

Changed Daily for the Red House.

A SMART STUDY

OF OUR

DAILY ADVERTISING.

THE SACRAMENTO COMMUNITY AND THIS store of ours are good comrades. A solidarity, great, broad, peculiar, real. One result of it is that you must have news of what is doing here EVERY DAY. Therefore daily advertising is not a choice—it is a necessity.

All the pleasure, accommodation, advantage or convenience you get out of the store rests upon a single point—selling goods. The goods MUST sell in ever-increasing volume or the store cannot keep step with its own past. Ours to sell; yours to buy. But you must be told what and how you can buy best, else our special goods and your special wants wouldn't meet.

The cadence of the step in military movements comes from the marching music. The daily advertising is the music by which the store marches—just now it is playing the double-quick.

Meat for one would be poison for another. Our advertising might destroy another, as the absence of it might cripple us. The need and power of it are in what is to be presented.

Ay, there's the rub! There are limits even to OUR advertising. Ten thousand things are clamoring like wild delegates for a Chairman's recognition, and the advertiser is compelled to pick and choose the most representative among them every day. And then, too, the whys and wherefores must be told. Our notions on trade methods, giving the rationale of the mid-winter movement, are needed to touch your judgment and command what is offered. And so the advertising becomes a leader to explain, a friend to counsel, a courier to invite, a herald of joy. How all these motives combine.

During the past three weeks of our Clearing Sale thousands of people have had wants satisfied for trifles of money that would never know of the chance but for the daily advertising. We hope it never will be weakly.

This little bit of an essay has a two-edged moral, cuts both ways—tells you why we MUST advertise and why you OUGHT to read.

To-morrow Commences Another Week of Winter Clearing Sale and Peerless Offerings.

C. H. GILMAN, Red House, Sacramento.

Capital One-Price Clothing Company.

FOR THE BENEFIT

Of the employes of the Railroad, owing to the delay of the

PAY CAR

We have decided to continue

OUR GREAT CUT-PRICE SALE

--UNTIL--

MONDAY EVENING AT 6 O'CLOCK,

And will offer, as attested by the great crowds of customers during the past two weeks, the same

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

Below will be found a few of the Cut Prices:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes \$10 Suits now \$5 00, \$15 Suits now 7 50, \$18 Suits now 10 00, \$25 and \$22 50 Suits now \$18 and 15 00, \$10 Overcoats now \$5 00, \$15 Overcoats now 7 50, \$18 and \$20 Overcoats now \$10 and 12 50.

All Other Goods in Proportion.

ONE PRICE ONLY, AND ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Capital One-Price Clothing Company,

CORNER SIXTH AND K STREETS.

N. B.—Expert tailors in attendance, and all goods altered free of charge. Money refunded when goods are not satisfactory.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Interesting Debates on the Pacific Railroad Bill,

Which Showed That Congress Did Not Expect a Money Return for the Government's Credit.

On the 5th of January, 1861, and while the echoes of the rebel battery on Morris Island, in Charleston Harbor, which fired on the steamer Star of the West—on her way to Fort Sumter with food for Major Anderson's men—were still reverberating throughout the land, the Pacific railroad bill came up for debate in the United States Senate. In a recent letter from C. P. Huntington to William H. Mills, published in the Record-Exton, the former called attention to the fact that the debates in Congress, when the bill was under consideration there, showed conclusively that it was the intention of that body that the Government should never call directly upon the builders of the road to repay the money obtained from the sale of bonds for its construction.

In the weekly review of the contents of this journal's columns of thirty years ago, we find the more important of those debates published in full, and they not only afford very interesting and profitable reading at this late date, but also throw a new light upon the question of the road, there is no stop in the sentence upon the subject of the railroad company's obligations to the Government. These debates are, of course, not in the public record, but they are buried away in the old files of the Congressional Record, under the accumulations of thirty years of past and present legislation. We have the expressions of some of the latter-day Congressmen while the railroad debt was being discussed—their existence is unknown to the general public, and they are displayed by so many modern legislators when airing their views on the subject of the obligations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the Government.

