CLOVERDALE'S FAIR CLOSES.

With Music and Dancing the Carnival Passes Into History.

GEORGE BAER'S SPEECH.

Visitors Urged to Profit by Their View of Sonoma County's Wealth.

PREMIUMS ARE DISTRIBUTED.

Exhibitors Express Satisfaction at the Good Judgment of the Committee.

CLOVERDALE, CAL., Jan. 31.—Music by brass bands, speech-making and toasts by leading Sonoma County citizens, and a great crush of people, were features at the Citrus Fair this evening. This was the closing night and one and all were bent upon getting a last lingering glance at the rich array of Sonoma's golden fruits.

This was a gala day for Cloverdale. Every incoming train brought hundreds of visitors from within a radius of 100 miles. The streets bore a metropolitan appearance, and hotel accommodations to-night were at a premium. The revelry began with the arrival of the Ukiah concert band on the early train, accompanied by many of Mendocino County's residents. An impromptu procession was formed at the depot, and, led by the Cloverdale and Ukiah bands playing popular tunes of the day, marched to the pavilion. This was repeated as the several trains rolled in. Ukiah's concert band was heard to good advantage this afternoon and evening. Its efficient rendition established the organization among the amateur leaders. The announcement of awards was made this afternoon, much satisfaction being shown on all sides at the good judgment of the awarding committee. The judges were: Editor R. A. Thompson of the Sonoma Democrat, Santa Rosa; G. N. Whittaker of Santa Rosa; and J. J. Moore of Sebastopol. The awards were made as follows:

Best general display grown or manufactured by exhibitor, Captain John Field.

Best display of citrus fruits grown by exhibitor, J. C. Holloway.

Most artistic display of all varieties of oranges grown by exhibitor, F. Yordi.

Best display of navel oranges grown by exhibitor, M. Menihan.

Best twelve navel oranges grown by exhibitor, H. Hubbard.

Best display of Mediterranean sweets grown by exhibitor, E. G. Furber.

Best display of seedlings grown by exhibitor, Mrs. A. Bentley.

Best display of Japanese oranges grown by exhibitor, G. Hagmayer.

Best display of lemons grown by exhibitor, H. Hubbard.

Best twelve lemons grown by exhibitor, H. J. Crocker.

Best display of olives in size and quality grown by exhibitor (not pickled), Italian-Swiss colony.

Most artistic display of olives pickled by exhibitor, G. B. Baer.

Most artistic display of wine manufactured by exhibitor, F. Albertz.

Best dry white wine manufactured by exhibitor, Cloverdale Wine Company.

Best dry red wine manufactured by exhibitor, F. Albertz.

Best sweet wine manufactured by exhibitor, Cloverdale Wine Company.

Best display of dried fruits grown by exhibitor, Mrs. D. M. Wambold.

Best display of green fruit grown by exhibitor, D. J. Dunham.

Best display of jellies canned by exhibitor, Mrs. I. C. Shaw.

One of the features of the evening's entertainment was the address of George B. Baer, secretary of the Citrus Fair Association. He was frequently applauded. Said the secretary:

This grand display of citrus fruits, more forcible than argument, again convinces of the great possibilities of this climate. These annual exhibitions are not given as idle or vain shows. We have not yet sufficiently advanced to supply any extensive market. The main object of all this gorgeous arrangement is to convince one another of the adaptability of soil and climate.

The great question among the tillers of the soil is, "What branch of culture shall I engage in?" When the Supreme Architect of the universe made man he was endowed with certain faculties of sense, and one of the most important was the sense of seeing, for by sight we note the signs around us—the object lessons of nature. Behold this golden display—an object lesson to the tiller of the soil! All these citrus fruits with one voice proclaim, "We are glad to find this genial climate and nourishing soil; glad to find energetic hands to give us care and protection and in return for your kind treatment we will gladden your homes, enlighten your minds and bring wealth to your lands."

