THE WATER COMMITTEE.

It Recommends a Supply From the Gravel-Beds,

But Suggests That Competitive Bids be Solicited—A Proposition for Ditch Water.

The citizens' committee to investigate and report to the City Trustees the opinion of its members on the proposition submitted by J. H. Henry to supply the city with pure water, met again last evening.

There were present, Chairman Weinstock, Secretary Steffens, C. H. Hubbard, A. A. Van Voorhies, J. W. Wilson, G. A. Stoddard, J. H. Roberts, P. A. Miller, F. R. Dray, T. B. Hall and W. D. Stalker.

F. R. Dray, for the committee on similar propositions, reported that the committee had called on A. Abbott and found he had no proposition to offer, but was strongly in favor of some scheme for obtaining water from wells in the gravel-bed section.

DITCH WATER PROPOSITION.

Mr. Dray also read a proposition from the South Yuba Mining and Water Company, which proposes to furnish the city with water at about the present cost of pumping. The proposition was a general one, the company asking for a reasonable time in which to submit one in detail. It states, however, that the probable cost to the city would be thirty-nine cents per million gallons (that of Mr. Henry is forty cents). About one year would be required in which to bring water to the city.

A. A. Van Voorhies said he was familiar with the character of ditch water supplied to mountain towns, and it was well known that the ditches carried as much filth as the rivers.

J. H. Roberts, T. B. Hall and others expressed similar views regarding ditch water. Mr. Hall thought that Sacramentans generally would prefer the water they have to using that of ditch water.

WHAT THE CITY'S WATER COSTS.

Joseph Steffens, from the Committee on Financial Data, submitted a report showing the quantity of water pumped by the City Water Works during the years:

	Gallons.
1890	1,746,215,000
1891	1,744,874,000
1892	1,790,580,000

The expense of the water for the years 1891 and 1892 was respectively $32,912 34 and $34,063 59. To these figures are added additional expenses of $6,060, making $40,123.

The report was received and placed on file.

THE CITY'S PRESENT DANGER.

G. A. Stoddard, from the committee on examination of the present water works, reported that the Stevens pump was found in bad condition, and is liable to give out at any moment. It is losing twenty-five per cent. now by slippage. The Holly pump is in as good condition now as when it was put in.

As now improved, the slippage of the Holly pump will not exceed 5 per cent, and its daily capacity will be something over five and a half million gallons.

Mr. Stoddard summed up as the result of his examination that the city was in danger of running short of a sufficient supply of water. Another good pump placed in the same building, with a capacity of 7,000,000 gallons per day, would cost about $50,000. This, of course, would not give the city clear water, and even if the Henry proposition were accepted he believed the present pumps (with a new one in place of the Stevens) should be kept where they are. The present condition of things is bad and unsafe for the city.

THE YUBA COMPANY.

At this juncture it was decided to give a hearing to representatives of the Yuba Company, who were in waiting.

Fred. Searles, acting as counsel for the company, briefly addressed the committee. He said the company has 400 miles of canals, reaching now down to Rocklin, Placer County. Its capacity is unlimited and the quality of the water is of the best. The supply can be increased according to any increased demand. The company is amply responsible and competent to carry out any contract it might make.

Mr. Spaulding, Superintendent of the company, said they had been making surveys with the express purpose of making a proposition of supplying Sacramento.

DOES WATER PURIFY ITSELF?

Mr. Stoddard expressed the rather singular belief that water carried in open canals is purer than that carried in pipes. He objected to carrying water any distance in closed pipes. Mr. Stoddard also said he did not regard well or artesian water as good as that obtained from open conduits.

In reply to Mr. Van Voorhies, Mr. Spaulding said it would take about a month for his company to submit a definite proposition.

MUDDY IN WINTER.

To Mr. Hall, Mr. Spaulding said the water now supplied about Auburn is not clear, but they expected to correct that. In the winter, of course, the water would at times be discolored somewhat.

Mr. Niles said the people of Grass Valley and Nevada City had good water from the Yuba Company, but he did not deny it got somewhat muddy in winter.

Mr. Hall said that of course ditch water would be very warm in summer by the time it was carried to this city.

A DOCTOR'S VIEWS.

