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TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

The sad news was received here at 1:30 o'clock this morning that ex-United States Senator Aaron A. Sargent had breathed his last at his home in San Francisco.

Teemer defeated Hanlan on Saturday, and Hosmer defeated Bubear, Courtney and Ross.

The latest news from Colorado is that Ute warriors are rallying under the standard of Chief Colorow, and the citizens are preparing for hostilities.

The Central Labor Union broke up in a row in New York last night.

Prince Ferdinand has at last assumed the reins of government in Bulgaria.

A SINGULAR CODE OF HONOR.

The world is aware that an altogether too prevalent idea possesses a portion of the social membership that "honor" binds a man, who would be esteemed among his fellows, not to "give away" the crimes of those that may be discovered to him by reason of the relationship of principal and agent, or employer and employe, etc.

It is a false and dangerously vicious idea, and one, unhappily, that obtains to a considerable extent—that is to say, there is a loose disposition to condemn and revile the man who, learning by reason of the trust reposed in him that crime is being committed by his principal or associate, makes revelation of it. The thief praises unmeasurably his "pal" who is "gritty" enough to refuse to "peach," as thieves state it, to give up the offender and reveal him to the law. The murderer holds his accomplice as worthy his loathing and contempt who turns State's evidence. And for this class there may be entertained some grain of sympathy when one of their own kind seeks shelter by surrendering their fellows.

But the ethics of this code of honor have been expanded in these days, by a few, to include men guiltless themselves, and to constrain them by silence to partake of the criminality of those in authority over them. It is a pernicious doctrine, and exasperates men whose ideas of honor are formulated according to the better standards.

The brave man is he who, knowing, but not partaking, reveals. The coward is he who, knowing, makes himself subservient to villainy by failing to reveal because the rascal happens to be his superior in place. The accomplice in crime is he who holds to this new code of honor and preaches it.

Not many months ago a gentleman exercising an important Federal trust in this State needed to call to his assistance a competent deputy, and looked around him for such clerical aid. When about to offer the position to a young man who solicited it, he was warned not to employ the man, because he could not be trusted. Surprised at such a judgment concerning one who stood well in the community, he pressed his advisers for reasons for their objections. He was thereupon told that the proposed assistant was "unreliable," because, should his principal become "involved" in his accounts or maladminister and divert his trust, the deputy would certainly "give him away." The reply to this warning was, "Then he is just the man I want." And he appointed him forthwith.

In a recent criminal trial in San Francisco before a Federal Court, the reputation of a prosecuting witness was assailed, and it was declared to be bad, and the witness who thus testified, claiming good repute for himself, gave, among other reasons for the belief, that the assailed party was a "sneak," and witness had heard him spoken of as such, and as "treacherous," as one who would "give men away." Being pressed for his explicit reasons for entertaining such an opinion of the man, the witness replied to the question of a surprised juror, that having discovered the defalcation of the principal in an office where he was deputy, the man was treacherous because he revealed the misdeeds to one in authority over the offender. The idea was coolly advanced that the deputy should have held his peace, or have communicated with no other than his principal, and was a "sneak" because he "gave him away"; that is to say, because the deputy refused to become an accomplice after the fact, because he reported the crime to the chief supervising authority he did wrong, and was untrustworthy. And this peculiar idea of "honor," rectitude and duty, was boldly advanced under oath, and the insincerity of its advocacy cannot therefore be questioned. It is no wonder that the intelligent juror was so surprised by this new interpretation of the moral code that he pressed the witness to explain it.

It is possible that the honor the proverb assigns a residence among thieves, may justify the observance of this peculiar rule among them. But that in this day of light and intelligence, of responsibility and progressive ideas and moral clearness, such a doctrine should be defended in open Court is simply amazing. It testifies to the strabismus of the moral perceptions of those who advance such a code. It is scarcely probable that men of business who intrust grave matters to agents, would sustain the clerical aids of such agents in the practice of such a code, however honest they might be themselves. For it moves upon so low a plane, and exists only in an atmosphere of such unblushing dishonesty, and is so mean a conception of honor and of duty, that it may well amaze men of ordinary intelligence to find it nonchalantly aired amid the very droppings of justice. Yet it is a fact that such a code does obtain in practice, and to a greater extent than most people suppose. To refuse to "give away" is preached by a class, as one of the courageous traits of character, but fortunately the advocates possessing the effrontry to advance it are few. It is no small matter that such ideas of honor, however, should obtain at all. For it is the entertainment of such ideas that has led many a victim to a dishonored grave and coffined the ambitions of young manhood in innumerable cases. It is such interpretation of the common moralities that unrebuked, would poison the very fountain of social order, and promote viciousness into an epidemic of dishonesty.

