THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....JANUARY 10, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, January 9, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of Barom.	Thermom.	Humidity.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Character of wind.	Rain 24hrs	State of weather
Olympia..	30.03	39	96	S.	2	Light..	....	Cloudy
Portland..	30.08	40	91	N. W	4	Gentle.	.05	Lt. Rain
Roseburg	30.13	45	84	.....	..	Calm	....	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30.16	42	84	.....	..	Calm.	....	Clear
Sacram'to	30.17	44	84	N. W.	1	Light..	....	Clear
*S. Fran..	30.17	47	74	S. E.	1	Light..	....	Cloudy
*Visalia..	30.21	41	91	N. E.	2	Light..	....	Cloudy
*L Angel.	30.13	38	72	N.	4	Gentle.	....	Clear

Max. Ther., 50. Min. Ther., 36. River above low-water mark, 19 ft. 10 in.

*4.02 A. M.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, January 10th.—For Pacific coast regions: Partly cloudy weather, and light rain in the northern districts.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 112⅝ for 4s of 1907; 101½ for 5s of 1881; 112 for 4½s; sterling, $4 80½@4 83; silver bars, 110½.

Silver in London Saturday, 51½; consols, 98 9-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 104⅞; 4s, 116¼; 4½s, 115½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90@91c.

At Liverpool Saturday wheat was quoted at 9s 8d @10s for good to choice California.

There was a very light business at San Francisco in mining stocks Saturday morning. Values were generally lower than at any time last week, though the decline was only from 5c to 50c. After the Board it was almost impossible to induce buyers to respond. The only sales were Bullion at $1 50, Ophir at $5 87½, Hale & Norcross at $3 95, and Union Consolidated at $10.

In a railroad accident Saturday near Lexington, N. C., an engineer and fireman were killed and several passengers injured.

During the week ending Saturday $1,017,000 in foreign gold arrived at New York.

Fifty coal barges were broken up by ice at Cincinnati Saturday.

Ben. Butler refuses to act as counsel for ex-Governor Sprague in his divorce case.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed in Virginia Saturday.

Seats in the New York Stock Exchange sell at $30,000.

Thirteen deaths resulted from the boiler explosion at Allentown, Pa.

The military headquarters at Philippopolis burned Saturday, five sentinels perishing in the flames.

A report was current in London Saturday that Lima had been captured by the Chileans.

A revolution is reported in Crete.

A Chinaman was shot and killed by Indians in Nevada county.

Mrs. Robertson and daughter were terribly burned Friday near San Jose by their clothing taking fire, the mother dying soon after.

Mrs. Scofield, of San Francisco, threw herself from the San Rafael ferryboat Saturday, and was drowned.

G. Franconi suicided with strychnine Saturday near Salinas City.

In the walking match at Bodie between Scott and Wilcox the latter won.

Diphtheria prevails to an alarming extent in Yamhim county, Oregon.

Fire at Salem, Or.; also at Auburn, Cal.

The report of the loss of the British ship Lupata on the Oregon coast is confirmed.

The Governor of Utah has decided that George Q. Cannon is ineligible for the office of Delegate, and has awarded a certificate of election to Allen G. Campbell.

George H. Vaughan, tried at Fresno for killing J. M. Donahoo, has been declared not guilty by the jury.

The steamship Gaelic arrived at San Francisco yesterday from China and Japan, bringing dates from Hongkong to December 13th, and from Yokohama to December 24th.

Saturday's telegraphic news from the East and Europe will be found in a condensed form this morning upon the last page.

The printers of Portland, Or., are organizing a Mutual Aid Association.

Robberies are becoming alarmingly frequent throughout Oregon.

At Havana, O., Saturday, a locomotive struck a sleigh in which were seated two ladies, both of whom were killed.

At Bull River, S. C., yesterday, the captain of a vessel killed a sailor and wounded two others.

The Boers are committing excesses on the western borders of Natal.

Military preparations are proceeding most actively in Greece.

An interview was had at San Francisco with Commissioner Swift, who returned from China yesterday, in regard to the Chinese treaties, the substance of which is given in our dispatches.

JURIES IN MURDER CASES.

