

FAREWELL TO THEIR PRISON.

Six Convicts Escape From the House of Correction.

FOUR OF THEM STILL AT LARGE.

Prison Officers Were a Few Feet Away When the Prisoners Scaled the Fence, but They Failed to Observe Their View - The Escape Not Premeditated - Knives Found in the Cells.

Six convicts escaped from the House of Correction on Monday morning. They scaled a high fence in the southwest corner of the yard.

There were two officers of the prison in the yard standing within a few feet of the prisoners at the time. They say a thick fog had lowered over the country and obscured from their view the corner where the escape was effected.

Charles Whittle, sectioned. It was 1:20 o'clock when the break was made. At that hour the Superintendent, Martin Fragley, was engaged in directing the removal from the prison of the thirty or more convicts who were detailed to work in the stone quarry about a mile from the prison.

They were armed with repeating rifles and were stationed with Fragley at the front gate with the wagons loaded with convicts and tools. H. Wood, keeper of the front gate, was with them.

Stopping outside the gate Fragley happened to glance along the south wall. He saw through the rails of a fence the shadow of a man in a crouching attitude making his way toward the track of the railroad that passes the prison.

He saw the shadow of about seventy-five yards from the gate where he stood.

The suspicions of the Superintendent were aroused, and stepping inside the gate, a single glance towards the end of the wall sufficed to convince him that an escape had been effected.

What Fragley's eyes beheld was something that looked like a high board leaning against the wall. He saw a man in a crouching attitude making his way toward the track of the railroad that passes the prison.

Mead to pursue the man whose shadow he had seen, Fragley sounded the alarm-bell, closed the gate and sent the wagon load of convicts back to their cells.

In an instant the news that prisoners had escaped flashed through the prison. The convicts were all put in safe places and the guards reported to the Superintendent.

As quickly as possible they were detailed to scour the surrounding hills. While some were sent in the direction of Golden Gate Park others were detailed to cover the country toward the Alhambra, while others were sent toward the hills near the city.

They were given a roving commission to go wherever they liked.

A number of guards were mounted and all were armed with repeating rifles. A few of the remaining prisoners was taken, which resulted in the discovery that six convicts had escaped.

THE SIX FUGITIVES. They are entered on the prison books as follows: Richard Croly, sentenced by Judge Hobard to serve three years, for burglary in the second degree, born in California, 29 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, light complexion, gray eyes, brown hair, blue eyes, brown hair, blue eyes, brown hair, blue eyes.

George Wores, alias Thomas Clay, sentenced to serve three years for carrying a concealed weapon.

George Ward, sentenced by Judge Trout to serve three years for assault with intent to rob, born in California, nineteen years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, shoemaker.

Charles Whittle, sentenced by Judge Shafter to serve three years for robbery, born in England, twenty-two years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, bootmaker.

Frank J. Reagan, sentenced by Judge Van Rensselaer to serve three years for grand larceny.

George Wores is the man who was paroled out of San Quentin by the late Governor Waterman. A few days after his release he was arrested in this city while lurking in the shadow of some houses in the Western Addition with a cobbleshoe wrapped in a cloth in such a manner that it could be used as a slung shot. He was evidently waiting for a chance to stone a pedestrian who passed him.

THE WAY THEY GOT OUT. Notices of the escape containing descriptions of the men were sent to the Chief of Police. Efforts were made to telephone the information to places along the routes which it was thought the convicts would travel, but the telephone was not in working order, and to this fact is attributed much of the success of those who got away.

An investigation in the manner in which the escape was effected was set on foot.

It was ascertained that George Wores, alias Thomas Clay, was "trusties," or prisoners who, in recognition of their good behavior, had been given work that allowed them more freedom in the yard than was enjoyed by less favored prisoners.

They had charge of the bathroom, carpenter shop, paint shop and other departments of the prison, all of which are located in the yard, near the corner where they scaled the fence. Reagan had charge of the bathroom. He and Wores entered it, tore from its fastenings the wooden grating on the floor and passed it through a side window to the prisoners on the outside. The grating was placed against the fence and up it climbed the convicts, who dropped one after another in the shadow of some houses in the Western Addition with a cobbleshoe wrapped in a cloth in such a manner that it could be used as a slung shot.