FOLSOM PRISON.

CONVICTS WHO HAVE BEEN CONFINED IN SOLITARY CELLS.

The Inquiry Ends in a Fizzle—The Prison Management Exonerated by the Directors' Report.

The Prison Directors met at the Folsom branch prison Saturday morning to continue the investigation into the matter of the alleged cruel treatment of prisoners in solitary confinement. Present, Directors Filcher, Boggs, Sonntag, Devlin and Wilkins, President Boggs presiding. Several newspaper representatives were present, as were also Secretary of State Hendricks, Judge Wm. A. Wallace, Father Gualco, Dr. Durant, the Warden and several of the prison officials.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Boggs said he understood this was an adjourned meeting of the Directors called to inquire into the alleged cruelty to prisoners, and suggested that they proceed with the inquiry where they left off.

Mr. Filcher suggested, in order to facilitate business, that they examine all the prisoners and then examine the officials regarding all that had been testified.

Mr. Sonntag—Then bring in Tommy Brown.

Mr. Devlin—Let us go into examination of the prisoners until noon, and then we can decide what we will do regarding the testimony of the officials.

Warden McComb said he thought it only fair to continue the examination as commenced. Examine the prisoners and allow the officers to testify in rebuttal, and make such explanations as are required immediately afterwards.

THE NOTORIOUS TOMMY BROWN.

Tommy Brown, one of the most daring stage robbers and jail-breakers in California, was the first prisoner called. As he entered the room with one of the prison officials he spoke pleasantly to the Directors, and, turning to the reporters, he gave them a withering glance, as much as to say, "Get out!" Tommy is small of stature, rather good-looking, and says his age is 33 year. He is serving a sentence of seventeen years for robbing a stage in Shasta county in 1877.

When Brown took his seat, and before a question could be put to him, he said: "I would like to prove my character before this investigation proceeds."

"Who do you propose to prove it by?" said President Boggs.

"By the prison officials," replied Tommy. "I have been accused of lying by Captain Chambers."

"You are not on trial, Tommy," observed Devlin.

"I know that, but I want to prove my character. I want to establish my reputation for truth so that they can't come back upon me the same as Captain Chambers did on a former occasion, when he said I lied."

Brown was assured by the members of the Board that a compliance with his request was wholly unnecessary. The bold highwayman then, with an injured air, commenced, in response to questions, to relate his experience "on the road" and within the prison walls. His story is an interesting one, and its narration was closely listened to by all present. When he first came to the prison he worked for seven months in the shoe and tailor shops. He won the confidence of the officials and was made a trusty, and put on the inner gate, and occupied a seat at the mutton chop table for four years. He says: "I was thrown off the gate and put to work in the quarry by Captain Chambers. This was done without cause. I was afterwards put back on the gate, where I remained for six months. I then asked to be put off the gate and into the quarry, thinking the outdoor work would be beneficial to my health. I was afterwards transferred from the lower to the upper quarry, where I met with an accident and laid up for a while. When I got better I was made steward of the officers' quarters. While holding that position I got away, made my escape, but after being at liberty nine days was captured by Sheriff Thorne in Calaveras county. My escape was made in June, 1886. Prior to my escape I was treated well enough. I had a seat at the 'mutton chop' table for four years or more, and while steward in the officers' quarters had the same fare they did. Since my return to the prison I have been treated badly. I was put in cell No. 235 and kept in solitary confinement for six months. Then I was transferred to cell 345 on the top tier, where I put in another six months of solitary. From there I was moved into cell 248, where I was kept one month. The last time I was moved it was at my own request as I did not like my cell-mate Reeves. He called me vile names and I stabbed him."

One of the Directors asked him where he got the knife and he replied, "That is my secret. I had it about a month. After the stabbing I dropped it in the alley."

