WITHOUT RESULT.

A Second Ballot Taken by the Legislators.

Estee Still in the Lead and Hopeful of Wearing the Toga.

Governor Markham Signs the Glenn County Bill—Monthly Payment of Wages. Bruner Investigation.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—The Senate and Assembly met in convention at noon to elect a successor to the late Hon. George Hearst, Senator of the United States, Lieutenant-Governor Reddick presiding. An abortive effort was made to cut off nominating speeches to five minutes. Speaker Coombs nominated Morris M. Estee as a man honored and respected throughout the State. "He knows no district of the State," said Mr. Coombs, "more than others. There is not an interest but he is familiar with. He is a pioneer of the State and he helped to make it what it is. Men of his type have been the founders of this commonwealth. Our United States Senate has made a glorious history, as was made in the days of old Rome's Senate, and Morris M. Estee, a diplomate and statesman of a high order, is the kind of a man that should be chosen to sit where Calhoun and Clay have toiled for their country's welfare."

Mr. Bledsoe nominated Nestor A. Young of San Diego, who had borne a musket for three years in defense of the Union.

Senator Frazer nominated a man who came here with the pioneers of the State, a man of learning and ability, George D. Blanchard of El Dorado.

DIBBLE TO THE FRONT.

Then Judge Dibble arose. It was his pleasure and privilege yesterday, he said, to nominate the "Honorable" M. H. de Young of San Francisco. He would not rep at the reasons he gave then for naming Mr. de Young, but he would say that we want an agent to represent the people of the State in Congress, and we should select a man who would be faithful to every principle of the Republican party. Dibble voted for Stanford, but he would now vote for a somewhat different man. The people want an antirailroad man, and such a man is De Young. For twenty-five years he had spoken for the Republican party and has battled for its' privileges.

The San Francisco claque frequently interrupted Dibble as he glorified the image of gold which they are worshiping.

Galbraith of Santa Cruz nominated Charles W. Felton. "This whom there is no better man in the California Legislature." But Galbraith's principal reason for nominating Felton was because he has been successful in accumulating wealth, and such a man, he thought, should be sent to Congress as the people's agent.

Bunnell nominated Rev. A. Johnston, the Sacramento farmer, beside whose palatial mansion still stands the humble hut that he built when he rested after his long tramp over the plains in 1849. Mr. Bruner declared that it was time to send a farmer to the Senate or the Republican party in California would meet the fate of the Republican party in the East.

HIS PLAN MAPPED OUT.

Assemblyman Fowler nominated Charles A. Wetmore, the wineman, and said many very nice things about him. Mr. Wetmore, in a long communication from Mr. Wetmore, in which the viticultural statesman outlined the policy he would pursue in the United States Senate when elected to that body.

Gould nominated Senator Goucher, the second candidate of the Democratic caucus, in a highfalutin speech that was liberally applauded.

The ballotic of Fontana nominated General N. P. Chipman of Tehama.

At 1:30 o'clock a vote was taken, the Senators, with the exception of the Democrats, voting as they voted yesterday. Estee 12, Goucher 8, Chipman 2, the new Democratic candidate, 9, De Young 4, Blanchard 3, Johnston 2, Coleman 1, Gould 1.

The following table shows how the Senators voted yesterday and how they voted to-day:

THE SENATE'S VOTE.

NAMES.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bailey	Estee	Estee.
Banks	Felton.	Felton.
Berry	Ostrom.	Absent.
Britt	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Broderick	De Young.	De Young.
Byrnes	Estee.	Estee.
Campbell of Solano	Estee.	Estee.
Campbell of Siskiyou	Estee.	Estee.
Carpenter	Estee.	Estee.
Crandall	Felton.	Felton.
Dargie	De Young.	De Young.
De Long	Felton.	Felton.
Denson	Johnston.	Johnston.
Dray	Johnston.	Johnston.
Everett	Felton.	Felton.
Flint	Estee.	Estee.
Fraser	Blanchard.	Blanchard.
Goucher	Ostrom.	F. H. Gould
Hamill	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Harp	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Hracovsky	Estee.	Estee.
Langford	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Maher	De Young.	De Young.
Mahoney	Felton.	Felton.
McComas	Estee.	Estee.
Metcalfe	Estee.	Estee.
Mead	Garter.	Goucher.
Ostrom	Goucher.	Goucher.
Preston	Blanchard.	Blanchard.
Raisbacker	Estee.	Estee.
Seawell	Estee.	Goucher.
Shippee	Estee.	Estee.
Simson	Felton.	Felton.
Sprague	Estee.	Estee.
Streeter	Felton.	Felton.
Voorhies	Blanchard.	Blanchard.
Welch	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Williams, William H.	Coleman.	Coleman.
Williams, George H.	De Young.	De Young.
Wilson	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Total—Estee 12, Felton 7, De Young 4, Goucher 9, Coleman 1, Gould 1, Blanchard 3, Johnson 2, Chipman 0.		