In looking backward, well I remember that only a few years ago there were those who, rather than encourage the orange movement, had no hesitation in pronouncing their lack of faith. Would you believe the south, which has already gained its reputation, had the same difficulties to overcome? Allow me to read only a sentence from the address of a prominent orange-grower in Riverside:

"Who can look back without a smile upon the best oranges of which we boasted fourteen years ago? Sour, dry, light, insipid, thick-skinned and dirty, they were only oranges in name. To-day all the conditions are reversed."

Have you ever heard that same remark made of Cloverdale oranges years ago? I have; but who dares to make that assertion now?

My friends, we must see with our eyes open. Have your mind in a condition that objects you see will leave an impression, and that impression urge you to activity. Have your wits about you. In plain terms, "get a move on yourself"; or, in plainer terms, "hump yourself," and take advantage of the opportunities offered you—or will you leave it to strangers?

Let me tell you that the orange trees in this locality are showing more thrift and vigor than any of our deciduous fruits. What can be said of the orange also applies to the lemon and olive. The trees went forth on a time to anoint a king over them and they said unto the olive tree, "Reign thou over us." There is no tree more closely associated with the history and civilization of man. King David makes it the emblem of prosperity and of the divine blessing—a green olive tree in the house of God. There is no other tree in all the immense flora of earth so important to the human race as the olive tree. Scriptural associations give to it a poetical bearing. "Lo! in the dove's mouth was an olive branch plucked off." There is no question as to the olive, for, to my mind, the supply will never meet the demand.

It is an Italian aphorism to marry the olive and the vine—the oil of joy and wine of refreshment. To the wine we owe our present prosperity. Well I know the feeling toward wine, and that antipathy is justifiable in many cases, but we must be reasonable in all things. The supreme being has seen fit to place in our hands a two-edged sword, fearful in destruction; yet sheathed at your side it is a protection and a safeguard. What is more fearful than the raging conflagration, homes laid in ashes, all the accumulations of a lifetime in a few moments laid low; and to be burned to death is horrible beyond contemplation. There is no word in the English language that starts the blood in your veins to flow and your hearts to jump as that terrible cry of "Fire!" Yet, my friends, would you refuse the cheerful hearth a place in your house? Fire affords us warmth and comfort, and makes our food more palatable and nourishing. Have you ever seen a raging torrent, the flood carrying everything before it, leaving ruin and destruction in its wake? Well we know that the deluge came, when it rained forty days and forty nights, yet though fearful it is, would you refuse a thirsty man a drink of water? So with the wine; though it may cause some sorrow yet it is a refreshing drink, and under many conditions most healthful and invigorating to man.

The speaker alluded to the varied resources of Sonoma County and compared this section to the land of Canaan—a land of wheat and barley, of wine and figs and pomegranates, and of olive oil and honey. In concluding he praised the directors of the fair for their able management and thanked the visitors for lending a hand toward its success.

The throng of guests lingered in the pavilion until a late hour to feast eye and body and good will prevailed. One band discoursed lively music in the citrus apartment, while in the hall above another band played inspiring airs and hundreds of feet kept time to the sweet strains. The youth and beauty of Sonoma and Mendocino counties held full sway there. All care was banished and King Orange reigned supreme.

The fourth annual Cloverdale Citrus Fair has passed into history.

A MARYSVILLE PROTEST.

Resolutions Passed by the Sacramento Anti-Debris Association.

Government Commission Requested to Investigate Damage Done to Rivers.

MARYSVILLE, CAL., Jan. 31.—At a meeting of the directors of the Anti-Debris Association of the Sacramento Valley held in Marysville on Wednesday the following proceeding were had:

The report made by Professor George Davidson to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and published in the Examiner of January 17, has been read with much interest by the directors of this association, and we are astonished that no reference has been made therein to the most important factor in "filling up that portion of the bay and reducing the tidal prism" near Goat Island, to wit, hydraulic mining.