Dr. W. A. Briggs having entered he was requested to favor the committee with his views. The doctor said that a couple of years ago he, in connection with other citizens, made a thorough investigation of the water supply in the gravel section east of the city. The water had been analyzed by the State Chemist and pronounced to be as nearly pure as any that could be found. First, the city needs pure, clear water. The proposition made by the Yuba company should not be considered, as it would give us ditch water no better than that we now have. It would be open to the same objection that the river water is.

WATER DOES NOT PURIFY

Itself in running—to any extent; in fact, it is more liable to contamination than it is to purification.

Recent experiments, said the doctor, showed that running water purifies itself very slowly indeed, even when not exposed to contamination. As between mountain water, as we would be likely to get it, and that from subterranean channels, he greatly preferred the latter. Eventually we will probably get good water from Lake Tahoe, but in the meantime he believed the best available supply was to be had within or near the city limits. This water comes under great pressure and must come from an abundant source.

Dr. Briggs here read from the RECORD-UNION of July last, showing that a live trout was pumped up on the farm of C. D. Brooke, near Oak Park, bearing out the presumption that a large subterranean channel, supplied from some mountain lake, flows beneath the gravel-bed section east of the city.

After a long and informal discussion of the different results obtained from the use of well water (and from which discussion it appeared that the foulest water used was healthful, and pure water such as that obtained at Blue Canyon was bad for some persons), the committee went into executive session.

THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

The result of the committee's deliberations was the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this committee recommend to the City Trustees that they invite bids for the furnishing of clear, pure water from artesian wells, to be located east of the city, as per specifications and agreement to be submitted by this committee; the most favorable bid therefor to be submitted to the people of the city at a special election to be called for that purpose."

The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

DANIEL WAS DRUNK.

Wherefore He Went on the Warpath and Landed in Jail.

Daniel McCabe, as he registered at the City Jail, loaded up with a fighting jag about midnight last night and got into a very emphatic dispute with a colored man in front of a K-street saloon.

Daniel was a small man and his antagonist a heavy-weight, armed with a club, but Daniel wanted him to come out and fight. He got into the street, took off his coat and hat and jumped on them in a warlike way, swearing he could wallop any dark-complected son-of-a-gun in the United States.

The colored man was about to accommodate McCabe with his club, when Officer Maley came along and took the little man and his jag to jail.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Queena" will be repeated at the opera-house to-night. It is a strong play, one deeply emotional, full of shifting lights and shadows. Miss Naunary in it does an emotional part with great success. She has fine acting ability, discriminating taste and excellent judgment. Mr. Cleaves' "old man" in the play is an artistic success and does him infinite credit. The second and third scenes in the play are splendidly mounted, the American Legation reception-room in Paris being as handsome a scene as has ever been put on the stage here.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given this evening at the Westminister Presbyterian Church by the Junior Society of Christian Endeavor. Besides a fine programme there will be refreshments served.

To-night the annual domino party of Equity Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, will take place at Turner Hall. It promises to be an unusually pleasant affair.

It has been arranged that when Peter Jackson appears here in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," there will be an interlude in which Jackson will box four rounds with Professor Johnson of Marysville.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

County Treasurer Lyon is still quite ill.

John K. Orr, the San Francisco sportsman, is in the city.

Mayor L. R. Ellert of San Francisco came up last evening.

Miss A. E. Votaw has returned from a visit to San Francisco.

Miss Jennie Davis of Penryn is visiting friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sherwood of Woodland are visiting the city.

George E. Bates, the lawyer and real estate speculator, is in the city.

Hon. R. F. Del Valle, the Los Angeles statesman, is at the Golden Eagle Hotel.

Professor John E. Hennessy, Principal of the public schools at Oroville, is in the city.

D. E. Alexander, formerly of this city, but now of San Francisco, is here on legal business.

Irving W. Mills of San Francisco has been visiting friends in this city for a couple of days.

Senator and Mrs. E. C. Hart entertained a number of friends on Wednesday night at their residence, 223 O street, at drive whist.

Scipio Craig, a well-know Southern California journalist, came to the city yesterday to urge upon the Legislature the measure to provide expository literature of California resources at the World's Fair. Mr. Craig is working in public spirit for the measure, and represents the Press Committee that recently met here.

On the 14th inst. the marriage of W. V. Plise to Miss Mary P. Light took place in San Francisco, Rev. Horatio Stebbins being the officiating clergyman. The groom is a well-known professor of music and languages in that city, and the bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Light, formerly of Sacramento, where she spent her childhood years.