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

There were several changes in the Assembly, the members of which voted as follows:

NAMES.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Alexander	Blanchard.	De Young.
Ames	Perkins.	Estee.
Arms	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Barnard	Blanchard.	Blanchard.
Barnett of San Fran	De Young.	De Young.
Barnett of Sonoma	Estee.	Estee.
Baughman	Blanchard.	Blanchard.
Beard	Johnston.	Johnston.
Bert	Estee.	Estee.
Bledsoe	Young.	Young.
Brown	Blanchard.	Blanchard.
Bruner	Johnston.	Johnston.
Brusie		
Bryant	Johnston.	Estee.
Cargill	Estee.	Estee.
Carter	Felton.	Felton.
Clark	Morrow.	Morrow.
Coffey	De Young.	De Young.
Cram	Perkins.	Perkins.
Culver	Perkins.	Estee.
Cunningham	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Daly	De Young.	De Young.
Dennis	De Young.	De Young.
Dibble	De Young.	De Young.
Doty	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Dow	De Young.	De Young.
Dunn	Coleman.	Coleman.
Durner	Estee.	Estee.
Eakle	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Estey	Estee.	Estee.
Fowler	Wetmore.	Wetmore.
Freeman	Blanchard.	Blanchard.
Galbraith	Felton.	Felton.
Garver	Ostrom.	Grucher.
Glynn	De Young.	De Young.
Gordon	Felton.	Felton.
Gould	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Hall	Chipman.	Chipman.
Harlan	Estee.	Estee.
Hawley	Estee.	Estee.
Hayes	De Young.	De Young.
Hersey	Felton.	Felton.
Hocking	Blanchard.	Blanchard.
Hoey	De Young.	De Young.
Hunewill	Blanchard.	Blanchard.
Jackson	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Johnson	Blanchard.	De Young.
Jones	De Young.	De Young.
Kellogg	Young.	N. A. Young.
Lacey	Felton.	Felton.
Lewis	Estee.	Estee.
Lowe	De Young.	De Young.
Lutz	De Young.	De Young.
Lynch	Blanchard.	Blanchard.
Marion	De Young.	De Young.
Martin	Absent.	Goucher.
Matthews	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Mattock	Chipman.	Chipman.
McCall	Johnston.	Jonnston.
Mordecai	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Murnan	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Murphy	Estee.	Estee.
Phillips	De Young.	De Young.
Renfro	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Rice	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Robertson	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Shanahan	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Smith of Butte	Estee.	Estee.
Smith of Orange	Estee.	Estee.
Stanley	Ostrom.	Goucher.
Steitz	De Young.	De Young.
Sturtevant	Estee.	Estee.
Tennis	De Young.	De Young.
Tully	De Young.	De Young.
Wentworth	Swift.	Morrow.
Weston	Estee.	Estee.
Windrow	De Young.	De Young.
Wolfskill		
Young	Felton.	Felton.
Mr. Speaker	Estee.	Estee.
Total—Blanchard 7, Chipman 2, De Young 20, Goucher 16, Johnston 3, Young 2, Morrow 2, Perkins 1, Estee 17, Felton 6, Coleman 1, Wetmore 1.		

The total vote in Senate and Assembly—Estee 29, Goucher 25, De Young 24, Felton 13, Blanchard 10, Johnston 5, Young 2, Morrow 2, Coleman 2, Chipman 2, Perkins 1, Wetmore 1, Gould 1.

Estee has gained 4. De Young has gained 2. Blanchard lost 2, who were captured by De Young. Johnston lost 1 and Morrow gained 1.

MIKE'S FOLLOWERS.

The men who have voted for De Young and are going to continue to do so until superior inducements are offered may yet be forgiven and regain their lost respectability. It is true we first endure, then pity, then embrace. When they first became known as followers of the man of many records they were despised, deeply despised, and by a great many shunned as the plague-smitten are shunned, but the contempt that was lavished on them is fast giving way to pity. It is not in human nature to see men who were trusted and honored by the people coldly tolerated or openly shunned without feeling a little sympathy for them, and this sympathy may grow and grow until it is large enough for embracing purposes.

But there is one of Mike's followers who will not soon be forgiven and that one is Dargie of Oakland. He promised less than one week ago to vote for Felton and Felton numbered him among his stanchest supporters, yet it was Dargie who nominated De Young, and it is Dargie who tells the newspaper men at the Capitol that they should support De Young because he is one of their number. He says that it is a conflict between a man of intellect and opponents who are backed by corporate power by which he would try to make one believe that Mr. de Young is an intelectual man, a literary fellow and an exalted statesman in the republic of letters. This may be Mr. Dargie's opinion of De Young, and if it is he has a monopoly of it.