The knife was shown him, and he said: "Yes, that's it. I got it after I got out of solitary. I did not make the knife, but you can consider that I did; I won't say that I made it or did not make it." Brown then related his trouble with Reeves, which has been heretofore referred to in the RECORD-UNION. "Since the cutting scrape, have been locked up in solitary. I am allowed to walk an hour every afternoon in the upper corridor. While in solitary the first thirteen months, had but little exercise; part of the time had walks once or twice a week; for nine months had no exercise. For breakfast had beans, coffee and bread; at noon, sometimes soup, at other times boiled beef or roast mutton; had a bean supper. The bread was good enough, what we got of it. We were allowed one small loaf a day, while I could eat a loaf and a half. The beans were not often well cooked, and often had too much saleratus in them. However, we got plenty of beans. When sick, got milk and musk and the usual hospital diet. Haven't felt well for a year or two; given two suits a year, the same as other prisoners; only drew one the last year; they are good of the kind; we get two pair breeches, two shirts, two coats, and two hats. There is nothing stylish about them; you see for yourselves what they are. No, they are not worn out; they cover my nakedness yet. I asked Captain Paul for more clothes. He said he would get them if he could. I never received any punishment at this prison except solitary confinement. Had not an opportunity to wash my face for two months."

"Did you say," asked Director Sonntag, "that you had not had an opportunity to wash your face for three months while in solitary?"

"No I didn't," answered Brown, surlily, "I said two months."

"You did not have your face washed for two months?"

"No."

"Well, how often did you get shaved?"

"Every two or three weeks. Once I was not shaved for six weeks."

"Did not the barber wash your face?"

"He wet it a little and rubbed it dry."

"You had water in your cell, did you not? Why could you not wash yourself?"

"I had no facilities. There was no basin."

"What kind of a basin did you want?" asked Mr. Sonntag.

"An ordinary basin."

"You wanted soap and towels, did you?"

"No. I could have got along without them."

"How often was your hair cut?"

"Once it was not cut for three months. No; it was not longer then than now."

HE DRAWS THE LINE AT BEDBUGS.

He said when he first went into solitary he was given a pair and a half of blankets, and was afterwards given another pair.

Director Sonntag asked: "Tommy, your bedding and clothes were free from vermin, were they not?"

"Oh, yes," replied Brown, "leaving out a few bedbugs."

Continuing, the prisoner said the solitary cells are much better lighted now than they were, because of the alteration in the roof. The slop buckets were emptied once a day. In cases where the men in the cells were sick and they used these buckets frequently, they should have been emptied oftener, but were not. Talking was not restricted among the solitaires. The blankets, he said, had not been washed while he was in solitary. He said their buckets formerly were emptied but once a day. Now they are emptied twice a day if the prisoners desire. The buckets have a close-fitting tin cover, and are disinfected with chloride of lime.

President Boggs—This is your second term isn't it, Tommy?

"Yes, sir; this is my second appearance. The first time I was sent up for grand larceny, the stealing of a horse in Sutter county. Now I am in for stage robbing. I was discharged from prison on the 6th of July, 1876; stood a stage-driver up on the 12th of November, and one in the month of April, and was caught on the 6th day of July, 1877; was a free man for exactly one year." Tommy said he ran away because he wanted his freedom. The fight he had with Reeves was forced upon him. He declares he would under no consideration tell a lie to shield himself. "I pleaded guilty to the horse stealing, and admitted the stage robberies both times. I never got a new trial. I once was taken from the State Prison to Marysville to act as witness in a case. I broke out of the Marysville city prison and while an escape robbed another stage."

President Boggs asked some more questions about his stage robbing career, when Brown spoke up with much warmth: "Am I on trial again. I was tried once for that. I was here eight years and never punished. I did escape, and (pointing to Captain Chambers) that man lied to me. I don't want to implicate anyone else. Chambers hates me. He asked me to be a stool pigeon for him and I refused. I took Pockman's part and he hates me for it."

President Boggs—This has gone quite far enough. I will not permit it to go any farther.

Brown—Well, I would like to make a statement. I asked Mr. Murphy to see Mr. Boggs for me, and Chambers came and cursed me for it. He abuses me, and I don't feel kindly toward him. I have nothing against any other officer. Pockman put me on the gate, a trustworthy position, and Mr. Murphy put me in the kitchen.

President Boggs—Well, that will do.

Director Filcher—Yes, we have got the salient points.

Brown was returned to his cell.

President Boggs—Yes, I think we have heard all the salient points necessary. Such testimony should not be permitted. He is vicious and unmanageable. He will steal horses, rob stages, break jails, prisons and stab fellow-citizens, yet he would have us understand that he is quite truthful.

BROWN'S VICTIM TESTIFIES.