The Club Reseda gave another of their social parties at Turner Hall last night, which was well attended and a large number of dancers had a happy time. The hall was nicely decorated and furnished, the music good, and an excellent programme of dances given. Following are the names of the officers in charge: Officers and Executive Committee—President, Frank L. Roth; Vice-President, A. C. Kaufman; Secretary, E. M. Atkinson; Treasurer, William C. Haub; Floor Director, Charles E. Daly.

On Washington's Birthday a picnic surprise was given to Miss Sophia Christman at Cosumnes, on George Tavener's ranch, by the young folks of Pacific District and vicinity. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, they all started on a most delightful ramble, shooting at marks with rifles and enjoying themselves in various ways, after which they returned for lunch. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Slawson, Misses Ruth Merwin, Lena John, Lulu Rich, Mary Smith, Messrs. Sam Smith, Henry Merwin, George Hamilton, Lou Rizerner, James Christman.

Edward J. Rother and Miss Alice Felter were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. Rother is a prominent young business man of this city, and the bride is a daughter of James I. Felter, the well-known merchant. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. J. Horner of the Unitarian Church. Only a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony. The parlors of the residence were prettily decorated with smilax and rare late winter flowers. Many beautiful presents were received by the happy pair. After the ceremony they left on the afternoon train for San Francisco, and on their return will make their home in this city.

The first annual ball was given by the social dancing club of Walsh's at Enterprise Hall on Tuesday evening, the 21st. Sixty couples participated in the festivities of the evening. The affair was a grand success, owing to the efficient management of the Floor Committee. The Floor Managers were Messrs. J. Schultze, C. Camp, H. Toomey and Mr. Brown. After dancing until midnight refreshments were partaken of in the spacious dining-room under the dancing hall. This department was managed most creditably by the young ladies of Enterprise. Dancing was then continued until 5 A. M. The affair will long be remembered by those who attended as the most enjoyable party that has taken place at Enterprise for several years. Music for the occasion was efficiently rendered by Devin & Atkins' orchestra of Sacramento.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: A. Shrouz, St. Paul; N. Zallee, Richmond, Va.; John D. Brooks, New York; J. G. Cast, Chicago; L. J. Flint, Reno, Nev.; A. M. Crawford, Roseburg, Or.; J. M. McClure, Fresno; H. L. Drew, San Bernardino; H. C. Dillon, R. F. Del Valle, Los Angeles; R. E. McKenna, Lemoore; B. M. Douglass, New York; A. C. Lawson, Berkeley; W. M. Gibson, Stockton; A. E. Sherwood and wife, Woodland; F. Searls, Nevada City; A. H. Hart, Redlands; H. R. Jones, R. C. Mattingly, M. Cochrane, T. R. Tullock, J. F. Fassett, F. M. Stone, C. W. Kefle, R. H. Sprague, H. Babcock, J. K. Orr, T. C. Coogan, R. V. Wright, E. W. Chapman, J. C. Cerf, George W. Dye, R. W. Van Pelt, J. G. Cost, L. F. Tuttle, F. Finnell and wife, R. F. Allen, M. Welch, Misses Coffey and Duffey, T. J. Field, W. H. Snedaker, L. R. Ellert, Jas. Denman, George A. Knight, George Hughes, San Francisco.

Mrs. Logan's "Home Magazine" and the "Weekly Union."

Both only $1 75 per year. The *Home Magazine* of Washington, D. C., conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, is the best and most popular low-priced periodical ever printed. The publishers of the WEEKLY UNION will furnish the magazine to its subscribers for a mere nominal sum above the price of subscription to the weekly.

THE BRIDGE PAID FOR.

Final Payment Made Yesterday by the Supervisors.

Members Exercised Over the Hydraulic Mining Bill—Some Minor Matters.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Supervisors held a meeting for the purpose of considering the acceptance of the Folsom bridge and some minor matters.

Grove L. Johnson stated to the board that he had been out of the city, and on his return found that the bill for the resumption of hydraulic mining had been recommended by the Assembly Committee and was likely to pass both houses. He had asked Assemblyman Owen to let him know when the committee would hold its meeting, so that he could go up and address it on the subject, but he had neglected to do so. If this bill should pass all the work done and money spent by this and other boards will have been thrown away, and the evil we have been fighting for years will sweep us away at last.