Regarding the dumping of ballast and other refuse matter in the bay the report says:

Your committee recommends that strenuous efforts be made to prevent the dumping of ballast and refuse from vessels in the Bay of San Francisco, except at certain specified places under specified conditions. Your committee learns that it has become a custom for vessels to dump ballast and refuse in the deep channel near Goat Island. Investigations lead your committee to conclude that the refuse thus dumped is carried by the strong current of these deep spots upon the shoaler ground, and very probably it is in part added to the shoals near Goat Island, thus gradually filling up that portion of the bay and probably reducing the tidal prism.

Your committee learns that it is the custom of the State Harbor Commissioners to dump the refuse from their dredgers in the same spot, and necessarily with the same result.

The committee, therefore, recommend that all ballast and other refuse from whatever source be required by law to be dumped upon the tide lands which are now being filled in, or which it is proposed to fill in, or that it be carried beyond the bar off the entrance to the bay of San Francisco.

Not one word is said regarding the cause of the shoaling of the bay, which has been going on for over thirty years, and since the advent of hydraulic mining. We presume Professor Davidson still holds the opinion he was reported to have advanced several years ago—that the filling of the great waterway of California was caused by natural erosion and from plowed ground, and the tracks of cattle and sheep being washed into them, notwithstanding the plane of the rivers was higher than the surrounding country.

The dumping of all the refuse from all the vessels entering the harbor of San Francisco during a whole year will not contribute as much to the filling of the bay as one day's output from the hydraulic mines even under the present restrictions of the Caminetti bill. From the fact that this report will probably be considered by the recently appointed United States Commissioners we, the directors of the Anti-Debris Association of the Sacramento Valley, have adopted the following resolution, to be presented to Colonel Suter and his associates:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the partial rehabilitation of hydraulic mining has, during the past year, added more debris to that which had already accumulated in the beds of the Yuba, Feather and Lower Sacramento rivers than in any year since hydraulic mines were enjoined by the courts, and of the further fact that the dams built by the miners for the storage of debris have given away during the freshets of the past few weeks, we earnestly request the recently appointed United States Commissioners to visit this vicinity at an early day and before the high stages of water has passed, to examine the broken dams and also the excavations made by the recent flood waters in the accumulations of hydraulic mining debris in the gulches and ravines which the miners have averred had become so consolidated by time that it could not be washed away, that they may be the better enabled to judge of the feasibility of impounding dams to restrain the former output of the hydraulic mines, as well as the prospects of building dams to enable the hydraulic mines to add to that which has already almost destroyed the navigability of our rivers and which must ultimately destroy the harbor of San Francisco.

By order of the board of directors of the Anti-Debris Association of the Sacramento Valley. C. E. STONE, President.

B. F. WALTON, Secretary.

FOR A SPORTING CONVENTION.

Such a Movement Is on Foot at El Paso.

EL PASO, TEX., Jan. 31.—Dan Stuart today appointed Lou Houseman, sporting editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean, official timekeeper of all glove contests during the carnival.

A movement is on foot to hold a sporting convention in this city on February 16, the primary object being to adjust an equitable scale of weight and fix upon rules governing championship contests; provide for the proper issuing of challenges and forfeits and to define and make clear other matters daily the subjects of dispute. It is proposed also to organize, among other things, an American sporting league.

Joe Choynski Ill.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 31.—Joe Choynski, the pugilist, is seriously ill at his home here. "Parson" Davies telegraphed him to join the Sullivan troupe and take the place of the disabled ex-champion. When he returned from New York after his fight with Jim Hall, his friends noticed that he was not all right physically, and his illness is attributed to the punishment he received from Hall.

The Woman's Wheel Race.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 31.—The score in the woman's six-day bicycle race at midnight stood: Baldwin 286, Farnsworth 286, Anderson 286, Christopher 285, Glaw 280, Allen 280, Peterson 268, Williams 261. Miss Hokinson, after rolling off 235 miles, quit the race.

