that I would show it to Mr. Valensin, and if it was necessary I would sign it. That afternoon I read this paper. Mr. Valensin was away; if he had not been away I should probably never have thought of reading it; but he was away from home, and I sat down and read this, as I supposed, a mortgage; and it seemed to me that it was not at all what he had told me was intended. So in the evening, after dinner, Mr. Mesick was in the room where I was sitting, and I took this paper from my work-box and requested him to tell me what the contents meant. He said in the absence of my husband he declined to meddle with his business affairs.

I TOOK IT TO MY FATHER.

And I went back to the ranch with my father's advice. Mr. Valensin returned, I believe, the day after, and asked me if any papers had come. I said "Yes," that Mr. Huntoon had brought a paper. He said "Did you sign it?" I said "No, I did not sign it." He said "Why didn't you sign it?" I said "Because I do not think it is the paper you want me to sign." He says, "What business have you got to think at all? Did not he tell you to sign it?" I says, "Yes; he told me to sign it," or "he asked me to sign it," or mentioned something about my signing it. "Well," he says, "how did you know that it was not what I wanted you to sign?" I said, "Because it is not what you told me that you wanted me to do. This is a paper that allows all future advances, to the extent"—at least this is the way I understood it—that as long as the bank would allow him to draw money his debts would be taken in by the bank and

ALL PUT TOGETHER.

I said, "You told me that it was to diminish the rate of interest and not to borrow any more money." He says, "You could not have known that by yourself. Who told you that it was that?" I said, "My father." Thereupon he became very violent, and used very violent language to me and ordered me off the place; told me to go to my parents; that if I wished to go to my parents for advice, that I could go to them and live with them, and not to stay any longer on that place. I answered, "This place was given to me by my father, and I intend to remain here. If you want to leave me you can go, but I will not." This conversation occurred between the one barn and the other, near the fence. I then went to the house, and there was nothing more occurred about this that day.

Afternoon Session.

Mrs. Valensin resumed—After we commenced living on the farm, and farming operations began to be carried on, Mr. Valensin directed those operations and he received the proceeds of the farm. The Hall place was purchased in 1878, but I can not remember the month. I did not wish to buy it, and we had a discussion about it. There was no money to buy that place with, and, naturally, I was obliged to raise money to buy it; and, fearing to displease my parents, I did not wish to mortgage my property, which they had given me, and at first I refused to do so, and we had quite a controversy about it. As usual, I gave in. He told me that the motive for buying the place was that it was absolutely necessary to my other land, to drain one of the

MOST VALUABLE PORTIONS

Of it, which he said would be worth $300 an acre after it was drained, and at last I gave in and mortgaged my property and made the first payment on it myself out of the money that was raised from the first mortgage that was made on my land. I got $1,000 of that money and made the first payment to Mr. Hall, the person who sold it, in Judge Cross' office, in Sacramento. I did not get any other of the proceeds of that loan, and I do not know where the rest went to. This dress that was sold was a dress that I had when I was married as a portion of my marriage outfit, given to me by my mother. It was sold in San Francisco to Mrs. Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Mr. Valensin got the money. It seems to me that he needed the money to defray expenses to go to Europe; that is my impression. I was unwilling to sell my jewelry, and preferred to sell my dress. It is very hard for me to remember what wearing apparel Mr. Valensin gave me after I was married and before that time, for I was furnished with everything that a woman could require before I was married; probably a pair of slippers or some very cheap dress, or something of that kind. Before we were married Mr. Valensin told my mother that he was going

IN THE BANKING BUSINESS

With his father, as his father's partner; and he told me that, also. I was present when he was telling this to my mother, and he went very regularly to the bank, before we were engaged to be married, and seemingly intended to be a very industrious young man. As soon as we were engaged to be married he threw up the business with his father, and he was never seen at the bank afterwards, and at the time we were married he was not engaged in any business that I know of, and after our first trip to America he engaged in horse speculation.