It was ascertained that George Wores, alias Thomas Clay, was "trusties," or prisoners who, in recognition of their good behavior, had been given work that allowed them more freedom in the yard than was enjoyed by less favored prisoners.

They had charge of the bathroom, carpenter shop, paint shop and other departments of the prison, all of which are located in the yard, near the corner where they scaled the fence. Reagan had charge of the bathroom. He and Wores entered it, tore from its fastenings the wooden grating on the floor and passed it through a side window to the prisoners on the outside. The grating was placed against the fence and up it climbed the convicts, who dropped one after another in the shadow of some houses in the Western Addition with a cobbleshoe wrapped in a cloth in such a manner that it could be used as a slung shot.

It was ascertained that George Wores, alias Thomas Clay, was "trusties," or prisoners who, in recognition of their good behavior, had been given work that allowed them more freedom in the yard than was enjoyed by less favored prisoners.

They had charge of the bathroom, carpenter shop, paint shop and other departments of the prison, all of which are located in the yard, near the corner where they scaled the fence. Reagan had charge of the bathroom. He and Wores entered it, tore from its fastenings the wooden grating on the floor and passed it through a side window to the prisoners on the outside. The grating was placed against the fence and up it climbed the convicts, who dropped one after another in the shadow of some houses in the Western Addition with a cobbleshoe wrapped in a cloth in such a manner that it could be used as a slung shot.

THE men made their way over the fence without being seen.

The explanation for this circumstance was given by Daly and McDonald in the morning when they were taken to the cell block where they could not have seen a man twenty feet away.

This explanation is in conflict with the statement of Fragley, that he saw the prisoner slipping away by the rail fence at a far greater distance than the space between Daly and McDonald and the convicts.

A search of the cells brought to light a large number of knives and other weapons which the prisoners had concealed.

A short time after the guards had been sent in pursuit of the escapes, Guard Edward Toland returned to the prison bringing with him convict Frank Reagan.

Reagan in dropping from the fence had reached a small alley, and he was lying on the ground close to the fence when Toland stumbled over him. The captive stated that the escape was not premeditated, but was decided upon on the spur of the moment when the opportunity presented itself.

As punishment the Superintendent decided to deprive Reagan of his good-behavior credits, consign him to the dark cell on a bread and water diet for twenty-four hours and make him perform hard manual labor during the remaining months of his term.

BID IN A VEGETABLE WAGON. The most dangerous criminal of all, George Wores, was captured yesterday by Police Officer Dalton on Davis street. Upon returning to the House of Correction he stated that after dropping from the fence he made his way to a vegetable garden a couple of miles away and induced an Italian laborer to give him an outfit of clothing in exchange for his striped suit. The farm hand was also obliged to give him a ride into the city in his wagon. As he was riding along Davis street the policeman recognized him and took him into custody. His punishment will be to lose his credits, serve seventy-two hours in the dark cell on bread and water and work with pick and shovel in the quarry afterward.

A MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE. Creditors Object to Mervyn Donahue's Executors Paying Out \$41,000.

PRESIDENT BURGIN'S PERT REPLY. He Paid the Money to the Seligmans in Order to Secure Control of the San Francisco and North Pacific Road.

The proceedings in the matter of the estate of the late Mervyn Donahue caused some little heat among the lawyers to-day.

The first matter was an item of \$41,000 paid to the firm of Laidmeyer, Goldman & Co. and J. W. Seligmans of New York, bankers, who hold \$900,000 worth of railway stock in pledge for money loaned Donahue. The \$41,000 was paid by the executors to secure enough stock to bring the control of the Donahue line once more into Californian hands.

The First National Bank, which is a creditor of the estate to the amount of \$84,000, protested against the transferring of any of the assets in California to the East in payment of debts contracted there.

BURGIN'S EXPENSES. J. F. Burgin, President of the San Francisco and North Pacific, testified that the payment of the money and the obtaining of a control of the road had been advised by S. C. Murphy, President of the First National Bank. The witness explained that 10,000 trust certificates, each representing a share of stock held in trust, had been hypothecated with the New York bankers.