Mr. Felton's opinion of Mr. Dargie, if expressed in type, would probably create a scarcity of dashes in any well-regulated newspaper office.

A GAME OF BLUFF.

De Young continues to play a game of bluff, claiming that the fight is really between Estee and him, and his lieutenants, W. S. Wood and other eminent patriots, are toiling like galley slaves to create the impression that Mike is nearest the goal. Last night it was said he had gained ten votes, and this morning it was shown that he had gained but two.

To-night it is said that he has gained twelve votes, which have been drawn from Felton and Blanchard, and the story is told that Felton was enraged because certain parties have not assisted him and will try to throw his followers over to De Young. Unfortunately for those who would like to believe this yarn, Felton's men are not of that class who can be turned at the will of any one. It is true that there are some legislators for revenue among them, but they are in the minority, and Felton's workers say that he will hold all he has.

Blanchard thinks he will lose Barnard of Butte, but hopes to gain three others in his place.

ESTEE HOPEFUL.

Estee is still ahead and is very hopeful. He will gain two and probably six votes to-morrow. He tried very hard to have a caucus to-night, but the Felton men were afraid and De Young's men did not dare.

Johnson of Sacramento, the venerable granger, says he is in the fight. He is looming up as a dark horse that would be followed by the Democrats, who will hold a council of war to-morrow night. They are reaching out both hands to the Farmers' Alliance, and having given complimentary votes to Grosjean, Ostrom and Coleman, may strive to make themselves solid with the agriculturists by voting for Johnson.

Perkins's name will probably be withdrawn to-morrow, but Nestor Young of San Diego, who votes for Felton, is still a candidate and a very angry candidate when he thinks that many of his fellow Assemblymen appear to regard his nomination as a huge joke.

WILL MARKHAM SIGN IT?

The Ballot Reform Bill has been passed by the Legislature and requires but the Governor's signature to become the law of the State. The long and arduous struggle terminated this morning. The Assembly passed the bill as amended, Dibble and Bruner only voting in the negative. McCall of Alameda moved that it be transmitted to the Senate at once, and his motion was carried. In the upper House Ostrom asked leave to have the bill passed for a few minutes, as he feared that if passed it would change the manner of electing school trustees. Whether it changes the school election law or not, Mr. Ostrom did not state when the time asked by him had expired. The amendments were read and adopted, and the bill was passed, Campbell of Solano only voting in the negative.

THE VAGRANT LAW.

The Vagrancy Act, which among other results will act as a check upon strikers and boycotters, was passed by the Senate this morning as amended by the House, and is ready for the Governor's signature. The following is the bill as it passed:

1. Every person (except a California Indian) without visible means of living, who has the physical ability to work, and who does not seek employment for labor when employment is offered him; or,

2. Every healthy beggar who solicits alms as a business; or,

3. Every person who roams about from place to place without any lawful business; or,

4. Every person known to be a pickpocket, thief, burglar or confidence operator, either by his own confession or by his habits, his having been convicted of either of said offenses, and having no visible or lawful means of support, when found loitering around any steamboat landing, railroad depot, banking institution, broker's office, place of public amusement, auction-room, store, shop, or crowded thoroughfare, car, or omnibus, or at any public gathering or assembly; or,

5. Every dissolute person, or associate of known thieves, who wanders about the streets at late or unusual hours of the night; or,

6. Every person who lodges in any barn, shed, shop, outhouse, vessel, or place other than such as is kept for lodging purposes without the permission of the owner or party entitled to the possession thereof; or,

7. Every lewd or dissolute person, who lives in and about houses of ill-fame; or,

8. Every person who acts as a runner or capper for attorneys in and about police courts or city prisons in incorporated cities, or cities and counties; or,

9. Every common prostitute and common drunkard, is a vagrant, and is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

SAN FRANCISCO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Senator Britt's bill, giving the Board of Supervisors full control of the San Francisco Fire Department, was rushed through the Senate this morning while half the members were dreaming of something else. They woke up when it was passed, and a motion of reconsideration was promptly made and recorded.

Following is the bill:

Sec. 1. Whenever the public interest, safety or convenience may require, or in case of a dense conflagration, the City Council of any municipality now authorized by law to maintain a paid fire department, by ordinance, make and enforce such rules and regulations within said municipality as may be necessary or proper for increasing the efficiency of said paid fire department, and to that end, among other things, may provide for and authorize the appointment and continued employment of such assistant engineers, members, firemen, employes and other help in and for said fire department, in addition to those whose employment is now authorized by law, as the needs of said department may require; and may in like manner provide for the purchase and repair, and purchase and keep in repair, in addition to those for the purchase and repair of which provision is now made by law, all additional engines, horses, hook and ladder wagons, and all such other engines, machinery, implements, extinguishers and other apparatus that may be necessary, advantageous or auxiliary to extinguish or afford adequate protection against fire.

