DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..........................APRIL 16, 1887

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the 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 numbers, 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.—George Werner, a Milwaukee school teacher, caused the death of a boy pupil......Jas. S. Delano, an old attache of the United States Treasury, died yesterday. ......Robert W. Gatewood, of Virginia, killed himself while under mental aberration......Reports from all the trade centers of the country are of the most flattering description......Petitions from Pacific coast manufacturers against the enforcement of the long and short haul clause of the new railroad law are daily arriving at Washington......The President says he will not call Congress together in October......The Republicans in the Connecticut Senate yesterday defeated a Democratic free trade resolution......The Lincoln commemorative services were concluded yesterday at Springfield, O......F. G. Newlands denies the report of his interview with Senator Beck......Silver in New York, 97c.

FOREIGN.—Another fatal and destructive gale is reported off the Newfoundland coast......Four thousand students serenaded King William at Amsterdam on Thursday......Wheat is firm in Liverpool...... Later news has been received from Emin Bey and Stanley......The French have occupied Anjouan Island......Monsignor Quinn died yesterday in Paris......French fishermen complain of the Newfoundland fishery laws......Harcourt yesterday vigorously condemned the coercion bill in Parliament.

PACIFIC COAST.—Willie Dickson, of Sonoma, had his shoulder broken by a fractious colt......Thomas Turner, temporarily insane, shot J. W. Roberts, near Calistoga, and then killed himself......The Bartlett Springs property, in Lake county, is to be sold......F. Wagner, who killed a man at Napa in a prize-fight, has been held to answer for manslaughter...... It is believed that Olsen, the Napa murderer, has been arrested in Siskiyou .... Frank Merriweather was killed in Oregon by a falling tree......By an accident on the A. T. and S. F. Railroad yesterday two men were killed and one injured......Another vessel is reported lost on the Northern coast...... Nellie M. Kirk was dragged to death by a horse in Idaho......Chief Cajeme, of the Yaquis, is to be exiled.

MANUAL TRAINING, AGAIN.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, commenting upon the now widespread discussion of manual-training systems, and treating of the same essay in the *Forum* to which we last week referred at length, says:

But whether manual training is more or less in the schools, a great deal in this way can be accomplished at home. A small room fitted up for boys, with a supply of tools, rarely fails to enlist an absorbing interest. They may not become accomplished artisans by that means. But the boy who has learned to use tools skillfully, to care for them and to keep them in order, is on the right line for a more complete manual education. The small shop where woods and metals can be worked, the annex to almost every moderate home, the occasional instruction given by some competent person, will go a great way toward better things. It is simple elementary training.

There is a great deal of worth in this suggestion. We are practically informed of a vast deal of good that has been accomplished by the method our cotemporary advises. But it is not even needed that a work-room be fitted up at home, though that is an excellent plan, for every boy should be taught how to properly use ordinary tools and to accomplish for himself light manual tasks. Such teaching makes him self-helpful in all after life, and is an economy he will always appreciate. The man who cannot in his home fairly well handle a saw, hammer or plane, or use a glue pot or a paint or varnish brush for common or useful purposes, is really to be pitied. He is on a par with the housewife who can neither sew nor iron, nor mend or hang drapery, or attend to the household linen. People who are compelled to "hire" everything done for them, are at a sad disadvantage. But the further training to which children should be subjected, and to which so many are not, relates to the doing of the simple things. Thus, every parent ought to feel interest enough in his boys to teach them properly how to drive a nail, to run a saw, to oil a buggy or wagon, to groom and feed a horse, to mend household tools, to repair broken fences, to fashion a bit of soft wood or metal, to clear the yard, to cultivate the garden, to collect a bill, to give a receipt, to milk, perhaps, and to do a multitude of small things which are classed as ordinary manly accomplishments. Yet all except those who have made the matter one of research, would be amazed if the facts were laid before them, of the widespread ignorance among school children of the ordinary and most common things, and how the most trivial work about the home should be done. The fitting of the boy or the girl for systematic manual training, or for business, may and should commence in the home. And there is no home so humble, no household so poorly equipped, that to some extent manual and business training cannot begin there.

Herbert Spencer defines education to be "the preparation for complete living—that is, for the exercise of all possible activities of body and mind harmoniously." Of course, that involves the highest possible form of physical and intellectual training, but limits itself to the natural capacity of the being. Spencer's definition, therefore, is the correct one, and it fits into the scheme of manual training and all other training. But these must not be left wholly to the school, as the disposition now is to do. We have in these latter days run away with the idea that the school is to be the cure all and the furnish all for our children, and even in this State training has begun in the schools that is wholly foreign to the State school system.

The parent is too apt to neglect the mental and physical training of his children at home. Some do not, but if the Boston statistics have any value the majority do, for it is proved by these exhibits that more than a majority of school children there are ignorant of the simplest facts and phenomena of everyday life. This is not to be charged wholly to the school. Wherever it is true, it is due more to home neglect than failure of the teachers. When, however, it is sought to make the common schools the means of teaching boys and girls "to earn their living," a false step is taken. Let us have our training and our trades schools; let practical illustrations of the science of common things characterize the exercises of the common schools, and just so far as such teaching can proceed without sacrifice of intellectual training, it should be pushed. But there can be no conversion of the common school into the manual training school, pure and simple, without injury to the cause of popular education. We must keep clearly before us the broad distinction between the manual training schools, the trades schools, and the common schools; they bear a relation to each other, but cannot be commingled without abandonment of the principle upon which the common schools are based—that the State must provide means for informing the intelligence and developing the mental powers of the children of its people. Hand-training, as Mr. W. A. Platt, a recent incisive essayist in the *Epoch* shows, is not altogether neglected in the present course of most common schools. Drawing is taught almost as universally as writing, and drawing lies at the foundation of all industrial and technical training. It is taught in the public schools with varying degrees of success, and not very much time is devoted to it; but, that the course, even as it stands, is of some value, "is attested by the fact that pupils of the public schools of New York have been found, on their entrance into purely industrial schools, to be able to go into advanced classes because of the knowledge of drawing they had previously obtained."