It means, he said, the destruction of our county, for the greatest injury done is not to the navigable rivers alone, but to the American, Cosumnes and Mokalumne and the country adjacent to them, which are not protected in the bill. The board, the City Trustees and members of the Legislature from this county should all oppose it. They should pass resolutions to the Legislature asking it to protect us by defeating it. If hydraulic mining is resumed under this bill, no power on earth can stop it again, and we are doomed. We must act immediately if we want to do any good.

Supervisor Todd said two members of the board were members of the Anti-Debris Association; they had an attorney to look after it also. He thought with Mr. Johnson that something should be done immediately, and presented the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, There is now pending before the Legislature of this State the Senate bill, known as the Ford hydraulic mining bill, and we consider that the passage of this bill would be detrimental o the best interests of this county as well as to all the agricultural counties now subject to damage from the effects of hydraulic mining; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, By this board, that the members of the Legislature from this county be requested to oppose said bill, and that they at once take such steps as are necessary to have said bill re-referred to the proper committee in order that this board and its representatives may have an opportunity to be heard on the merits of said bill."

The resolution was unanimously passed.

THE FOLSOM BRIDGE.

The board then took up for discussion the matter of accepting the Folsom bridge. Supervisors Curtis, Miller and Jenkins all agreed as to the satisfactory test of the bridge, and on motion of the latter that the Folsom bridge be accepted by this board, it was so ordered.

Supervisor Curtis was complimented by the members of the board for the good work he had done in connection with the bridge.

With an eye to business while loading the wagons with gravel for the bridge test, he had so arranged it that they were unloaded as they were drawn off the bridge, building up the Folsom approach to it and saving the county quite a large sum for the work, and getting it done much sooner than it would otherwise have been done.

Supervisor Jenkins said that one-half the purchase price of the bridge had been paid, and as it was now accepted, the next thing was to pay for it. He therefore moved that warrants be drawn in favor of the San Francisco Bridge Company, one of $5,075 from the general road fund, one of $10,000 from the general fund and one of $100 from the road fund of District No. 6, and the board so ordered.

OTHER MATTERS.

District Attorney Ryan stated that in the case of Plummer vs. Sheldon, Belcher and others, to open the Grant line road, near the Cosumnes River, $174 20 costs had been owing to the county, which he had collected and paid over to the Auditor.

Some bills were audited, and the board adjourned till the March meeting.

WIGS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Hair Patches Which Cost a Good Deal but Can't Be Detected.

"There are more baldheaded young men in leading Washington social circles," said the supplier of hirsute deficiencies to a Boston *Herald* scribe, "than people would think. But this is because very little of it is revealed to the curious glance. You see, most of the young men grow bald immediately above the forehead, which leaves a triangular space, on the center of the head. The first place is very easily concealed by a patch which looks as natural as the real thing. These patches are readily adjusted and may be brushed in any style. They are rather expensive, though—that is, if a man desires something which will completely baffle the attempts of the suspicious at detection—and cost all the way from $30 to $150, according to size and finish. I could name twenty young men who sport these patches, and whose hair is universally admired by the fair sex, but, of course, I wouldn't. Concerning the particular spot on top of the head in which the hair is especially fleeting, any number of men whose ages range between 25 and 40 are so decorated. They do not come so high as the first named prices, but are just as easily adjusted and present the same impenetrable finish. There are not many of the complete wigs sold as there were fifteen or twenty years ago. In fact, it is hard to get a wig which does not give itself away, and this is worse than thin hair or baldness. What is the color mostly in vogue concerning wigs? Why, I guess dark brown is the most popular. Most men have that color of hair. Black-haired and extremely light-haired men seldom become bald at an early age; when they do it is generally on the center of the head.

LIVED ON SAMPLES.

How a Man Managed to Exist During the Paris Exposition.

He was well bred, and when he commenced to chat of sights in foreign lands one did not feel like doubting his word. He talked of the execution of pirates in China, and described the diamond mines of Kimberly, and when he dwelt for a few minutes on the great exposition in Paris, it was an easy step to Chicago and the World's Fair.

"I wish," he said, meditatively, "that May was a few months nearer than it really is. Expositions are a snap for fellows who are 'broke,' and I'm awfully near it."

"So?" queried an interested listener.

