DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 25, 1887

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on this coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of number, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange, who is also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; Grand and Palace Hotel News Stands; Market-street Ferry and junction of Market and Montgomery street News Stands.

☞ Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

EASTERN.—A Creek Indian boy is charged with murdering three white men in Indian Territory.....It is claimed that Minnesota Republicans are for Blaine, for President .....In the debate in the Senate yesterday on the Canadian retaliatory resolution, Ingalls roundly denounced England for her course in regard to the fisheries trouble ..... Lane, the Boston embezzler, has had his case compromised.....A large portion of the city of Buffalo is flooded.....There is no hope for Mrs. Logan to receive a pension.....Tinkering with the Chinese Treaty will prevent legislation on the subject at this session.....It is thought the bill to retire General Stoneman will meet with much opposition in Congress.....Boodler John O'Neill's trial has commenced in New York.....Blaine sent a warm letter of encouragement to Michael Davitt.....Silver in New York, 102¾.

FOREIGN.—A serious riot occurred in a theater at Ghent between Socialists and tradesmen.....The Liberals of Wales will insist on a land and tenant relief bill..... Suits have been begun against Dillon and other Irish Nationalists to recover rents in their hands.....Cyclones and destructive floods have occurred in Queensland.....The war scare in London has subsided a little. .....Gladstone is still laboring for home rule for Ireland.....Bismarck made a speech in the Prussian Diet yesterday.....Silver in London, 47d.

PACIFIC COAST.—The New York stable, at Chico, was burned yesterday..... The body of Miss Sunderland, who was drowned in Shasta on Sunday, has been recovered. .....Joe Forgett enticed a Sonoma girl into a house of ill fame, but was allowed to go without punishment.....A portion of a train was ditched at Lathrop yesterday ..... Citizens of San Luis Obispo raised a fund for Whitted, the stranded book agent who attempted suicide.....The officers of San Luis Obispo are afraid to arrest Dougherty, the escaped lunatic.....Patti met with a grand ovation in San Francisco last night. .....John Kearney has been found dead near Petaluma, as if murdered.

INSANE CRIMINALS.

Senator Boggs has introduced a bill for the establishment of an asylum for insane criminals. It is to be under the charge of the State Prison Directors, and is to be supervised by a medical expert, who is to be subordinate to the Board of Directors and the Warden. Whenever a convict of either State Prison is certified by the medical authorities thereof as insane, he is to be removed to the asylum, after a full examination has been made of the case by the Warden or Directors. If, at the expiration of the term of sentence the convict remains insane, he is to be retained in custody until adjudged fit to be discharged. All this is well. The State Prison is no place for an insane man. He cannot be there properly treated, and however guilty a wretch he may be, humanity demands that he be treated for insanity when his reason is dethroned. Of course the expense of such new asylum is a serious objection, but not an insuperable one. Mr. Boggs estimates in his bill the cost to be $20,000. This must contemplate, therefore, the erection of such a structure as an annex to some one of the present insane asylums or present prisons, since $20,000 will surely not equal the cost of erecting and furnishing a distinct asylum. It would, indeed, scarcely purchase the ground if a new plat is to be selected. A still better feature of the bill than the transfer of insane prisoners to the new asylum, is the provision for the transfer of convicted criminals now in the insane asylums, to the new prison asylum. Still better than either of the provisions referred to, is a third, which we quote in full:

> Any person who shall be acquitted of the crime of murder, in either of the degrees, arson, rape, or highway robbery, in any of the Courts of this State, upon the plea of insanity, shall be confined in said Asylum for Insane Criminals until such time as he may be adjudged sane by the medical Superintendent of said asylum. And any person having been convicted of either of the crimes enumerated in this section, and becomes insane before receiving sentence, or before the execution of sentence, shall be confined in said Asylum for Insane Criminals until such person becomes sane, or until otherwise ordered by the Judge of the Court before whom the trial was had.