As that writer points out, the people are taxed, not to make this boy a carpenter, or that one a draughtsman, or the other a blacksmith, or an engineer, but that the intellect of all boys and girls of the State shall have equal chance for training. The RECORD-UNION has uniformly held in the debate now so general, that just so far as this can be supplemented—without detracting from the time and study needed for intellectual training and mental development—by practical devices for making the pupils self-helpful, and fitting them for the duties of life, the common schools may well go; beyond that the offices of the training school begin, and beyond that is the realm of the trades school. As Mr. Platt well says:

The utilitarian theory of education demands a Communistic Government. It implies that the State owes a living to each of its citizens. This is not the American theory, and the common schools ought not to be managed in accordance with it. And yet a great deal of loose talk is indulged in about the necessity for "useful," "practical" studies in the school-room—by which, of course, is meant studies that will help directly to make money. Our theory of government leaves every man in perfect freedom to earn his living in any way he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with other men's rights. The less interference of Government in private affairs the better. If it provides the conditions of security and liberty under which a man is left free to work according to the bent of his mind, it has done for him all it needs to do in the way of maintenance.

While, then, in the common schools we may, and should in a general way teach practical things more than is done, and while, as we said some days ago, we should move up out of the groove of the textbook to a considerable extent, the people who expect their children to best learn of the practical things of every-day life, and how to make themselves useful and helpful, ought to begin the teaching at home. The experience of the parent should be a home school for the child. That it is not, is a glaring and startling truth in a vast number of cases, and is due to incapacity of parents and neglect of parential duty, about equally. In cities, notably the helplessness of children in the matter of common things is amazing. In rural sections there is a great deal of home practical manual every-day training; there ought to be more of it everywhere, and there will be in the next generation, if there is more home manual training in this. To commit it to the common schools, is to lean upon staffs that in the majority of cases must disappoint us, until we so readjust the system that its teaching corps is itself trained in the economy and science of common things But even when this is accomplished, the parent will not be discharged from the duty of training his children at home how to do with their hands useful and self-helpful things.

WOOL AND THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

It having been urged that the operation of the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law which practically inhibits the movement of California wool Eastward by rail, would result in increased wool manufacturing here and the development of such industry in the highest degree, the wool handlers of the State have taken issue with the assertion in a lengthy telegram forwarded to the Interstate Commission on Thursday. These gentlemen representing wool-dealers, wool-growers and commission merchants, point out that California produces 40,000,000 pounds of wool annually. That the difference between the new and the old rates represents a loss of over $1,000,-000 a year; that higher rates mean no higher prices to the consumers, but lower net results to the producers. This is true, they recite, because "the prices of the Eastern markets are based upon the necessity we are under of sending our wools there, whether we pay high or low freight." The average sale is at 20 cents per pound, and the average yield per sheep seven pounds. When transportation is paid the return is about 98 cents per head per year, while it costs 75 cents to maintain each head. When handling and local charges are added, the claim is made that nothing is left to the grower. The petition then recites: "Owing to our mild climate we shear early in the spring, and our wool by rail reaches the East in May and June, when the market is bare of wool, and we dispose of it before other wools are ready for market. But if we are compelled to ship by sail, at the end of the voyage of four months it would come in competition with the wools from all other portions of the country, and any deficiency in the early market would be supplied by foreign importations, when we ought to be in a position to supply the demand." It is pointed out that while the rates are lower via Cape Horn, shipment by that route means the loss of four months' time and the interest on the investment, and a revolution in the long-established relations of the business. We look in vain in this petition for any evidence to the benefit prophesied from expected augmentation of the wool manufacturing industry on this coast. Had that factor been considered as cutting any material figure in the problem, these far-seeing growers and dealers would have made note of it. If there is more to be made for coast capital in more manufacture here, beyond the present extent of the industry, these interested parties would not insist upon sending the product Eastward. It must be taken for granted, therefore, that the manufacturing idea is not deemed by them as of such moment in the question of transportation as to lead them to favor the new measure. There is in this wool question a factor also that is a practical estoppel to investment of capital in manufactures based upon the theory of the maintenance of the new rate. That is the uncertainty that would enter into any such investment. Capital is timid; it retires or protects itself by flight or retirancy within itself. It will not launch upon new manufacturing on faith in the stability of a law that contains an express provision for its own suspension. If capitalists should pay out some hundreds of thousands of dollars into new wool manufacturing industries, on the strength of non-competition in transportation to the East being maintained, what would be the condition of the investment, if, when well under way, the clause of the law eliminating competition should be suspended or the law itself be repealed? This is alone sufficient reason to prevent any permanent new investments.

ASSAILING THE SCHOOL-BOOK SYSTEM.