On the date first mentioned (January 5, 1861), Senators Seward, Latham and Baker addressed the Senate on the railroad bill then under consideration, and we quote briefly therefrom to show that—as Mr. Huntington recently stated—it was not the intention of Congress to demand any money return from the builders of the road for its credit loaned. Mr. Seward says:

It is no idle and wasteful expenditure that we propose to make in passing this bill. There is no waste nor sacrifice at all. We give, for the purpose of the Government, only money which will come back into the Treasury, after a lapse of years, in profits abundant to reward the outlay. A railroad on the Pacific requires no small expenditure of money or credit; and there is no power, no authority, in this country to expend such money and credit but the Federal Government. Therefore, it is reasonable and right that the Federal Government should do here that which in other cases States and individuals would be expected to do. The only way to repay the obligations of special returns and in the transportation of naval and military munitions and stores.

The annual interest on the large sum of \$4,800,000. This, though it seems a large sum, will yet sink in apparent magnitude and become diminutive, when we consider that when we look forward to the period—fifteen years hence, perhaps—when the railroad will be completed, we are to receive to the time of Mr. Adams, when the expenses of this Government were only \$12,000,000, and then to look at the present expenditure—sixty, or seventy, or eighty million dollars annually—and start at the contrast. But, Mr. President, the increase of the country—of its population, of its commerce, of its wealth and power, has been in a proportion equal to the increase in its expenditures. We have only to just remember that one of the most important returns of the census are to come in before the account for constructing these roads can be closed, and then the cost will relatively moderate and reasonable.

But it is not to be required of any road, canal, or other trade or channel of commerce that it repay the Government for the cost of its construction. It is to be required that it give adequate rewards distributed throughout the whole nation. That is the nature of the enterprise before us. Just so far and no farther as you extend a railroad into the western wilderness, just so far and so fast society develops itself, spreads itself around it, and advances before the terminus of your railroad. New States arise, and these are combined with the other States to assume their share of the burdens and defense of the country, guaranteeing the common liberty and promoting the common welfare. With this line of railroad in operation, opening and establishing new fields of mining and culture on the Pacific Coast, you will have given an impulse to the material prosperity and advancement of the United States, surpassing all that has ever before been accomplished since the Government was formed. Practically, all the roads that are to be built are to be issued for it, and those bonds payable at the end of twenty years. The wealth of the United States will double in thirty years to come, as it has more than doubled in thirty years past; and that which was a debt when it was begun, will, in some sense, cease to be a burden at the time when it comes to be paid. The interest is paid until the work is completed is part of the cost; but the services that road will render when completed, in the office, in the army and the military departments, will be an equivalent for the cost of the road.

Mr. Seward was a far-seeing and broad-minded statesman, but even he did not dream that there were men in the country of sufficient enterprise and push to build a railroad across the country in less than fifteen years, and to do it in such a way that possibility with a "perhaps." But the road was built and in operation seven years after Congress gave its sanction and aid to the enterprise, and California found the men to do it—Huntington, Hopkins, Stanford and Crocker.

Mr. Latham, in his argument following that of Mr. Seward, endorsed the latter's views quoted above, and spoke at length of the railroad as a military and commercial necessity, in the course of which he said:

The advantages which a community derives from a railroad are not to be computed in proportion to the dividends paid on the capital stock, nor by the rates its bonds and shares are quoted in the market; and the very doubt which existed in the minds of speculators in regard to the remuneration of the enterprise in its incipient stages, is the reason why the Government should take it under its protecting wing and aid it by such means as the Constitution may place at its disposal.

IS FORGUS INSANE?

The Wife-Slayer Says That He Can Prove That He Is.

Testimony That Will Have to be Taken in France—Attorney Johnson Registers a "Kick."

Auguste Forgus, the Frenchman who shot and killed his wife several weeks ago, says he is insane, and on that plea he will seek to evade punishment. Forgus' case was called in Superior Judge Van Fleet's Court yesterday. Grove L. Johnson, the prisoner's attorney, asked for an extended postponement of the trial, saying that it would be necessary to send to France for certain very material testimony, and it was desired that the court should grant a commission to secure this testimony. Mr. Johnson, in support of his request, then read to the court an affidavit sworn to by Forgus, the defendant.