Dick Reeves, Brown's victim in last Sunday morning's stabbing, testified: "I have been here over two years for burglary in the second degree from Sacramento county. They claim I stole diamonds and jewelry at a photographer's office there. My true name is Oscar L. Wilson, and I am by trade a brakeman or railroad fireman. I worked some months at the quarry workshops, then got sick and was put in confinement. I was punished twenty-one days with bread and water for sending a letter out to one of my friends against the rules of the prison. July 10th last I got the privilege of the corridor. I had the same food and clothing in solitary confinement as before. I can't call it solitary, for they have a place to keep us away from the others. I must complain of ill treatment since I came here, for the Captain would not let me speak to him. Dr. Durant, Captains Murphy, Cassidy and Paull all treat me right and I like them, but I could never feel kindly towards Chambers. Once when I handed a letter out addressed to the Warden, Chambers tore off the envelop, saying: 'Make that letter right. I'll show you who is Warden of this prison.' Again he swore at me and threatened to break my head." After witness described the circumstances of Tommy Brown's assault upon him, he said the man who gets detailed to work between the gates and belongs to the prison "'aristocracy,' must be a schemer against his fellow prisoners, and Brown must be a stool pigeon."

In reply to a query of Captain Chambers, Reeves expressed the belief that Brown was really a stool-pigeon.

WHAT THE OFFICERS SAY.

Captain Chambers was the first officer called to rebut statements made by the prisoners. Convict Tommy Brown, said the witness, was among the third batch of prisoners transferred from San Quentin. He was put between the gates and did good service there. His general conduct was good when asked to be relieved from gate duty. When he had about eighteen months more to serve he asked me to present his case to the Board for a recommendation for pardon, saying he knew his record had been bad, and that Wells, Fargo & Co., whom he had robbed several times, would oppose his pardon, I told him frankly it was of no use, but agreed to give him light work for the remainder of his time. He then made his attempt to escape. I believe his policy is to get transferred to San Quentin. When he says that I treated him badly, he simply tells a falsehood. I was told by Captain Aull that Brown is a very desperate man, who would take any chances to escape, and must not be allowed near a horse, as he would jump on him and ride off through the lines.

As to Reeves, he is an opium fiend in whom we had much trouble in breaking him of the habit when he came from San Quentin. He has a girl with whom he has been living and with whom he wanted to correspond; but we denied him the privilege, because in the end no good would come to either of them. He smuggled letters out and was punished. I defy anyone to prove that I ever used an unkind word to either of these convicts in my life. All prisoners are allowed to write two letters a month—a good and a necessary rule. I bring the letters to the Warden, who passes upon them. If proper Warden McComb—and that officer is more liberal than in most best regulated prisons—allows the prisoner to have his letter mailed. In most cases letters are allowed once in every five weeks. When the petition for Brown's pardon was to have been offered, a protest was made by Wells, Fargo & Co., saying there was great danger in releasing him.

Lieutenant Murphy of the guard testified: We are always very careful about the food. I have been a miner and have lived on beans, and I believe these men live better in this prison than the average prospector or sheep-herder, who gets bacon and bread. Here the beans are well cooked. The cooking begins at 3 o'clock in the morning, and there is a fresh supply every day. I have offered to allow Brown to have exercise often, but he would not take it. Every solitary prisoner has the privilege of using the faucet for fresh water, washing, etc. Brown offered me the other day, if I would let him be detailed by the dog-kennel, to stand by the officers and testify in any way we wanted. The "stool-pigeon" is a convict who is willing to side with the officers. He is looked upon with scorn by his fellow prisoners. He has told all sorts of falsehoods. Of course he wanted to be put to work near the kennel, in order to get a horse and escape. Every prisoner here who can't get out bear ill will against some one they believe has opposed them. They suspicion the Directors of the Board if they do not recommend them for a pardon, and hate the officers if they do not treat them as they wish.

Visiting Physician Durant testified: Brown is an old prisoner and like many others in confinement has many imaginary ailments. He sent hastily for me from Folsom, and said he had swallowed a tack and might die. I found no such symptoms in his case, or anything but nervousness. He acted like a woman with hysteria. Tommy Brown was a companionable fellow, and his romantic career made him something of a favorite. Therefore he was well treated. Many prisoners abuse the privilege of calling for the doctor when there is nothing the matter with them. The witness refuted all the statements of Dick Reeves, showing the groundlessness of the convict's charges. Reeves had been under the doctor's care for some time. He would often watch other prisoners act against their welfare, and often engage in smuggling food to his fellows.

Captain Paull, the turnkey in charge of the prison solitary-corridor, related several circumstances in the cases of Brown and Reeves, denying statements by both with reference to the provisions made for the care of prisoners.