Such a regulation will tend to lessen the interposition of insanity pleas in criminal cases—a consummation greatly to be desired. As matters now stand the plea saves altogether too many criminals, who are thereupon turned loose to prey again upon society. In the section we have quoted there is, however, ambiguity. It may be difficult to determine, if it passes in its present form, whether it is intended to confine the defendant in the asylum, who escapes conviction by the plea of insanity at the time of the act, but is clearly sane at the time of the trial and conviction. As the first half of the first sentence now reads, certainly the defendant is to be sent to the asylum, but the latter half, by providing for a discharge when sane, implies that the insanity must exist at the time of conviction.

It is a serious question whether the person who commits crime in a fit of insanity, but is sane soon thereafter, should be given free lom.

It is a serious question, and becoming daily more so as crime increases in frequency, as to what should be done with those who are clearly insane at the time of the commission of the act but apparently sane at the time of trial. If it is reasonable to suppose such people are liable to a recurrence of the insane period, certainly they ought not be set at large. Where it is clear that one by cruel circumstances was driven into a state of insanity in which the crime committed takes on the nature of defense, there never is conviction nor public condemnation of the escape of the defendant by the plea of insanity. No one is prepared to advise so harsh a rule as the confinement in asylums of all who commit crime while insane, though in perfect mental balance at the time of the trial, and where there is shown to be no tendency to recurrence of the insanity. To advocate the committal of such to an asylum would be to favor a return to the dark and superstitious days when physical castigation and other cruel punishments were applied to the maniac and the demented. Nevertheless it is the conviction of the public mind that the law should in some form so discountenance pleas of insanity as to render their interposition hazardous. There are plenty of criminals insane enough to do crime, but sane enough to know that their unsettled mental condition may be raised as a shield behind which they can take refuge from deserved punishment. Of this order are the "cranks" who are "impelled" to slay their fellow-men, but remain shrewd enough to realize that their infirmity protects them from punishment. The infliction of punishment, indeed, upon this class of fellows is a deterrent, for the partially demented have enough of fear of the law to avoid crime when it is certain that the result for them will be physical suffering or death. The hanging of the crank who murdered a President has unquestionably proven a wholesome check upon other rascals mad enough to know it, and to know that addled brains have heretofore in a majority of cases secured for the head that carries them exemption from punishment for crime.

ASSEMBLY bill 103, by Mr. Wright, provides for the payment of the necessary expenses of witnesses in criminal actions. This may or may not be too liberal. We incline to the belief that the absolute grant of necessary expenses upon filing an affidavit setting forth the items, is too broad. At least it should affirmatively appear in the bill that the Court must determine what are necessary expenses in each case, and that they should not exceed cost of traveling, board, lodging and a reasonable wage for loss of time—and this latter had better be stated in the law, otherwise it might be held that the damage done to one's business by reason of his absence was a necessary expense to him, that the time of one man should be valued at half that of another, etc. We believe public sentiment favors the payment of witnesses in criminal cases. For it cannot be shown why any citizen should be compelled, as a witness, to pay an extra tax to the State to aid it in punishing crime. Let the cost of criminal prosecutions be borne by all, and equalized by our system of taxation as are other charges of government. As the law now stands, one may, after having paid his taxes, regularly laid, be compelled to contribute five, ten or a hundred times more under direct process as a witness in a criminal case. We have known instances in which attendance upon Court in criminal cases has visited upon witnesses this direct tax to the tune of hundreds of dollars, and that, too, in cases where the witness could ill afford the loss. The State must have the right to call any man to testify. Its process must be obeyed, when directed to any citizen. But that the State has, in justice, the right in addition to deprive a witness of his purse, cannot be successfully maintained.

THE Brisbane brothers, who killed a human being in cold blood, and then shot each other, were the victims of the deadly dime novel. These young men, mere boys, had no need to take to the road. They were well able to command all the means they wished, and the last thing expected of them was the method of the highwayman. But they were inveterate readers of dime novels and trashy literature. The spirit of adventure was awakened; false ideas of the romantic and manly were implanted, and so they went into a career of crime out of sheer insanity superinduced by vicious literature, and died by the hands of each other, after what they deemed a most romantic and manly order. A few such examples as these come to light; but tens of thousands of ruined lives are chargeable to the police-gazette-dime-novel-yellow-covered-filth and extravagance that load down the news stands, and copies of which are to be found in the hands of nearly every young man and woman who walks the way to ruin.