Senator Conger has introduced a bill re-enacting the old code provision in relation to punishment for murder. It reads: "Every person guilty of murder in the "first degree shall suffer death, and every "person guilty of murder in the second "degree is punishable by imprisonment in "the State Prison for not less than ten "years." The present law gives juries in murder cases the option of fixing the punishment for murder in the first degree at imprisonment for life, and the object of the new bill is to abolish this option, to the intent that capital punishment may be restored. Whether it is really calculated to produce this effect is, however, open to question. When the present law was enacted the principal argument for it was that juries would frequently acquit murderers, rather than find verdicts which condemned them to the gallows. If this was the tendency at that time, and if the failure of justice in murder cases has become more common since, it seems a rational inference that this tendency has become more marked, and should this be so it follows that a return to the old law would only produce an aggravation of the failures which caused that law to be changed. At present it is complained that juries are so tender-hearted that they will not even convict when they have the option of saving murderers from the gallows. Is it probable that a change of the law which deprived them of this option would make them readier to convict? It was hoped when the present law was enacted that it would encourage juries to send murderers to the penitentiary, even if they did not hang them. Judging from general results it has not had this effect. The data for forming an intelligent conclusion are however not attainable. In a case of this kind statistics are needed, and these the County Clerks should be able to furnish, though a previous effort to procure the information from those officials failed signally. With the slender knowledge available the prospect of reform through the proposed reversion to the old law does not appear very bright, but before any change is made some endeavor should be made to ascertain what effects the present provision has really had.

A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION.

Captain Eads is reported as saying that he will not ask Congress to assist his ship-railway until he has proved its feasibility by actual experiment. He says that he will pursue the same course here as in his Mississippi jetty project. The success of the latter fully justified his confidence and his boldness, and the soundness of his judgment in the past warrants the belief that he knows what he is undertaking now. Certainly it would be impossible for any projector to make a fairer proposition than this. He is willing to assume all the risk of demonstration, and only asks that if the practicability of his ship-railway is proved, he shall receive a guarantee for a part of his bonds. It is beginning to look as though the ship-railway would prove the most formidable rival to the Panama canal of Lesseps.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

"Time was that when the brains were "out the man was dead." Time was that when a bad law had been exposed and defeated it was abandoned. But now such legislation is only beaten at one session of the Legislature to appear again at the next, and so the public time is wasted in fighting over old battles, and in demonstrating anew the mischievous character of measures which ought long since to have been dropped. Among such bad bills must be classed that introduced by Senator Johnson on the subject of insurance. We can recall no controversy in which a more conclusive demonstration has been had of the objectionable character of a proposed law than that which a year ago culminated in the rejection of Mr. Johnson's insurance Act. Yet he brings it forward again, as though the question was a new and open one, and there are not wanting indications that the old attack upon the foreign or outside insurance companies is to be renewed as vigorously as ever. It is impossible to allege any public demand for legislation of this kind, for the interests of the public are diametrically opposed to it. The public are the insurers. What they require is the widest possible choice in the placing of their risks. There can be no such thing as protection to local insurance companies, compatible with protection of the local public, for the only guarantee insurers can have for the validity of their policies is the wide distribution of the risks held by the companies with which they insure. The idea that local insurance companies can be built up by excluding foreign companies, without imperilling the property of their customers, is wholly fallacious. It is not for the good of the community that local companies should carry heavy local risks. If they do there is always danger that some extensive conflagration may at once ruin them and their customers. But this is not all that has to be considered. We showed during the last session of the Legislature that the California insurance companies were already carrying risks far in excess of prudence. They were at that time pledged for claims thirty-eight times the amount of their aggregate capital, and it was clear that they were doing an unsafe business. We pointed out at that time that if any legislation was had in the premises it ought to be for the purpose of compelling these companies to protect their risks better, or to curtail them. We have no evidence that they have done either, but we find them coming again before the Legislature and asking for laws which have been proved to be most emphatically against public policy. There is no excuse for this, and it ought to be rebuked by the Legislature. The people of California do not want any such legislation as is proposed. They know when they are well off, and they have no fault to find with the insurance situation as it exists. What they think of the relative advantages of insurance in home and foreign companies, is shown in the fact that they do five-sevenths of their insurance with the latter.

