STATE PRISON INVESTIGATION.

General McComb Arrives Unexpectedly and Testifies Before the Committee.

The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means met Saturday morning to continue their State Prison investigation. The first witness examined was E. A. Boell, Superintendent of the door department, who testified that a man named Daley, employed in the shop, had said he could get no relief in the hospital. He was persuaded to get a pass, and started to go to the hospital, but the next the witness knew of him he was found dead in the alley. Deceased had said that unless he got relief he would do away with himself. Dr. Durant was in charge of the hospital at that time. Dr. Fuller attended patients in Dr. Durant's absence. The hair of deceased prisoner had come out in spots previous to his committing suicide. Witness thought he was demented. Medicine could not help him. In reply to a question by Mr. Storke, witness said he had not known any instance of the prison physician refusing to treat sick prisoners who made proper application. Witness had been at San Quentin ten years. Dr. Fuller is the druggist at the prison. Witness had not publicly expressed his condemnation of the treatment given sick prisoners.

CRANKY ALLEY.

A. G. Harrison, foreman of the door department at San Quentin, testified that deceased prisoner had asked for and received a pass to the hospital on several occasions. One day prisoner asked for a certain patent medicine not kept at the prison. Afterward Mr. Boell had gotten it for him. Prisoner had killed himself by throwing himself from the fourth story. Witness thought a good many of the prisoners were partially insane. That kind are kept in "Cranky Alley." The prisoners kept there were treated the same as in other parts of the prison. The cranks were generally put at scavenger work. About 800 out of the 1,300 convicts are at work in the jute mills, sash and door factory and machine shop. The foremen have to show the prisoners how to do the work, and are appointed by the Directors, usually upon the recommendation of the contractors. The output of products of San Quentin is very small compared with the totals for the whole State.

MORE FROM BOELL.

Witness Boell again took the stand and testified that the output of the sash and door factory at San Quentin was so small that it did not influence the rate of wages paid in factories elsewhere in the State. The contractors who use convict labor have to pay almost as much in the long run for production as outside manufacturers do. The sash and door factory at San Quentin yields the State about $80,000 profit each year. The old Directors had about decided to close the factory, but the new administration came in, and it was continued running, but it was understood that it was to be closed down on March 1st. The stock is exhausted and no orders have been given for new supplies.

PAUL TALKS OF POLSOM.

Captain M. Paul, Turnkey at Folsom for the last four years, took the stand and testified that General John McComb was Warden at the time witness went there. For the first two months witness was gatekeeper, then roustabout, and also inspector of food and supplies sent to prisoners. Very often the mutton sent by the Sacramento contractor was not good—not fit to eat, in fact. The potatoes also were bad, being the refuse of the Sacramento market. Bread and beef averaged better, although once in a while the butcher would ring in a "stag" which was not very good. During three years John McComb, Jr., was the commissary, but he did not attend to his duties. One of the convicts superintended the cutting up of the meats. Witness had in May, 1887, sent for young McComb to inspect some meat which was spoiled, for the purpose of having it condemned, but McComb was in bed and refused to get up and inspect the meat, sending word that witness could either accept it or let it alone.

GUZZLING GUARDS.

The first guard witness saw drunk was George W. Nixon, who was appointed by Director Wilkins of San Rafael. The guard was lying on a bench and could not be awakened. His pistol was taken away from him and he was carried away to sleep it off. He was not discharged, but was taken from night duty and put on day duty. There was a guard named Dick Heinrich—a Sacramento man—who got drunk one night and threatened to whip the second watch—chief and all—but he was not discharged. The Warden had the power to discharge guards. The Warden never inspected the prison until about the time of the Fitcher investigation. General McComb attended to the office and left the details of the routine to Captain Chambers and Captain Murphy.

In answer to questions by Mr. Coombs, witness stated that Warden Aull does not allow drunkenness among the employes of the prison, being very strict in that respect.

SOME HARD CITIZENS.

A guard named Kelly had let a prisoner escape in December, 1884, and two years later was, for that escape, discharged by Warden McComb, who so stated in the discharge papers.

Witness had known of prisoners being taken outside to work on Captain Chambers' private ranch, a mile from the prison.