A contract with the Seligmans gave the estate the right to obtain control of the road by July 1st, and the executors had since that time been endeavoring to make the expenses of Mr. Burgin for the trip were \$404.55. His co-executor, Peter McGlynn, was \$375.

Richard Wallace, representing Mrs. Belle Donahue, the widow, asked Mr. Burgin if he had prepared an itemized account of his expenses on the trip. The witness replied that he had not.

It was ascertained, however, that both Burgin and McGlynn had given their passes to the estate and only charged for hotel accommodations and other legitimate expenses.

Mr. Wallace asked if J. N. E. Wilson had not been retained by the executors and paid a fee of \$250, when it was expected that the wife would contest the will.

"Yes," replied Mr. Hanson, "he was retained by my advice, being a resident of Marin county."

Mr. Wallace thought the executors had no right to draw upon the estate's funds to defend themselves.

Judge Angellotti finally took the account under advisement, although he intimated it looked satisfactory.

THE MAQUIRE CHILDREN. Then the demands of the Maquire children, who are heirs under the will for about \$100,000, came up. They wanted their share right away, claiming the estate had no debts.

Burgin was again called to the stand, and the attempt to find out just how the railroad stands at the present time was made.

"What are the earnings and expenses of the road?" asked one of the attorneys for the Maquire heirs.

"I object to this fishing excursion," said Judge Angellotti. "The Court must first be satisfied it is generous, and the estate must first pay its debts before it makes Christmas gifts."

"It seems to me the Christmas gifts are all going to the executors and their attorney," snapped one of the attorneys for the infant Maquires.

Judge Angellotti, who is guardian of one of the minors, applauded this rally and occasioned a mild sensation. The Judge glared, the lawyers looked astonished and the audience grinned.

This little excitement blew over, and the Court said, "I would like to know, just out of curiosity, what this road earns."

"The Court has no right to entertain such a curiosity," shot in Hanson.

Judge Angellotti smiled and sustained the objection. He refused to allow the railway affairs to be gone into under any circumstances and refused the Maquires' application for partial distribution.

The application of E. S. Lippitt, a lawyer, for a fee of \$5,000 for services alleged to have been rendered and an application of Hepburn Wilkins for a legal fee were laid over.

LOCAL BREVITIES. Extra mites were at Swain's, 215 Sutter st. At last night's meeting of the Sportsman's Protective Association, it was reported that Fish Commissioner Wilson had been seen and denied that private preserves had been stocked from State catchers.

HARNESSING THE OCEAN.

A New Wave-Motor Ready to Steal the Pacific's Power.

WAITING FOR A FAVORABLE DAY

It Will Operate by the Rise and Fall of Billows, Instead of Their Pushing and Pulling, as Formerly Tried.

Whitelaw has his wrecking-screw, the Sampson, loaded with harnessing under the lee of Fort Point, and is only waiting for a still day to tow out to Point Lobos and put the bit in the Pacific's mouth. If the scheme works the Keely motor will be no wonder.

The thing is a wave-motor, which was conceived in the brain of inventor Henry P. Holland, and is backed by J. A. Fischer, the mining man. It has been ready to come to trial for several weeks, but there has been a plethora of the power that is to operate it. Waves have been rolling in and breezes have been making whitecaps to an extent that forbade the nice adjustment of the moorings that are to hold the business part of the motor in place.

The gentlemen interested in the scheme are desirous of keeping the invention from the world until it has been proved a success, and to this end they decline to impart information at present, and keep a man on guard to prevent inspection of the land works at Point Lobos.

A big water pipe climbs the steep face of the bluff on the mainland, but the wave motor and the pumping force are to be located on a rocky island several yards from shore. There is a suspension bridge half way down the bluff that connects with this rock, but the guard forbids passage to close inspection.