On cross-examination Mrs. Valensin stated that she was born in Missouri, and came to California with her father and mother, and did not know what year she came to California. The first convent she attended was in San Francisco, very near North Beach. After that went to St. Vincent's Convent in San Francisco; after that to a convent in San Jose, and after that went to the Sacred Heart Convent in Paris, about the first year of the war; lived in Paris a great many years, and did not come back to America until after I was married. After I first became acquainted with him, and

BEFORE MY MARRIAGE

He followed me nearly all over Europe, or half way over it. At that time I was only acquainted with one of his relatives, and very slightly; that was Mr. Rignano, a cousin of his. I was engaged to Mr. Valensin in the month of November or December, and was married in February following, I think. Our engagement was made in Florence. He proposed to me—that is, he proposed to my mother for me—in England, but my mother did not give her consent until my father was written to, therefore the engagement was made in Florence. It was the custom there, like it is every place, I believe, when young people are engaged, to have their friends and their families interchange civilities in the way of calls among each other. At that time Mr. Valensin's father and mother called on me and my mother. They called first, I believe, at his request, as we were not engaged at that time, because I had not had an answer from my father at that time. I knew Mrs. Esther Valensin, an aunt of Mr. Valensin. She made us a friendly call.

J. O. KANE

Was called as a witness out of order, and testified that he knew the parties to the action, and had been invited to the house on two or three occasions; had observed Mr. Valensin's demeanor to Pio and Mrs. Valensin, and the manner in which they regarded each other. He said: "I have never seen Mr. Valensin play or show fondness to the child at all. I have seen her kissing, petting and fondling him. I never saw him abuse the child, and have never seen him show any disrespect towards it, that I know of. I have never seen him talk socially or friendly with him, and with the child's mother it was right the reverse."

Alice M. Valensin then resumed on cross-examination: That dispatch box that I spoke of contained several letters written by Mr. Valensin to my mother. I asked him for the dispatch box because I wanted to get this letter written to Rev. Father Forbes. There was no correspondence between me and Mr. Valensin, Sr. There was a letter written, or a note, dictated by Mr. Valensin, Jr., to me, and at his urgent request, which he took and gave to his father. It was not at his request alone, but his earnest prayer. I do not remember of ever receiving a letter from Mr. Valensin, the father, nor the son, before my marriage.

Mr. Catlin here produced letters written by plaintiff and defendant and had them identified by the witness. He also introduced two wills in evidence. Mr. Catlin had not finished examining the witness upon this point when the Court adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

QUALITY OF THE WATER.

A Partial Analysis of the Water Taken From the Reed Well.

A sample of the water from the Reed well, near the beet sugar factory, having been procured by C. T. Wheeler and placed in the hands of John Eitel for examination, the same has been partially analyzed and the following report submitted:

C. T. Wheeler, Esq.—DEAR SIR: The sample of water taken from some well near this city (the Reed well), and submitted to me for examination as far as the solid matter or salts are concerned, held in one litre, or in one gallon; also the specific gravity and the search for sulphuric acid and chlorine bound to other elements forming salts, have been concluded, with the following results: Specific gravity, 1.000219. Chlorine has been found probably bound to sodium and potassium, as cooking salt (Na Cl); also traces of sulphuric acid, which may be associated with calcium, as (Ca SO4+2H2O) gypsum or other bases for which no search was ordered made. Incidentally iron was found. The solid residue of 250 C Cor ½ litre=0.014 grains which ×4=0.176 grains per litre, or ×4.55457969 (for imperial gallon)=0.799 grains per gallon, or its equivalent, 12.316 grains. In order to draw some comparison I went considerably beyond our agreement, thinking the test made of public benefit to this community, therefore the specific gravity was also taken of the following samples, double distilled water being used as unity or 1:

	Specific gravity.
Well water submitted	1.000219
Sacramento river water (filtered)	1.000099*
Lake Tahoe (filtered)	1.000075
Rain water	0.999669

Having found the S. G. as mentioned, I proceeded to show the difference also as to the contents or solid matter in the three first samples:

Well water (near the city)	12.316 grains
Sacramento river water	6.921 "
Lake Tahoe water	4.187 "

Per imperial gallon or in grains, 0.768, 0.483 + 0.272 grains, 1 grain=1000 M grains.