"Yes," he continued. "For six months, when the Parisian show was on, I lived like a lord, and it didn't cost me a sou, either. Had a course dinner every day, too, from soup to cognac and cigarettes. I guess that the 'graft' ought to be just as good in Chicago, and so I yearn for the opening of the gates."

"How did you do it?" eagerly questioned his companions, whose outward appearance did not betoken unbounded wealth.

"Samples, samples," responded the man of the world. "You see, the manufacturers of all kinds of prepared food always have samples of their stuff on exhibition. The soup man, the maker of beef tea, the preservers of game, the canners of beef and other meats, the people who put up all kinds of fruit, are each and every one represented. So are the men whose brands of coffee are known all over the world. In Paris they all had miniature kitchens where they prepared their goods, and all you had to do was to walk up to the exhibitors' booth, look interested, and you would be politely requested to test the goods. Of course it was impossible to refuse the invitation, and if you made a few eulogistic remarks it was nearly a sure thing that you would get a second helping."

"I should have thought they would have got onto you in a week or so?"

"Well, I had to be somewhat diplomatic, but by skipping the soup booth every other day, only calling on the beef-tea man twice a week, and otherwise judiciously distributing my patronage, I managed to avoid any unpleasantness. Before I'd been at it for a week I had a system, or route, call it which you will, which worked like a charm."

After a moment's silence the diner on samples held up one hand and counted off on his fingers, "December, January, February, March, April, May."

"Well. I guess I can worry along until then," he mused; "but six months is a long time to fast."

"Say," queried his interested friend, "you said you were broke. Where did you sleep?"

"Sleep? Why, in a sample bed, to be sure."—Chicago Tribune.

TRUE TO LIFE.

Who Has Not Seen This Picture Before?

The young woman in the fur-trimmed cape had not time to buy a ten-ride ticket and boarded the train without one.

"Will you sell me a ride off your ticket?" she said, addressing a young woman with a big red hat, who sat on the other side of the aisle.

"Certainly," answered the other, tearing off a coupon representing a ride and handing it to her.

"Thanks. Can you change a quarter?"

"No. I have no change."

"Well, I'll get the conductor to change it. Just keep the ticket for me, please, till he comes through."

"Oh, no! You take the ticket."

"No. You take it."

"Tickets!"

It was the conductor who spoke.

The young woman in the fur-trimmed cape, who had taken the ticket, lost it in the bundles she was carrying, and was by this time uncertain whether she had received it or not, held out her twenty-five-cent piece to the conductor and said:

"Change it for me, please?"

"Certainly."

And he handed her some small coins and passed on.

She looked at them hurriedly, leaned across the aisle and said to the young woman in the big red hat:

"I didn't need a ticket. He took the ride out of the quarter and gave me the change."

"What did you let him do that for? I handed him a ticket for you when I gave him mine."

"What did you do that for?" inquired an elderly matron in the same seat. "You had given her a ticket already."

"Had I? I had forgotten that. Then he's got one more ticket than he ought to have, and has taken the pay for her ride besides."

"Maybe he didn't keep out any money," suggested the matron. "Have you looked at the change he gave you, Miss? Did you count it?"

"Why, I surely thought—there! I put it in my purse along with some other money, and now I don't know whether he kept any out or not. O dear! I'm getting all mixed up! Won't you please count what's in my purse? It may be I can remember when I know how much there is."

And she went across the aisle and emptied the contents of the purse in the other's lap.

"You shouldn't have done that," hastily exclaimed the young girl in the big red hat. "I had just dropped some change there myself. And here's a loose ticket, too. Where did that come from?"

"Oh, I don't know. Wasn't it there already?"

"I don't know. Have you any idea how much money was in your purse?"

"Not the slightest," said the agitated girl in the fur-trimmed cape, wringing her hands wildly. "How much change had you in your lap?"

"I haven't the remotest idea. And I don't see how we are ever going to straighten out this tangle, unless—

"But I owe you for a ticket! No, two tickets! The only thing to do is for you to keep all of it except——"

"Except what? There's where the trouble——"

"But I would rather you keep it all than——"

"No, take back as much as you think——"

"Sixty-third street!" yelled the brakeman, and the two young women hurriedly gathered up their belongings and went out of the car, still arguing and expostulating, and at the hour of going to press with the last edition of this paper there was no reason to hope that the tangle had been straightened out.—Chicago Tribune.

How to Make Savory Beef.