Another guard, named Ben. Hanford, used to get drunk, also his wife, and then they would fight and arouse the neighborhood. When Warden Aull came in, Hanford said he would have to skin out, and did so. His wife left soon afterward.

Matt. Reddy, the notorious straw-bondsman of San Francisco, was sent up to Folsom to act as a guard. He one night got drunk and insisted upon licking everybody he met. McComb ordered other guards to take Reddy and deprive him of his pistol and put him to bed.

Some of the "trusties" were allowed to sleep outside the walls of the prison. They were all short-term men.

BAILEY WAS SOLID.

Favoritism was shown prisoners in some instances. Old Bill Gregg, a convict, in a quarrel struck another convict named Roger O'Meara, but never was brought to account for it, although witness had made complaint.

A convict named Bailey, subsequently transferred to San Quentin, one day took a bed-slat and assaulted another prisoner named La Dow, but was not punished for it. Afterward La Dow got back at Bailey with a pick-handle. La Dow was put on bread and water, but Bailey was not.

On another occasion Bailey committed some offense and was put in solitary confinement on bread and water, but Captain Murphy ordered witness to slip food in to the prisoner at least once a day, in such a manner that the other convicts would not know of it.

Little Pete, the jury-bribing Chinaman, had been allowed to retain his queue, in defiance of McComb. Little Pete subsequently told witness that it had cost him considerable money to retain his queue, and that if his money had been used in the right place he never would have been imprisoned at all.

COSTELLO'S CAPERS.

A man named Costello, a clerk in Captain Chamber's office, used frequently to get drunk. Costello made his home with a notorious woman who lived near the prison grounds and who used to smuggle opium in to the prisoners. Costello was not discharged for these offenses. On one occasion, when Costello was drunk, he kicked out a window in the female department. Captains Chambers and Murphy used to keep these matters from the knowledge of Warden McComb as much as possible.

The longest period of solitary confinement that witness knew of was two years. This was the case of a man named Smith who had tried to escape. Another man known as "Blueskin" was confined a year and a half for refusing to work. "Blueskin" afterward became insane and is now in Stockton Asylum.

Witness stated that the administration of Warden Aull is very creditable. The prisoners are more cheerful and contented than they were under General McComb. The commissary department is well managed and the convicts are well fed and satisfied.

The committee, at 1 o'clock, adjourned until evening.

GENERAL M'COMB ARRIVES.

General John McComb, who had arrived in the city about noon, Chairman Shanahan called the committee together at 3:30 o'clock.

General McComb was sworn and took the stand. Chairman Shanahan produced a bundle of letters, remarking that he wished to give witness the fullest opportunity to explain everything.

General McComb declined to receive or examine the letters, saying that it would only be anticipating the proceedings to be held before the Governor. He thought he should not be called upon to go beyond the matters mentioned in the subpœna and in the Assembly resolution empowering the committee to proceed with the investigation.

Ostrom suggested that if General McComb desired further time to give his testimony, it should be granted.

General McComb asked for an adjournment until Monday evening for the purpose of arranging a joint meeting with the Senate committee.

Shanahan proposed that the committee go into executive session for the purpose of deciding their future action.

Mathews thought an executive session was not needed, and he objected to meeting jointly with the Senate Committee.

Storke did not want to delay the investigation, but wished to proceed at once, as the time was getting short and there were other important committee meetings next week.

General McComb reiterated his desire that he be given time to give his testimony before the Assembly and Senate Committees in joint session, so as to avoid going over the same testimony twice. He stated that he wished to make his testimony thorough and complete as the investigation proceeded. He thought it would be only a waste of time for the Assembly Committee to examine him upon the subject of the letters to-day.

Chairman Shanahan again tendered him a couple of letters, but General McComb refused to look at them. He, however, asked to see the letter which stated that 14,000 jute bags had not been produced in a day, and which letter had been referred to by Mr. Mathews.

Mr. Storke proceeded to find the desired letter. It was soon produced, marked "Exhibit 38." Shanahan handed it to General McComb, and requested him to state whether he wrote it.