SOME PENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Secretary of State Hendricks was called and testified that he was a Prison Director for three years, and had examined many questions concerning prison management, including solitary confinement. He had been on a penological tour of inspection, visiting many Eastern institutions, including Sing Sing, Cherry Hill, Philadelphia; Joliet, Illinois. Punishments tending to solitary confinement are approved by all wardens, who have very generally discarded showering, whipping, etc. The solitary cells in Joliet are larger, better lighted and ventilated than here. The solitary confinement is more humane and attended with less harmful results. At Cherry Hill solitary confinement is carried out to the letter, the inmates carrying on great industries, but seeing during all the time no one but the preceptor in moral instruction. At Joliet the club system is disapproved and the solitary is in general vogue. Prisoners get light and food but are not allowed beds. At Sing Sing they use the "weighing machine," namely, hanging up prisoners by the wrists, a much worse treatment than solitary confinement. In the northern prison of Indiana they employ the "weighing machine" and the "solitary." Penologists generally favor solitary confinement, as it tends not to harden or humiliate or morally injure the men.

Being further questioned by Director Filcher, he testified that in Eastern prisons no fixed term in solitary confinement is imposed on prisoners so punished. It may be for an indefinite time. "A man in Joliet, put in solitary confinement because he refused to work, would be kept there until he is subdued, or until the Warden is satisfied that the culprit will work. They guard greatly against possible acts of incorrigibles or dangerous prisoners. The arrangements of this institution (Folsom) compare very favorably with every prison I visited in the East."

Filcher—Do you think it right to treat incorrigibles this way—as treated here?

Hendricks—I believe the law should be changed so that many would be removed from association with all humankind; that they be confined in an isolated place, restrained from reproduction of their species—for instance, banished to some island, remote from civilization.

Filcher—Don't you think death more humane? Is it worse than to confine them by slow death—inevitable fate?

Hendricks—It is a difficult position to place me in—to ask me to answer that. It would be more economical to the State; but you have no power in law to kill me in this way. If a man is sentenced to Cherry Hill, the Pennsylvania penitentiary, for thirty years, it is theoretically solitary, and only the crowded condition of the prison renders the rule exceptional.

Mr. Hendricks, continuing his evidence, stated that he believed really that in many cases constant solitary confinement tended to affect men by insanity. There are men whom no official can depend upon as reformable so long as the mind and body are together. He believed that an incorrigible prisoner should be kept confined until he shows signs of mending.

Director Boggs—Mr. Filcher, you seem to be opposed to solitary confinement altogether?

Filcher—No; I am in favor of confinement, not extreme though. I once advocated before the Legislature the practice of flogging wife-beaters. I think I was right.

Hendricks—The experience of the best penologists for forty years teaches that whipping makes the worst culprits resentful.

John Knight, being next called, testified: I was in San Quentin in 1878 for burglary in the second degree, and I am here now for burglary and grand larceny from Alameda county. I came here on March 11, 1882, and I am 27 years of age. I have been in solitary confinement for the last twenty-five months on the charge of aiding prisoners to escape. The food is all right, and so is the quality of it, such as there is. The beans on the table I cannot eat. After having no exercise or fresh air a man's insides give out. For two months out of ten months only I had exercise, when under the doctor's care. I had a chance to walk up and down the corridor ten minutes every morning. I want to go to work in the quarry or anywhere.

The records show that Knight in 1882 was sentenced to solitary confinement sixty-three days for abuse of and gross impudence to officers. He was let out in thirty-three days by order of the doctor when sick, but put on bread and water again when charged with having opium pipes, smuggling letters and aiding fellow-prisoners to escape.

Knight (continuing) said: The weapon found in my possession was to protect myself against "Blueskin." He is a fighter, who intended to kill me. He is a crank on pugilism, of which he talks solely day and night. "Blueskin" threatened to gouge out my eyes and cut my throat if ever he saw me when we were out to get water in the corridor. He had a chance to assassinate me, and I tried to arm myself. I found it very hard to quit smoking opium three years ago. I never had a file in my cell. I was

"SHOWERED" IN SAN QUENTIN

When ex-Lieutenant-Governor Johnson was Warden. He tied me up by the arms on a ladder and threw a stream of water into my face, eyes and mouth. I prefer that punishment to the solitary confinement at San Quentin. Solitary and dungeon are two different things. In the dungeon you get bread and water only. I have not been treated right here, and I think thirty or forty days' solitary confinement and twenty days on bread and water reasonable punishment for aiding a prisoner to escape. I was showered in this prison four years ago. I think this punishment hurts me much more than constant confinement without limit. I think I would act differently if I had this business to go through again. I admit that I have been frequently punished for breaking rules. I would like to go to San Quentin. If the same officials stay here, I will have no show, and I might behave myself better there.