Sec. 2. The engineers, members, firemen, employes and other help to be appointed as provided in Section 1 of this act, shall be appointed, governed and controlled in the same manner and by the same laws as their fellow-engineers, members, firemen, employes and other help, whose appointment is now authorized by law, are appointed, governed and controlled. The engines, wagons, machinery, implements, extinguishers and other apparatus, the purchase and repair of which are authorized by Section 1 of this act, shall be purchased and repaired in like manner and under the same regulations as like articles, the purchase and repair of which is now authorized by law, are now purchased and repaired.

OVERRIDING A VETO.

The Assembly, by a two-thirds vote, passed the bill appropriating $2670 for the payment of the claim of Colonel John D. Stevenson over the Governor's veto. Judge Dibble worked for the old pioneer with all the vigor and skill of which he is a master, and when the last vote of the necessary two-thirds was cast a cheer went up from the Assembly that set the chandeliers vibrating.

GLENN COUNTY BILL SIGNED.

The Governor this morning signed the bill creating Glenn County out of a part of Colusa County. In his message notifying the Assembly of his action he said: "While I am opposed to county division on principle, and believe it is a pernicious practice as a rule, I approved this measure for the purpose of putting an end to the fierce contests between the two portions of the county, which has developed into a feud, but principally for the reason that three consecutive Legislatures have considered this bill and two have passed it."

SENATOR WILSON'S MISTAKE.

Old Senator Wilson of Tehama, who does everything the Farmers' Alliance asks him to do, this morning tried to have the upper House pass a bill prohibiting gambling in farm produce and stocks. The old gentleman forgot that the Legislature was simply sent here to elect Stanford and kill such bills, but he was speedily brought to his senses by De Long. The aged financier from Marin saw many evils following the passage of such a bill. Why, it would cause the closing of the Stock Exchange and the Bond Exchange, and would really injure the farmer. It was necessary to say no more. The bill was sent to the grave-yard where most of the measures demanded by the farmers and opposed by the corporations are now at rest.

Having settled this matter to the satisfaction of its employers, the senate took up the interminable County Government Bill, and consumed the remainder of the day over its multitude of provisions.

Among the bills that have been put to sleep at the bottom of the Senate file is Campbell's famous anti-boycott bill. Nothing has been heard of it since the Sacramento Bee yielded to the Typographical Union, and the boycott that had been declared against it by the Federated Trades ceased. Campbell told your correspondent today that the bill was as good as dead. "It was a good bill," he said, "and every one here said it was good, but they were scared to vote for it."

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

The Governor, among many others, to-day signed the bill prohibiting the selling or giving of liquors in any quantity to minors under 18 years of age. The bill also makes the keeper of any place where games of chance are played guilty of a misdemeanor if he permits minors to be present or take part in such games.

The bill granting the right of suffrage to the women citizens of the State, which has been passed by the Senate, was read a second time in the Assembly and will come up for final action upon the close of the week.

The Farmers' Alliance and labor unions of the State are beginning to show that they appreciate the work done for the Ballot Reform Bill by Messrs. McCall and Shanahan. As has been stated in this correspondence, the bill would have been killed by the Dibble gang last Saturday afternoon when the San Francisco pledge-makers sneaked away had it not been for the able and very laudable filibustering and lobbying of the gentlemen referred to. Mr. McCall received the following self-explanatory letter today:

To Assemblyman McCall: NILES, March 9, 1891.

At a meeting of the Niles Farmers' Alliance Club, No. 258, held Monday evening the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Niles Alliance Club hereby condemns the action of Judge Dibble and his adherents in using every means in their power to prevent the passage of the Reform Ballot Bill, and most heartily indorses the manner in which McCall of Alameda and Shanahan of Shasta, and others who have worked for its legislation.

MRS. L. E. THANE, Secretary.

THE LABORER AND HIS HIRE.

The railroad's humble and faithful servants in the Assembly displayed themselves in an inevitable light this afternoon. The laborers and mechanics in the employ of the railroad company, with the employes of other corporations who are treated in the same manner, have long complained because they are frequently compelled to wait two or three months before receiving their wages. The railroad and the corporations referred to have the use of the money and the interest earned by it, while the unfortunate toiler to whom it belongs is compelled to "hang up" his landlord and grocer. The Federated Trades of Sacramento recently took cognizance of the matter, and had a bill introduced, which provides that all corporations shall pay their hands at least once a month.

Shanahan opposed the bill, because he knew that it would apply to other corporations than the railroad, who would suffer severely by its operation.