This affidavit contained the first intimation of what Forgus' defense is to be. Forgus' own signature, and under oath, Forgus declares that he will not be ready for trial for some time yet, as he wants to present the testimony of Dr. Latieule, Mrs. Delphine Delifou and Mr. Laire, all of Crause, Aveyron, France; Mr. Vigne, of the Department in Crause, France, and various other persons, whose testimony will be very material to his defense. The persons named, he says, knew him when he was with the mines there, and when he worked in the mines there. They were familiar with the fact that, in 1881, he met with an accident by getting caught in some machinery and having his skull crushed. He did not regain consciousness for two months after this injury. After his physical recovery, he says, he was seized with the mania because his mind was affected and he was insane. He remained in this condition for several years. He says that Virginia Johnson, his wife, was the daughter of the uncle and Marianne Forgus, and Rose Carles, his aunts, can all testify that he was insane.

CHOKED HIS WIFE.

Peter Stortz Gets a Liberal Dose From Judge Cravens.

Pandemonium in the Police Court—A Bad Case of Mother-in-Law—Stortz's Denial.

An excited mother-in-law, a sobbing wife and a noisy baby made somewhat of a side-show of a particular portion of the proceedings in the Police Court yesterday. Peter Stortz, a waiter by occupation—but who of late has been waiting for a job—was accused of choking and striking his wife last Wednesday night. Stortz was in court and represented by attorney C. N. Post. Mrs. Stortz and her baby, together with her mother, Mrs. Costello, were also on deck. The mother and daughter were both nervous when the case was called and their excitement grew greater as the trial progressed.

A GENTLE REMINDER. Mrs. Stortz, after relating her story as to how her husband had struck her on the side of the face, noticed the defendant whispering in his attorney's ear, and immediately jumped out of her chair, shaking her finger at him she exclaimed: "See here, Pete, don't you tell him any lies. You know I'm under oath, and don't you try to make me out a liar. You're no good, and you know it." After a hard tussle Mr. Post succeeded in cross-examining the witness, and she was dismissed.

Mr. Costello, take the stand, please," said City Attorney Hart. The witness was bubbling over with a lot of tales, and made up the record of her son-in-law during his married life, and she was exceedingly anxious to tell them all. "If ye want to know something about that young scamp there," said she, "I'll tell ye's enough. Ah, ha, you old villain! I know you, don't I? You bet I do, and I'll tell it to you. You never give her a cent! No you didn't know it, and don't you lie when you get up here, you old—"

It was impossible for the attorneys to get in a word edgewise, and after the witness had given vent to her wrath she was excused.

When Stortz testified and commenced contradicting everything the wife and mother had said, the latter "looked daggers" at him, and fairly tossed and groaned in her seat. There was one of these "oh, if I had a hold on you," looks in her face, but she managed to control herself until Stortz got to the part of his story where the mother-in-law caused all of the trouble.

This was too much for the elderly lady, and she broke loose on him with a vengeance. The wife cried aloud, and the baby howled, in a side room. When the excitement had subsided, Judge Cravens announced that the defendant was guilty, and he sentenced him to 100 days imprisonment in the County Jail.

FOUNDED.

Christopher Kelley Has His Skull Crushed in a Fall.

Christopher Kelley, a man 61 years of age, was found dead on the sidewalk in front of the Scroggs building, at Tenth and K streets, yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. How he met his death is not known, but it is thought he fell down from the top of the building and crushed his skull.

The deceased has a wife, two daughters and a son living in this city. His sister, Mrs. Kelley, who had been living with his family, however, and had not contributed to their support for a long time. An inquest will be held Monday.