From this may be learned that the residue—nearly three times that of Lake Tahoe and almost twice that of Sacramento at present in use. The water of Lake Tahoe may be looked upon as one of the purest waters on this coast, if not in the world, when taken from the lake some distance from the shore, as the sample examined was by the undersigned.

The sample of water partially analyzed as stated is very clear, and consequently appears very inviting. The temperature of the well is not known to me, but the same ought to be taken with a sensitive thermometer. The water is about as soft as the water in use here. The tests made appear somewhat less softer, but this is not positively proved until the titration is carried out.

Whether the water is adapted for every purpose or injurious to health, I am not prepared to state from the investigations ordered made, but the specific gravity and the residue left shows it to be heavier than our Sacramento river water and the sample tested from Lake Tahoe.

If this water is to be used for drinking water or for general use, a complete qualitative and quantitative analysis ought to be carried out. There is to be ascertained the quantity of chlorine, sulphuric acid, nitric and nitrous acid, carbonic acid, phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia, iron, silica, sodium, potassium, and frequently iodine and bromine, as well as arsenic or its associations, are to be ascertained and the calculations carried out how the bases are related to the acids found forming salts; also the gases as salts, or in a free state, as carbonic acid, etc.

Yours respectfully, JOHN EITEL.

*Owing to ammonia present rain water is (probably) lighter than distilled water.

†In a sample of Sacramento river water the residue amounted in one gallon November, 1881, when the river was lower, 8.832 grains vs. 6.921 of the present test made in the month of May.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Russ. J. Low left last evening to spend a week in the mountains.

Park Henshaw, of Chico, went home yesterday from the Bay.

Dr. Wilson, of Dutch Flat, returned home yesterday from Lincoln.

D. H. Haskell passed through from Rocklin to San Francisco yesterday.

Hon. W. M. Cutter returned to Marysville yesterday from Placerville.

W. C. Belcher passed through from Placerville to San Francisco yesterday.

E. G. Palmer, who has been seriously ill, has recovered, and is now sojourning in Folsom.

Miss Tillie Farnsworth, of Benicia, is visiting her uncle, Silas Farnsworth, in this city.

Hon. F. E. Baker, of Woodland, left yesterday for Lake county, to be gone five or six days.

Cards are not out for a reception to be given by Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Smith next Monday night.

Miss Lida Clinch has returned to Sacramento, after a two years' study in Boston, in vocal music.

Miss Bonnie Oakley, who has been attending the State Normal School, returned from San Jose yesterday.

John Holder, railroad agent at Penryn, passed through yesterday en route to Highland Springs for the benefit of his health.

Judge Niles Searls and L. A. Mason and wife, of Nevada City, came down yesterday on their way to San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Mason remaining over here until to-day.

In the city yesterday: J. W. Houston, Courtland; Mrs. M. W. Cooley, Rocklin; John Fitzgerald, Summit Station; M. A. Dorn, San Francisco; Charles West, Bodie; Cyrus Biggs, Nicolaus.

Mrs. J. W. Houston and her daughter Hattie, accompanied by Mrs. Perrington, leave this morning for Wakefield, Mass. They are accompanied by Miss Hattie Bunell, who goes to Lakeport, N. Y.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: John Jackson, Berkeley; W. E. Lowe, Woodland; H. Gorffert, Dixon; H. T. Huggins, Clarksburg; James Fewell, Franklin; Samuel Deal, San Francisco; A. Vandermark, Woodland.