Ezra Knapp, foreman of the quarry, related his experience with Knight. The latter had peculiar spells, at times was unmanageable. He detailed with particularity his many acts of insubordination and defiance. He demoralized the other prisoners, and he had been compelled to report him to the captain of the guard three or four times. Mr. Knapp, in conclusion, added: "When I give up a man there is no use for anyone else to try him."

Dr. Durant said the solitary confinement would not tell on an able-bodied man for ten or twelve years. Thought Knight a half-breed Indian and Mexican; most of those people are tainted with scrofulus troubles and they do not have the strength of constitution of a white man.

Patrick Welsh, who is in for six years for burglary, was the next witness. He, too, had been confined in solitary for fighting. He had been in close confinement for eighty-eight days. He says he has nothing to complain of now. Has had all the food, exercise, etc., he wants since the 11th of July. He admitted to having had a great many fights.

Captain Chambers said Welsh was a fighter. He was the one that cut Rebel George. Would let him out now were it not for the uneasiness among the prisoners, caused by this investigation.

J. W. Barry, the next convict called upon to testify, said he was serving a sentence for an assault with a deadly weapon, from Red Bluff. He was put in solitary confinement for speaking to ex-Prison Director Hendricks, and came here in 1884, under Chambers.

"I remained there two years and got into no trouble. I wanted to see Director Hendricks about my case on a petition for a pardon. Captain Paull reached me before I had a chance to address the Director, who was in the corridor, and I was ordered away. Hot words passed, and I was confined. I wanted to get my blankets, spectacles, pillow, etc., but he would not let me move my things. I was kept twelve days on bread and water, then got sick and the doctor refused to treat me. I had cramps and diarrhea, and was left seventeen days there. Assistant Physician Sturgeon then got me some food, and when I got better I was kept three months longer in that cell. I have been three weeks and a month without an opportunity of washing my face. Captain Paull ill-treated me the worst. All the men made a great deal of noise, and I admit that I made considerable myself. They put shackles on me for kicking on the door, when I did not do so. I was confined with the worst man in the prison, Hunt.

"Old man Hunt gets into all sorts of mischief and trouble, for which I get blamed and punished. He is not a safe man, and would kill me if he had the show." The witness detailed at great length many grievances against guards, fellow-prisoners and others. On the 17th instant, witness claimed that he will have been in solitary confinement one year. "I was 'bucked and gagged' by a guard once in the presence of officers," complained the convict witness. "I had been yelling a good deal, and that was my punishment. The cap was put over my head, straps on my shoulders, shackles on my feet, a belt around my waist, and a gag in my mouth. They kept me harnessed in this way for two hours, with the shackles on me for ten days. I was unruly, kicked on the door and was making a noise, that's how I was kept there."

Lieutenant Murphy, in Barry's case, stated that Captain Paull had reported to him that Barry wanted to speak to Hendricks, but in the meantime Barry had addressed the Director in person, without permission, and was locked up in the cell. As Paull was putting him away, Barry said, menacingly, that he "would get even with all bulldozing officers in this prison." Barry was one of the most unruly, foul-mouthed and abusive prisoners in the corridor, applying epithets to all the Prison Directors, the Warden and officers.

Captain Paull mentioned various acts of Barry, whose filthy abuse, he said, was intolerable. Barry repeatedly characterized President Boggs as "a — sheep thief," and the Warden as a villain (blanks by the score). The witness admitted having struck him once on the head when he was most refractory, but denied fully most of the prisoner's complaints of alleged ill-treatment.

Captain Cassidy testified that Barry was a very troublesome man, who shouted at night when other prisoners wanted sleep, and slept himself all day when others were at work. Of late his conduct has been better.

George Campbell, a demented convict, was next led into the room.

The doctor stated that Campbell had been located apart from other prisoners at his own request, being afflicted with hallucinations and wanting sometimes the cell door open and again closed. He has all the attention possible.

After wandering considerably and rambling at great length about imaginary fear of fellow-prisoners, Campbell grew rational and stated that he was convicted of robbery in March, 1885, and sentenced for four years. He presented a pitiable appearance.