A COMMITTEE of the House reports in favor of the admission of Washington Territory and Montana as States of the Union. It is shown that they each have the requisite population, permanency of settlement, propose republican forms of government, and are in every way fitted for Statehood. One of the new States will probable be Republican, the other Democratic; but the fact should cut no figure in the question of their admission. The election of sovereign States rises superior to any possible partisan issues. The disposition is now manifest in Congress to ignore party lines in these matters of admitting States, and it is gratifying to witness the growth of the spirit. It should extend to Dakota and all other Territories, that, being fully capacitated, knock for admission to the Union.

STANLEY has departed on his mission for the relief of Emin Bey. Dr. Emin is in the hands of a savage chief in equatorial Africa, and to his rescue Stanley has devoted himself. It is a heroic undertaking—the explorer takes his life in his hand and boldly enters a hostile territory swarming with savages, whose only fear of the white man is such as their rude superstition attaches to "the men of white skin and blue eyes." If Stanley achieves success, he will do more than is now anticipated. All the circumstances favor the fear that he will fail, that Dr. Emin is lost to his race and that Stanley will return, if at all, without more than relics of the unfortunate Emin.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, which could not be convicted by the most ardent anti-railroadphobist of partiality to railroad corporations, in speaking of the interstate commerce bill, which has now passed both houses of Congress, declares the measure is "the product of the false theory that it is the paramount duty of the Government to go into meddling with the business of the country. * * There is a chance that the law is so crooked and burdened with impracticability that it may go presently into a dead-head condition."

OBJECTION is raised in Congress to the anti-polygamy clauses in enabling Acts to erect State Governments in Territories to be admitted to the Union. It is said that such clauses infringe upon the realm of religious liberty. Bosh! Toleration, conscience, the right to worship God as one chooses, and all that, can never be warped and twisted into connivance at immorality or condonation of a crime that modern civilization abhors.

IN Ohio, Michigan and other States bills are pending to raise the age of consent on the part of girls to 16 years. Why not? In many a State the attaching of responsibility to a mere child, is the cover for the most nefarious conduct by unprincipled men, and the means to the ruin of thousands of girls.

THE question at the East is, "Will the Pacific coast get one of the Commissioners if the interstate commerce bill becomes a law?" There ought to be no question about it. The situation of the States of this coast is such as to give them by right a representative upon the Commission.

PIMPLES, boils and other humors of the blood are liable to manifest themselves in warm weather when the blood gets heated. To prevent or cure them, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 doses $1.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION—TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, January 24, 1887.

The Senate met at 2:30 P. M.

Mr. Moffitt presented a petition from the leading insurance companies of San Francisco, denying certain representations as to their favoring S. B. 59; the fact being that they opposed it.

Mr. Moffitt moved to refer to Judiciary Committee

Mr. Langford moved to indefinitely postpone it, saying that the insurance companies had no right to direct the Senate what to do.

Mr. Clunie thought the insurance companies were not in favor of the bill, but the people were.

Mr. Vrooman thought they had a right to present a petition, and moved to place it on file with the bill. So ordered.

Mr. Steele presented a petition relating to a Sunday law.

Committees reported as follows:

Judiciary—S. B. 29, relating to Notaries Public; favorable. Senate bill 108, relating to persons entitled to administer; amended and recommended.

Claims—S. B. 23, for payment of Colonel W. B. Burtis; passage recommended.

Forestry—Concurrent resolution 3 and S. B.'s 41 and 42—Recommend their passage.

Viniculture—Relating to use of State lands for experimental purposes and management thereof; passage recommended as amended.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Gesford—Relating to State Prisons.

By Goucher—Regulations to restore and preserve fish.

By Boggs—Providing deficiency for State Prisons, thirty-seventh fiscal year.

By Dray—Appropriating $15,000 for the painting of State buildings located at Sacramento.

By Sargent—Relating to preservation of fish and game.

By Hall—Relative to pleadings and evidence in insurance cases. Also, one relating to powers of Supervisors over roads.

By Caminetti—To amend Section 2 of Article IV., making term of 30 days for sessions of the Legislature. Also, one relating to the Supreme Court. Also, one relating to the compensation for Fish Commissioners.