WHAT IS CONCEALED THERE. The scaffolding that has been a mystery for some time, but it only partially conceals a support for a pump, a pipe through which water will be hoisted and an immense pulley block capable of sustaining several tons. The gear on the Sampson consists of a couple of mushroom anchors, a tremendous buoy and some chains, which are to be fastened to the buoy and run over the pulley block in question. The operation of the motor is vastly different from that of the wave motor that had its existence in nearly the same place some four or five years ago. That operated in a wiggly-waggly sort of way depending on the pushing power of the waves against a broad surface, something like the centerboard of a flat-bottomed vessel. This one works with a lift-up and push-down movement, and is really a great horse for the money.

The immense iron case buoy has a dead weight of several thousand pounds and a buoyancy of as much more. From the top of the buoy chains will run over a grooved pulley block and be attached to the pulley block on the mainland. The weight of half the weight of the buoy. When the heaving of the Pacific ocean lift up the buoy the weights will aid in the hoisting. When the buoy sinks in the trough of the sea the pulley block will rise and the weights will again. Connected with the pulley wheel over which the connecting chains run is a shaft, which ends in another wheel, to one edge of which is fastened the pump piston. The rotation of the shaft and ratchet combination prevents the wheel from ever turning but one way, and consequently the pump pumps a stroke with the fall as well as the rise of the buoy.

WHAT THE MOTOR SHOULD DO. A calculation of the average frequency of the ocean's swells at the point where the plant is to be operated gives about eight strokes per minute, which, with the pattern of pump used, will raise an immense volume of water.

It is this column of water from which the power is to be obtained. It is hoisted away up on one of Mr. Suro's hills, so that it can have fall enough to work half a dozen different forms of motors. The overcast wheel is the most common and the most powerful form in common use, but Mr. Holland, the inventor, is sanguine about a water engine that he has been calculating for some time, and which he believes will be a great success.

Once secured, the power is to be converted into electricity and sent over wires to the manufacturing districts of the city.

Mr. Whitelaw expects to find a smooth day and carry out his part of the contract before the end of the week.

The location is a rugged spot near the scene of the original wave motor, which was so easily ruptured by the explosion of 300 tons of dynamite in the schooner Paralle, which went ashore near by and wrecked everything on the neck of the peninsula some four and a half years ago.

A WIDOW'S COMPLAINT. Not Allowed to See Her Husband When He Was Dying.

Mary A. Brunings has brought suit against the German Benevolent Society and John H. Brunings to recover \$25,000 damages for preventing her from seeing, visiting and holding conversation with her husband while the latter was sick and dying at the German Hospital.

The complaint alleges that Martin Brunings, husband of the plaintiff, became sick about August 1, 1890 and died on August 7th, and that the refusal on the part of the defendant corporation to allow the plaintiff to see her husband was brought about by John H. Brunings, Dr. Donnelly, Mrs. Brunings' physician, called at the hospital at Mrs. Brunings' request, it is alleged, and was also refused permission to see the dying man.

Because left an estate valued at \$22,732, but no will. The only heirs at law are the widow, the nephew, who is co-defendant in the suit, and a niece.

The widow claims that the nephew, John H. Brunings, was conspiring to prevent her husband from seeing her before his death.

THE MEXICAN ANNIVERSARY. A meeting of the Mexican Celebration Committee was held yesterday at Consul Conroy's office and preliminaries were arranged for the coming festival.

Old Father's Hall was chosen as the place for the literary exercises.

There will be vocal and instrumental solos by artists yet to be determined upon. They will be assisted by choruses of 150 Mexican ladies.

The singing will be under the direction of Professor Rockwell and Miss Ellen Courser.

Joseph F. Goody will be the Spanish and Alfred Trumbull will be the English.

There will be a military street parade and fireworks.

THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS furnishes the following table of exports from the islands for the first six months of 1891, as compared with the corresponding period in 1890.

Table with columns for Articles, 1891, and 1890. Items include Sugar, Rice, Coffee, etc.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

Resume of Happenings in the Far Off Pacific Isles.

HAWAII'S NEW MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Thirteen Kanakas Rescued From a Water Grave - Will Celebrate the Queen's Birthday - Taxation of Plantations.

From Honolulu advices that arrived per the steamer Australia yesterday the following items of interest are gleaned: A decision was arrived at on July 15th between the Cabinet and Tax Assessors on the one hand and the sugar-planters on the other in regard to taxation.