EXAMINERS MEET AT THE CAPITOL.

Vital Issues Passed Upon by Attorney-General Fitzgerald.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

He Is Opposed to a Purchase of Government Bonds by the State.

CONVICT LABOR COMPETITION.

The Legal Adviser Differs With the Governor as to the Use of Napa Brick.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 31.—When the State Board of Examiners went into session this afternoon Attorney-General Fitzgerald expressed himself as unalterably opposed to the investing of any State money in United State bonds when there were plenty of purchasable county bonds in California. When Secretary of State Brown stated that he was unable to obtain opinions as to the legality of county bonds the Attorney-General said that the matter would be attended to at once. He also agreed to render a decision in the Kovalev reward matter in a very short time.

In speaking of the Code Commission, Attorney-General Fitzgerald said the construction placed on the law by the newspapers was amusing. The law did not require the commission to meet here except in open session. It could pursue its labors elsewhere if it wanted to. Mr. Fitzgerald added, however, that it was proper that the open sessions should be held at the capitol.

The bill of Bateman Bros. for work on the new Union depot in San Francisco was presented, and as there was some difference of opinion as to whether the Board of Harbor Commissioners had authorized the work, Attorney-General Fitzgerald recommended that the other members of the board allow the bill and he would reject it, at the same time notifying Controller Colgan not to issue a warrant. This would give an opening for mandamus proceedings before the Superior Court.

The matter of brick manufactured at Napa being sent to San Francisco for use in erecting the new building of the State University was introduced, and the Governor was very enthusiastic on the subject. The Attorney-General, however, did not agree with him and threw a damper upon the enthusiam of the board by declaring that it could not legally be allowed, as it came directly into competition with free labor. This decision did not meet with the ideas of the Governor, who believed that one State institution should be allowed to sell to others its products.

"And yet," said the Attorney-General, "the State needs $260,000 worth of stone, and, although Folsom State Prison has any amount of this material for sale, yet the contractors are buying outside the State."

As no different conclusion was reached the matter was postponed until the plans for the Affiliated Colleges were taken up. Then the members of the board discussed the matter of place of voting and place of residence.

"What do you want, Mr. Brown?" asked the Attorney-General.

"Well, I want a residence in San Francisco, the same as you have."

"Then you want to get the Legislature to provide for an office in San Francisco the same as I have, and get them to oblige you to attend the Supreme Court when in session."

In the matter of the Jordan claim, the Attorney-General declared strictly against it. He claimed that the State was under no legal obligations to pay this claim, and he for one would not approve it.

BREAKING OF A FLY WHEEL.

Employes of the Bone Works Struck by Pieces of Iron.

A peculiar accident occurred at the bone works, near the Six-mile House, at about 6 o'clock last evening, in which Peter McAvoy, the engineer, and one of the Chinese laborers was badly injured.

A large flywheel twenty feet in diameter had been mounted in the engine-room and it was being tested. A number of the employes in the establishment were standing near the machinery watching the trial.

The engine was run first at a slow speed, and then the revolutions were gradually increased until the great wheel fairly hummed in its whirling. Suddenly a loud, ringing metalic report was heard, and pieces of iron were hurled in every direction.

McAvoy, who was standing with his hand upon the throttle, was struck on the right thigh and arm with chunks of flying metal and both limbs were fractured. He was struck and bruised severely about the body. The Chinaman was hit by a piece of iron and his leg broken. The rest of the bystanders escaped injury.

The injured men were taken to the City and County Hospital, where the engineer's wounds were attended to. But the Chinese upon catching sight of the white-aproned nurses of the hospital concluded that they were going to operate upon him with knives, and kicked so strongly with his uninjured leg against being left there that he was taken to the Receiving Hospital.