The graduating exercises of the higher grades in the Hamilton Grammar School of San Francisco closed yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The highest honors of his class were carried off by Leland Stanford Boruck, son of Hon. M. D. Boruck, editor and proprietor of the *Spirit of the Times*, and who received the Budge medal on account of excellence of school record. Miss Blanche Bates, daughter of Mrs. F. M. Bates, the actress, graduated at the head of her class.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Mrs. C. C. Brice, Miss Anna Brice, Chico; James Bailey, New York; C. S. Jones and wife, Mrs. G. F. Hammond, Bloomington, Ill.; J. T. Shano, Philadelphia; Will A. Pears, Ohio; Frank T. Hoburg, H. C. Bush, San Francisco; A. Gottschalk, Boston; L. Sontag, E. T. O'Connor, San Francisco; Niles Searls, Nevada City; J. A. Lawrence, Lincoln; M. K. Kaemlr, J. H. Laine and wife, San Francisco; A. D. Mason and wife, Nevada City; A. E. Buckingham, Dr. J. C. Kunkler, San Francisco; T. R. McGowen, Virginia City; P. Jacobson, Jr., San Francisco; T. C. Jarvis, San Jose; Thomas Beer, Stockton; L. Euphrat, San Francisco; W. W. Hubbard, Delta; Jo Hamilton, Auburn; W. H. Brown, San Francisco.

The closing meeting for the season of the Avon Club was held in the spacious parlors of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Steffens last evening. There were present about forty invited guests, besides the members of the club, and an evening of literary and social pleasures was enjoyed. These numbers were presented: Piano duet, Mrs. R. N. Gay and Miss Eva Griffitts; reading—scene from "Henry VI."—by Mrs. W. A. Butterfield; reading, from "As You Like It," Mrs. H. H. Linnell as Rosalind, Mrs. C. L. White as Celia, Sparrow Smith as Orlando, and H. W. Chapman as Jacques; soliloquy from Henry V., Mrs. Julian; essay on characters in Shakespeare, by C. L. White; instrumental duet, piano, Miss F. L. de Laguna, and violin, V. L. Ball; reading, Casket scenes from "Merchant of Venice," Mrs. C. P. Massey as Portia, Mrs. Joseph Steffens as Nerissa, W. C. Merrill as Bassanio, W. A. Briggs as Morocco, Sparrow Smith as Arragon, and Joseph Steffens as Gratiano; recitation, dialogue between Hubert and Arthur in "King John," Mrs. Frank Avery; vocal quatret, "Sunrise," Miss E. M. Thompson, Miss de Laguna, H. W. Chapman and Sparrow Smith; reading—scene from "Winter's Tale"—Mrs. M. L. Bassett, as Paulina; Mrs. Sparrow Smith, as Perdita; Mrs. H. H. Linnell, as Hermoine; C. P. Massey, as Leontes; Sparrow Smith, as Polixenes. After the exercises a very ample collation was served. The entire occasion was highly enjoyable. The Avon Club is composed of about twenty members, associated together for the study of Shakespeare, with meetings semi-monthly during the season of long evenings.

Montana is to have a grand Territorial Fair this fall.

THE REYNOLDS CASE.

The Rebuttal Testimony—Burns Explains the Yolo Defalcation.

The hearing of the case of the People vs. Reynolds, charged with defalcation, was resumed at 9:30 A. M. yesterday before Judge Sullivan.

D. M. Burns resumed the witness stand in rebuttal, and was questioned by General Carey. He said that in October and November Reynolds told him the little cash book was in San Francisco, and that it was his private property. I played poker but a very few times in my life, and none at all during the time I was in office, except, perhaps, once or twice while going to or returning from the mine I played a social game to pass away the time with Alex. Badlam, Mr. Reynolds and a few others. When I was elected to office the valuation of my property was $25,000 or $30,000. Mr. Reynolds solicited his appointment as deputy. Reynolds came in December, 1882 to Sacramento in response to a letter I wrote him. Just before his arrival Mr. Gale and I had arranged the books upon reporters' desks in my private office, and had them opened, and had marked erasures, etc. When Mr. Reynolds arrived Mr. Gale left the room, walking into the general office. I then showed him the books, and our conversation for some time was quite stormy. Our interview lasted for about three hours, during which time Mr

REYNOLDS ADMITTED THE DEFALCATION.