Savory beef is an old-time English dish, which is highly esteemed. Take a piece of the tender part of a round of beef, weighing about ten or fifteen pounds. If it is not perfectly tender, or has not been well hung, let it hang in a cold place three or four days longer. Remember that the best butchers in New York and other large cities hang their beef from four to six weeks after it is killed. In freezing weather this is none too long.

For savory beef, weigh out three ounces of saltpeter, three-quarters of a pound of common salt, one ounce of coarse sugar, a quarter of an ounce each of black pepper and allspice, four or five sprays of parsley, the same amount of summer savory, a sprig of sweet marjoram, if convenient, two bay leaves and two or three sprigs of thyme. Pound all these ingredients together. Take out any bone that may be in the meat and rub the meat thoroughly with the pounded mixture. Let it hang in a cold place for about two weeks, and every day turn it and rub it. When you are ready to cook it, wipe it off, rub it with a little butter, cut up an onion and throw over it, dredge it lightly with flour and roast it in a slow oven for about six hours. Or, if you prefer it, in a pot with a cut-up onion or carrot, and let it stew slowly, in boiling water enough to cook it, for five or six hours. The liquor it is stewed in should be saved. The meat is always served cold. If it is stewed it should be cooled in the liquor in which it is cooked.

This savory beef will keep for two weeks in cold weather after it is cooked, and is a wholesome, inexpensive article to keep in the house for the accidental visitor or for general family use.—New York Tribune.

Titled American Women.

The "Almanach de Gotha" of 1893 mentions only four American ladies as having married Englishmen of ducal families. These are the Duchess of Manchester, nee Miss Yznaga; the Duchess of Marlborough, nee Miss Price, afterward the Widow Hammersley; Lady Randolph Churchill, nee Miss Jerome, married to the uncle of the present Duke of Marlborough; and Mrs. Cavendish Bentick, nee Miss Bessie Livingston, married to Cavendish Bentinck, cousin of the Duke of Portland. There are many American ladies mentioned as having married members of the nobility of France, Germany and Italy.

His Credentials.

A certain Congressman, famous principally for his untidiness, was in one of the small towns of his district making a speech. During the day a couple from up the creek saw him on the street corner.

"Who's that, Hiram?" inquired the wife, who was interested in all the sights.

"Why, Marthy," was the reply, "don't you know him? He's our Congressman."

"Uh!" she exclaimed, uppishly, "he wears a powerful dirty shirt."

"In course, in course," said her husband; "but, Marthy, he's got to do something to show he's a Congressman."—Detroit Free Press.

A Wonderful Structure.

"Now, this house," said the native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, pointing out a log cabin to the stranger, "is the most wonderful structure of its kind in all this country."

"What's wonderful about it?"

"It's the only log cabin west of the Allegheny Mountains that Washington hasn't slept in."

ZEMANSKY'S ASSAILANT.

Giglio Would Plead Guilty Rather Than Stay in the City Jail.

He Makes No Defense, and is Held to Answer on a Charge of Assault to Murder.

Vincent Giglio, the man who shot Isaac Zemansky, the pawnbroker, and who in turn was shot by Zemansky, early this month, was examined in the Police Court yesterday for assault to commit murder.

When asked if he was ready for examination, Giglio replied that he had neither attorney nor witnesses present, but that he wanted his case to go on, as he would die if he was kept in the City Jail any longer.

Zemansky and the Prosecuting Attorney asked a continuance of the case until Monday next, and then until Saturday, but Giglio protested against delay.

"I will plead guilty," said he, "to settle my case and get out of this jail, rather than wait any longer."

Judge Buckley thought there was no good reason for a delay by the prosecution, and that the defendant was entitled to some consideration. He thought if Giglio was ready to proceed the prosecution had witnesses enough.

Zemansky said he had two witnesses who were in Alameda, but finally consented to let the examination proceed, saying he would take the stand.

Zemansky was then sworn, and testified that about 9 o'clock on the night he was shot he came out of a restaurant near his place of business, and that Giglio, without saying a word, stepped up to within an arm's length of him and shot him in the breast.

He did not see the man until the latter had fired, and immediately after he returned the shot and fired a number of times at Giglio as he ran away. He stated that he had had some trouble about a bargain with the defendant a week or so before the shooting. The shot, he said, came near killing him, and several physicians had given him up. The ball struck him to the right of the center of his breast, and he still carried the bullet.