Our local columns yesterday gave publicity to the fact that a systematic scheme is on foot to destroy public confidence in the ability of the State to prepare school books that will serve the purposes for which they are intended. The people were prepared for assaults by interested parties upon the text of the books and the wisdom of the scheme that freed the State from the tyranny and chicane of the school book publishers; but it was not expected that the enmity to the State's system would proceed to attempts to show that the books have not been properly printed and bound. It has been demonstrated that the State can produce good text-books at a saving to the people of more than half of the sum they have heretofore been assessed for these necessaries. Whoever candidly and without prejudice examines the books—having fair knowledge of the merits of a well-printed and well-bound volume—must confess that those sent out from the State office are of the first order. Yet here is the undeniable evidence that some rascally scheme is on foot to give the public the impression that the work is ill-done, and that State workmen cannot compete with those in private employment. Thus, contemporaneous with a senseless growl about the paper and the typography, books are returned to the Superintendent of Printing, with the back binding broken and the threads torn through the paper, with the statement that the volumes would not bear opening and ordinary handling. The truth is, as anyone can demonstrate, that no school book printed on paper can be so bound that it will not "break up," if opened in a particular manner. Let anyone who doubts it, take any close-bound book, partly open it, grip with the thumbs and fingers the pages and covers so tightly that they cannot slip by each other, and then open the book quickly. It will be found that the threads, or other devices securing the pages, will pull through the paper. Under such a test something must give way. So, too, if a book is seized firmly by a lower corner and the opposite lower corner is beaten upon a hard surface, it will be found that the volume will be fearfully racked, no matter how firmly bound. Both these processes appear to have been employed upon some of the State school books sent out, and the results cited as evidence that the work has not been well done. They are devices of those who are determined to break down the State school-book system. It saves too much money to the people; it shears too closely the publishers and agents who have fattened upon the parents of the country by the sale of school books at enormous profits; it breaks up the gangs of political heelers which have operated so long upon Boards of Education in the interest of book houses; it frees the teachers to a great extent from the tyranny of the school-book makers, and, above all, it conserves the economy of the purses of the taxpayers. The book plotters had as well abandon their schemes; the system will not be destroyed; it is not to be broken down; a State that has once smoked out the text-book rats will not again permit its educational system to be infested with them.

MR. BISHOP'S PLAN.

Joseph B. Bishop, in March, addressed the Commonwealth Club, of New York, upon "Money in City Elections." He proposes—as do all the essayists upon the topic—a remedy, after calling names and giving proofs and setting forth vividly the evils of the use of money in municipal politics, and notably in New York. His specific, while differing from that of Mr. Roosevelt and of David Dudley Field and that of James Parton, and the latest, that of Amos Fiske, embraces features of the plans proposed by each of those gentlemen. For corruption and bribery in elections, he would have all ballots printed by the city and distributed at its expense. He would limit by law the expenditures of all candidates, and compel public accounting for all their outlays of money in political work. Finally, he would have a law passed similar to the "English Corrupt Practices Act," forbidding bribery and undue influences of all kinds, and fixing penalties.

So far as he goes, he does well; but Mr. Bishop never can work reform by legislation. There is no municipal salvation to be secured by such device. He must begin with the party caucus and primary if he expects to accomplish any practical reform. It is not enough to demand the passage of laws which will prevent the improper use of money in elections, but until the bosses and heelers and strikers are throttled in caucus and primary, such legislation as is asked for can be scarcely hoped for. There are rare times, at long intervals, however, when, in a fit of indignation, the people rise superior to the bosses and return Legislatures that will yield to public opinion. At such a time election reforms should be proposed. In the meanwhile those who believe in making bossism odious must be content to labor in cultivating a moral sentiment antagonistic to it. When that is sufficiently strong, reform will be easy, for men who now neglect their duty will then be active in the genesis of government—the town meeting, the caucus and the primary. When Mr. Bishop exclaimed to the Commonwealth Club, "If the intelligence and respectability of the city will not do the work, then they must provide to have it done by legal machinery," he declaimed only, and, as for reasoning, he reasoned in a circle; for when intelligence and respectability are able to "provide" for having the work done by legal machinery, it will be, practically, "done" already.

COLONEL WARING, the eminent sanitary engineer, is now at San Diego examining into the sewerage possibilities of that place. Few men have attained to so high a rank in sanitary sewerage science as Colonel Waring. Now that he is in the State, it would not be a bad idea to invite him to look over the ground on the Capital City and give an opinion as to the possibilities of improving our system. Some time, and it cannot be very remote, we must look the question of a permanent system squarely in the face. And the same may be said of San Francisco and of all the chief towns in the State. We do not know of one that is not simply "putting up" with what is nothing more than make shifts for sewerage ways. It will take years to complete it when once adopted; while no present activity is contemplated, it will pay to coolly consider the subject, and seize the occasion of Colonel Waring's presence in the State to secure his advice. Now before improvements are further advanced and grades and paves settled for time, is the best of all seasons to inquire into what our future system must be. The *Call* urges the San Francisco authorities to invite Colonel Waring to look over that city and give the people his opinion of the proper drainage system for the metropolis. In resolving to expend a large sum and mortgage the future to secure it in order to establish a permanent and correct system of drainage, San Diego, the most remote of our cities, has set a fine example to all others. Colonel Waring comes to the State at the invitation of San Diego, and is to devise for that place a sewerage scheme. The fact of the enterprise having even thus far been entered upon, is a splendid advertisement for San Diego, and will go a long way in inspiring confidence in the place and of its ultimate growth to a city of higher importance.