Clark of Yolo wanted to know what this State would be without railroads, and thought it was a sin and shame, "yes he did," to do anything that would cripple it. I am in favor of corporations being protected as much as the individual. I am not aware that this bill is against the railroad company, but I say for myself that I, as a merchant, pay him once a month and believe the laborer is always worthy of his hire. I desire to say here, however, that I do not care who it hits and corporations who cannot pay their honest and legitimate expenses the sooner they close out a business that does not pay the better for all.

FORCED TO VOTE.

Many of the San Francisco delegates made an attempt to dodge voting on the bill, but a roll of the house was ordered and they were obliged to say whether they were for the company or the people. The bill which passed the Senate last week was then passed by the House and goes to the Governor's desk. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Arms, Barnard, Beecher, Bert, Carter, Dennis, Doty, Dunn, Durner, Eakle, Fowler, Freeman, Garver, Glynn, Gould, Harlan, Hawley, Hayes, Hocking, Hunewell, Jackson, Johnson, Kellogg, Lacey, Lewis, Lynch, Marion, Martin, Mathews, Mattlock, McCall, Murnan, Murphy, Phillips, Renfro, Rice, Robertson, Smith of Butte, Steitz, Sturtevant, Tennis, Weston, Windrow, Young.

Noes—Alexander, Ames, Barnett, Barnett, Baughman, Bryant, Cargill, Clark, Cram, Culver, Cunningham, Dibble, Dow, Estey, Hall, Hersey, Hocking, Jones, Lux, Mordecai, Shanahan, Smith, Stabler, Coombs.

THE BRUNER SCANDAL.

The investigation of the charges of corruption made by the Examiner against Assemblyman Bruner no longer monopolizes the public interest in affairs at the capital. It has given way to the Senatorial contest and is no longer an attractive subject to any one but the people of Sacramento, where Bruner is a prominent figure, and to the paper that is making most of it as an advertisement.

Manager Serf of the Western Union Telegraph Company was before the Investigation Committee, who compelled him to produce the telegrams that passed between Dick Belau, Bruner's alleged agent at Sacramento for the sale of police stars, and Louis Jones, his alleged agent in San Francisco.

The first telegram passed on February 24th. It was as follows:

Party says it goes for 5. Bring stuff to-morrow. Answer if you come. Signed: DICK.

The second read:

March 2d.

Will call S. F. Will wire answer to-morrow. Signed: DICK.

The third read:

March 3d.

Yes, it goes, but bring dough. Signed: DICK.

W. S. Kendall was called to prove that some time in January Mr. Bruner sold his salary for the whole or part of the session. Mr. Bledsoe thought this testimony was improper and should not be admitted, and the committee agreed with him. Kendall was subpenaed at the request of the Examiner, whose purpose was to show that Bruner was in need of funds and, as a consequence, felt the temptation to make money out of the police bill.

COMISKEY'S TESTIMONY.

James Comiskey, who keeps a saloon at the corner of Mission and Thirty-first streets, San Francisco, testified that he had read the charges made against Bruner. He rents his saloon from a Mr. Jones, who two weeks ago asked him if he had any friends who wanted to get on the police force. Jones said he had places on the force to sell for $400. Jones said he was waiting for a driver who wanted a place on the force. Jones said he could get the places through a friend at Sacramento. He did not say whether his friend was a member of the Legislature or not. Comiskey had a conversation with the man who was also offered a place on the force by Jones, but they merely "joshed" about the matter. Comiskey did not think that Jones could deliver the goods.

A MYSTERIOUS NOTE.

As Comiskey was dismissed the Chairman was handed a note by a stranger, which read as follows:

There is a man named Jasper working in the Assessor's office in San Francisco. The Assessor, Siebe, is the brother-in-law of Dick Belau.

There was no signature to this mysterious document, and the messenger who brought it could not be found when search was made for him. It was a man named Jasper who wrote to the Examiner that the Jones, as the agent of Mr. Bruner, were selling places on the police force. The committee telegraphed to Jasper to ascertain whether he was the letter-writer.

Edward Moran, a carriage-driver, said that Lewis Jones offered him a place on the San Francisco police force for $400. Jones said he would get the place through a friend in Sacramento. Moran said he wanted a place on the force so that he could use the money. Moran testified that he spoke to Reporter Stillwell about Jones' offer, and gave him the address of that interesting person. Moran said that there were other cab-drivers who had been asked by Jones to buy places.

"Did a man named Kelly tell you you would lose your place if you came to Sacramento to testify?" asked Mr. Gould, to whom the question was suggested by the Examiner's attorney.

The witness could not tell. Kelly is his roommate, and, he thought, told him if he went to Sacramento he would lose his police money out.

A REPORTER'S STORY.