After a long examination General McComb replied: "Yes, sir, I wrote it. But the date of the letter is 'April 1, '88,' and at that time the statement was true. The mill had then been running but about two weeks, and was not in full working order. The capacity of 14,000 bags a day was reached later on, as was stated in one of the other letters which has been referred to."

In reply to a question by Mr. Mathews, witness stated that it was not true that 100 looms run at night produced less than 75 run in the daytime.

In answer to a question by Mr. Storke, witness stated that the cost of a bag by day work was 5 cents, and by night about 5.3 cents. The fraction of extra cost was on account of the lights at night. Otherwise the output would be the same.

Questioned by Mr. Mathews, witness stated that it was not true that on the books of the prison a part of the day product had been added to the night product for the purpose of making a good showing. He stated that the accounts do not distinguish between the day and night output of each twenty-four hours.

At the time the night shift was inaugurated it was desired to relieve farmers from the exactions of the "ring." The night shift had served the desired purpose of immediately increasing the supply of jute bags.

One objection to doubling the plant of jute machinery was that it would require the best part of a year to get it here from Dundee. He thought there would be very little gained by stopping the night work and doubling the day capacity.

Replying to questions by Mr. Ostrom, witness stated that the cost of sacks has never gone beyond 5.27 cents each. He was in favor of increasing the revolving fund from $40,000 to $100,000, so that necessary capital might be kept on hand with which to take advantage of bargains in the jute market.

Mr. Mathews informed the witness that the committee was in possession of a great mass of figures purporting to give the exact outputs of the day and night shifts, and tending to show that the night shift had been a financial failure.

MORE LETTERS.

Mr. Shanahan then handed witness "Exhibit 20," which, after a brief examination, he pronounced genuine. Also, "Exhibit 56," which was also declared genuine, and which read as follows:

WARDEN'S OFFICE, SAN QUENTIN PRISON, } Marian County, Cal., Dec. 7, 1888. }

Mr. Walden: The "abstract of expenses," table No. 3, in the eighth annual report of the Directors, show Mr. Shirley's expenditures at $158,722, as against $184,175 in the ninth annual report. How can these $25,000 be accounted for? That is the question we shall be called upon to meet in the morning.

I don't know how these abstracts are made up, as there does not seem to be any rule for separating sums that appear in the table of disbursements.

The table made by Mr. John is very good, but needs a little polishing on the last page. He treats of the gross disbursements, and makes a satisfactory exhibit, but we are just now called upon to meet the $25,000 puzzle. I think it will not be difficult to find that amount in extra cost of food, extra rations, increased cost of coal, gatling guns and cannons, electric lights, gas fixtures, extra gas, horses, houses, tools, palisading, bituminous rock, etc.

JOHN MCCOMB, Warden.

Questioned by Mr. Storke, witness said the letter was self-explanatory, and perfectly clear concerning the "$25,000 puzzle." The gatling guns and cannon, for instance, had cost some $2,400. He would not undertake to state the amount of the other items mentioned without referring to the books.

He explained that the "extra rations" meant both more and better rations. The cost per capita of maintaining prisoners is estimated mainly from past experience. The rate is about 42½ cents per day. One hundred and fifty prisoners had been transferred from Folsom to San Quentin.

In reply to question by Mr. Mathews, witness said he estimated the prison would require $230,000 a year for the next two fiscal years, in addition to the profits received from the manufactures carried on within the prison. This was $29,000 higher than the estimate for each of the last two years.

Replying to Mr. Shanahan, witness stated that ex-convict Walden had proven himself a valuable man and worthy of confidence. He had been recommended by Captain Thomas, who had now unjustly and falsely accused Walden.

Mr. Walden was present and manifested a desire to address the committee, but was not called upon to do so.

SOMETHING ABOUT SACKS.

Replying to Mr Whitehurst, witness stated that all purchasers of sacks had been required to send the cash with their orders. Boggs, Rose, Hager, Poundstone and such well-known men had been given the privilege of paying on delivery. Paris Kilbourn had bought a large quantity of sacks which he had paid for by a check dated seven days ahead. He had been cashed in due course of business. Albert Gallatin had bought sacks on one occasion, and gave a check dated fifteen or twenty days ahead, as he did not wish the goods delivered until that time. Other prominent consumers had been permitted to telegraph their orders for sacks, and pay for them on delivery. He had instructions from the Board of Directors not to charge more than eight cents per sack. Up to that limit he sold at a fraction under the ruling market price. When the market rate exceeded eight cents the price at San Quentin remained at that limit. The market price had sometimes gone to nine and a half cents.