THE Chicago *Times* is entitled to the honor of having most recently summed up Mr. Henry George, and in the fewest and most conclusive words: "Assumption without proof is Mr. George's best hold." That is certainly the exact truth. George does possess the faculty in a remarkable degree of stating things as if proven, in a way to lead many intelligent readers to the belief that his premises have been established. The instance that gives the Chicago wit the opportunity to puncture Mr. George's land argument fallacy, is the citation to it by a correspondent of the supposed strength in George's Captain Kidd parable: That is, if Kidd conveyed his stolen money to his son, and he to his son, and so on for several generations, until at last his money, after many changes represents property in the hands of one of the family, of whom a descendant of the original owner seeks to recover it, society says "No, the offense was too remote; time has closed the account." But, says Mr. George, if Kidd transmits his thieving and piratical propensity to his son, and he to his, and so on for many generations, society at any point will say, "Here, stop stealing; this is a present wrong." Now, argues Mr. George, the last case is the case of hereditary land owning, and between that and hereditary piracy there is no distinction. And here the *Times* points out the assumption, and absence of proof. It is assumed by the adroit agitator that no one ever had a right to own, sell or transmit land, because no one ever had a "right" to commit piracy. The world of men through ages have settled the question for George, and he will never be able to get behind it, that the right to own land has existed for all time, if for no other reason than that of the assent of men; which gives to title all the virtue it has; facts the *Times* should have used to fortify its trenchant reply to the Georgian fallacy. All "things" are from nature; man only fashions and modifies; land is natural product along with the things men fashion into other things. Limit man, well says our contemporary, to the right to own only that which his labor produces, and he can own nothing material, and therefore Mr. George's logic leads up to communism in all things. It is the doctrine of the red flag only very thinly disguised.

SAYS the New York *Post*: "The result in East St. Louis shows that the people who are for law and order can always carry the day if they make up their minds to take the necessary trouble." It was demonstrated also in Chicago and in Cincinnati. It is true everywhere in the United States, and at all times. If there is misrule and disorder, and if the vicious elements control, it is always safe to charge the result to the neglect of the law-abiding and conservative classes. By avoidance of their duty in the genesis of government—the party caucus and primary—they give over to the objectionable classes supreme control. As good government, therefore, is dependent upon assertion by the peaceful and fair dealing of their rights and power, the way to reform political ills is through the awakening of these people to a lively sense of their duty. All the laws possible to be enacted, guarding the bollot-box, legalizing party elections, etc., are worthless unless they are fortified by the active support of the moral sense of the people.

THE body of Abraham Lincoln has at last been placed in a spot from which, it is believed, it will be impossible for ghouls to remove it. The bodies of the great dead have so often been disturbed by fiends who seek to traffic upon the affections of the living, that the secret precautions taken regarding Lincoln's burial place have been fully justified. The body has now with due ceremonial been placed in a vault dug into the earth, and sealed beyond all probability of its felonious opening, and the guard of honor which has for so many years kept watch over the remains of the patriot has been finally relieved.

THE anti-coercion debate in England is beginning to assume a very ugly phase When free speech is menaced by threats of assassination of a debater of public questions, the cause that resorts to it confesses to weakness and repels sympathy. The anti-coercionists owe it to themselves to put the seal of emphatic condemnation upon the threats to assassinate Mr. Chamberlain. The coercionists need ask for nothing better to advance their cause than a resort to violence upon the part of their opponents.

THE *Epoch*, a thoroughly dispassionate critical journal of the first order, commenting upon the interstate commerce bill, reaches the just conclusion that wherever water routes enter into competition with railroad routes, the literal enforcement of the law will work injury to commerce. Such we believe will be the judgment of the entire country before Congress assembles to try its prentice hand once more at regulating commerce out of its realm.

THERE is now such a leading figure reported for Amendment No. 3, that there is a strong probability of its adoption. Should it be affirmed, and Sacramento, Oakland, Stockton and Los Angeles desire to frame charters, it will be necessary for them to begin the work this year, in order that the task may be done with deliberation and submitted at the spring and fall elections of 1888, in order to reach the Legislature of 1889.

Financial troubles have caused Charles Karlson, of San Francisco, to commit suicide.

LIN TING DISCHARGED.

The Court Disregards Testimony and Renders a Righteous Decision.

The examination of a young Chinese woman, Lin Ting, charged with embezzlement, was commenced in Justice Post's Court yesterday at 11 A. M. She was arrested at a Chinese Mission in San Francisco, on a warrant sworn to by a Chinaman in this city, who charged her with embezzling certain jewelry, of an alleged value of $55.

The prosecution was represented by C. T. Jones and District Attorney Elwood Bruner; the defendant, by L. S. Taylor.

When the Court opened a number of Chinamen entered the room, but at the request of the defendant's attorney they were excluded, with the exception of the prosecuting witness and a friend of his, who assisted the attorneys for the prosecution. The defendant appeared in Court with the Matron of the mission in which she has taken refuge, an intelligent Chinese maiden from the same institution, who acted as interpreter, and a dozen or more Christian ladies.

On the opening of the case Mr. Jones said he had read an article in the RECORD-UNION intimating that this was a case of kidnaping—that the charge was trumped up in order to get possession of the woman. He had told the Chinaman who employed him that if such proved to be the case he would prosecute them to the full extent of the law. He had examined into the merits of the case with a degree of caution, and he could see no earmarks of kidnaping. He desired a full and complete investigation.

Mr. Taylor said that this was a case not dissimilar in any respect to previous ones, in which the only thing sought to be obtained was the body of the woman, in order to continue her in a life of shame and slavery. He had hoped that the war of the rebellion had blotted out every vestige of human slavery, and he regarded it as a shame that a human being should be brought into Court in order to return her to a life of bondage.

Justice Post said Mr. Taylor is a lawyer, and as such he must be aware of the fact that the law makes no distinction between a Chinaman and a white man. The Courts must not be blamed for legislative faults. When a Chinaman makes a complaint that he has been robbed

HE HAS A RIGHT TO A WARRANT.