J. H. Mackey, an Examiner reporter, testified that he interviewed carmen Cox and Moran on March 5th. Moran at first refused to say anything about the police force matter, but subsequently he answered the question, "Have you been approached with something of the kind?" Cox told the witness that he and two other men on the road had been approached by Jones. Mackey also met a driver named O'Meara, who said he had been offered a place by Jones for $400. Mackey had spoken to two men named Franklin and Barbee, who said they had been offered positions on the force. He gave their names in the Examiner the next day, and the next night two men, whom he had never seen before, came to the Examiner office and said that they were Barbee and Franklin and demanded a retraction. They were the men who testified before the committee last night that they had never been interviewed by Mackey.

Car-driver Moran, who said he had known Barbee and Franklin for years, testified that the two men who came to the office the night before last were really entitled to the names they claimed. Mackey was the Examiner's last witness. Others had been subpenaed, but failed to report.

BRUNER BEGINS.

Mr. Bruner submitted a certified copy of the bill for increasing the police force, which was signed by the Governor on February 24th, and Senators Blake and Dunn of San Francisco were called as Bruner's first witness. It was he who introduced the bill in the Senate, and he said that it was at his request that Mr. Bruner introduced the bill in the Assembly.

Mr. Maher testified that he had never been offered any positions on the police force, and he did not know that Mr. Bruner had been offered any.

"Did Mr. Bruner, prior to the publication of the expose, tell you that he had laid a trap for any one?" asked Mr. Bledsoe.

"No, sir; he did not," was the reply.

"Did Mr. Bruner ask for a place on the force for any one?"

"Yes, he said he had a friend in San Francisco who wanted a place, and I told him he could get it without trouble. That was before the bill was passed. A few days later I visited San Francisco and met Chief Crowley about the matter. The chief, he said, said: 'You know we promise places to no one.' I do not know the name of the person Mr. Bruner wanted appointed."

WANTED A FRIEND APPOINTED.

E. B. Reed of San Francisco, who Mr. Bruner said, when he made his explanation before the House, was the man who asked him for a place on the force for a friend, testified that he was a friend of Mr. Bruner. Mr. Reed said he knew a man who wanted to get on the force and he asked Mr. F. P. Bull to speak to Mr. Bruner about the matter. He wrote a letter to Mr. Bruner, introducing to him the man named Jones, who he thought was the would-be policeman. This letter was produced. Reed testified that Bruner wrote to him in reply, promising to do all he could for Barnes.

H. A. Melvin, one of the Examiner's missing witnesses, had made his appearance, and was examined. He is the correspondent of the Oakland Tribune, and he testified that, with Fremont Older of the Post, he interviewed Mr. Bruner just before the train bearing the accusing Examiner reached Sacramento, and Mr. Bruner admitted to them that he had recommended a man for the police force when Mr. Bruner declared that there was no truth in the expose.

Jesse E. Marks, of 8 Eddy street, San Francisco, testified that about February 21st he met Mr. Reed, who told him that Mr. Bruner was going to get a friend of his a place on the force. Marks told Reed that he was well acquainted with Bruner, and would say a good word for the man who wanted a star. On the same day Mr. Bruner came to the city and the witness kept his promise.

THOUGHT THEY WERE BLACKMAILERS.

The next witness for Mr. Bruner was ex-Judge J. W. Armstrong of the Sacramento Superior Court. The ex-Judge said he had known Bruner intimately for three years. He conversed with Mr. Bruner concerning the Examiner's charges on Thursday. Bruner said to him: "The Examiner's reporters are trying to trap me on this police business, but they wont do it." That was before the expose appeared. The witness had no further conversation with him about the matter. The day on which Bruner spoke to him about the matter, a few hours later, Bruner's brother, Alvin, came to him and said the Examiner's reporters were trying to trap his brother. Isadore Alexander, an Examiner reporter, Alvin said was in it, but he did not believe Isadore would do it. "I told him," said the Judge, "that I differed with him about Alexander, and told him to tell his brother to keep away from reporters."

"What are your politics?"

"I am a Democrat."

"Are you friendly to the Examiner?"

"I am not. It has made false statements about me and I thought its representative was trying to blackmail me."

Will Govan, who was in the State Library with Mr. Bruner on the evening in which he received the Examiner's certificate of deposit, next testified. He said that Leake, the Assistant Librarian, State Printer Johnston and Alvin Bruner were present in the library. They conversed for a time and Assemblyman Bruner was called into the main library room. He came back very much excited, with a paper in his hand. He and Mr. Leake went to the safe and changed some money.

"What did he say when he came in?"

"He said, 'Now I've got the —— ——.' I understood that the paper was of some value, as it was exchanged for money."

The investigation will be resumed to-morrow night.

WILL BE HUSHED UP.

The Ashmead Bartlett-Hosier Scandal Settled Out of Court.