The reason of this is on the surface. The foreign companies possess an immense aggregate capital, and their risks are carefully and widely distributed. They do not carry all their eggs in one basket, like the home companies, and therefore they are more trustworthy. What the insurer wants is a guarantee for the payment of his policy in the event of loss. He believes that the foreign companies give him a better guarantee than the local ones, and so he goes to them. His belief in this regard is founded upon experience, and it is justified. The local companies now propose that the guarantee of the insurer shall be taken away from him, and that he shall be compelled to place his risks where the hazard is too great for safety. It is plain that the very last thing thought of in this proposition is the public interest. The Legislature is supposed to be the agent of the people, but the local companies ask it to sacrifice the clearest interests of its principals in order to benefit them. This is a very audacious and unreasonable demand, and it ought not to be entertained. It is not at all a question of friendship for the foreign companies, moreover. If they or any of them were in the position of the local corporations, the arguments which apply to the latter would apply to them. If they did not afford a guarantee to their customers it would be in order to compel them to do so, or to go out of business in the State. But the question is mainly, we might almost say wholly, one of the public welfare. When it is proposed that foreign insurance companies shall be discriminated against, and in any way discouraged from doing business in the State, what is really proposed is that the people of California shall be deprived of the protection of insurance. There is no class to be benefited by such legislation but the few persons interested in the local insurance companies. All the interests of the property owners are the other way; and the great mass of property owners, who are the insurers, are also the voters and the taxpayers of California. These resent and protest against the insurance legislation now proposed, nor can the Legislature pretend to any regard for the public welfare if it enacts such laws. The people want all the competition in insurance they can have, provided it is safe. They do not want monopoly, and least of all can they afford to tolerate local monopoly. It is to be hoped therefore that all bills of the kind referred to will be promptly voted down, if they are not, which would be still better, killed in committee.

THE CASE OF CANNON.

It looks as though Cannon, the Mormon Delegate to Congress, who has for so many years succeeded in defying public sentiment and in retaining his seat, will go no more to Washington. His competitor in the late canvass, Allen G. Campbell, the Gentile candidate, has contested his election before the Governor of Utah, on the ground, among others, that he is not a citizen of the United States. There is no question that Cannon received a large majority of the votes, but the evidence against his eligibility was so strong that the Governor issued the certificate to Campbell. Of course Cannon claims that the contest should be made before the House of Representatives, and that the Governor has no right to go behind the returns. The Governor, however, holds that under the Act of Congress providing that no person shall be capable of voting or holding office in any Territory who is not a citizen of the United States, or has not declared his intention to become such, he is justified in withholding the certificate from Cannon. It is further alleged that Cannon, being a polygamist, could not be well disposed toward the Government of the United States, and therefore could not have declared his intention to become a citizen. The practical effect of giving a certificate to Campbell will be that he will have his seat in Congress, and that Cannon will be compelled to make his contest from outside, and of course under great disadvantages.

WHAT THE "TIMES" DOES NOT KNOW.

The London *Times* frequently gives forth such strange utterances about America as indicate the survival of a phenomenal ignorance in that great journal concerning nearly everything transatlantic. It has just now been commenting upon the character of our immigration, and has reached the conclusion that the United States are to be envied in this connection. Curiously enough this observation comes precisely at the time when American thinkers are predicting the most serious calamities from that very European immigration which the *Times* thinks we ought to be proud of. Experience indeed has proved that no matter how disposed foreigners may be to industry and peaceful existence, their general ignorance of the entire scheme of government under which they are to live renders them easy dupes to demagogues who are by no means harmless, and retards progress, and introduces elements of confusion and danger and corruption which it is impossible to counteract with sufficient rapidity to prevent grave evils. We do not know where the *Times* obtained its idea that our immigrants are all wealthy and well educated, but certainly not from American statistics. In fact, the paralyzing influence of foreign ignorance upon our politics has of late years become so formidable that our educational system has failed to keep up with it, and it is notorious that our principal cities have fallen into the hands of plunderers through no other agency. Keen observers have for some time past insisted that it would be necessary to put a stop to the naturalization of foreigners as a measure of self-protection, and it is to be noted that this conviction is gaining ground steadily. The *Times*, therefore, could hardly have gone farther astray in its remarks.

GOING TOO FAR.

The indications are that Parnell and his associates are going too far with their obstructive programme, and that they are likely to be brought to a standstill. The temper of the House of Commons is not just now particularly good, and with anarchy in Ireland and open and defiant obstruction on the floor, it is likely to become intolerant rapidly. The Land Leaguers build too much on the supposition that the House will allow itself to be strangled with its own rules. No parliamentary body will suffer that. When it finds that business which it thinks urgent is being impeded by these members, there is a strong probability that it will sweep out of the way the rules on which they rely, and adopt new ones by which they can be gagged at pleasure. This is the danger into which they appear to be running their heads at present.

DESPERATE DEER.

Narrow Escape of a Young Girl—Man Seriously Injured.

[Santa Barbara Free Press, January 3d.]