He did not doubt but that cases had been brought in this State for the purposes alleged by counsel, but the Court must investigate and hear the evidence. He thought there was considerable sentimental bosh indulged in over some of these cases, and referred to one tried not long since, where the woman herself desired to be kept in slavery.

Mr. Taylor said that in his remarks he had not intended to make a personal reflection upon the Court. He was there to defend this unfortunate human being, and he would stand by her to the last.

District Attorney Bruner also referred to the article in the RECORD-UNION, claiming it had done him an injustice. He then related all the circumstances connected with the case, so far as he was concerned, stating that he had taken every precaution possible; had fully satisfied himself before he would have anything to do with it. He required them to bring him their witnesses, three in number; he had written to the Mission regarding the matter, and had taken all the safeguards possible before he ordered the arrest. He could do no more than this. He would not be doing his duty if under those circumstances he had refused to comply with their request. They had rights that he, as an officer of the law, must respect. He said he was not to be deterred from doing his duty by what appears in the RECORD-UNION or any other paper.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Sung Si, the prosecuting witness, was then called to the stand. He was a very hard-looking citizen, with a sallow complexion, high cheek bones, and about as much expression to his features as are discernible in the face of an Egyptian mummy of the time of Pharaoh. He looked like he belonged to the sixteenth century himself, and was not asked his age. His fingernails, were long, curved, discolored with dirt, and resembled the talons of a bird of prey. He said he was a "book-keeper" by profession, but did not state where or for what "tan game" he kept cases. From the style in which he gave his testimony he evidently is also an "expert" as well as an accountant. He minutely detailed how he had loaned the defendant, Lin Ting, a lot of jewelry to wear upon a "state occasion," when Celestials are observing rites supposed to be pleasing to those that have "gone before" and are playing Chinese fiddles around the throne of their "big joss" in the Celestial's heaven. These trinkets consisted of

A PAIR OF BRACELETS

Worth, he said, $20, some gold toothpicks and an ear-spoon of same material attached to a gold chain, from which dangled an "American man's" gold half-eagle, a nugget of the same "valuable stuff," and other trinkets of intrinsic value, all of which he estimated to be worth "at least" $55. He was a "chum" of the defendant's husband, and had loaned the same valuables to the defendant to wear in the I-street fashionable circles during the holidays just prior to and succeeding the Chinese New Year. She had on that occasion returned them to him "in due form." The last time she obtained these "valuables," some two weeks ago, she left town, and he had not since "laid eyes on his keepsakes." He had heard

SHE WAS IN THE MISSION

At San Francisco, and had procured her arrest. He demanded his property, and also that she should be punished for her misconduct. He then gave a detailed statement of his efforts to get back his property, of his visit to the Mission, and the cool reception he received at that institution. Lin Ting when he called "was in," but sent out "her regrets;" she did not care to see him.

The next witness said he was a cook by profession, and at one time was employed at the Mississippi Kitchen. For sometime past he had been a gentleman of leisure, and was passing the time pleasantly in Chinatown. He was a friend of Sing Si, with the latter in his palatial quarters upon I street one day, when Lin Ting came timidly to the door, asked to see Sing Si privately and borrowed the jewelry in question. He saw Sing Si open his pillow, take therefrom the valuables, deposit them in her hands, with the injunction that they be returned on Saturday.

HE BOUGHT THE JEWELRY.

Next a rather good-looking Chinaman was put upon the stand, who could be "got at" without the use of an interpreter. He bought the valuables for $23, and had presented them to his wife. A friend was present when he paid over the coin. He was very particular to tell all he knew about the case. He seemed to be well up in the business, and answered the questions of the attorney for the prosecution in fine style. He related at length the conversation he had with the defendant, and produced a soiled pair of stockings and a piece of female apparel, which he claimed she had given him to sell. The history of a house on Dupont street. He had never seen the prosecuting witness; did not know him by sight; had never communicated with him, and all he wanted was to get his $23 back.

HARK, FROM THE TOMB A DOLEFUL SOUND.

Another Chinaman was put upon the stand, who claimed to be a resident of San Francisco. He had a ghoulish appearance and admitted that he was a professional grave-digger. He was in the "resurrection business," and scraped the bones of the "departed Mongols" preparatory to their being shipped to the Flowery Kingdom. He knew the defendant, and witnessed her sell the bracelets and ear spoon for "forty-six pieces of silver," $23, in half-dollar pieces, to a Chinaman, in San Francisco. He saw her receive the money and identified the articles in evidence as the identical ones sold.

Deputy Constable Swift, who made the arrest, stated that he went to the Mission and was told by the Chinaman who swore to the warrant to compromise the matter, if possible, for $55. The defendant denied having the jewelry or the money, and she was brought here by process of law. No Chinaman was allowed to see her en route.

A BUNGLING JOB.

At this point it was noticed that the bracelets were not united with a clasp, and were those intended for a small child. The defendant took them in her hand and could not get the points of all her fingers through them. This evident mistake on the part of the prosecuting witness in making up his proofs caused a broad smile throughout the Court-room. Their diameter is just one-third larger than a silver dollar, and would fit rather snugly a child of ten years. Lin Ting has a big hand, and a good-sized wrist, which could not be compressed into so small a space.

The prosecuting witness was asked if he ever saw Lin Ting wear them, and, seeing the diminutive proportions of the jewelry, he said he never had. He did not, however, correct the statement that he had seen her wearing them at the Chinese New Year festival.

Another Chinaman was put upon the stand to compare the size of the bracelets. He said his wife did not wear larger ones. They unriveted them to put them on, or slipped them over the hand with the use of soap.