The conference was for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of plantation taxes on account of the depreciation of the value of sugar. The result is a reduction of 20 to 30 and an average of about 25 per cent of the taxes on plantations, including machinery, crops and all connected with the plantation.

On July 28 an incendiary fire in the night was started from several points and burned twenty acres of cane belonging to the Beechcroft Plantation. A reward of \$500 is offered for the conviction of the guilty parties.

ACTING POLICE JUSTICE APPOINTED. Charles L. Hopkins has been appointed by the Cabinet and Supreme Court as Acting Police Justice of the port of Honolulu during the absence of W. Foster.

Work has been commenced on the artesian wells at Walkiki on the plot of ground given by her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The wells will have to be put down pretty deep to avoid having sea instead of fresh water.

The new steam fire engine for Honolulu Engine Company, No. 1, has arrived per bark Ceylon. The engine will be housed with fitting ceremony as soon as turned over to the department.

A decision, in the case of the Hilo Sugar Company vs. H. C. Austin, on appeal, Assessor and Collector of Taxes, has been given by the Supreme Court. The plaintiff corporation has been denied its appeal from the increased assessment.

A DEED OF HEROISM. On the morning of Saturday, July 14th, a terrible gale sprang up, and with such suddenness that three sailors, containing thirteen men and a boy, were blown off to sea and upset. The waves were running to a tremendous height. One of the three canoes, after battling with the waves till noon, managed to reach Puako with its owner clinging to its life.

As soon as the news was carried to shore Mr. Kanehaku and a volunteer crew of five persons put off in a launch to rescue the men. Half a dozen strokes of the mast, but his vigils were not rewarded until near sundown, when the two canoes were discovered, with their passengers still clinging to their boats. They were after battling with the waves till noon, managed to reach Puako with its owner clinging to its life.

The sixtieth annual exercises of the above institution took place on Thursday, July 16th. Public examinations of classes were given by the teachers in the school building. Considerable deviation from the traditional methods of teaching were noticeable, says the Advertiser, and it is hoped that these changes will result well.

ENTERTAINED BY THE QUEEN. Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani recently entertained at her palace the Honorable Samuel Parker, Mrs. Ellen Graham of New York, Mrs. Haeleola, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Montserrat, J. A. Widger, J. M. Montserrat, Mrs. W. R. Hart, and the Honorable Chamberlain, Jas. W. Robertson.

A monster pineapple weighing upwards of ten pounds is on exhibition at the Hawaiian Land Company's store. It was grown on the farm of P. Camarinos, at Kalihi, just outside of the O. R. & L. Company's line. The ranch has been under cultivation a little over one year.

A NEW MINISTER OF FINANCE. Just previous to the sailing of the Australia for Honolulu, the Honorable Samuel Parker, Minister of Finance, issued an extra containing the following proclamation: It has pleased Her Majesty the Queen to appoint the Honorable John Mott-Smith to be Minister of Finance in place of the Honorable Samuel Parker, resigned.

July 28th, 1891. S. Kaku, Waimea, and E. Kaaloa, Roloa, both recently appointed District Judges, have refused to take out their commissions, as they are at present. Deputy Sheriffs, respectively, at Waimea and Roloa. The judges would give a salary that the judgeship would give them.

OFFICERS ELECTED. The Hawaii Sugar Mill Company have elected the following named officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles Koelling; Vice-President, J. N. S. Williams; Secretary, J. C. Carter; Treasurer, George H. Robertson; Auditor, J. O. Carter.

On the Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Company's plantation at Spreckelsville there has been a crop of more or less trouble with native laborers. Mr. Carter, the new manager, has succeeded in satisfying them in their demands, at the same time requiring them to fill their engagements.

The result shows a great improvement in the quantity and quality of the work done by them.

CULTIVATING A NEW FRUIT. Something new for the islands in the way of fruit has been cultivated by A. Jaeger, who is the owner of the only tree here. A species of bread-fruit, in one of the groves of the Hawaiian Land Company's store, and is known as Jack-fruit, a species of bread-fruit, native of Southern India. It is similar to the bread-fruit of the Pacific.