Giglio's pistol was submitted for Zemansky's identification, but he could not identify it, as he had not seen it closely.

Giglio declined to make any statement, and did not seem to comprehend how to proceed in offering a defense. He was held to answer to the Superior Court, with bail fixed at $3,000.

BIG LOCOMOTIVE.

The Monster Weighs 130 Tons When in Working Order.

The biggest and most powerful railroad locomotive in the world, according to *Locomotive Engineering*, will soon be running on the Mexican Railroad. It was constructed at the Rhode Island Locomotive Works with a couple of like companions. The monster weighs 130 tons when in working order and was built to climb steep grades in the mountains of Mexico and to drag heavy loads around sharp curves safely.

The engine looks like a couple of locomotives of the "mogul" pattern backed up together, with the two cabs joined. It is an odd form and was constructed after a design furnished by Superintendent of Machinery F. W. Johnstone, of the Mexican Central, who realized that a special style was necessary for the work to be performed on his railroad. The idea was to secure a motor with flexibility sufficient to go round the sharp curves with least frictional resistance. This flexibility is gained by securing the driving-wheels in a truck which is free to move in a line different from that followed by the main frames.

The cylinder and boiler in the Mexican Central Goliath are carried on the main frames separate from the driving-wheel trucks. As the cylinders are not in line with the driving-wheels in rounding curves, it is necessary that a special method of transmitting power from the cylinders to the crank-pins should be employed. This is done in a very ingenious way through levers that transmit the power and compensate for the varying distances between the pistons and the crank, due to the swiveling of the driving-wheels. But for this compensating arrangement it would be necessary to give the engine so much cylinder appearance that the loss of steam would be very great. The power-transmitting levers are seen at the back of the cylinders, connected at the top by a short link, and the bottom ends pinned to the front end of the main rods. There are two of the latter, one connecting with a crank-pin, the other with a return crank. The piston transmits motion to the back one of the two levers, and that gives motion to the front lever, which is fulcrumed securely to the frame near its center.

The engines are compound, with annular cylinders, the high-pressure cylinder being in the middle and the low-pressure cylinder outside. The high-pressure cylinder is 13 inches diameter and the low-pressure 28 inches. The stroke is 24 inches. It is calculated that the cylinder capacity of each pair of cylinders is equal to a 19x24 simple engine.

The boilers are of Otis steel, 9-16-inch in diameter, and carrying 180 pounds of steam to the square inch. They are 54½ inches in diameter, and have 201 two-inch tubes, 15 feet 9½ inches long. The fire-boxes are of the Belpaire type, 56 inches long and 56 inches wide.

The arrangement of working is that the valve-motion of the two engines is operated by one screw reverse lever.

In the new locomotive the engineer sits on one side of the cab with all the necessary apparatus for working the double-ender within easy reach. On the other side the fireman pours in the fuel through side doors. A coal-passer is necessary to aid him.

The Sunday Law in Boston.

Boston photographers are forbidden to work on Sundays any more. The city has so ordered, and the Chief of Police has notified the photographers that he will enforce the order. This action is seemingly the outcome of a general movement on the part of citizens of Boston, who have made many complaints concerning the matter. It will be in order next to stop lawyers from reading up on cases or doctors from visiting and prescribing for patients on Sunday.

Women

The common afflictions of women are sick-headaches, indigestion and nervous troubles. They arise largely from stomach disorders. As Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is the only bowel regulating preparation, you can see why it is more effective than any other Sarsaparilla in those troubles. It is daily relieving hundreds. The action is mild, direct and effective. We have scores of letters from grateful women.

We refer to a few San Francisco ladies:

Nervous debility, Mrs. J. Barron, 142 7th St.
Nervous debility, Mrs. Fred. Loy, 327 Ellis St.
General debility Mrs. Belden, 510 Mason St.
Nervous debility, Mrs. J. Lamphere, 735 Turk St.
Nervous debility, Miss R. Rosenblum, 232 17th St.
Stomach troubles, Mrs. R. L. Wheaton, 704 Post St.
Sick headaches, Mrs. M. B. Price, 16 Prospect Place, S. F.
Sick headaches, Mrs. M. Fowler, 327 Ellis St.
Indigestion, Mrs. C. D. Stuart, 1221 Mission St.
Constipation, Mrs. C. Melvin, 126 Kearny St.