THE DEFENSE.

Ah Jane, a handsome 18 year-old girl, who has been an inmate of the Mission for twelve years, and is interpreter of that institution, was the first witness called. She is a bright girl, speaks English fluently, described the condition of the unfortunate woman when she first came to the Home, and of the visit of Soon Si to the institution in quest of her. When he came he tried to force his way into the room, asked for Lin Ting, and claimed she had stolen a finger-ring from her. The woman, when she arrived, turned over her purse to the Matron, which contained $1 50 in silver. Lin Ting was upstairs, and did not see Soon Si on his visit. Witness went upstairs, asked the woman if she had a finger-ring or any jewelry belonging to the Sacramento China man, and she denied ever having anything belonging to him.

SHE TESTIFIES IN HER OWN BEHALF.

Lin Ting, the defendant, was the next witness. She said she was 20 years of age. Two years ago she was kidnaped in China, brought to California and sold into slavery. She had, against her will, been compelled to live a life of shame in a house of prostitution. Her husband did not work but lived off her earnings. He was an opium fiend. He would whip her when she did not have money to give him, and threatened some time ago if she did not give him $1,500 he would sell her. She then determined to seek refuge in the Mission Home for Chinese women, and had done so. She denied ever having seen

SOON SI OR HIS JEWELRY,

And stated that all his testimony and that of the other witnesses for the prosecution, so far as it related to her stealing, having in her possession or selling any of the jewelry described, was a lie. She did not deny the visit to the Chinaman's house where it was alleged she sold the jewelry. She did not deny leaving a pair of stockings there, saying she had forgotten them. She then described in detail her flight from her master to the Mission, where she proposes to become educated and live a different life.

J. F. Russell, a practical jeweler, was put upon the stand as an expert, and said the bracelets were not worth over $7 and the ear spoon $4.

Mr. Bruner was placed upon the stand, and stated that Soon Si described the jewelry minutely before the warrant was issued and he said nothing about a finger ring.

The case was submitted without argument, and the Court took it under advisement for twenty minutes.

THE DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

The Court retired to a rear room with the Court Reporter, and at 5 P. M. returned. After Court was called to order, Judge Post said: During the few moments recess I have carefully considered this case in all its bearings. The past life of this woman, especially that portion since she came to California, is one that excites feelings of sympathy and disgust. She seems to desire to leave that life she has been living, and I find her in the hands of Christian women. Without saying anything in regard to her guilt or innocence, I declare the defendant discharged.

GYMNASTIC MEMORIZING.

Yale Noodles Who Expect to Learn the Bible by Heart.

When the fifty theological students now studying the new system of memorizing begin preaching they will be able to remember everything from Genesis to Revelation, and talk two hours on a stretch without any sign of notes, if Prof. Loizette's method is as good as he claims. At all events, he has built a fortune by teaching it, and has been indorsed by some of the leading men of Oxford University, England. Professor Harper of the Theological School has investigated the matter, and says that the system is logical, philosophical and practical, and has proved of great benefit to him in his studies, although he has mastered only one sixth of the course of study. The whole course is comprised in six pamphlets, and the ordinary man can master it in about six weeks, giving an hour a day to it. Prof. Brastow has also been interested in it. Each pupil is required to give bonds that he will not teach the system.

Prof. Harper's amanuensis, Mr. White, has invented a system, details of which are not yet entirely worked out, but which has been successfully used. Most wonderful feats can be performed by adepts in this style of mental gymnastics, such as repeating 400 unconnected words, calling by name every one in a gathering of 500 or 600 people who have been rapidly introduced, etc. Mark Twain, whose memory has always been poor, took a few lessons, and succeeded in memorizing three columns of a New York paper while riding from New York to Hartford. He says it will make a man remember anything except to pay his debts. Already over fifty theologues have invested $10 each, and the course will begin some time this week. Prof. Loizette allows a committee to fill in 400 squares marked on a blackboard with numbers of four figures each. Then he is blindfolded, the figures are read to him once, and he is able to repeat them forward or backward, to tell the number in any square, and to tell the square if the number in it is told him.—*New Haven Palladium.*

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden on the 12th instant:

For Sacramento—Hall, Luhrs & Co., 4 packages and 20 butts plug tobacco; Mebius & Co., 100 cases lard, 20 tierces hams, 25 cans syrup; L. L. Lewis & Co., — stoves; Lindley & Co., 10 tierces hams; Adams, McNeill & Co., 10 tierces hams, 10 packages and 40 butts plug tobacco; A. S. Hopkins & Bro., 13 boxes stamped ware, 2 crates covers, 500 nests butter tubs, 36 boxes flour sifters, 3 boxes hardware, 200 butter tubs, 3 crates covers; H. H. Linnell, 4 harrows; A. A. Van Voorhies, 6 boxes carriage tops; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 3 boxes wheels, 2 boxes bottoms, 2 boxes sides, 1 box bows, 1 box legs, 1 box bolts; Grangers' Co-operative Business Association, 13 bundles forks; Kirk, Geary & Co., 24 boxes drugs, 2 casks and 2 boxes bark extracts.

For Marysville—Walter Hoin, 1 crate hardware; D. Breslauer, 12 trunks; S. H. Bradley, 12 buggies, 6 poles, 3 pairs shafts; J. W. Doak, 2 buggies, 2 pairs shafts, 1 box harness; White, Cooley & Cutts, 9 boxes stamped ware, 4 sadirons; A. L. Nichols, 2 bales hose.