The leaves of the tree are not lobed or divided. The wood is much used for making furniture. It is at first of a pale color that becomes darker as it grows older. The fruit is a large, round, green, fleshy mass, which is eaten raw as well as cooked, although by the former way it must be thoroughly ripe.

The steamer Molokai, which arrived recently from Molokai, brings news that the island is suffering greatly for want of rain. No rain has fallen at Kalahe for several weeks, and the crops are suffering. The pasturage of the whole island seems to be drying up.

September 2d, her Majesty's birthday, will be partly celebrated by hoopkupa and a big luau.

WAREHOUSE AND CONTENTS BURNED. A large freight warehouse at Kahului, ten freight cars, all the building materials in the warehouse belonging to the Kahului Railroad Company, also most of the merchandise landed on the steamer Liliuokalani on her late trip, were entirely destroyed by fire on July 18th.

Honolulu's festive burglar is still abroad, and is at large, making things up for the merchants. He is as great a mystery as London's Jack the Ripper, and works in about as stealthy a way. Barefooted and with the craviest kind of tools he enters merchants' places at will, generally makes a haul and skips out, leaving no trace behind him save a rifed safe and a few cigar-rette stamps. The residents are greatly excited over his exploits, and as they all live in the vicinity of the police station, it is believed that the wily thief is an attaché at that office.

HAWAII'S EXPORTS. The Bureau of Customs of the Hawaiian Islands furnishes the following table of exports from the islands for the first six months of 1891, as compared with the corresponding period in 1890.

Table with columns for Articles, 1891, and 1890. Items include Sugar, Rice, Coffee, etc.

TROUBLES OF PIONEERS.

Isadore Blum Claims That Marshal Vreeland Is Jealous.

There is trouble among the pioneers growing out of the recent election of officers. Charges have been made by Marshal E. B. Vreeland against Isadore Blum, the insurance man, and committee members named by President L. L. Baker to investigate them.

Vreeland, in his statement, alleges that Blum accepted money from candidates on condition of using his influence, and that he had not been true to his promises. He also claims that Blum, in some way, had not yet made clear, took upon himself the duty of vilifying certain candidates without just cause.

The charges were referred to a special committee, and Blum claims that he will make them good. Blum, he says, has been in the habit of selling his services prominently at election polls, and as complaints were made on every side, he felt called upon to do what he could to put an end to the practice. He proposes to produce his evidence at the next meeting of the society.

To this Blum makes a general denial. He brands the charges as utterly false and malicious, and asserts that he can prove them so without difficulty. He attributes the attack to election politics, and says that he is not at all interested in the society, and that he is actuated entirely by motives of spite, as he was not given Blum's support.

Order of the Beacon Light. The corporation known as the Order of the Beacon Light has made application to the Superior Court to be dissolved. The application is made by the Board of Directors composed of Isadore Blum, J. D. Burns, E. L. Wagner, C. H. Hall, J. Williams, R. E. Morgan, L. Vincent and M. D. Slatery.

It sets forth that at a meeting held February 27, 1891, it was resolved by a vote of two-thirds of all the members to dissolve, and that all claims against the corporation have been satisfied.

Judge Wallace made an order for the publication of the requisite notice before final dissolution.

WILL THEY BE HANGED?

Eighteen Murderers Waiting for the Supreme Court.

THE NEW LAW IS NOW ON TRIAL. If It is an Ex Post Facto Law It is Null and Void - The Criminals May Not Be Hanged at All - Hints of the Opinion.

Eighteen men in the State of California are intensely interested in a forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court.

They have been condemned to be hanged, each in his own county by the Sheriff he voted for or against, as the case may be, and they hope and even pray that the Supreme Court may decide that the execution law passed by the last Legislature is unconstitutional in cases where murder had been committed before the passage of the law.

If the Supreme Court makes a mixed or compromised verdict these hopeful murderers will be hanged. If the verdict is straight one way or the other they cannot be hanged, and it will be a puzzle as to what will be done with them.