LONDON, March 11.—The Ashmead Bartlett-Hosier scandal will not be ventilated in the courts as Lady Blanche Hosier can prove that her husband visited Riviera in company with another woman. He therefore does not dare to prosecute Ashmead Bartlett, as by so doing he would risk a counter suit. It is now reported that in order to quash the unsavory scandal, Baroness Burdett Coutts has lent Ashmead Bartlett, who is her brother-in-law, the sum of £5000, which has been paid Hosier as a salve for his "wounded honor."

The Elliotts Indicted for Murder.

COLUMBUS, March 11.—Both of the Elliotts have been indicted for murder in the first degree for killing Osborne and Hughes in the street fight a few weeks ago.

A LIVELY CORPSE.

Pugilistic Performance of an Idaho Editor.

Ten Thousand People Visit the Citrus Exhibition at Los Angeles.

Fortunate Escape of a Train From Disaster. A Woman's Suit on an Alleged Marriage Contract.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

PORTLAND, March 11.—A special from Boise City, Idaho, says: In the Capitol tonight there was a lively fight between J. D Flenner, editor of the Boise Hornet, and R. C. Bonney, correspondent of the Salt Lake Herald. The latter telegraphed to his paper Monday night that Flenner was dead and had made a death-bed confession of political intrigues, etc., complicating Dubois and other stories of a similar nature. The paper reached here to-day and Flenner began to hunt for Bonney. Meeting him in the hall outside the House of Representatives words passed between them, and Flenner proceeded to knock Bonney down several times, punishing him severely, and demonstrating that for a corpse he is a pretty lively one.

WELLINGTON LABOR TROUBLES.

The Riot Act Read to Parading Miners by a Magistrate.

VICTORIA (B. C.), March 11.—A special to the Colonist from Nanaimo says: The Magistrate, Planta Octiva, under instructions from the Attorney-General, to-day proceeded to Wellington and read the Riot Act to the union miners, who were marching in processions, giving them one hour to disperse. The men availed themselves of this time to again march, but dispersed before the expiration of the time specified.

When the case of the sixteen Wellington miners, charged with intimidating workmen, was resumed to-day, the attorney for the defense asked for a continuance. The question of bail came up, and Judge Cole said if the defendants would promise not to take any further part in processions and would use all their influence to stop them the matter might be arranged. The Attorney-General was of the opinion that this would not stop the processions. He was determined to stop them if every man who participated in them had to be arrested. The law had been defied for some time and must now be upheld. He had sufficient force to stop the labor processions and would certainly do so. He decidedly objected to the defendants being released on bail. The Attorney-General also stated he had prepared another information charging the defendants with conspiracy. The case was then postponed until Saturday.

THE JEWEL SWINDLE.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Work the Trick at Marysville.

MARYSVILLE, March 11.—Since the press dispatches from Wilkesbarre have appeared relative to the alleged burial of jewels in Luzerne County it has been learned that the swindle was attempted on a Marysville man.

About six years ago Fred Buttleman received a letter from Spain concerning the matter, but paid no attention to it. Two years ago another letter came and was replied to by Buttleman's son in a spirit of fun. The third letter soon came. It recited a story exactly like that appearing in the dispatches from Wilkesbarre. It was accompanied by a young lady here and found to have been written by one M. del Rio. He said that Nal, the prisoner who wrote the letter and buried the treasure, had died, and he offered a third of the returns if money was advanced to redeem the trunks from the Spanish government, which could not read the drawings giving the location of the treasure.

He cautioned the greatest reserve, and wanted the answer written in Spanish, and sent in two envelopes with different addresses. He also inclosed a copy of the will dictated by the dying prisoner. Little attention was paid to the matter, and the letters were forgotten until the dispatches were published. The names were identical, and doubtless the same individual has been carrying on the swindle all over the country.

WANTS HEAVY DAMAGES.

A Berkeley School-Teacher Brings Suit Against John T. Davis.

STOCKTON, March 11.—Catherine A. Green Greeley, the Berkeley school-teacher, who recently sued John T. Davis, the Stanislaus County farmer, on an alleged contract of marriage, and was worsted, in an Oakland court, has brought suit here to recover $75,000 damages from Davis. She charges him with false statements and cruelty, and says he has another wife living. She alleges that, believing his statements to be true, she entered into a contract of marriage with him in December, 1889, and lived with him as his wife until the following April, when he deserted her. She charges that he now has a wife known as Mary Ann Davis, that his true name is Mordecai Vancil and not John T. Davis, and that he is a man of brutal habits and instincts. She alleges that on the night in April, 1890, in this city, Davis struck plaintiff with his fist, knocked her down and kicked her severely.

A gentleman who knows Davis well says his name is not Vancil, but that it is John T. Davis, as he claims. He had a wife, who was for many years insane, and is now believed to be in an asylum in St. Louis. Davis has no property that the law can reach.