A most desperate encounter with an infuriated deer occurred at Montecito Saturday, which well nigh resulted fatally to one of our leading citizens. The deer was a pet, the property of Judge E. B. Hall. It was a male deer, about two years old, with keen-pointed horns, which cut like sword-points. It was kept tethered with a rope, but was always gentle and peaceable, and was a great favorite with the entire household. On Saturday it managed to free itself from the rope by which it was bound, and without any apparent cause attacked the daughter of Judge Hall, a girl about 14 years old, tossing her upon his horns and tearing her clothes very badly. Fortunately he tossed her into a tunnel excavated to afford a supply of water, and she had the presence of mind to lie still until he went away. Escaping into the house, she told her story. About this time James H. Jacobs called, and was cautioned lest the deer should attack him, as he attempted to leave the premises. The deer saw him and followed slowly after him, limping badly, as if he were lame. Believing he would have no difficulty in tying the deer, Mr. Jacobs picked up the trailing rope, led the animal to the place where it had been fastened, and was stooping over to tie the rope, when the deer made a sudden plunge at him. The horns struck him upon the side of the leg, just over a pocket which contained a tobacco-pouch. The pouch was completely pierced, but the force of the blow was checked, and Mr. Jacobs was not hurt. The second onset was far more disastrous. One plunge of the deer's horns completely pierced Mr. Jacob's left cheek, and protruded into his mouth, inflicting an ugly, painful and somewhat dangerous wound. With a third bound, the frantic animal thrust a horn through the fleshy portion of Mr. Jacob's leg, entering from behind, passing clear through the leg and protruding in front. Realizing that the contest was one of life and death, Mr. Jacobs then seized the maddened buck by the horns, and by main strength endeavored to master it. The deer was very powerful, and would doubtless have soon overpowered his wounded and bleeding adversary. Mrs. Judge Hall and Mrs. Dr. Crooks, however, had rushed to the rescue, the former bearing an ax. Mrs. Crooks caught the deer by the hind legs, and Mrs. Hall struck it a heavy blow upon the back. The blow was not sufficient, however, and the deer gave a severe kick, his hoof striking Mrs. Crooks' arm near the shoulder. With heroic nerve Mrs. Crooks then seized the ax, and despite the struggles of the animal and the close proximity of Mr. Jacobs' hands, planted a full blow with the blade of the ax squarely in the deer's forehead, stretching it lifeless upon the ground. Dr. Crooks dressed Mr. Jacobs' wounds, and although the latter is confined to his bed, there is little doubt but he will speedily recover. The wound in his cheek passed through the parotid gland and will leave a very bad scar. Mrs. Dr. Crooks is unable to use her arm to-day, but will not receive any permanent injury. She is entitled to the highest degree of praise for her coolness, determination and presence of mind.

AN ANCIENT AND CUNNING DEVICE.

Cœlius Secundus Curion was a zealous Lutheran of the sixteenth century in Turin. Taking exception to a passage in a sermon a Jesuit was preaching in the cathedral, he called him a liar. He was seized and thrown into the prison of the Inquisition, where his feet were shackled to ponderous blocks of wood to prevent his moving. According to his own account, after having spent a week in these ornaments, he induced his jailer, on the plea that he was perishing of pain in his constrained position, to unshackle one leg for him. Then he tore his shirt into shreds, and taking off his stocking and slipper stuffed them with these rags till he had made a very fair model of a leg and foot. A broken broom-stick supplied him with a bone, and as he tells it, "hiding my real limb under my cloak, I sat calmly awaiting the success of my ruse. After a time the young man came in to pay me his usual visit and ask me how I did. 'I should feel better,' I said, pointing to my dummy, 'if you would kindly fasten this leg to the fetter and let me give the other a rest.' He consented, and chained up my false limb with all imaginable care." At night, when Curion heard his attendants snoring, he parted company with his fettered leg, undressed it, clothed himself again and stole out of his cell, which no one had taken the trouble to fasten on the outside. He found means to scale the outer walls of his prison and regain his liberty. His escape, which he describes in this matter-of-fact way, figures in the pious histories as the work of witchcraft, on the ground that the devil is ever ready to assist his own.

Oregon has 11,680 half-breed Indians.

PACIFIC COAST.

[DISPATCHES OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.]

THE CASE OF DELEGATE CANNON.

The Governor of Utah Declares Him Ineligible to Office.

HOTEL DESTROYED BY FIRE AT AUBURN.

Arrival of the Gaelic at San Francisco from China and Japan.

THE NEVADA SENATORSHIP OUTLOOK.

A Lady Throws Herself from a Ferryboat Through Homesickness.

CALIFORNIA.