By Jones—Relating to sureties, undertakings and bonds. Also, one concerning sale of mortgaged premises by commissions, etc.

By Moffitt—Relating to the public lands of the State.

By White—Relating to legal proceedings in cases of trust; also, one to provide for the punishment of seduction, accompanied by misrepresentations and other fraudulent means; also, one relating to the punishment of seduction intercourse procured under the promise of marriage; also, one as to evidence of parties seduced, the same to be corroborated in all cases; also, one repealing the present Act to punish seduction.

By Langford—Relating to powers of Boards of Supervisors over roads; also, one relating to ordinances; also, one regulating erection of public buildings and structures.

By Haynes—Making municipal corporations liable for individual property injured by mobs or riots, and making provision for such claims.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

S. B. 46—Fixing the season for trout fishing, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. White gave notice that upon Tuesday he would make a motion to change the standing rules referring to the hour of meeting of the Senate.

Mr. Vrooman also gave notice that he would move to amend Rule 28, as to the expenditure of money, upon which the roll shall be called.

Wilson offered a resolution, referring to defenses for the harbors of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and recommending action of Congress.

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

The following bills were read the first time: S. B. 17, relating to lien of lumbermen on the logs of their employers; S. B. 93, relating to levying taxes for parks; S. B. 10, exempting fishing boats and nets from execution; S. B. 92, to prevent spreading of contagious diseases among sheep.

S. B. 101, to prevent injury to navigable streams, came up for the first reading, and Mr. Caminetti moved to refer it to the Committee on Mines and Mining, saying the bill was recommended favorably by a committee of farmers and contained some outrageous provisions and therefore should be referred to the Committee on Mining to give them an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Clunie said he thought the hydraulic mining question was settled, and thought such a bill should be on the statute books.

Several motions being made to refer the bill, and each voted down, the Senate finally adjourned at 5 P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

The House reconvened at 2 P. M., Speaker pro tem. Brierly in the chair.

Spurgeon of Los Angeles was granted one week's leave of absence.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On Saturday Carr introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be empowered to send for persons and papers in all election contests now or that may hereafter be pending before said committee.

After considerable discussion as to the advisability of its adoption, it was made a special order for to-day immediately after the reading of the journal. When it came up under that head, Rotchkiss moved to strike out the words "persons and." This provoked a lively discussion, which was finally terminated by Lawrence moving the previous question. The amendment was adopted by a vote of ayes 35, noes 34.

PETITIONS.

Gould of Inyo, Mono and Alpine, and Heath of Santa Barbara, presented petitions from their constituency asking the Legislature to pass Assembly bill No. 138, asking for the formation of certain District Agricultural Associations. The bill has been reported favorably by the committee to which it was referred, and is now on the second reading file.

THE NAUGHTY BEE.

Young of San Diego presented the following petition, which has numerous signatures:

The undersigned raisin growers of San Diego county respectfully represent that we are becoming infested with the ravages of that pest known as the "bee," to the great detriment of raising the raisin.

First—The lands that are adapted for the production of the raisin in this county do not extend over twenty-five miles east from the coast.

Second—Inside of the above named belt are scattering apiaries, many of which are in close proximity to vineyards.

Third—The honey produced in the valley portion of this belt is not of a super or quality.

Fourth—The county is large enough for both industries to prosper.

Fifth—The finest honey is made in the eastern and northern portions of the county from thirty to forty-five miles from the coast.

Sixth—Our raisins are dried by solar heat, requiring smoke mes from thirty to sixty days in curing, at which time the bees destroy them to an alarming extent, and hundreds and hundreds of dollars worth of raisins are destroyed in this way.

Seventh—As yet they are not in sufficient quantity to be beyond control, but it is feared if they are allowed to go without restraint, they will so accumulate as to make their removal next to impossible.

We therefore respectfully ask your honorable body to take some action looking to their immediate removal from the lands that are adapted for the production of the raisin, thus saving the raisin-growing community from an evil which cannot be removed if allowed to exist much longer.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The following committees made reports to the House, returning a large number of bills that had been referred to them. But few are reported adversely, by far the greater portion are amended, and in that condition their passage recommended: Public Buildings, State Library, Public Morals, Mileage, Hospitals, Roads and Highways, Judiciary, County and Township Governments.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following new bills were introduced, their titles read, and reference to the proper committees made:

By Lawrence—Relative to public-school lands.