Several months ago an accident occurred at the works in which a workman chewing tobacco in the factory spit on a mass of liquid metal, and it returned the compliment by exploding and blinding him, also injuring a companion.

McAvoy is about 60 years of age and has a family living on Ninth street.

The Chinaman's leg was amputated at the Receiving Hospital. It is thought that he will die.

VICTOR D. DUBOCE WINS.

Elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Infantry Regiment.

Quiet Election in the Fifth—The Old Officers Re-elected.

The election in the reorganized First Infantry, N. G. C., last night, was held in the armory of the old Second Artillery Regiment on Page street. It resulted in the choice of Major Victor D. Duboce for lieutenant-colonel and for majors Captain J. H. Mangels, Captain Charles Boxton, formerly of Company C, Second Artillery, and Captain Charles L. Tilden, Company G, First Infantry. The result is regarded as a victory for the "Nationals," and some officers were even ungracious enough to say that it was in fact a contest between the "Nationals" and the National Guard.

Colonel William Macdonald called the meeting to order, and introduced Major Dorn, judge advocate on General Warfield's staff, as the presiding officer. The learned judge advocate had the first opportunity last evening to make a military ruling. The question being referred to him whether newspaper representatives should be admitted or excluded, he decided in favor of exclusion.

Victor D. Duboce, Lieutenant-Colonel-Elect, First Infantry, N. G. C.

It was ascertained that twenty of the thirty-five officers attending voted the slate ticket. There was much delay and likewise a deal of perplexity in fixing up the slate. It was not really fixed to the satisfaction of a majority until late yesterday afternoon.

Major Duboce was brought in as a neutral or compromise candidate. Captain James F. Smith had many friends, but he could not acquiesce in the conditions presented by which he might attain success. He could not guarantee either that the First Regiment Armory on Market street should not be abandoned, neither could he give positive assurance that in event of its abandonment all of the companies should go under one roof.

Twenty officers voted the slate and fifteen refrained from voting for any candidate.

Victor D. Duboce, the lieutenant-colonel-elect, enlisted in Company F, Second Artillery, October 8, 1878, and served as private, corporal and sergeant for eight years. He was then appointed captain and A. D. C. on brigade staff. He served in the several positions of quartermaster, commissary, paymaster and inspector with rank of major for nearly ten years past on the staffs of Generals Dimond, Cutting, Dickinson and Warfield, and at present is the inspector of the Second Brigade on General Warfield's staff.

When the result of the election was announced last night, the lieutenant-colonel-elect was greeted with cheers. He was introduced by Colonel Macdonald to the assembled officers, and made a brief and sensible speech from a military point of view.

Captain Boxton, major-elect, also spoke in good military form, promising to work diligently to promote the efficiency of his battalion.

Major-elect Mangels was not present.

Major-elect Charles L. Tilden has served in the National Guard for twenty-one years. In referring last night to the reorganization of the guard he disclaimed all responsibility for any part of the proceedings. On the line between unfavorable comment on and direct criticism of the action of his superior officers, he remarked that it seemed to him that the established order of things had been disregarded in the reorganization. He was sure, however, that no more fiascos like the one at Sacramento would ever occur again in the National Guard. He advocated harmony and predicted that time would heal the bruised spots in the guard.

After the speech-making the assembled officers, on the invitation of Captains Baxton and Tilden, went upstairs for refreshments.

An election for one lieutenant-colonel and two majors of the Fifth Infantry Regiment was held at 426 Bush street last evening. Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Whitton of San Jose was re-elected. Major L. W. Juillard of Santa Rosa and Major J. H. Hayes of Oakland were also re-elected. Other officers present were:

Colonel D. B. Fairbanks, Petaluma; Captain W. Elliot, Company D; Captain C. F. Poulter, Company A; W. F. Chipman, Company G; Captain George Wethern, Company F; Captain John Dunbar, Company E; Captain Frank Easterly, Company H; Captain H. L. Partridge, Company B; Captain J. F. McLay, Company C; Captain D. R. Smith, adjutant; Lieutenant E. S. Heller, inspector rifle practice, and Lieutenant Berlini, battalion adjutant.