We discussed generally the probability and certainty of the books being expected. Reynolds said it would be an easy matter to handle the experts. I made a demand upon him to settle the defalcation, and he replied that he did not have a dollar in the world. Reynolds entered my private office by the hall door. The loan from Brown of $1,000 was made in June or July, 1880. I signed the note with him. The money was for Reynolds to assist him in the tannery business. Reynolds asked me to sign with him, as a mere favor to him. Reynolds received all the money, I not receiving one cent. If Mr. Reynolds advanced $300 to make the first monthly settlement, it must have been to replace that which he had taken. He never advanced a cent for me. It was not my custom to count the money, or assist in making the monthly settlements. I never made but one monthly settlement during the time Reynolds was deputy. Mr. Reynolds drew several of the warrants for my salary, and at any time if I had tags in the safe for money drawn, he took them up. I discharged Reynolds for his defalcations.

Cross-examination by Mr. Johnson—I resigned the office of County Clerk of Yolo county on the 3d of January, 1880.

Witness desired to make an explanation regarding his alleged defalcation in Yolo county. He made an explanation, saying that he had settled up with the county for over $1,200 worth of fees that were uncollected, and which will eventually come to him. It was for work that had been done in the office, and the fees had been charged and not collected. I never was a defaulter to Yolo county; there was not the

LEAST ELEMENT OF DEFALCATION

In any of my official acts. Witness said he sailed for Honolulu on the 15th of May, 1884, and returned September 22, 1884. He could not remember what he said to the *Alta* reporter, or any reporter, at the City Hall in San Francisco. A dozen reporters crowded around him, talking among themselves and Mr. O'Connor, and more than three-fourths of the items written up on that interview were based upon information given them by Mr. O'Connor. I left for Honolulu to avoid the twenty days' service, so that my friends could raise the money and settle without the 25 per cent. penalty. In the latter part of April, 1884, I told Mr. Dunn Mr. Reynolds was responsible. Witness said that he had hypothecated his salary for twelve or fifteen months to John T. Carey, John Weil and E. K. Alsip. He said he derived some income from his property in Woodland and Capay valley.

Mr. Johnson—Did you not, on the 3d of November, 1884, in Corbin's saloon, play stud-horse poker with the Montana Kid, and lose money that did not belong to you?

The Court said such questions could not be asked at this stage of the trial.

Witness (resuming) said he never had instructed Mr. Gale

TO FALSIFY THE ACCOUNTS.

Witness said he had called on Mr. Reynolds in San Francisco since Reynolds left the office, and the visit was friendly. I received from General Brown $3,000 at one time for the purpose of buying State warrants. While Clerk of Yolo county I received a salary of $4,000 per annum. Some times I had one and at other times two clerks, to whom I paid a compensation of $50 or $60 per month.

F. R. Danforth said that he had noticed three or four envelopes in the safe. He was not acquainted with C. J. Tracy, who it is said was present at the Grand Hotel at the private interview between himself and Reynolds. To the best of his knowledge and belief Tracy nor no one else was in the room during that interview excepting Reynolds and himself.

W. E. Doan, the stenographer who took down the evidence at the Burns trial, was placed upon the stand to read portions of the testimony given by Reynolds at that trial from the original phonographic notes.

J. J. O'Connor recalled. The fees of the office for August, 1880, were $561. He then enumerated what had been paid into the State treasury for a number of months.