„Exhibit 5" was handed the witness and identified as genuine.

[This letter referred to complaints made by Rector, the foreman of the night shift in the jute mill, who had complained to the Warden that he was getting discouraged trying to make a success of it.

Also, "Exhibit 6" pronounced genuine by the witness:

"October 4, 1888—Director Scrivner is of the opinion that it will be best to have the reorganization of the night shift made before the meeting of the Board, so that he can say, positively, that the night shift is running with nearly the full complement of prisoners. It Scrivner made that statement he was imposed upon, as such was not the case. I think you had better report to me exactly what you said to the Governor on the subject, so that I may make what I have to say fit in what you have already said."

At the request of Mr. Mathews, the committee's stenographer read the figures previously alluded to as having been furnished by Captain Thomas, and showing that the night shift was a failure.

McComb remarked that the figures undoubtedly had been "manufactured" by Captain Thomas, as the mill accounts were not kept so as to distinguish between the night and day shifts.

At 6 o'clock the committee adjourned until 7:30.

At the evening session General McComb again took the stand. The committee desired him to pass upon the letters, some sixty in number, one by one, but the General demurred and asked that they be left until the next meeting of the committee. After considerable discussion the clerk of the committee was instructed to notify the Senate Committee on State Prisons that the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means will continue the investigation at a meeting to be held at the State Library next Tuesday evening, at which time Warden McComb will be present and pass upon the letters and also present important figures concerning the much talked-of jute mill.

Chairman Shanahan read aloud the following letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25, 1888.

Dear Ben.—Luttrell came back this morning, feeling first-rate. He is so thoroughly committed that I have no fears of his kicking over the traces again soon. That was a magnificent scheme we concocted to form a syndicate, and worth a fortune to charm. Haven't seen Sonntag, but from what Luttrell tells me, his enthusiasm grows as it gets older. The idea of making him the leader did the business. You ought to explain that little racket to the General. It is too good to keep from him

Now for the main business. Gillis hasn't been in, and I suppose will not be to-day. Have been looking for him all day. I think the idea you suggested of putting in some of our reserve forces a good one. We must not let the battle lag. If we do, it will get stale and hard to move. Delays are always dangerous and tend to make your combination disjointed, and very much weaken the effort. So let us bring up some of the reserves and put them in line. Let Higgins be brought into the fight, as you suggested. It seems that there can never be a better time to do that than the present. Certainly no harm can come of it. It will only strengthen, even if it proves to have been unnecessary. Hadn't you better communicate with Gillis and learn what he is doing? Yours, truly,

J. J. SCRIVNER.

General McComb remarked that Mr. Scrivner was the proper person to explain that letter. It was so fanciful and ambiguous that he would not attempt to do it. Said he knew nothing of the matters so mysteriously alluded to, and had no opinion to express.

In reply to Shanahan, McComb stated that the bosses over in San Francisco received the same consideration that other distinguished men do in the matter of recommendations for appointments.

In answer to questions by Storke, he said that at the present time there are employed in the prison seven or eight Higgins men and four or five Buckley men. Some of them were already there when he took charge of San Quentin.

The committee adjourned until Monday evening, at which time it is expected that J. J. Scrivner J. K. Luttrell, Captain G. W. Thomas, R. H. Beamer and perhaps some others will be present.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Sandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process unknown to any other medicine, and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. The same success is extending all over the country.

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes That Tired Feeling, creates an appetite, tones the digestive organs and the nervous system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is peculiar in being the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 Doses One Dollar," which is an unanswerable argument as to its strength and economy. If you make up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not allow polite persuasion or argument to induce you to take anything else. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

DOMESTIC.

A fire at Buffalo on Saturday destroyed property valued at $50,000.

General Harrison has completed preparations for his journey to Washington.