Jeremiah Murphy, a former inmate of the Stockton Asylum, stated in gruff tones that he was caught in Haywards over some horse-and-buggy trouble, surrendered the property to the Marshal and was sentenced for a short term. He has been in here fifteen months, and has had all the food and clothes he wants. He was kept in Stockton six years and got two dollars for all that work. The doctor explained that Murphy was an insane prisoner, incarcerated not for any crime, and was captured as an escape from Stockton. The treatment was kind and beneficial for the subject.

Henry E. Baker, lately released from solitary, was next brought in. He said that while in solitary, he had as good fare as he expected. He did not understand why the other prisoners were telling such groundless stories about the officers. "You see," said the witness, "the scheme was hatched up by the other prisoners. It was a job to get the officials into trouble. An *Examiner* reporter named Lawrence was here, and visited several of the prisoners in the corridor. The prisoners agreed on the story they would tell, complaining of the lack of exercise, poor food, etc. The convicts talked about it among themselves from cell to cell. I was spoken to about it. I heard all about the job, and the stories of Abbott, Knight and other convicts. One of the boys said that Lawrence's brother used to run with him in San Francisco. The reporter was outside taking down the stories as each one agreed to tell his."

The witness was cross-examined severely by Directors Filcher and Boggs, and he stated that he believed the object his fellow-convicts had in an investigation was to oust the present management of the institution and get tranferred, perhaps, to San Quentin. He had no fear of telling the truth in the matter.

James Winters, one of the most murderous villains on the coast, was next brought in. He feigns insanity, but his acting was completely knocked out by the questions which Director Boggs plied to him.

James McCarty, the next witness called, stated: I am here to serve five years for petty larceny, second offense, from San Francisco. Have been in the solitary twenty-one days. Don't know why, but suppose because some job was put up on me by other prisoners. They scheme against one another. Officers should not believe the stories told by prisoners. Have no complaint against officers otherwise.

The next "solitary" individual called was Ah Ching in for fifteen years for burglary. He has been in solitary for twenty-three moons. When asked what he was in close confinement for he replied: "I no no Captain he no like me. He catchee $60 my money. Me heap eaten bean not muchee good. Just now glub heap good since 11th last July. Me no walkee ten moons."

The officers testified to his being a vender of opium. He had been placed in confinement several times for the same offense. When he was released last time, next day was found with $60 on his person for the purpose of purchasing contraband goods.

James McCarthy, in for five years for petit larceny, says he is in solitary, and don't know what for. He was charged with bringing opium in prison.

Father Gualco, and Peter McGraw, a guard, told what they knew about the prison management. They knew of no cases of cruelty. The prison is kept neat and clean, and the prison fair unexceptional.

This ended the investigation, and the Board went into executive session. They remained in session all night.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

The Commission reassembled at 10 o'clock and spent an hour in routine work.

[CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE.]

GOES DIRECT TO WEAK SPOTS

Don't allow yourself to break. Keep up Youth, Health, Vigor. At first signs of going back, begin use of WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER. For weak men, delicate women. Renews energy. Cures Dyspepsia, Mental or Nervous Weakness, Nervous and General Debility. Fever and Ague. Nice to take, true merit, unequaled for **TORPID LIVER and NIGHT SWEATS,** Leanness, Nervous Prostration, heavy labored or restless sleep, exhausted, tired, languid, faint, "ALL GONE" feeling, distress in the back or head. Wind on bowels or stomach. $1, 6 for $5. Druggists or Express. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Those Wheat Speculators

IN THE "LEADER" OF YESTERDAY there appeared a libelous article entitled, "He Gathered Them In," in which I was maliciously placed in a very unfavorable light. Whether the reporter who secured the information, or their author, Mr. Nagele, is guilty of distorting the facts as they appeared, is immaterial. The real facts are, I was employed by S. S. Floyd & Co. to conduct their business. The house of S. S. Floyd is one of the largest stock brokerage firms in the United States, and their circulars show that they have branch offices in the principal cities of the East and San Francisco.

In order to assure the public of their thorough reliability and financial standing, they refer to many of the leading banking firms of the East and this coast. S. S. Floyd & Co. solicit orders for the purchase of stocks, grain, provisions and petroleum, and rely solely upon quotations received from the respective Exchanges in New York and Chicago. As their agent I solicited and took orders. When we opened our office, wheat was lower than it had been in twenty years, and it was the universal belief that it would begin to appreciate at any moment—on the contrary, however, it continued to decline, and those who purchased lost their margins, while those who sold made money. As S. S. Floyd & Co. only made a commission on all business done, it made no difference with them whether their customers *sold or bought.* Mr. Vandenberg, who is, too, said to have been a loser in his transactions with us, is on the other hand, a gainer, he having sold wheat, while Nagele bought it.