By Lawrence—Relating to pilot regulations.

By McDonald—To regulate telegraphic tariffs and to prevent extortion.

By Variel—Repealing an Act punishing for seduction.

By Variel—Amending an Act punishing for seduction.

By Variel—Amending the Penal Code relative to punishment for seduction by false pretenses.

By Variel—Relative to the taking of testimony in seduction cases.

By Curry—Amending the County Government Act regarding the powers of Justices of the Peace.

By Brierly—Creating an Irrigation, Drainage and Water Rights Commission, and to provide for its compensation.

By Sykes—Two bills relative to the preservation of fish.

By C. F. Curry—Relative to the powers and duties of the officers of the Legislature.

By Granger—Relative to hearing of cases before the Supreme Court.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION.

The following joint resolution, introduced by Venable on January 13th, was read and passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States has caused to be made a survey of a proposed breakwater at Port Harford, in the bay of San Luis Obispo; and whereas, the construction of said breakwater is of great importance to the commerce of this State, both as a harbor of refuge and for the accommodation of vessels engaged in the coasting trade on the southern coast of this State: therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate concurring, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to vote for an appropriation for the construction of said breakwater, and to use every effort to procure said appropriation to be made.

GENERAL FILE.

The following bills were given a first reading: A. B. 91, relating to trials by the Courts and findings; A. B. 103, providing for payment of witness expenses in criminal cases; A. B. 92, relating to Notaries Public; A. B. 136, repealing incorporate Act of city of Santa Barbara; A. B. 104, establishing jury fees in Courts of record; A. B. 108, relating to testimony in perjury cases; A. B. 172, making an appropriation for the Veterans' Home Association; A. B. 40, providing for street work in municipalities; A. B. 62, providing for organization and government of municipal corporations; A. B. 41, relating to roads and highways; A. B. 159, regarding the protection of fish and game; A. B. 131, relating to the manner of serving summonses; A. B. 195, providing for two additional Judges of the Superior Court for Los Angeles county.

OHLEYER'S INJUNCTION BILL.

When Ohleyer's bill relating to injunctions and service thereof was reached on the file it was attacked by Variel. He said it was not a good bill, but one that would upset good laws. The Judiciary Committee had reported unanimously against it.

Lawrence moved to make it the special order for Tuesday, immediately after the reading of the journal. This was lost by a vote of 27 ayes to 41 noes. The bill was then ordered read a first time. The bill is as follows:

Section 1. Section 527 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 527. The injunction may be granted at the time of issuing the summons upon the complaint; and at any time afterwards before judgment upon affidavits. The complaint in the one case, and the affidavits in the other, must show satisfactorily that sufficient grounds exist therefor. No injunction can be granted on the complaint unless it is verified. When granted on the complaint, a copy of the complaint and verification attached must be served with the injunction. When granted upon affidavit, a copy of the affidavit must be served with the injunction. Service of the injunction must be made in the same manner as provided for service of summons in the action: provided, that after a party has appeared in an action as attorney, service of any injunct on issued in such action may be made in the manner provided by law for the service of notices.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

SECOND READING.

A. B. 55, compelling every manufacturer of any article to imprint, label or stamp the same with the manufacturer's name and the name of the street, in town or city where made, and imposing a heavy fine for a failure to comply with its requirements, was read a second time.

The author (Cohen of San Francisco) tried to have it declared a case of urgency, and read a third time.

Granger opposed this railroading of so important a bill, and said that the members of the Legislature should have time to examine into the merits of a bill so sweeping in character and which affected every manufacturing industry in the State

Mr. Cohen withdrew his motion, and the bill was ordered engrossed and to a third reading.

Ohleyer's bill, No. 146, an Act to prevent injuries to navigable streams, and declaring hydraulic mining, where the mines dump into such streams, a felony, was, on motion of Variel, and with the consent of the author, made a special order for Wednesday, January 26th, at 2 P. M.

At 4:30 P. M. the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

So far this session 253 bills have been introduced into the Assembly.