W. C. Wilson said he resided in Woodland. The note given by Burns and Reynolds for $1,000 had passed through his hands.

General Carey moved to strike out the testimony of Mr. Wilson, and it was so ordered by the Court.

W. H. Brown, Surveyor-General, was next called. He said that Reynolds had shown him the little tag-book spoken of, and under his advice he had ceased certain operations with Burns.

Thomas H. Reynolds was recalled. He said that he never at any time in his life had said to Burns that he was a defaulter. On the contrary he was working under protest, with a man whom he knew was a defaulter.

The case was here closed. Both parties agreed that the argument should be four hours in length on both sides.

H. L. Buckley, for the prosecution, spoke two hours, and was followed by Charles T. Jones, for the defense. The Court at 5:15 P. M. adjourned to 9:30 A. M. to-day.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Central M. E. Church (formerly Kingsley Chapel), Eleventh street, between H and I—Rev. C. McKeivey, pastor, will be opened and dedicated. Rev. Bishop Fowler, D. D., LL. D., will preach in the morning, after which the church will be dedicated. Union love feast and sacrament of the Lord's supper at 4 P. M. Rev. C. C. Stratton, D. D., President of the University of the Pacific, will preach in the evening. Seats free. All are cordially invited. Strangers welcome.

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. C. Herrick, at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Fruit of Help and Courage." Evening lecture at 7:45—"The Catacombs of Rome," illustrated by large colored diagrams, painted in London. Come and hear.

First Baptist Church, Ninth street, between L and M—Preaching by the pastor, A. J. Frost, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "Christ, the Truth;" evening subject: "Covenant Obligations." Every member of the church earnestly requested to be present at the evening service.

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, between J and K—The pastor, H. C. Christian, will preach morning and evening, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject at both hours: "Elijah, the Prophet." Closing sermons on this subject. Strangers welcome. All invited.

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P—Pastor, Rev. George R. Bird. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school 12:30 P. M. Bible lecture Thursday, 7:45 P. M.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, corner Twenty-fourth and K streets—Preaching every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. Sabbath-school at 12:30 P. M. Testimony meeting at 1:30 P. M.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, corner of L—Rev. H. H. Rice, pastor, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "Christ, the Lamb of God." Evening: "Paul and Nero."

St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, between I and J. Rev. Carroll M. Davis, Rector. Holy Communion, 7 A. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Morning prayer, 11 A. M. Whitsunday festival, 6 P. M., the mission school attending.

Christian Church—Eighth, between N and O streets—Services morning and evening. Preaching by Elder G. R. Haud. Those who have been baptized will be received into the membership of the church at the conclusion of the services. All invited.

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L—Rev. E. R. Dille, pastor. No morning service. The congregation will unite with the Kingsley Church in their reopening service. Sabbath-school at 12:15, as usual. In the evening, by request, the pastor will preach a memorial sermon before Sumner and Warren Posts, G. A. R. Appropriate music and decorations. All are welcome.

Congregational Church, Sixth Street, between I and J—Rev. W. C. Merrill, pastor. The pastor will preach to-morrow morning at 10:45, subject: "In the Image of God." Sunday-school at 12:15. No evening service.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, May 22d.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, $7@7 50 ⅌ case; Limes, $11 50@12; Bananas, $3 25@5 50 bunch; Pineapples, $6@8 ⅌ dozen; Cocoanuts, $8@6 50 ⅌ 100; Los Angeles Oranges, $1 50; Riverside do, $2 75@3; Navel do, $4@4 50; Strawberries, 9@10c ⅌ bskt; Cherries, White, 30@60c; Black, 6@75c ⅌ box; Raspberries, $1 50 ⅌ case; Peaches, 6c; Apricots, 3c; Cherry Plums 5c ⅌ lb; Currants, $3 50 ⅌ chest.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ⅌ doz, $1 20@1 30; assorted, gallon cans, $4; Peaches, 2½-lb cans, $1 50; Portland Blueberries, 2-lb cans, [illegible]; Whortleberries, $1 75; Capital Asparagus, $2 25 ⅌ dozen cans.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 2½@3c ⅌ lb; choice, 5c; do quartered, 2@2½c; Pears, peeled, 5@6c; do, uncored, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 6@8c; Peaches, 6@10c; do peeled, 18@25c; Prunes, German and French, 6@9c; Blackberries, 10@11c; Figs, California, 4@5c ⅌ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ⅌ doz, $1 75@2; Peaches, $2 25@2 37½; Bartlett Pears, $2 37; Plums, at $2 1 85; Blackberries, $1 75@2; Gooseberries, $2 25@2 50; Strawberries, $2 70@3; Apricots, $2@2 25; Muscat Grapes, $1 75@2; Red Currants, $2 50; Cherries, $2 25@2 75.