Bringing Down Human Game.

NEVADA, January 8th.—Last Sunday, while two Chinamen were engaged in sluicing, near the mouth of the South Yuba, half a mile below Bridgeport, three Indians shot at them with rifles from the side of the hill. One of the shots took effect in the back of one of the Celestials named Ah Sue, and passed out under the right nipple, causing his death almost instantly. The other Mongolian escaped without injury. At first it was not known who committed the deed, but suspicion was thrown upon the three Indians, who were immediately afterward arrested. They were tried yesterday before Judge Stotlar, at San Juan, and gave their names as Louis Rose, Indian Frank and Durkie. The latter, who is the youngest of the three, confessed that they had fired at the Chinamen. The reason for so doing, he claimed, was as follows: "They had started out early in the morning to hunt deer, and not finding any, they were returning home, when they espied the Celestials. Louis Rose, the elder of the three, proposed to shoot them as a substitute for deer. Indian Frank seconded the motion, but Durkie was not in favor of it. After arguing the question, it was decided that they should all raise their rifles at the same time and fire, which they did, with the result as already stated." The three bloodthirsty hunters were brought over to-day from San Juan by Judge Stotlar, and lodged in the County Jail, to await their trial for murder. Durkie will probably be discharged, but the other two will doubtless go to the gallows.

A Mother's Sad Death.

SAN JOSE, January 8th.—Yesterday afternoon a four-year-old daughter of John Robertson, of the Eight-mile House, on the Monterey road, was burned by her clothing taking fire by a spark while out playing in her father's field, near where stubble was burning. A gentlemen passing in a wagon ran to her assistance and smothered the flames with a buggy robe, while the child's mother, who, hearing her screams, had run out and was trying to tear the clothing off the little one, was found to be terribly burned about the abdomen. She lingered without appearing to suffer much until half-past 6 o'clock this morning and died.

A Senatorial Visit—Judicial Investigation.

SAN JOSE, January 8th.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings, made up of Senators George F. Baker of this county, and Senators Kelly and Traylor of San Francisco, and Hill of Monterey, arrived here this morning, and after a thorough inspection of the building in course of construction, expressed their surprise and satisfaction at the progress of the work, the stability of the structure and its cheapness. The building will not use up the appropriation made for erection. After looking over the building the committee were tendered a lunch at the Auzerais House, and this evening all, with the exception of Senator Baker, departed.

The Superior Court to-day decided that William Veuve, recently elected City Justice, is not empowered, under the charter, to act as Police Judge. The decision grew out of the fact that Veuve, who took his seat last week, tried and convicted a man for drunkenness. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out, in order to obtain a judicial determination of the authority of Justice Veuve to try cases arising from the violation of the city ordinances.

Suicide Caused by Nostalgia.

PETALUMA, January 8th.—Mrs. Scofield, mother of D. G. Scofield, of the firm of Scofield & Tevis, San Francisco, and mother-in-law of Dr. MacWhinnie, of this city, threw herself from a state-room window on the San Rafael ferry-boat, about 9:30 this morning, on her way to Petaluma. Mrs. Scofield came here from New York city about four months ago. Since her arrival here she has not been in good health, and has suffered much from home-sickness. Her despondency alarmed her husband, and he has kept a close watch over her. Upon being left a few minutes alone to-day, she committed the rash act as aforestated.

Case of Asphyxia.

PETALUMA, January 8th.—A. W. Bingham, of this place, went to Santa Rosa last Thursday on business, and put up at the Grand Hotel. Not making his appearance up to 2 P. M. yesterday, the door of his room was forced open. He lay upon the bed, unconscious. At this hour he is reported better, and some hopes of recovery are entertained. It is supposed he turned on the gas after putting it out.

Suicide by Strychnine.

SALINAS CITY, January 8th.—A man named G. Franconi, a native of Switzerland, aged 26, committed suicide yesterday at Majilla canyon, near this city, by taking strychnine. The deceased had been in the Stockton Insane Asylum, and for some days previous to his committing the act complained of severe pains in his head, saying he would sooner die than go back to Stockton. The deceased left a note in French, stating that he had poisoned himself with strychnine. He had been engaged in farming. The strychnine had been brought to the house by his employer for the purpose of killing squirrels, and was supposed to be hidden away.

Heavy Land Transfer.

LOS ANGELES, January 8th.—A deed was filed to-day for record from Arcadia B. De Baker and Robert S., her husband, conveying their unsold interest in the Stearns Ranchos to Moses Hopkins, of Sutter county, for $110,000.