The Assembly Committee on Claims met last evening and favorably considered seven bills, which will be reported to the House this morning. They are for the relief of Messrs. R. T. Del Valle, W. J. Brown, B. F. Langford, Benjamin Knight, E. T. Wilkins, Judge Crosby and Colonel W. B. Burtis.

Young of Los Angeles rose to a question of privilege yesterday, in defense of Adams of Yolo, who had been designated by a press representative as one of the "Great Unwashed," because he was a Democrat, and said he never used water. Adams followed Young, claiming that the latter had championed his cause without being asked. If being called one of the "great Unwashed" carried with it the inference that he was a "simon pure" Democrat, then he was proud of the distinction. He wanted the reporters to understand that he was one of the "Unterrified," and such playful allusions to his Jacksonian principles were rather regarded as complimentary than otherwise.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

C. H. Gilman left yesterday afternoon for San Francisco.

Congressman-elect Marion Biggs was in the city yesterday.

Fred. B. Houston, of Courtland, was in the city yesterday.

Richard Bayne came down from Colusa yesterday, as did several others, who are opposed to the division of the banner Democratic county.

Geo. Smith, railroad baggage agent at Sacramento, who has been spending several weeks at Auburn and vicinity for the benefit of his health, has returned home, greatly improved.

Clarence Wilkins, a well known member of the dramatic profession, is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia at the residence of his father, the manager of the Clunie Opera House.

Miss Waterman, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mrs. William H. Jordon, wife of the Speaker of the Assembly, will receive their lady friends at the residence of Mrs. A. J. Stevens, 1003 L street, Thursdays.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: J. S. Wall, Oakland; N. C. Miller, French Corral; J. H. Harlan, Woodland; F. C. Avery and wife, E. Bemis, Collins, Cal.; Al. Sutherland, C. Jarvis, Ione; Lt. W. D. McCarty, J. T. Dowling, Charles C. Levey, Alexander McPherson, San Francisco; L. B. Clarke and wife, county; Dwight Hollister, Courtland; L. A. Spitzer, San Jose; J. A. Hill, Willows; John Firnell, Tehama; R. B. Saffold, W. W. Hord, C. C. Felts, Colusa; P. Hammon, San Francisco; W. Jagan, J. H. Opfer, Courtland; J. B. Hobson, Iowa Hill; H. E. McCune, H. C. Silver, Dixon; S. C. Longwell, M. Hockhemer, Willows; A. Hedger, J. O'Brien, Smartsville; Geo. Wapple, A. I. Shew, Hollister; A. H. Rose, Oakland; Thos. F. Barry, San Francisco.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: S. C. Meyers, Frank W. Titus, San Francisco; A. Wilson, Marysville; W. H. Chickering, Oakland; Wm. Johnston, Richland; Erma Abbott and maid, F. Michelena Tomasi, Pinetti, Vernon, Abbott Company; Miss M. Cowell, Miss S. E. Cowell, San Francisco; F. B. Glenn, A. W. Wilson, Jacinto; G. A. Radkt, New York; M. Hater, Cleveland, O.; D. W. Fountain, Big Stone City, D. T.; B. B. Healey, New York; C. W. Cross, Nevada City; F. W. Marston, Oakdale; George Mudd, Germantown; R. Cosner and wife, M. Davis, Colusa; J. E. Mitchell, W. H. C. Nelson, V. C. Cook, Oakland; G. F. Packer, James Hart, Colusa; H. A. Greenwood, L. Scearce, Richard Bayne, Colusa; Hans Relse, L. Funge, Germantown; A. G. Burrows, Norville; P. Petersen, Maxwell; V. V. Dushman, Norville; E. T. Crane, Colusa; C. Hanna, J. C. L. Wadsworth, San Francisco; R. P. Shackelford, Jerseyville, Ill.; D. L. Stone, A. G. Booth, F. G. Sanborn, Mrs. Creed Haymond, San Francisco; Geo. Mud, Germantown; E. J. Root, Miss Alice Root, A. A. Bennet, San Francisco; Jacob Price, San Leandro.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Armstrong, Judge.

MONDAY, January 24th.

Ed. Farrell vs. Minnie Robertson—Ordered that the name of Wm. Farrell be changed to Wm. Perrill. Default of defendant entered, and decree granted as prayed for.