Attorney-General W. H. Hart says: "This whole controversy hinges upon the case of the People against McNulty, sentenced in San Francisco to be hanged in the County Jail for murder. The lower court in its judgment which was that of death, ordered that he be hanged in the county jail, and the Sheriff of the county, after McNulty and the rest of the eighteen had been sentenced to be hanged in their respective counties, protesting against the error of the court, proposed to have the men hanged in the County Jail in San Francisco."

Attorney-General W. H. Hart says: "This whole controversy hinges upon the case of the People against McNulty, sentenced in San Francisco to be hanged in the County Jail for murder. The lower court in its judgment which was that of death, ordered that he be hanged in the county jail, and the Sheriff of the county, after McNulty and the rest of the eighteen had been sentenced to be hanged in their respective counties, protesting against the error of the court, proposed to have the men hanged in the County Jail in San Francisco."

Attorney-General W. H. Hart says: "This whole controversy hinges upon the case of the People against McNulty, sentenced in San Francisco to be hanged in the County Jail for murder. The lower court in its judgment which was that of death, ordered that he be hanged in the county jail, and the Sheriff of the county, after McNulty and the rest of the eighteen had been sentenced to be hanged in their respective counties, protesting against the error of the court, proposed to have the men hanged in the County Jail in San Francisco."

Attorney-General W. H. Hart says: "This whole controversy hinges upon the case of the People against McNulty, sentenced in San Francisco to be hanged in the County Jail for murder. The lower court in its judgment which was that of death, ordered that he be hanged in the county jail, and the Sheriff of the county, after McNulty and the rest of the eighteen had been sentenced to be hanged in their respective counties, protesting against the error of the court, proposed to have the men hanged in the County Jail in San Francisco."

Attorney-General W. H. Hart says: "This whole controversy hinges upon the case of the People against McNulty, sentenced in San Francisco to be hanged in the County Jail for murder. The lower court in its judgment which was that of death, ordered that he be hanged in the county jail, and the Sheriff of the county, after McNulty and the rest of the eighteen had been sentenced to be hanged in their respective counties, protesting against the error of the court, proposed to have the men hanged in the County Jail in San Francisco."

Attorney-General W. H. Hart says: "This whole controversy hinges upon the case of the People against McNulty, sentenced in San Francisco to be hanged in the County Jail for murder. The lower court in its judgment which was that of death, ordered that he be hanged in the county jail, and the Sheriff of the county, after McNulty and the rest of the eighteen had been sentenced to be hanged in their respective counties, protesting against the error of the court, proposed to have the men hanged in the County Jail in San Francisco."

Attorney-General W. H. Hart says: "This whole controversy hinges upon the case of the People against McNulty, sentenced in San Francisco to be hanged in the County Jail for murder. The lower court in its judgment which was that of death, ordered that he be hanged in the county jail, and the Sheriff of the county, after McNulty and the rest of the eighteen had been sentenced to be hanged in their respective counties, protesting against the error of the court, proposed to have the men hanged in the County Jail in San Francisco."

Attorney-General W. H. Hart says: "This whole controversy hinges upon the case of the People against McNulty, sentenced in San Francisco to be hanged in the County Jail for murder. The lower court in its judgment which was that of death, ordered that he be hanged in the county jail, and the Sheriff of the county, after McNulty and the rest of the eighteen had been sentenced to be hanged in their respective counties, protesting against the error of the court, proposed to have the men hanged in the County Jail in San Francisco."

Attorney-General W. H. Hart says: "This whole controversy hinges upon the case of the People against McNulty, sentenced in San Francisco to be hanged in the County Jail for murder. The lower court in its judgment which was that of death, ordered that he be hanged in the county jail, and the Sheriff of the county, after McNulty and the rest of the eighteen had been sentenced to be hanged in their respective counties, protesting against the error of the court, proposed to have the men hanged in the County Jail in San Francisco."

Attorney-General W. H. Hart says: "This whole controversy hinges upon the case of the People against McNulty, sentenced in San Francisco to be hanged in the County Jail for murder. The lower court in its judgment which was that of death, ordered that he be hanged in the county jail, and the Sheriff of the county, after McNulty and the rest of the eighteen had been sentenced to