Dr. Wozencraft started for Washington to-day, to prosecute his desert reclamation scheme.

Wilcox Outfoo's Scott.

BODIE, January 8th.—The seventy-two hour walking match between Scott of San Francisco, and Wilcox, was terminated to-night, Wilcox winning by a score of 230 miles and 15 laps. Scott's score was 229 miles and 15 laps.

Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

AUBURN, January 9th.—About 1 o'clock this morning the large two-story Putman House, near the station, was found to be on fire, but no general alarm was given until nearly 3 o'clock, the employes thinking they could control the flames, which were behind the plastering. In this, however, they did not succeed. The building was a total loss, but very nearly all the carpets, furniture, etc., were saved. The chimney burned out Saturday forenoon, and it is supposed the fire was started then and smoldered until discovered. There was an insurance of $5,000 on the property, for which $10,000 had been recently refused.

A Verdict of Not Guilty.

FRESNO, January 9th.—The case of the people vs. George H. Vaughan, for the killing of S. M. Donahoe, was concluded on Friday evening. The jury, after being out about an hour and a half, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The first ballot of the jury stood three for manslaughter and nine for acquittal. The theory of the defense was self-defense.

Southern Pacific Passengers.

MOJAVE, January 9th.—The following southern overland passengers passed Mojave to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: D. Moores, Phœuix; G. L. Upshur, Tombstone; F. P. Bacon and son, Oakland; E. E. Hewitt, Los Angeles; L. D. Howell, San Francisco; D. Antuny, John Birne, John Weil, Los Angeles; James W. Neff, Sacramento; J. W. Johnson, San Francisco.

China and Japan—Arrival of the Steamship Gaelic.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9th.—Arrived, steamer Gaelic, from Hongkong via Yokohama:

HONGKONG, December 13th.—A telegram reporting the failure of negotiations respecting the Kuldja treaty has given rise to a belief that hostilities may occur on the frontier at any moment. China has made extensive preparations for war, but will suffer greatly through lack of discipline and want of organization. It is stated that she intends, in the event of hostilities, to lay down torpedoes at the entrances to all treaty ports, and to stop all ships from coming or going out, whether war vessels or traders. It is also said that foreigners will be employed in the navy.

December 2d, a new hospital at Tientsin, under the superintendency of a foreign physician, was formally opened by Li Hung Chang.

YOKOHAMA, December 24th.—It is rumored that General Oyama, Minister of War, will be appointed to the Embassy at Paris, to succeed the late Mr. Sameshima.

A Judge of Tokio, Saibansho, was assassinated in the streets of the capital at noon on the 7th of December, in revenge for the death of the assassin's father fifteen years ago.

The Duke of Genoa, commanding the Italian frigate Vettor Pisana, was presented in audience to the Mikado December 3d.

Cyrus W. Field left for China December 15th.

The Russian corvette Africa, flying the flag of Admiral Stackelberg, entered the harbor December 15th. Stackelberg is temporarily in charge of the fleet, Lessoffsky being retained in Nagasaki with a broken leg, the result of an accident.

It is stated that five Russian men-of-war, at present stationed at Nagasaki, are under orders to proceed to Corea to make a survey of that country.

The Chinese Treaties—Commissioner Swift Interviewed.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9th.—The *Call* to-morrow will publish an interview with John F. Swift, one of the Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with China, who returned by the steamer Gaelic to-day. He states that the report regarding the treaty published by the New York *Herald* and telegraphed to this coast was authentic, the information contained therein having been imparted by the Commissioners to the *Herald* correspondent, who accompanied the Commission. Mr. Swift says that in addition to the points heretofore made public, the treaty contains a clause reserving to the United States the right to terminate at any time the residence of Chinese laborers in this country. It was also tacitly understood that the Chinese cannot be naturalized in the United States, and that the naturalizations already accomplished shall be considered null and void. The negotiations were concluded November 20th. Everything was ready on the 16th, but the word "disaster" occurred in the treaty, and it is the law of China that that word cannot be presented to the attention of the Emperor within five days of certain important events, among which is the birthday of a member of the royal family, which necessitated the delay. About two weeks before the conclusion of the treaty, the Commissioners were so much disheartened that they were on the point of giving up the negotiations, and would have left Pekin, but for the fact that communications were interrupted by the severity of the weather, and pending their renewal the Chinese officials made the concessions desired. Mr. Swift denies the report that the Chinese met the Commissioners half way in their propositions, and says that the points sought were only accomplished by persistent effort. He also denies the report that Minister Angell contemplates resigning his position.