In the Governor Larrabee trial in Iowa the defense declined to introduce any evidence.

The dinner the Ohio delegation intended to give Senator Sherman has been postponed.

Cal McCarthy bested Hal Morgan in a six-round contest at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Saturday.

General Harrison will leave his home at Indianapolis, bound for Washington, this afternoon.

Senator Chandler denounces as false the reports of his having been assaulted by Senator Blackburn of Kentucky.

The resolution appropriating $250,000 for the preservation of peace at Panama will be allowed to die by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Annie Oakley, the lady marksman, defeated Philip Daley, in a seventy-five bird-shooting match in New Jersey on Saturday. The match was for $500 a side.

As showing the feeling among Irish Nationalists in Ireland, the following cablegram from Michael Davitt to Patrick Egan is given: "Victory is now near at hand. Pigott was too clever by half."

A New York syndicate has offered Colonel R. G. Stoner $46,000 for the bay horse Baron Wilkes, 1882, who made a record of 2:18 at Lexington on November 1, 1888. Stoner says that the Baron is not for sale.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has sold to W. J. Akrell, of *Judge*, her weekly illustrated papers, both English and German. The transfers are to be made on May 1st. Mrs. Leslie will retain and personally direct her other publications.

There will be a conference on March 5th of the State Railroad Commissioners of the different States with the Interstate Commerce Commission. J. W. Rea, one of California's Commission, is in Washington to attend the conference.

At Randolph, Tex., on Saturday night, Professor Roege, who was teaching the school there, was taken from his house by ten or twelve unknown men and beaten until his life was despaired of. No reason is assigned for the outrage.

The fast express on the Northern Central road in Pennsylvania met with an accident on Saturday between Long Branch and Ralston. The ladies' coach was thrown down an embankment. Conductor Dale and several passengers are reported to be fatally hurt.

Robert Watkins, who was arrested at Pine Bluff, Ark., and charged with complicity in the Plummerville ballot-box robbery, will have a hearing next Tuesday. The impression is growing that this arrest will lead to startling revelations in connection with the Clayton assassination.

FOREIGN.

Prince Alexander has married an operasinger.

Consul-General Waller has sent in his resignation.

Emperor Francis Joseph will grant a general amnesty.

The Czar has chosen a new and unknown Prince for Bulgaria.

Starr, the agent for P. T. Barnum, who was reported missing in Algeria, is safe at Constantine.

Stevens, the bicyclist, whom the New York *World* has sent out to search for Stanley, has arrived at Zanzibar.

General Boulanger has sent an affectionate letter of thanks and kindest remembrances to the people of the United States who expressed kindly feeling on his election.

At Paris the Seine is rising, and water at the Exposition building is interrupted by the flood. The Spanish section is completely submerged, and the wood work of the Portuguese section is all afloat and going down river.

An audience of 5,000 people witnessed the baseball game at Rome on Saturday, between the Chicagos and All-Americans, on the Plaza de Sienna. King Hubert, Prime Minister Crispi and the Prince of Naples were among the spectators.

PACIFIC COAST.

T. L. Nash met with a painful accident at Porterville.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned at Napa on Saturday.

The incorporation of the town of Alhambra is being contested in the Courts.

There are four cases of small-pox at Placerville, but the patients are all doing well.

Robert Petrie has been held for the murder of John Wendin at Latrobe, without bonds.

J. J. Murphy, a pugilist under arrest, confesses that he murdered Patrick Ryan at Benicia.

Curtis Johnston died suddenly at his ranch near Musquito, El Dorado county, on Saturday.

The people of Helena banqueted a lot of Legislative clerks from Dakota, supposing them to be law-makers.

News is received that Patrick Dunavan, chief officer of the ship Independence, was killed by Mate Ford at Acapulco.

W. W. Gramer, a Spokane Falls reporter, endeavored to leave that place with the intention of defrauding creditors, but was arrested.

John Mitten's dwelling-house on Piety Hill, Nevada City, was burned on Saturday. The furniture was saved. Loss $800, insurance $600.

The 14-year-old son of F. W. H. Aaron, of Marysville, accidentally shot himself in the leg on Saturday. The injury is not supposed to be dangerous.