THE CITRUS FAIR.

Ten Thousand People Visit the Southern Exhibits.

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—General Chipman of Red Bluff spoke to a large audience at the Citrus Fair to-night. He spoke of horticultural growth and gave valuable statistics regarding fruit shipments. To-morrow night Charles F. Eaton of Santa Barbara will speak on the selection of fruit lands. The fair attendance is much larger than last year, the second night's receipts being larger by $600 than the second night of last season. All agree that the plan of making the designs to draw the crowd is a good idea. The plan was suggested by the upper-county fairs. The awards will be announced to-morrow night. The Governor is expected here next Tuesday, Pasadena day, with several legislators. The dispatches today told of their coming, so it is presumed the Legislature will be adjourned by that time. A crowd came from Pomona to-day. The city is full of strangers. Ten thousand people visited the fair to-day.

WILLOWS REJOICES.

General Celebration Over the Signing of the Glenn County Bill.

WILLOWS, March 11.—The news of the signing of the Glenn County Bill by the Governor was received at noon to-day, and since that time there has been a cessation of business, all the citizens combining in a grand celebration. The ringing of bells, blowing of whistles, firing of cannon, bands playing, speaking at the hall and dances mark the appreciation of victory by the people. Delegations are here from all the neighboring towns, and all are joyful over the success against an opposition that arrayed money and vast social and political influence against the just demand of the Glenn County people. All feel that to-day marks the beginning of grand development and progress. Governor Markham's picture handsomely decorated is displayed in all public places. Frank Freeman, the leader of the fight, was tendered a rousing reception by the people.

Aided a Fatal Prize-Fight.

SEATTLE, March 11.—John Considine, who is charged with aiding and encouraging the prize-fight in which Billy Doyle killed George Shafer at the People's Theater February 7th, was on trial in the Criminal Court to-day. Most of the State's witnesses were newspaper reporters, who witnessed the fatal fight. Considine's witnesses were mostly employes of the People's Theater, who swore that the fight was only a friendly contest, in which no hard blows were struck, but they were forced to admit the killing of Shafer. The trial will be concluded to-morrow.

Almost a Disaster.

SANTA ROSA, March 11.—There was a narrow escape from serious disaster on the North Pacific Coast last evening. A switch was left open sixty feet south of the bridge and the 7:30 o'clock train jumped the track. It seemed at first as if the locomotive and cars must run off into the creek, but they did not leave the track more than ten inches before striking the bridge. The engineer and fireman held in the cab until the train was brought to a standstill on the middle of the bridge. The locomotive was badly shattered and was kept from falling off into the creek thirty feet below by the stout iron uprights on the bridge. No one injured beyond a few minor bruises.

United in Wedlock.

SAN DIEGO, March 11.—Paul M. Blades, editor of the Union, was married yesterday to Miss Frances M. Bagby, at the home of Judge Franklin Blades at Pomona. Miss Bagby is a well-known lady writer of the Coast and has been connected with the San Diego papers for the past three years.

Jealousy and Suicide.

SAN DIEGO, March 11.—Mrs. William Kroah committed suicide this evening by taking an ounce of carbolic acid and dying in agony in about ten minutes. Jealousy and suicide was the cause of the deed.

Idaho's World's Fair Exhibit.

BOISE CITY (Idaho), March 11.—The bill appropriating $20,000 for the World's Fair exhibit has passed both Houses and now goes to the Governor.

REAL ESTATE.

Important Work by the Real Estate Exchange.

Some time ago a committee was appointed by the Real Estate Exchange to devise some method by which the great hindrances to real estate dealers could be removed. One was the large number of "blackmail suits" which cloud the titles of many large tracts, causing great inconvenience and annoyance. The other was the custom of appointing special counsel for the collection of delinquent taxes. The committee has made the following report:

To the President and Directors of the San Francisco Real Estate Exchange—GENTLEMEN: The undersigned committee appointed to look into the matter of blackmail suits, respectfully reports that Messrs. Chickering & Thomas have not yet completed their examination; but are informed by them that they are working assiduously on the matter, and expect to present a statement of the condition of the suits within a short time.

Your committee further reports that a most salutary change has been effected in the method of collecting delinquent personal taxes, and that the credit is largely due to the Exchange. The thanks of the Exchange are largely due to the Board of Supervisors for its action in placing the collection of the taxes in the hands of the Tax Collector, instead of employing special counsel to do it. We believe that the precedent established will result in abolishing the most infamous system here before employed, and that at the meeting of the next Legislature a bill be introduced to prevent the employment of counsel, except through the Tax Collector himself, who is unquestionably the proper person to attend to the collection of all taxes. Respectfully submitted.

A. S. BALDWIN,
W. I. MORGAN,
I. STRASSBURGER.

William Butterfield will hold a subdivision sale