After the election refreshments were served. The Fifth Regiment now ranks second in proficiency of rifle practice. In this respect the Eighth Infantry leads, but Lieutenant Heller, the inspector, says the Fifth will soon take the first place.

THOSE ATLANTA CHINESE.

Test Case of Kam Joy, an Actress Arrested in Los Angeles.

LAWYER RIORDAN'S POSITION.

Collector of the Port Wise Is Closely Watching the Progress of the Matter.

The test case of Kam Joy, one of the Atlanta Fair Chinese actresses, and who was arrested by Inspector J. D. Putnam in Los Angeles, promises to develop into a controversy of unusual interest, as the Chinese company which imported the 200 and more exhibitors for the Atlanta Exposition propose to stand upon the literal wording of the resolution passed by Congress in January, last year, which allowed them to come into this country.

A preliminary hearing has just been had in Los Angeles, and United States Commissioner Van Dyke has taken the matter under advisement. Attorney Thomas D. Riordan, who has been retained by the Chinese company because of his knowledge of Federal law, defended the girl there and has just returned to this City. Kam Joy is only 18 years of age, and Inspector Putnam says she was sold to a highbinder for $2200. It seems that the Federal authorities did not discover that she was one of the Atlanta Fair actresses until after her arrest, and that they are now trying to make a strong case of what at first appeared an insignificant matter.

Mr. Riordan made a defense of the girl in Los Angeles which almost staggered the prosecution. United States District Attorney Denis being in New Orleans at the time the Government was represented by Assistant United States District Attorney Findlayson. Mr. Findlayson contended that all the Chinese actors should have been compelled to go back to their native country when the Atlanta Fair Exposition was over. Mr. Riordan took advantage of this weak argument by showing to the commissioner just how the resolution of Congress read.

The three resolutions of Congress providing for the admission of exhibitors for the Columbian Exposition, California Midwinter Fair and Atlanta Exposition, respectively, are substantially the same. They prohibit the importation of alien contract laborers and expressly declare that the alien contract labor law of February 26, 1885, and the acts restricting Chinese immigration shall not be so construed as to allow alien laborers to enter this country.

All the resolutions contemplated, according to Mr. Riordan's interpretation, was the admission of the exhibitors and their servants for a specific purpose and stated period of time.

Under the resolution of January 21, 1895, the Atlanta Fair Chinese were given the privilege of remaining in this country for one year after the close of the exposition, and certificates were issued to them accordingly to cover that period of time. Mr. Findlayson, it is thought, somewhat perverted the proviso of the resolution which was evidently added to the resolution for the express purpose of excluding all aliens not connected with the Atlanta Fair aggregation. The meaning of the proviso is that no other alien laborer should be permitted to enter the United States unless expressly permitted to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that any aliens admitted by such special permission would be subject to all the provisions and penalties of the alien contract labor law.

Mr. Findlayson tried to convince the Commissioner that under the proviso the Atlanta Fair people should be deported in accordance with the spirit of the alien contract labor law, but Mr. Riordan showed that the proviso did not say any such thing; that on the contrary the very object of the resolution was to confer special privileges on the Atlanta Fair exhibitors and employes, and the proviso was appended purely for the purpose of keeping out all other alien laborers, that is, for the purpose of preventing others from shipping in under the resolution.

Collector of the Port Wise is closely watching the progress of the case. Speaking of it he said yesterday:

The point is, Have these Atlanta Fair Chinese changed their status? In my mind, the intention of Congress in adopting the resolution was to extend the privilege only to bona-fide exhibitors, and that this privilege was to continue only so long as they remained exhibitors.