A quarry of red sandstone, of fine quality for building purposes, is being developed at Ione, Amador county. The rock is a pinkish red and the quarry promises to be extensive.

A man named Steele entered the house of Robert Adams at Acampo on Saturday with the intention of getting $300, which Adams had to pay off his hands. He failed to get the money, and was captured at Elliott.

A man named Phillips, living on the Gruendyke place, San Diego county, came near being killed on Saturday by a kick from a mule, which broke his jaw in two places, and left him unconscious for several hours.

At Fort Bragg, Mendocino county, on Saturday, the scaffolding on the new Baptist Church fell, precipitating J. Jordan to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, fracturing his skull. It is doubtful if he can recover. The injured man recently came from Sonoma county.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Sacramento on Monday, February 25, 1889:

Ladies' List.

Allen, Mrs Nellie
Anderson, Mrs Adda L
Ashmoore, Mrs H
Beaumont, Miss Clara
Bell, Miss Mary E
Bender, Mrs Peter
Bloom, Mrs Mary E
Bottom, Mrs Ella
Braggs, Mrs Jessie
Brown, Miss Lizzie
Brow, Miss Millie
Carver, Miss Margret
Carl, Mrs
Clippa, Miss Mamie
Cooney, Mrs Maggie
Curry, Mrs Mary
Curry, Mrs Salindea
Davis, Mrs Ann M
Dawson, Miss Nellie
DeConia, Mrs M
Deball, Miss S
Debrunner, Mrs L
Dolan, Mrs M
Douglass, Miss Carrie
Driscoll, Mrs Annie
Easterbrook, Mrs M
Evans, Miss Josie
Flewers, Mrs Margaret
Guild, Mrs A
Gore, Mrs W O
House, Mrs W
Haymon, Mrs K
Hopkins, Mrs L
Isaacs, Jennie
Israel, Mrs S C
Kelly, Miss Kate
Kelly, Miss Louisa
Kiser, Mrs Carmell
Lany, Mrs
Larkin, Miss Emma
Lapot, Mrs
Logan, Mrs M A
Lower, Lillie
Lynch, Miss Maggie
Lynch, Miss Kate
Mattice, Mrs Agnes
Miller, Miss Adele-2
Miller, Miss Mary
Mitchell, Mrs F G-3
Moore, Miss L E
Morris, Miss Lue
Nevins, Mrs J W
Newberger, Mrs
Nethergoff, Mrs Geo
Nolby, Mrs
Nichols, Miss Ida
Norcross, Mrs E L
Northup, Miss Sylvia
O'Neill, Gracie E
Osborne, Mrs Elizabeth
Oelander, Mrs L
Peek, Susie-2
Pitrie, Mrs
Pepper, Miss Mary-2
Petrie, Mrs Minnie
Pinkerton, Miss Edna
Powers, Mrs Teresa
Pudan, Mrs
Quinn, Miss Ella
Rasico, Mrs S
Richmond, Mrs R
Rook, Miss Ada
Rosett, Mrs E T
Sanguary, Mrs L W
Shaw, Mrs B
Simins, Mrs E
Stowers, Annie-3
Syphus, Miss Ada L
Thomas, Mrs A A
Thomas, Mrs E M
Turner, Miss Ettie
Vanderbur, Miss Eli
Walker, Miss Myra-2
Weeks, Mrs Ida
Westerfield, Anna
Williams, Miss Mollie S
Wilson, Mrs Ma inda
Wright, Miss Norah
Zunwoldt, Miss Sarah

Gentlemen's List.