Department Two—Wilson, Judge.

MONDAY, January 24th.

People vs. Josephine Wiezel, murder—On trial.

People vs. Charles Williams, grand larceny—Continued one week.

People vs. Thomas Trainer, robbery—Continued one week.

People vs. Milton McWhorter, manslaughter—Passed.

Estate of H. B. Chatfield, deceased—Continued until next Friday.

What True Merit Will Do.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the *cause* of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cents, large bottles.

A Toilet Luxury

In every respect, Ayer's Hair Vigor never fails to restore the youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It also prevents the hair from falling, eradicates dandruff, and stimulates weak hair to a vigorous growth.

Five years ago, my hair, which was quite gray, commenced falling, and, in spite of cutting, and various preparations faithfully applied, became thinner every day. I was finally persuaded to try Ayer's Hair Vigor. Two bottles of this remedy not only stopped the hair from falling, but also restored its original color, and stimulated a new growth. —Eli F. Doane, Machias, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, whether in the form of Pimples or Boils, indicate impurities in the blood, and should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

For the radical cure of Pimples, Boils, and Carbuncles, I know of no remedy equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla.—G. H. Davies, Pawtucketville, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

C. F. SMITH SUDDENLY DISAPPEARED from our Store on Saturday Afternoon, since when he has not been heard from. He was laboring under mental depression at the time he left. He was 51 years old, slender built, medium hight; full beard, dark hair and whiskers, partly grey; had on when he left dark pants and vest, black felt hat, white shirt and brown knit jacket. Any information of his whereabouts communicated to or left at our Store will be greatly appreciated by his distressed family. BAKER & HAMILTON. ja25-1t

GRAND GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION!

CONCERT AND BALL,

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SACRAMENTO TURN-VEREIN as a Farewell Benefit to their Teacher, Mr. LOUIS GERICHTEN, **MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1887, AT TURNER HALL.**

Admission.....[illegible].....50 cents.

H. G. MAY & CO.,

Nos. 428 and 430 K street, Sacramento,

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SHOCKING PARRICIDE.

DANIEL HAYES STABS AND KILLS HIS FATHER.

One of the Most Causeless Murders that Has Yet Occurred in San Francisco.

[S. F. Bulletin, December 24th.]

William Hayes, foreman of the bakers at the California Cracker Company's factory, corner Broadway and Battery streets, was fatally stabbed between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning by his son, Daniel Hayes. The tragedy occurred on Valparaiso street, a short street running from Taylor to Jones streets, between Filbert and Greenwich. The house of the Hayes family is at 7 Roach street, a short street which intersects Valparaiso street, running from Filbert to Greenwich streets. Father and son, it appears, had some harsh words together concerning the fire while eating breakfast. The son seized a large bread knife from the table and the father fled into the street. The son pursued, and both ran the distance of an ordinary block, turning into Valparaiso street before the son caught up with his father and gave him one fatal stab in the small of the back, on the right side. Young Hayes then turned about and went back to the house.

John L. Williams, a young man who lives at 613½ Lombard street, was going up Roach street to Hayes' house to collect a bill, when he saw the men run out, the son chasing the father. When young Hayes came back, a couple of minutes after, he looked angry and excited and was swinging the long knife he held in his hand.

"Ain't you ashamed of yourself to treat your father so?" said Williams to the murderer, ignorant then that the son had stabbed his father.

"I've had enough of it. I've stood this as long as I'm going to," said young Hayes excitedly, as he passed into the house.

Passing on into Valparaiso street, Williams saw blood in the street and followed a trail into the basement cellar of the house No. 114, the residence of Captain Charles Reel. There on the shavings and rubbish of the place, evidently used as a carpenter shop, lay Hayes the elder. A moment's examination satisfied Williams that the man was dead. The clothing was soaked in blood which had poured from the deep wound in the back. Captain Reel and Williams consulted together, and one of them ran for Dr. Wise, at No. 623 Filbert street. The doctor came immediately—it was then about 10 o'clock—but he quickly saw that the man was beyond all medical aid.

"That fellow did this, and we've got to get him," said Williams to Captain Reel.