For Stockton—H. C. Shaw, 3 boxes plow steel; Erickson & Earle, 12 boxes lawn mowers.

The following freight passed New Orleans on the 8th instant:

For Sacramento—Baker & Hamilton, 1 bale belting, 14 cases axes; Adams, McNeill & Co., 25 cases canned meat; Mebius & Co., 25 cases canned meat, 26 cases cocoanut; Lindley & Co., 25 cases canned meat; Kirk, Geary & Co., 21 cases drugs, 34 cases medicine, 10 cases dye stuffs, 10 bags canary seed, 1 box soap, 1 keg chalk; Gus Lavenson, 4 cases boots and shoes; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 61 bundles shovels, 4 cases sledges, 29 cases bolts; A. & A. Heilbron, 1 case bolts, 7 cases and 1 bundle lawn mowers, 3 cases crank rollers, 2 cases hardware, 1 case hinges; L. C. Gilman, 9 cases bolts; Booth & Co., 40 cases tobacco, 20 boxes plug tobacco, 30 cases cocoanuts; Nathan & Co., 1 case clothing; Barber & Pealer, 2 cases millinery; Sacramento Glass and Crockery Company, 1 case china; Lipman & Co., 5 cases cotton piece goods; Washburn & Co., 4 kegs syrups; Whittier, Fuller & Co., 1 case paints, 1 case paper; Weinstock & Lubin, 2 cases shirts, 1 case metal goods, 2 cases collars, 1 case pipes, 3 cases darned goods, 1 case clothing, 2 cases corset laces, 1 case toys, 4 crates tool chests, 5 cases dentine, 8 cases cotton piece goods; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 2 boxes horse blankets, 1 case stamped ware; Anderson & Johnson, 2 crates braid; Hale Bros. & Co., 13 cases and 34 boxes comforts, 25 cases cotton goods, 1 case underwear, 2 cases darned goods; J. F. Cooper, 1 piano; Klune & Floburg, 1 case hardware; L. L. Lewis & Co., 2 cases cutlery; A. Coolot, 2 cases baseballs; Waterhouse & Lester, 6 cases nuts and bolts; Elkus & Co., 1 case cotton piece goods, 1 case saddlery, 2 cases hosiery; Gattmann & Wilson, 1 case umbrellas; Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, 23 cases stoneware; A. S. Hopkins & Bro., 2 cases baskets; Jos. Hahn & Co., 80 boxes sulphur; Southern Pacific blacksmith shop, 7 heads, 201 sheets steel.

A GUARD FOR THE NUTTERY.—A Connecticut farmer, who owns a fine grove of Shellbark hickories, has found it very difficult to preserve the nuts, owing to the number of lawless visitors who every autumn, as soon as the crop begins to fall, persist in taking a hand in gathering it. The owner of this choice nut-orchard, having tried various expedients for saving the nuts for his own use, without avail, at last hit upon the rather novel plan of turning his old bull into that pasture lot as soon as the nuts began to fall in the autumn. He reports the plan a perfect success, as the old bull is up early in the morning, and remains on guard until late in the evening. Whenever the farmer's family wish to pick up nuts in the pasture, the old guard is taken to the stable, to be turned out again when the fallen nuts are gathered. N. B.—This mode of protecting the nut-tree is not patented.

A CAUSE FOR SMILES.—It makes one smile to see the delight with which the new-comers, who have just arrived from the region of snow and ice, bask in the California sunshine and revel in the delights of oranges and flowers. The sudden change from winter to summer, from 30° below zero to 80° above, seems like a dream; and we say, "We have pinched ourselves to be certain that we are actually awake, but still this is all a beautiful vision."—*Ontario Record.*

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

L.L.LEWIS&CO

Nos. 502 and 504 J street and 1009 Fifth street.

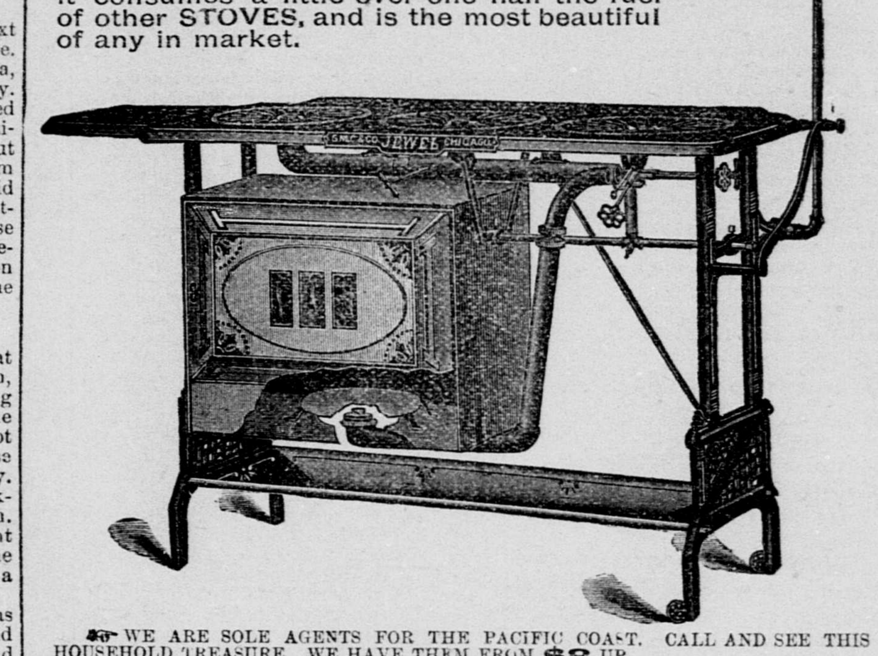
SOMETHING NEW AGAIN!