Roll of Honor. The following is the roll of honor for Capital District, W. L. Willis, teacher, for the month ending January 30th: George Slawson, 98 per cent, Theodore Willis, 99; Amelia Schmidt, 100; Barty Greer, 96; Roy Brooke, 96; Alvin Hornell, 96; Fred Bonetti, 97; Mattie White, 98; Annie Cornelius, 98; Nettie Cannon, 97; Lela Fobes, 100; Daisy Johnson, 98; Sibyl Gerber, 98; Robbie Cornelius, 99; George Welier, 95; Charles Bonetti, 96; George Powell, 95; Willie Willis, 94; John Cornelius, 94; Cora White, 95; Josiah Brown, 100; Harry Hainesford, 97; Charles Fobes, 97; Willie Wynn, 94; Lewis Plate, 95; Henry Plate, 95; Willie Schmidt, 98; Curry Wynn, 96; Olive Sanders, 96; Barbara Schuler, 95; Harry Johnson, 98; David Hornlein, 97; Frank Cannon, 97; Willie Schell, 96; Maggie Keele, 97; Charles McGinnis, 96; Willie Cannon, 95; Charles Davis, 94; Ada Sanders, 96; Anton Schuler, 98; Katie Fobes, 98; Earl Snyder, 100; Eddie Culverson, 100; Frank Culverson, 100; Nettie Grace, 100; Mark Grace, 99; Susie McGinnis, 100; Henry McGinnis, 98; Sophie Powell, 96.

Newly Elected Officers. The officers-elect of Sacramento Lodge, No. 233, I. O. G. T., are as follows: Past Chief Templar, Mrs. Annie Plummer; Chief Templar, F. W. Carpenter; Vice-Templar, Clara Lindemeyer; Treasurer, William Wall; Financial Secretary, Clara Burton; Recording Secretary, George Campbell; Marshal, William Fleming; Superintendent Juvenile Work, Mrs. C. Conahan; Guard, Annie Lindemeyer; Sentinel, C. T. Harwood. After the initiation of six candidates, the officers and members of this lodge, together with the many guests, adjourned to the banquet hall, which was handsomely decorated, where a repast was served. Edward Laurence gave a full account of the recent ride to Rocklin of the members of Sacramento Lodge and Siaman Lodge. The evening was passed very pleasantly, and a nice time had.

Steel trinkets are likely to be the rage next winter. An artificer of steel jewelry named Le Long has made a hit with his new designs, and is confident that his lands of steel bands mixed with artificial pearls.

District Attorney Ryan denied positively that he had ever given any such instructions to the Sheriff.

Mr. Johnson said that it was a question of veracity between Mr. Ryan and the Sheriff, and he proposed to find out about it.

The matter was dropped temporarily, and Judge Van Fleet made an order granting the request that a commission be appointed to take the testimony of the witnesses mentioned in Forgus' affidavit. The trial of Forgus was then postponed until April next.

Later in the afternoon Johnson, accompanied by his son, appeared before Judge Van Fleet and renewed his remonstrance regarding the treatment he had received at the Sheriff's office. He called upon Deputy County Clerk Doody to take the witness stand, and that gentleman testified that he accompanied Hiram Johnson to Forgus' cell when the affidavit was taken. The Sheriff refused to allow Forgus to be taken from the cell, and said it was because of orders received from the District Attorney.

Hiram Johnson gave testimony to the same effect.

District Attorney Ryan still insisted that he had given no instructions to the Sheriff. The Sheriff was sent for, but he was out of town. Under Sheriff Hubble's responsibility, however, and upon taking the witness stand, stated that Forgus was not kept in

CLOSE CONFINEMENT. Because of any instructions received from the District Attorney, it was because of a new rule adopted in the Sheriff's office, to prevent escapes. Prisoners charged with murder were being guarded with particular vigilance.

At this point Judge Van Fleet wanted to know what all this testimony had to do with the case.

Mr. Johnson replied that he wished the court to instruct the Sheriff to permit counsel to consult with their clients whenever necessary.

Judge Van Fleet said he had not the power to issue such an order. He could not interfere with the Sheriff's method of guarding prisoners, but he was responsible for the prisoners in his charge, and the court was not. The Judge added, however, that he had no doubt but that counsel should be permitted to consult with the Sheriff outside of court.