On the other hand, Mr. Riordan argues that the very feature of the resolution allowing the exhibitors to remain here a year after the exposition closed is evidence that Congress intended that they should stay here long enough to recoup themselves for any expenses of traveling and losses they might sustain in coming to the Atlanta Fair. The well-known attorney for the Six Companies observed, as he comfortably seated himself in his new offices in the Safe Deposit building yesterday:

Mr. Findlayson tries to argue that the resolution of Congress contemplated the sending back of these people as soon as the fair was closed. And why? Just because they are Mongolians. Nothing is said about the Dahomey village and the South Africans. So far as they are concerned they may enjoy the full benefit of the resolution, but it is to be altogether different, it would seem, with the Chinese. Now, I believe the resolution means what it says, and I propose to make my fight by standing upon its exact meaning.

Sixty more Chinese actors arrived in Chinatown yesterday, ranging all ages from 10 to 20 years. They were escorted to the Washington-street Theater from the ferry landing by Tong Ching, the agent of the Atlanta Fair Company. Their leader, Kue Wong, said they made plenty of money in New Orleans and Los Angeles from the performances they gave there.

GOVERNOR JOHN E. JONES.

The Invalid Forced by the Constitution of Nevada to Return.

Mrs. Jones' Story of Her Husband's Steady Improvement From the Cancer Disease.

The condition of Governor John E. Jones of Nevada, who has been ill for a long time at the Palace, has considerably improved during the past three weeks.

It was given out a month ago that the Governor was afflicted with cancer of the stomach. Three physicians attended him. On consultation at that time—so it was stated yesterday—they decided he would certainly die. They said he might live for a day or two, or even longer, but that the case was so serious that it was nonsense to think about his recovering.

Mrs. Jones, the Governor's wife, is a resolute lady at such trying times. She promptly sent for Mrs. Dr. Cook, the cancer specialist.

"She began treating the Governor at once," said Mrs. Jones yesterday, "and he began to improve. His progress has been steady, too. The nausea ceased and he grew so he could take food regularly, though in limited amounts.

"His diet is malted milk, beef jelly, granum and oranges. He also takes a little lime juice at times, with occasionally other things that may be suggested by him or others.

"We believe the cancer will be permanently cured. Mrs. Cook comes to see him four times a day. She is so faithful and kind that I would like to have a good word said about her. The Governor has now got so he can walk twice across the long room and back during the afternoon, and is apparently progressing nicely in every way."

The Governor's friends have been talking of moving him to Nevada. By the constitution of that State the Governor cannot be absent at any one time longer than ninety days. If he is he loses his pay.

Governor Jones' time will expire February 13. He must leave here, therefore, as they estimate, by the 11th at most, in order to be certain to be in time. Arrangements are being made with the Southern Pacific, therefore, for a special car for the occupancy of the invalid Governor and his family. He is to go up one day and come back the next.

A BURGLAR'S BOLD DASH.

William Smith Slips His Handcuffs and Attempts to Get Away.

Captain Robinson Collars the Fugitive After a Brief Chase of One Hundred Yards.

William Smith, convicted of grand larceny, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Wallace to nine years' imprisonment at Folsom. Shortly after this he made a desperate attempt to escape, and but for the presence of Captain Robinson would probably have succeeded.

Smith, with eight other fellow-prisoners, was being taken from the Central Station to the County Jail preparatory to leaving for his new home. The nine prisoners were chained together securely, it was thought, at the time. They were marched from the prison to the van, Deputy Sheriff John Rusher being in charge and in front of the line of prisoners.

William Smith.

Just before Smith's turn to enter the van he slipped his handcuffs and was off like the wind. Captain Robinson, who was just to the rear of the gang, saw him the moment he was off, and he knew at a glance that it devolved upon him to capture the fast escaping prisoner.