VEGETABLES—Early Rose Potatoes, 85@90c ⅌ ctl; New Potatoes, 80@81; Celery, 60c ⅌ dozen; new onions, $1 90@2; Cabbage, $1 12½@1 25; Carrots, 60@70c ⅌ 100; Turnips, 70c; bunch vegetables, 12½c ⅌ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, 51; Horse Radish, 6@8c ⅌ lb; Garlic, 7@8c; Asparagus, 20@25c; Rhubarb, 3@4c; Cucumbers, 85@40c; String Beans, 3½@4c ⅌ lb; Peas, 2@2½c ⅌ lb; Summer Squash, 2½@3c ⅌ lb; Artichokes, 30c ⅌ dozen; Tomatoes, $1 75@2 ⅌ box; Green Peppers, 10@15c ⅌ lb; Grass Valley Rhubarb, $3 ⅌ case.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 95 ⅌ barrel; Oatmeal, $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs; Cornmeal, white and yellow, $2 in 25 lb sacks, $2 25 in 50 lb sacks, $3 100 lbs; Cracked Wheat, $2 25@2 50; Hominy, $5 25 ⅌ cwt.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 15c ⅌ lb; full-grown Chickens, $5 50@6 50 ⅌ dozen; young Roosters, $5 50@6 50 ⅌ dozen; Broilers, $4@5; tame Ducks, $6 50; Geese, $1 50@2 ⅌ pair; Eggs, choice lots, 16@17c ⅌ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, choice, 21@22c ⅌ lb; mixed lots, in rolls, 18@20c; packed in firkins, choice, 20c; common, 15@16c. Cheese, California, 9½@10c; Western Eats, 15@17c; Martin's Cream, 17½c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $13@16 ⅌ ton; Alfalfa hay, $9@10 ⅌ ton; Bran, $18 ⅌ ton; Middlings, $22 ⅌ ton; Barley, whole, $1 25@1 30; rolled, $1 40; Wheat, $1 40@1 45 ⅌ cwt; Game Oats, $1 50; Corn, $1 35@1 55 ⅌ cwt for choice.

MEATS—Beef, 7@8c; Mutton, 5½ ⅌ lb; Lamb, 8c; Veal, small calves, 10c; large, 9c; Hogs, 5½@4c; Dressed Pork, 6½c; Hams, Eastern, 13@14c; California, 11@11½c; Bacon, medium, 9½c; side bacon, 10c; extra light, 13½c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 20@21c; Timothy, Eastern, 6½@7½c ⅌ lb; Oregon, 6@6c; Pop Corn, 8½@4c ⅌ lb; Red Clover, 18@19c; Red Top, 7@9c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, 7½@9c; California Walnuts, 9½@10c; Almonds, 12@18c; Peanuts, California, 4½@5½c; Eastern (California), 5½@6c; Pecans, 11½@11½c. Hides, salt, light and medium, 7½c; heavy, 9½c; dry, 17@17½c. Tallow, 5c. Hops—No demand. Sales of Pacific coast in New York, 10c; market value here, 32@6c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22d.