"Why, certainly," added District Attorney Ryan good-naturedly, "there won't be any complaint about it. Mr. Johnson was only after my scalp any way—and he didn't get it."

SERIOUS CHARGE. Joseph Dias Accused of Betraying a Forger's Trial.

Joseph Dias, a barber on Second street, between J and K, has been arrested in charge of a kidnapping, preferred by Mrs. M. L. Slomers of Folsom, the guardian of the girl whom Dias is accused of having seduced. The facts of the case were published a couple of weeks ago, when the girl gave birth to a child.

The Chief of Police in this city received a letter from Mrs. Slomers some time ago in regard to the matter. She told him of the condition of the girl, and asked what course she should take to punish the party guilty of the crime.

LEGISLATURE—29TH SESSION.

The Senate Devotes the Day to First Reading of Bills.

Some Committee Reports and a Few Bills Introduced—The Assembly Takes a Rest.

SENATE. SACRAMENTO, Feb. 7, 1891. The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., Lieutenant-Governor Reddick in the chair. Roll called and quorum present. Prayer by Rev. A. T. Needham. Reading of the journal dispensed with.

THE DAY'S BUSINESS. Mr. Sprague offered a resolution providing that after the noon recess the Senate should confine itself to the consideration of bills on the first-reading file. He said there was a large number of bills on that file that must be read, and while that was being done the committees could do some of the work before them.

Mr. Heacock moved to amend by providing that the resolution take effect immediately, and that the Senate do no other work for the day than the reading of bills the first time, except receiving reports and the introduction of bills.

Mr. Sprague accepted the amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORTS. Mr. Heacock, from the Committee on Claims, reported back, with amendments, the bill for the relief of M. J. Maloney, recommending its passage.

Mr. Sprague, from the Judiciary, reported back a substitute for S. B. 177, relating to the duties and salaries of clerks of Police Courts, recommending its passage.

Also, S. B. 464, amending Sections 936-7 of the Political Code, without recommendation.

Mr. Streeter, from the Committee on Printing, reported back S. B. 547 and 548, recommending their passage.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Irrigation and Water Rights, reported back A. R. 7, favoring the construction of the reservoir proposed by the government, recommending its adoption.

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. Goucher—Amending Section 197 of the County Government Act, relating to the salaries of officers of the thirty-fifth class.

By Mr. McGowan—To promote the founding and aid of seminaries of learning.

FIRST READING OF BILLS. The Senate then took up the bills on the first reading file, and did no other business during the day's session.

The Assembly was not in session yesterday.

Baseball News. Captain McCloskey, of the Sacramento ball team, desires it stated that he meant to cast no reflections on Stapleton's ability as a ball player, when he disrespected him, and is confident that the ex-Captain of the Sacramento will easily secure another engagement. McCloskey says he had a man for the position before he knew Stapleton had been signed.

Already three or four men have been designated to play in the Capital City aggregation, but their names will not be announced until the team is secured.

Last Week's Failures. The District Mercantile Agency reports 128 failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the month of January, with assets \$378,110 and liabilities \$682,004, as compared with 112 for the previous month, with assets \$1,107,230 and liabilities \$1,492,197, and 93 for the corresponding month of 1890, with assets \$190,068 and liabilities \$406,623.

Department One—Callin, Judge. SACRAMENTO, February 7, 1891. Laura Jones vs. Frank Durrer—Continued one week. G. W. Harlow vs. Mary C. Rodde—Demurrer sustained; notice waived; twenty days allowed to file amended complaint. In re Henry Meiss, an insane—Passed. In re Charles Reams, an insolvent—S. B. Smith, receiver, sworn and examined; an order approving sale of personal property. In re M. D. Thompson, an insolvent—Passed. Nicholas vs. Swift—Demurrer overruled; notice waived and twenty days allowed to answer. Kirk, Geary & Co. vs. Florence Byrne et al.—Continued one week. Lorinda Washburn vs. Michael Farrell—Motion for order to execute dismissed, heard and submitted. Rich vs. Rich—Motion for alimony continued one week. Boyer vs. Hamilton—Continued for the term. People vs. Ah Jim—Submitted on briefs. Hannah Denmyer vs. George C. McMullen—Argued and submitted. People vs. Jack Tucker, charged with robbery—Defendant pleads not guilty, and case set for Monday, February 10th. People vs. Forgus, charged with murder—Commission to take testimony in France issued, and case continued to April next. People vs. Shedd, Mull and Belcher—Motion for new trials denied. People vs. D. G. Wright—Sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Folsom.