The sequel shows that the captain is somewhat of a sprinter, for he collared the fugitive in less than a hundred yards. Smith was escorted back to the van and then Captain Robinson sat down to catch his breath. Smith's hands were badly lacerated as the result of his successful effort to remove the handcuffs.

THE DOCTOR'S EXAMINATION!

Did your sickness come on you gradually?
Yes, doctor.

Previous to this sickness you were healthy and fairly strong?
Yes, doctor.

You worked very hard?
Yes, doctor.

Stayed up late?
Yes, doctor.

Never cared and took no care of yourself?
That's true, doctor.

Now, on the least exertion you get short of breath and feel exhausted, tired, weary?
Yes, doctor.

When you walk hurriedly do you notice palpitation of the heart?
Yes, doctor.

Do you notice anything wrong with your kidneys?
Yes, doctor.

Do you have a sense of weight or fullness in the region of the liver?
Yes, doctor.

Is your appetite good and do you digest your food?
No, doctor.

You are exhausted, run down. There are hundreds of such cases. Yours is a bad one. Your liver, kidneys and stomach are disordered. Your liver is swollen, your kidneys are inactive, your stomach does not digest the food you eat. Tonics are indicated in this condition. I know of none more suitable than a mild vegetable remedy. A remedy that will soothe yet stimulate the organs of the body. I will write you a prescription. Take nothing but this:

R. For Mr. ———.
JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA
M. Sig. (one bottle)
Two (2) teaspoonfuls three (3) times a day.
Dr. ———.

LIFE'S LESSON

Teaches You and Teaches All That Mistakes Are Made and Errors Must Be Corrected.

If you have erred in youth, if you have dissipated in early manhood, if you have misused your liver or kidneys you should begin to put away false notions of pride and make yourself a man complete. If you wish to begin on the right path use the Great Hudyan. You can get it only from the Hudson Medical Institute. Hudyan cures certain forms of lingering, wasting diseases. Hudyan cures nervous debility, nervous exhaustion and nerve losses.

Hudyan cures certain forms of constipation, liver and kidney troubles. Hudyan is a specific and must be carefully used. It is harmless, but to have the best results care must be taken in the using of the great Hudyan.

Send for circulars and testimonials of the great Hudyan.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood, due to serious private disorders, carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then come sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for "Blood Book" to the old physicians of the Hudson Medical Institute, Stockton, Market and Ellis streets.

LIVER—When your liver is affected you may feel blue, melancholy, irritable and easily discontented. You will notice many symptoms that you really have and many that you really do not have. You need a good liver regulator, and this you should take at once. You can get it from us. Write for book on liver troubles, "All About the Liver," sent free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

KIDNEY Remedies are now sought for by many men, because so many men live rapid lives—use up their kidneys. If you wish to have your kidneys put in good order send for our Kidney Regulator, or better, learn something about your kidneys and how to make the test. The book, "A Knowledge of Kidneys," sent free.

Hudson Medical Institute
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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FOR SALE OF
Kings County Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock M. of the 7th day of February, 1896, for the purchase of thirty-two (32) Kings County Courthouse Bonds, numbered consecutively from one (1) to thirty-two (32), both inclusive, of the denomination of one thousand ($1000) dollars each, and payable on the first day of January, 1906, or at any time before that date, at the pleasure of said county, in gold coin of the United States, with interest thereon at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and on the first day of July of each year. Bonds and interest payable at the office of the County Treasurer of said Kings County. Said bonds having been issued in conformity with Orders and Resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County dated December 3, 1895, and January 6, 1896, and under authority conferred upon said board by the provisions of and in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of County and Township Government," approved March 24, 1893.

None of said bonds will be sold for less than face value and accrued interest, nor shall any sale thereof be final or valid until approved by said Board of Supervisors, and the right is hereby expressly reserved to reject any and all proposals.

Mark envelope, "Proposals for the purchase of Courthouse Bonds."

By order of the Board of Supervisors of said Kings County. W. H. SLAVIN, County Treasurer.

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