In reference to my coming so suddenly upon the people of Sacramento, it is known to all who know me that I had been in this city several months when I became connected with the above-named firm; and, furthermore, while I have severed my connection with S. S. Floyd & Co., I did so because I not only did not make the several thousand dollars spoken of, but found it difficult to make enough to sustain myself. However, my relations with them are of the most pleasant character.

Although I was not born here, like a great many others, I was induced to come to California, where I had understood that a stranger would not only find the means of making a livelihood, but would meet with far more justice and a kindlier courtesy than has been manifested by "The Sunday Leader."

au15- I. M. MOORE.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 19th.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 20th
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Saturday Matinee!
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With his Entire New York Company and Special Scenery.

The Leather Patch	FRIDAY EVENING
SATURDAY EVE'NG	Old Lavender!

Mr. DAVE BRAHAM and his Unrivaled Orchestra!

PRICES: Dress Circle and Parquet, $1; Balcony, 50 cents. No extra to reserve au16-

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STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

MRS. K. B. HEYMAN, SOLE Agent, 620 I street, opposite Court-house. Other Pianos at reasonable prices. Pianos to let. Pianos sold in installments. 2p1m

GENERAL NOTICES.

Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me by my druggist as a preventive to Hay Fever. Have been using it as directed since the 9th of August, and have found it a specific for that much dreaded and loathsome disease. For ten years or more I have been a great sufferer each year, from August 9th till frost, and have tried many alleged remedies for its cure, but Ely's Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found. Hay Fever sufferers ought to know of its efficacy.—F. B. AINSWORTH, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind. fe8-1y

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mr15-1yMWF

I can cheerfully recommend Ely's Cream Balm to the suffering public for Hay Fever and stoppage of the air passages. I have tried it and find it gives immediate relief.
J. E. RECTOR, 209 Rock st., Little Rock, Ark. fe8-1y

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co's, 410 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

Carriage Painting by J. E. Parmeter, at 916 and 918 Eleventh street, between I and J. tf

If you want a Number One Carpet woven on short notice, send it to MARY S. COWGER, 802 M street. tf

F. Baumel's, 723 J st.—Iced Cider or Buttermilk by glass. Butter, Cheese, Sausage, Eggs.

S. S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, Sac.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Germania Building and Loan Association.—The Monthly Installments and Interest are due and payable TO-DAY, Monday, Aug. 15th. The Secretary will be ready to receive the same at the office, No. 1011 Fourth street, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 9 P. M. L. NEUBOURG, President. H. J. GOETHE, Secretary. au15-1t*

Fair Oaks Relief Corps, No. 13, W. R. C., will hold their regular meeting THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, in Y. M. I. Hall, Seventh st., bet. K and L, at 2:30 o'clock. KATE E. BOYD, Pres't. EMMA BIDWELL, Secretary. au15-1t*

Special Meeting of Court Sacramento, No. 6,361, A. O. F., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. All members requested to be present.
JOHN MORRIS, R. S. C. B. STRONG, C. R. au15-1t*

Drummers, Take Notice!—A Drummer with light baggage can get a seat in a buggy by paying half expense of hire and feed of team, one-half toll and repairs. Apply at A. NATHAN, Cigar Store, on K, near Second, before TUESDAY NOON. au15-1t*

Sacramento Lodge, K. of P., No. 11.—A full attendance of members is requested THIS (Monday) EVENING, as important business will be brought before the Lodge. Also, work in the First Rank. By order L. A. EPP, C. C.
J. C. CLIFFORD, K. of R. and S. au15-1t*

Y. M. I., No. 11.—Regular Meeting This EVENING. Business of great importance is to come before the meeting. All members requested to be present. M. J. BURKE, President. M. S. HALSEY, Secretary. au15-1t*

SITUATION WANTED BY GOOD COMPETENT Girl to do cooking or general housework. Call at 917 Eleventh street. au15 1t*

WANTED—A RESIDENT OR TRAVELING agent to canvass Sacramento and vicinity for a new (San Francisco) illustrated literary newspaper and several other valuable first-class journals; a most excellent opportunity, also, several interior agents on extra-good terms. ILLUSTRATED PUBLISHING CO., A. T. Dewey, Manager, 12 Front street, San Francisco. au15-1t

BOARD, ROOMS AND SURROUNDINGS UNequaled in the city; terms reasonable. Inquire at this office. tf

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