Adams, W J
Anderson, W E
Armbrister, H
Ambray, W
Baatz F C
Baily, S
Barle, C (Paris ian Dyeing Works)
Barkley, J A
Baxter, C R
Baumann, L
Becker, Alex
Bell, Harry E
Berton, Geo
Bunckley, G S
Binder, C
Ford, F A
Foley, J (2)
Foster, N E
Fowler, F
Fry, Isaac M
Grathother, E
Garcia, M Y
Garter, Judge
Gayeley, J M
Girsnimi, L
Gilbert, Will
Gore, C
Gould, J E
Gowens, W
Graves, A M
Grass, Fred
Grunlee, N
Meyers, Hon F
Velsion, P
Nunan, M H-2
Norris, John
Nooney, M J-2
Norris, Henry
Nunemaker, G
O'Rourke, W
O'Connor, E
Oliver, Wm
Oelkers, W F
Palmer, J H
Patterson, J R
Pendergast, H B
Phipps, Wm H
Pilcher, J W
Pierce, G H
Tirrisall, S C
Bost, General
Bourett, G S
Brags, L
Brasher, G W
Bradie, M M
Briggs, H
Brooks, J O R
Brown, A W
Burnitt, A G
Burdick, F B
Burns, George
Caack J M-2
Calier, J B
Canterbury, L F
Carter, C L 3
Carpenter, M
Carnell, R D
Chandler, C
Christian, A D
Cheney, E-3
Clark, G T
Clark, E J
Clarke, Wm
Clifton, E
Cline, C W
Connor, W G
Correll, John
Costa, F G
Crawford, J W-2
Crain W P
Cramer, Capt
Culver, J E
Cunka, John
Curry, Frank
Curley, J F
Daniel, B T
Davis, Newt
Demon, Chas
Denney, J A
Digby, Morton
Dickie, Brock
Doyle, J P
Drake, H E
Dresbacke, F
Driscoll, Wm
Dukes, J W
Dyt, Marc B
Duvall, Frank
Ellis, Geo S
Ellsworth, W
Ewing, W
Ewing, Bill
Fallman, F S
Farnsworth, G
Farrell, Edw
Ferguson, J
Field, H P
Fisher, J H
Fitzgerald, J
Fish, — (Monument)
Flannigan, J B
Flint, Frank
Griffith, Jas
Hamlin, H H
Hansfon, C O
Hansen, M
Hamby, J F
Handy, Wm
Harvy, H G
Harris, Henry
Head, C A
Hensler, Jacob
Holmes, T Z
Holmes, W-2
Howe, Luke
Hubbs, Lawyer
Hunter, S J
Hunt, P C-2
Jensen, Fred
Johnson, J C
Johnson, H
Jones, Edwin
Kolbert C
Kimmer, J
Kirkman, R S
Kreuzberger (blacksmith)
Labassee, Will
Lane, John
Lash, Sam
Leach, J E-2
Lindley, C H
Lintow, G A
Lindon, James
Lownsbury, C M
Lothhamer, F
Macke, Frank
Madewell, H
Mahar, Wm
Martz, Anton
Martin, Hon H S-4
McCarthy, C F
McCormick, E
McDonald, J C
Mc Donald, J
McGregor, J
McGandy, G W
McKenzie, Jno
McKinster, W-2
McLain, L C
McMullen, J W-2
Mitrovich, A
Miller, G
Mitchel, J F
Miller, R B
Moodie, R R
Moody, D L
Morse, Harry
Morrow, Henry
Morris, J D
Moroney, Wm
Morrissey, T W
Morrison, A
Meyer, Henry
Myers, Andrey
Quigley, Peter
Quinn, Frank J
Rath, John
Regan, J J
Reidy, M M
Roller, Ben
Revs, Jake
Ringsted, L
Riley, Wm
Rodger, C
Roberts, W
Rowell, John
Rudolph, G
Rutherford, W P
Runyon, O P
Salisbury, G
Sargent, S A
Saniord, G S-2
Sandon, George
Scott, C L
Scribner, John
Schaffer, Wm S
Schardin, C J
Selfridge, Wm
Shive, South
Sheridan, H G
Sherman, Geo
Shwrze, Geo-2
Soleman, C
Silva, M F
Sims, W E
Smith, A L
Styles, M B
Stork, Martin
Stocton, Hon G
Streng, Alfred
Thompson, M
Thorp, Will
Tiffany, M
Todd, Elmer
Tobin, E J
Tighe, A C
Trumbly, P-2
True, C S-3
Tracy, James
Tucker, C H
Utter, Denton
Vietta, Henry
Walsh, S
Warby, H A
Warner, G W
Ward, Geo
Walher, Jas
Watts, Fred
Welch, John-3
Wells, Geo W
Wheadrodes, W
Williams, J G
Williams, Peter
Wicht, Charles
Wise, Michael
Whitman, W D
Young, Wm
Zacharias, E

Third and Fourth-Class Matter.