On December 13th a Japanese coasting steamer, with 60 passengers and a crew of 22, foundered in an inland sea, and 64 lives were lost.

NEVADA.

A Sensational Yarn.

CARSON, January 8th.—A sensational story is current in Carson to-night to the effect that recently, while Colonel Fair was in Candelaria, a plot was concocted by two men to kidnap him, take him to the mountains and demand $500,000 ransom. Fair was stopping at the house of A. B. Pyle, a watchmaker, who was offered $50,000 for his share of the job. Fair was called to Aurora on business that night and thus escaped. Pyle is authority for the story. The men in the plot were to have killed him if hard pressed and fled to Mexico. There is nothing new in the Senatorial situation. Sutro has announced no change in the programme, and is now considered out of the fight for good.

Passengers Passing Carlin.

CARLIN, January 9th.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: D. Maliano, Central America; Chas. H. Smith, Denver, Col.; Mrs. G. B. Skinner, Lincoln, Neb.; E. Corvett and wife, Portland, Oregon; Y. Maliano, Central America; John W. Kerr, Salt Lake City; A. Randolph, Boston, Mass.; E. K. Holton, St. Louis, Mo.; R. H. Fowler, England; Wm. Foote, Portland, Oregon; T. R. Perry, Ogden, Utah; S. W. Criswell and wife, Indiana; T. R. Martin, Ogden, Utah; J. H. Beasley, Cincinnati, O.; C. H. Wickay, Ohio; E. H. Joy, New York; J. J. Merryworth, California; J. S. Hellyburton, J. Ewing, England; George A. White, San Francisco; N. B. Hotchkiss, Utah; 57 emigrant passengers, including 28 males, to arrive in Sacramento January 11th.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Wreckage Afloat.

PORT TOWNSEND, January 9th.—Captain Hatfield, of the ship Majestic, reports having passed a quantity of wreckage, apparently cabin furniture, last Sunday, off Cape Flattery. He also saw an iron buoy adrift off Columbia bar.

UTAH.

Delegate Cannon—Decision that He is not a Citizen.

SALT LAKE, January 8th.—When the returns of the late election for Delegate in Congress were canvassed by Secretary of State Thomas, in December, the Gentile candidate, Allen G. Campbell, filed a paper with Governor Murray, protesting against the issuing of a certificate of election to Apostle Cannon, although it appeared that he had a large majority of the votes cast, on the grounds, among others, that he is not a citizen of the United States, and being a polygamist, is not capable of becoming a citizen in good faith. These facts had long been notorious, and therefore the votes cast for Cannon at said election, must be held to be void, and he (Campbell) being the only eligible candidate running at said election, must have been elected, and the Governor's certificate should be issued accordingly. Cannon's reply, in which he claims that he was naturalized in due and legal form twenty-six years ago, and that

IF HE WERE A POLYGAMIST,

As charged by Campbell, it would not disqualify him for the office of delegate, was filed with Governor Murray yesterday. Thereupon the case was argued at length before the Governor by counsel for the respective parties. It was shown by a copy of the actual record of the Court, in which Cannon claims to have been naturalized, properly certified by the Clerk of said Court, that on the day when Cannon claims to have been naturalized no such naturalization proceedings took place. The Clerk also certified, under his seal, that from the organization of the Court to the present time, he having custody of its records, and having examined them carefully, he was unable to find any record in any of said records of the naturalization of George Q. Cannon. The pretended certificate relied upon by Cannon does not purport to be an exemplification of any record of any Court of record, and

IS THEREFORE VOID ON ITS FACE.

No record of the naturalization of Cannon in open Court, signed by the Judge, exists and the naturalization law in force at that time makes such record the only proof of the fact, without which, the statute says, the party shall not be deemed to be a citizen. It was argued by Cannon's counsel that if all this were true, the Governor was not authorized to take cognizanze of it; it should be left to the House of Representatives. The Governor did not take that view of it. The Act of Congress organizing Utah says that the Governor shall declare the person who received the greatest number of votes duly elected, and shall certify accordingly. An Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1872, provides that no person shall be capable of voting or of holding office in any Territory, who is not a citizen of the United States, or has not declared his intention to become such. Under this rule