George Green's Case. The case of George Green, charged with battery, was called in Judge Cravens' court yesterday. Hiram W. Johnson, attorney for Green, made a motion for a new trial, and in support of his claim of newly discovered evidence, he read three affidavits sworn to by David Goldberg, of Vallejo, and Matthew Wagner and George Green, of this city, tending to show that the defendant did all he could to prevent the fight between Harris and Coffey. The argument on the motion was postponed until Tuesday next.

State Library Trustees. The State Library Trustees met yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. There were present Trustees Strother, Stephens, McCune and Green. The Librarian was authorized to purchase ten volumes of the history of Lincoln, by Nicolay Hay. After transacting some routine business and ordering a number of bills paid, the board adjourned.

Comfort in Bed. For the comfort of the sleeper, the cardinal points in the process of making the bed are these: Fold the under sheet in length at the head and the top sheet at the foot; leave no folds or wrinkles. The sheets properly arranged, the other coverings are easily adjusted, and the future occupant of the couch will murmur blessings not only upon the inventor of sleep but also upon the maker of the bed.

THE WIFE-SLAYER SAYS THAT HE CAN PROVE THAT HE IS.

TESTIMONY THAT WILL HAVE TO BE TAKEN IN FRANCE—ATTORNEY JOHNSON REGISTERS A "KICK."

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This affidavit contained the first intimation of what Forgus' defense is to be. Forgus' own signature, and under oath, Forgus declares that he will not be ready for trial for some time yet, as he wants to present the testimony of Dr. Latieule, Mrs. Delphine Delifou and Mr. Laire, all of Crause, Aveyron, France; Mr. Vigne, of the Department in Crause, France, and various other persons, whose testimony will be very material to his defense. The persons named, he says, knew him when he was with the mines there, and when he worked in the mines there. They were familiar with the fact that, in 1881, he met with an accident by getting caught in some machinery and having his skull crushed. He did not regain consciousness for two months after this injury. After his physical recovery, he says, he was seized with the mania because his mind was affected and he was insane. He remained in this condition for several years. He says that Virginia Johnson, his wife, was the daughter of the uncle and Marianne Forgus, and Rose Carles, his aunts, can all testify that he was insane.

After the accident referred to, he continued in this condition for several years, until 1887, when he began to improve. He then came to California, and the voyage improved him greatly. He had never fully recovered, however, and he was doing better than he had been for some time. After reading the affidavit, Mr. Johnson informed the court that he had encountered some difficulty in getting the affidavit from his client, owing to an interference on the part of District Attorney Ryan. He was sure that Ryan was not getting the affidavit from his client, Hiram W. Johnson, to the County Jail to consult with Forgus, but the Sheriff had refused to allow any one to see the cell, and Hiram Johnson was only allowed to converse with Forgus through a small window and in the presence of a Deputy Sheriff. Mr. Johnson said that he was doing, young Mr. Johnson was informed that orders had been received from the District Attorney not to allow Forgus to be taken from the cell.

DIDN'T SAY SO. District Attorney Ryan denied positively that he had ever given any such instructions to the Sheriff.

Mr. Johnson said that it was a question of veracity between Mr. Ryan and the Sheriff, and he proposed to find out about it.

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The Chief of Police in this city received a letter from Mrs. Slomers some time ago in regard to the matter. She told him of the condition of the girl, and asked what course she should take to punish the party guilty of the crime.

Dias refused to marry the girl and she swore to a complaint against him. He gave bonds last evening and was released.