Billion, Lawrence
Bryon, Mrs M
Burns, Frank R
Conrad, Jackson
Dean, Mrs D
Edwards, Mrs S W
Ennis, Miss Daisy
Flohr, Mrs Wm
Griffith, E J
Jackman, Mrs Alonzo
Lauken, Miss Emma
Mitchell, F G
Page, Mrs Emily W
Slatter, Mrs Mary
Schmid, Charles
Thompson, F W
Vaughn, R W

Foreign.

Senor Don Alvno Mesa
Snr Joao Joaquin Meiel
Al Signor Gusseppe Cachino Iotogino
Jose Joaquin Maciel-3
Jose Bernardo S Ilva
Antonio Teicheira Maciel
A Duiedo Telippe
Gialomo Tlerini
Faustino Azevedo Alliveira
Francisco dos Anzos de Matos
Para Meu Sobriento
Mancel Bittencourt
Gregoria M de Duval
Florinda
Correia
Manoel Joaquin de Azevede
Bertolomes Beticovia
Jose Correia Neves
Manoel Jozé Curdevo
Jose Francisco Barluiro
Para Mano Jose de Faria Martins
Joao Silveira Rodrigues
Snr Jose Corea Das Neves
Joao de Souza Bogango
Maria Garaventta
Jose Matice
Constancia

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Miss Minnie—I can easily assist you in that line.

Clarence—Now, really, you overjoy me.

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SAPOLIO

beautifies both the house and herself. Try a cake of it in your next house-cleaning. No. 2.

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COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, February 23d.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $5 50@6 ₱ box; California, $3@4; Limes, $6 50@7 ₱ box, 75c@$1 00 ₱ 100; Bananas, $3@3 50 ₱ bunch for Island; Pineapples, $6 50@7 50; Cocoanuts, $7@8; Panama Oranges, $3 50@4; Los Angeles Oranges, $1 75@2; Riverside Oranges, $2 75@3; Riverside Navel, $4@4 50; Los Angeles Navel, $3@3 50; Apples, $1@1 75 ₱ box: Pears, $1@1 50 ₱ box: Cranberries, ₱ bbl, $9@10; Eastern Apples, ₱ bbl., $5 50@4 50; Mountain Apples, $1 50 ₱ box.

DRIED FRUITS—New crop Apples, sliced, 4@5c ₱ lb; evaporated, 8@9c; do quartered, 3@4c; Pears, peeled, 6@7c; Plums, pitted, 6@7c; peaches, 5@6c; do peeled, 10@12c; Prunes, German, 6@7c; French, 8@9c; French Prunes, evaporated, 9@10c; Blackberries, 12@14c; Figs, California, 4@5c; Apricots, 11@14c; Nectarines, 8@9c; California Figs, ₱ 20-lb box, $1 25; per pound in sks, 5c; Smyrna Ovals, 15c; Flats, 14@15c; Tubs, 9@10c; Dates, Fard, 50-lb bxs, 9½@10c; Dates, Persian, 6@7c; Dates, Cartoons, 11@12c.

TABLE FRUIT—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 50; Peaches, ₱2 10; Bartlett Pears, $2 25; Plums, $1 75; Blackberries, $2 20; Gooseberries, $1 85; Strawberries, $2 50; Apricots, $1 90; Muscat Grapes, $1 75; Red Currants, $2 35; Cherries, $2 50.

PIE FRUITS—2½-lb cans, Apples, $1 40; Apricots, $1 55; Blackberries, $1 50; Green Gages, $1 40; Gooseberries, $1 55; Grapes, $1 40; Peaches, $1 55 ₱ doz.

VEGETABLES—Green Peas, sweet, 18@20c; String Beans, 12@15c ₱ lb; Potatoes—Early Rose, 50@60c ₱ ctl; Onions, $1 25@1 50; Cabbage, 70@85c; Carrots, 50@60c ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, 75c@$1