JOY'S Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Many druggists have a cheap Sarsaparilla they make more on than on Joy's, which they will try to sell to you. You'll have to insist on Joy's. Most modern, most effective, same price.

TO-DAY

Special sale of Ladies' Black and White and Black and Brown Silk Bicycle Hats, 50c. These hats are extremely neat and showy and light weight. The regular price is $1.

MENS' AND BOYS' HATS.

We are now giving some splendid value in these goods. Our assortment comprises a wide range of styles, from the Wide Rim Cowboys' Hats to the latest style of Men's Soft and Stiff Hats in all grades. We have just placed in stock some twenty cases of Men's and Boys' Hats, which will be sold at low figures.

Staple Styles in Men's Best Grades of Wool Hats, in wide and medium brims, $1.

One lot of Men's Fine Felt Crushes, in light tan color, 75c.

Men's Dark Navy Blue and Black Silk-Lined $1 50 Grade of Felt Crushes for $1.

Men's Black Silk-Lined Stiff Felt Hats, stylish shapes, $1 50 grades, for 95c.

Men's Stylish Shape, Black, Wide Rim Fedora Soft Hats, wide bands, for $1.

Men's Extra Quality Fine Fur Felt Fedora Hats, wide bands, high crown, rolling rim, $2 50.

Men's Fine Fur Beaver Fedora Hats, latest style in the newest shade tobacco brown, $5 grades, for $3.

A line of Men's $2 50 Black Soft Felt Hats, silk lined, for $1 50.

Men's Light-Colored $5 Beaver Cowboys' Hats, extra wide rim, square crown, for $3 25.

One lot of Men's Black Silk $5 Hats, sizes 6 3-4 to 7 1-8, at $1 50.

Boys' Latest Style Fedora Hats, in black and brown, $1.

One lot of Child's Brown Turban Felt Hats, 35c.

Just received from New York several cases of Ladies', Misses and Children's Shade Hats. The sample and prices of a portion of the lines can now be seen in our show window.

A line of Misses' Wide Rim Shade Hats, in different colors, extra quality of braid, trimmed with silk ribbon, 35c.

Misses' Wide Rim Fine Pool Braid School Hats, silk trimmed, 75c.

Child's Oval Crown, Fancy Brim Shade Hats, 45c.

Ladies' English Milan Braid Shade Hats, 45c.

Ladies' Fine Black Neapolitan Braid Shade Hats, 50c, 75c, and 95c.

Ladies will find an immense variety of Shade Hats in wide and medium brims, in all colors and shapes, which we are selling at great bargains.

RED HOUSE.

THE WORLD'S FAIR!

The Chicago Inter-Ocean

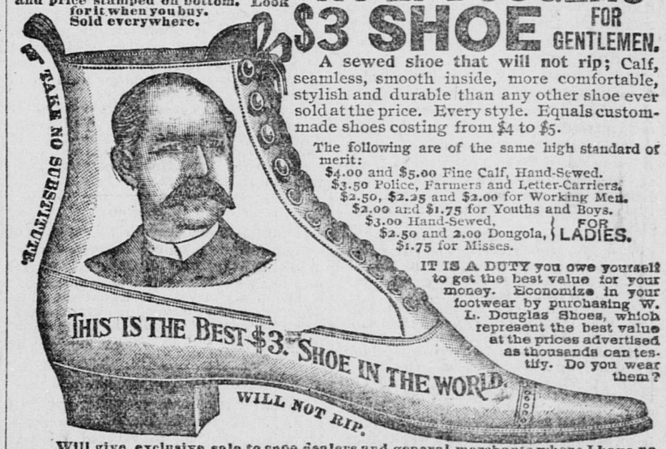
—AND—

The Weekly Union!

BOTH ONLY $2 A YEAR.

BEWARE OF FRAUD. Ask for, and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



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The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed, $2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, $1.75 for Misses. FOR LADIES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND GOODS.

920 K STREET.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never Fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Prop'rs, Cincinnati, O. 48-page book of particulars free. To be had of Jos. Hahn & Co., Fifth and J Sts., Sacramento

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ARE NOW CHEAPER THAN MEAT.

See Us for the Lowest Prices.

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I have just purchased 1000 full pieces of the Best English

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Serges will be mostly worn this season. I offer Garments Made to Order at an additional reduction to my former Low Prices. Don't fail to see my display of Elegant Styles.

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