FLOUR—We quote: Best city extra, $4 25@6; medium, $3 50@4; shipping superfine, $2 75@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

WHEAT—The market continues slow of movement. Shippers bid $1 40 ⅌ ctl, while holders ask $1 42½@$1 45. Neither buyers nor sellers exhibit any special desire to operate, and it looks as if trade would be dull and quiet for the remainder of the harvest year.

Call Board sales at the morning session were as follows:

Buyer 1885—100 tons, $1 40½; 1,100, $1 40½; 100, $1 40¾ ⅌ ctl.

Afternoon sales were:

Buyer 1885—100 tons, $1 40; 160, $1 40½ ⅌ ctl.

BARLEY—The absence of any general speculative feeling has a tendency to soften values in the sample market. Good feed can be bought in small or large amounts at $1 20 ⅌ ctl, but jobbers are about the only customers, and their wants are not heavy enough to create much stir in business. Brewing sells from $1 25 to $1 45 ⅌ ctl.

Sales at the morning session of the Call Board were as follows:

Buyer 1885—100 tons, $1 26½.

Seller 1885—400 tons, $1 26; 200, $1 20½ ⅌ ctl.

Sales on the afternoon call were:

Buyer 1885—100 tons, $1 26½.

Seller 1885—100 tons, $1 25⅞.

OATS—Offerings of ordinary grades are far in excess of market demands, and prices are of course weak. Choice grades are scarce and wanted, but buyers will not pay fancy figures. We quote: Surprise and Milling, $1 40@1 50; No. 1, $1 25@1 35; No. 2, $1 10@1 20; Black, $1 05@1 10 ⅌ ctl.

CORN—Low of sale, while offerings are free. We quote: Large Yellow, $1 25; small Yellow, $1 25@1 30; large White, $1 20; small White, nominal at $1 25 ⅌ ctl.

VEGETABLES—The market shows occasional irregularity in values. Stocks at times are large, and dealers have to sell for almost any price certain varieties that are liable to every or soon decay. Late arrivals, of course, are handled at a disadvantage. String Beans at the moment are in excess of the demand, and values are in favor of buyers. Green Peas do not find quick sale, though offering pretty low. Tomatoes maintain their price well. Summer Squash drags, and there is more or less surplus on hand at the close of each day. We quote: Asparagus, 50@75c ⅌ box; Rhubarb, 75c@$1 25; Tomatoes, $1@1 50 ⅌ box for Los Angeles and $2 ⅌ box for Winters; Green Corn, 10@15c ⅌ dozen; Artichokes, 30c ⅌ dozen; Cucumbers, 15@20c ⅌ dozen; Carrots, 3@4c; Turnips, 35@50c ⅌ ctl; Beets, 40@60c ⅌ ctl; Parsnips, $1 ⅌ ctl; Cauliflower, 60c ⅌ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ⅌ ctl; Garlic, new, 5c ⅌ lb; Celery, 50c ⅌ dozen; Dried Peppers, 15@18c ⅌ lb; Green do, 8@10c ⅌ lb; White do, 37½c ⅌ lb; Green Peas, 75@$1 ⅌ sack; String Beans, 2c to 3c ⅌ pound; Dried Okra, 10@20c ⅌ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $19 ⅌ ton; Summer Squash, 35@40c ⅌ box for Los Angeles and Vacaville, and 75c@$1 ⅌ box for bay.

FRUIT—Cherries continue to be the leading variety. The market has been glutted with this description all the week, and consumers have been able to supply their wants at pretty cheap rates. Currants have also been selling very low. Peaches are making a fair exhibit, but arrivals are not generally desirable for table use, and movement is slow. Strawberries command good figures, being in quick demand. Raspberries are well represented, finding fair custom. Cherries, 2½@3c for common, and 3½@35c ⅌ box for good to choice; Strawberries, $5 for poor and $6@10 ⅌ chest for good consignments; Currants, $2@2 50 ⅌ chest; Cherry Plums