The mariner assented, and together they walked rapidly down to the Hayes house, on Roach street. Young Dan Hayes was there, and it did not take the two citizens long to make known to him what they came for. They accused him of the murder of his father, and attempted to take him in charge. He resisted, and fought like a tiger. He is a tall stalwart man, about 28 years old, and nearly 6 feet in hight. He struggled in the embrace of the two men, but fortunately the murderous knife or other weapon was not near, and after a time they subdued him. His flannel shirt was torn, and the rest of his clothing bore marks of his fight for liberty. His captors, with their hands on his arms and collar, marched him out of the house and down as fast as they could to the city prison, under the old City Hall, on Kearny street. There he was put in a cell, and then the two citizens told their story to the police officers who gathered about. Policeman Joe Linskey, who has long patrolled the district where the tragedy occurred, was dispatched immediately to the scene.

On the way out Linskey saw Coroner Stanton on a Union-street car, going down to his office, and called to him, telling him of the case. Together they went to the basement cellar where the dead man lay. His wife was there, holding his head in her arms, and crying and moaning piteously. She was so affected by the terrible tragedy that she could tell nothing whatever of the circumstances leading to it.

Dr. Stanton examined the body, and found the wound about an inch in width, three inches from the spine, on the right side, above the tenth rib. The keen blade of the knife, in the physician's judgment, had penetrated the liver and the abdominal cavity, and produced death by internal hemorrhage. A crowd gathered about Captain Reel's house soon, and in it were many friends and neighbors of the Hayes family. They lingered about until the Morgue wagon bore the body away.

Deceased was about 50 years of age, of medium hight and build. He has six children, three daughters and three sons. One of the boys, Joseph Hayes, is a runner for a sailor boarding-house. Two of the daughters are married—Mrs. Handley, the wife of a real estate dealer, and Mrs. James Bering, of 923 Filbert street. The present Mrs. Hayes is the second wife of deceased, and is step-mother to the son who is accused of his father's murder.

The prisoner, when approached by a reporter about two hours after the tragedy, was still excited in appearance; he walked nervously back and forth in his cell, and gave short replies to questions asked him. He was employed in the same factory with the "old man," as he called his father. "We've had trouble all the time for a long while," he said, but would say nothing in detail about the incidents of the quarrel that excited him to take his father's life. He only said it was "long the first." The knife he admitted having taken from the table where they had been eating together. He said he chased the "old man" about a block, but would make no admission as to the fatal thrust. He is an unmarried man, and has lived here many years.

An autopsy on the body will be made, and to-morrow afternoon Coroner Stanton will hold an inquest.

Some of the family say that Dan Hayes, the murderer, has not done any work for a long time, though he says he has worked and that he paid his father $5 a week board. They say he has been idle, and that one thing that provoked him to tragic frenzy was the father talking at the table about bummers and people who lived upon other people. The brothers of Dan say he has not been "right in his mind" for a long time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Regular meeting of Occidental Encampment, No. 42, I. O. O. F., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Work in P. Degree. Visiting Patriarchs cordially invited. C. T. NOYES, C. P. W. A. STEPHENSON, Scribe. ja25-1t*

Germania Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., will hold a special meeting in Committee-room, Odd Fellows' Temple, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Full attendance is desired as important business will be transacted. MRS. M. E. SPECHT, N. G. MRS E. KROMER, R. S. ja25-1t*

There will be a meeting of the Jefferson Club THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:0 o'clock sharp. All members requested to attend. Meeting at usual place. W. W. CUTHBERT, President. G. G. PICKETT, Secretary. ja25-1t*

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as housekeeper where there are no children. Address this office. ja25-3t*

WANTED—TO BUY A LOT OR BLOCK of ground, with or without a small house; give description of property and lowest price. Address "MRS. G.," care box C, Sacramento. ja25-1t*

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WANTED—A HOUSE OF EIGHT OR ten rooms, unfurnished; location, Sixth and Tenth, I and K. Also, two unfurnished rooms by a dressmaker. Apply at 701 Twelfth, corner G, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. ja25-3t*

$10.—FOR RENT, TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished for housekeeping, to man and wife, without children. Call at once to 409 K street. ja25-3t

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MNEMONICS.

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