—THE—

BUCK'S "Brilliant" Vapor Stove

ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE!

This VAPOR STOVE is an improvement over all others. A child can run it; it consumes a little over one-half the fuel of other STOVES, and is the most beautiful of any in market.



WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST. CALL AND SEE THIS HOUSEHOLD TREASURE. WE HAVE THEM FROM $3 UP.

L. L. LEWIS & CO., Nos. 502 and 504 J street, and 1009 Fifth.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Iron, Steel and Coal.

Mill, Mining and Blacksmith Supplies!

THE "GOULD" SPRAY PUMP!

(THE BEST IN THE MARKET.)

TWO AND FOUR-POINT

California and Glidden Barb Wire!

SPORTING GOODS!—Winchester, Marlin and Ballard Rifles.

Builders' and Mechanics' Supplies of every description.

SACRAMENTO. 1ptfTuThS

A. C. SWEETSER. ED. F. AMSDEN.

SWEETSER & AMSDEN,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

Have For Sale Desirable Dwelling Houses. Prices, from $1,000 to $6,000.

Also, DESIRABLE CITY LOTS. FARMING LAND, in large and small tracts, from 4 to 1,360 acres.

TO LET!—DWELLINGS, rent from $12 to $25.

MONEY TO LOAN!

Office: No. 1012 Fourth street (west side), between J and K, Sacramento.

A. C. SWEETSER, Notary Public. 1p

MISCELLANEOUS.

POND'S EXTRACT

VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, etc. Our "Catarrh Cure" is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.

Rheuatmism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases: Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, etc.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints In the majority of *female* diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words, "Pond's Extract," blown in the glass, and our picture trademark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.*

Sold everywhere. Prices—50c., $1, $1 75.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

mr26-1or4plyWS&wly

4 DECADES

HAVE COME AND GONE SINCE THE SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, COLDS AND LUNG TROUBLES WERE FIRST CURED BY THE USE OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, AND YET IT TIRES NOT OF CURING. SEE THAT "I. BUTTS" IS ON THE WRAPPER.

WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

FOR SALE!

A Fresno County Raisin Vineyard---Alfalfa and General Farm---Eight Hundred Acres.

UNDER A FINE STATE OF CULTIVATION and irrigation. Fences, buildings, ditches, levees and checks built in the most substantial manner. SOIL unexcelled, as growth of products show. Located near one of the most thriving towns on the S. P. Co.'s Railroad. TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT ACRES IN VINES, from one to six years old; all have been planted and cultivated by the most experienced vine-growers, and will soon be a prominent RAISIN VINEYARD OF FRESNO COUNTY. About two hundred acres in Alfalfa. The rest of the land is now in Grain crops. The farm is well stocked with Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs. This is a good substantial interest-paying investment with a great future. Will be sold at a very reasonable price, with easy terms of payment if required. For full information and MAP, apply to

ALBERT E. CRANE,

410 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Agent for sale of all kinds of country property.

mr24-2plm

AMUSEMENTS.

CAPITAL

TURF CLUB

Spring Meeting!

MAY 3d to 7th, 1887.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday..May 3d.

No. 1—TROTTING—2:34 class; purse, $400.

No. 2—TROTTING—2:27 class; purse, $500.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday......................................May 4th.

No. 3—HALF-MILE DASH—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $150 added.

No. 4—SEVEN-EIGHTHS MILE DASH—For all ages; $25 entrance, half forfeit; maidens, if three years old, allowed seven pounds; if four years and upwards, allowed twelve pounds; $150 added.

No. 5—ONE MILE DASH—For all ages; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $200 added.

No. 6—ONE AND ONE EIGHTH MILES—For three-year-olds; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $250 added; $50 to the second horse.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday...May 5th.

No. 7—TROTTING—2:30 class; purse, $400.

No. 8—PACING—Free for all; purse, $400.

FOURTH DAY.

Friday..May 6th.

No. 9—THREE-QUARTER MILE DASH—For two-year olds; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $150 added.

No. 10—THREE-QUARTER MILE HEATS—For all ages; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 11—ONE MILE DASH—Handicap; $25 entrance, $10 declaration; $200 added. Weights to be announced the day before the race at 10 A. M.; declaration due at 6 P. M. on the same day.

No. 12—ONE AND ONE-QUARTER MILES—For all ages; $25 entrance, half forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second horse.

FIFTH DAY.

Saturday...May 7th.

No. 13—CONSOLATION PURSE—For beaten horses; to be arranged by the Club.

No. 14—ROADSTER RACE—For named horses; Clara G., Griselda, Fidelity, Solitaire, Black Point and others of the same class; purse, $250.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Trotting and Pacing Races are the best three in five; five to enter, three to start, but the Club reserves the right to hold a less number to fill by withdrawing a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. Purses divided into three moneys, at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. National Rules to govern; protests to be decided by the Executive Committee. Running Races to be governed by Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. Three starters to make a race in all Running Races; second horse saves stake, unless otherwise specified. Entrance fee to accompany nominations. Entries to close April 16th.

J. W. WILSON, President.

E. I. ROBINSON, Secretary. ap12-5t

TO LADIES.

THE INSTANTANEOUS INK AND STAIN Extractor will remove all Stains of Berry, Peach, Orange, Lemon, etc. Also, Iron Rust, Grease or Mold from the richest and most delicate shades of Silks, Laces, Woolens or Linens without injury to the fabric or color. It is free from acids. 50 cents a bottle. For sale at

GOGINGS' DRUGSTORE

904 J STREET.