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH

Restricted the right of voting and of holding office to citizens of the United States, excluding such as had merely declared their intentions to become such. The Governor held that this action of Congress, and of the Territory, bound him to take cognizance of the fact, which he considered established, that Cannon is an alien, and is, therefore, ineligible to hold the office of Delegate. Under other circumstances, says the Governor in his ruling, Cannon might become naturalized before his term of office begins. But it is charged by Campbell, and not denied by Cannon, that the latter is living in violation of the law of 1862, making polygamy a felony, and cannot, therefore, be well-disposed toward the Government of the United States, not being a citizen, and being incapable from

HIS PROFESSION AND MANNER OF LIFE

Of taking the oath of naturalization in good faith, and these facts having been notorious for years, it follows that the votes cast for him as Delegate are lost, and Allen G. Campbell being the person, a citizen of the United States, and possessing all the other necessary qualifications, who received the greatest number of votes at said election, the Governor is bound by the law to declare said Campbell duly elected, and to certify accordingly. The Governor awarded the certificate of election to Allen G. Campbell this morning, and immediately left Salt Lake bound to Louisville, Kentucky, on important private business which he has postponed several days that he might hear the argument and decide on this question.

A GENTILE VIEW OF THE AFFAIR.

The *Tribune* was the first to announce the issuance of the certificate of election to Allen G. Campbell by hoisting the Stars and Stripes and by bulletining the news, which soon spread all over the city, and was received with rejoicing by the Gentiles, who regard it as the most severe blow the Mormon Church has ever received. The action of the Governor is commended in the highest terms by non-Mormons, who think he has taken the first step toward overthrowing the theocratic government planted in the heart of the Republic. The Mormons feel bitter, and the church organ denounces the proceeding as a great outrage which should forever damn the Governor, and should cause his removal from office. Cannon's friends this evening applied to the Secretary of the Territory for a certified statement of the count and Cannon will contest. Campbell will be admitted to his seat, and Cannon will be compelled to rustle on the outside. He is now placed in the same position that the Gentiles were who have contested his seat in years past. There is no doubt in the minds of the Gentiles that Campbell will obtain and retain his seat in the 47th Congress.

OREGON.

Items from Portland.

PORTLAND, January 8th.—A man named John Johnson was very seriously injured yesterday on Sandy river by getting caught under a large log. He was trimming limbs off a log which was lying on the side-hill, when it rolled over and crushed him. His injuries are of an internal nature, and considered fatal.

The store of H. Wolf, corner of Front and Washington streets, was entered last night by burglars, and about $200 worth of goods stolen.

A young German named Paul Zwicker mysteriously disappeared from this city a few days ago, and his friends entertain fears that he has committed suicide or been foully dealt with.

The auction house of Nathan & Dwight was closed by attachment to-day. Liabilities not known at present.

General J. W. Sprague, General Superintendent of the Pacific Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has issued orders that the railroad iron lying on the river banks at Kalama, being cargoes of the ships Valiant and Gatherer, and amounting in all to 2,000 tons, be shipped up the river to Ainsworth for the Pen d'Oreille Division.

Diphtheria is prevailing to a very alarming extent in portions of Yamhill county, and a number of deaths are reported.

A large dry-house connected with the Agricultural Works at Salem was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $1,800. At one time it was feared the main works would be burned, but by great exertions the firemen managed to save it.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PORTLAND, January 9th.—The weather is cold and rainy. Up the Columbia, above The Dalles, the weather continues very cold. Considerable ice is reported in the river at Wallula.

The Sitka steamer California is still aground at Bachelor's Island, below the mouth of the Willamette. Several boats are engaged in lightening the steamer's cargo, and the vessel will probably be floated off tomorrow.

A meeting was held here this afternoon by the printers of the city, for the purpose of organizing a Printers' Mutual Aid Association. A temporary organization was effected, and the meeting adjourned to convene in ten days.

The recent numerous robberies committed in Portland and throughout the State have led the police authorities to believe that there is an organized gang in the State of skillful burglars, and extra precaution is being observed by officials to ferret out the gang. During the past ten days several robberies have been committed in Portland, Oregon City and Scio, and several other places.

Charles Krouts, the German who met with a heavy fall last Friday from the dock, is still lying unconscious at the hospital, and his death is hourly expected.

The Loss of the Lupata.

ASTORIA, January 8th.—By the arrival of the lighthouse tender, Mary Taylor, this evening, from Tillamook Rock, the loss of the British ship Lupata is confirmed. Captain Wheeler, Superintendent of Tillamook Rock Lighthouse, arrived here this evening, and reports that on Monday evening, the 3d instant, about 8 o'clock, the weather being thick and the wind blowing hard from the southeast, the workmen on the rock suddenly heard loud voices shouting, and on emerging from their houses saw a ship's light just inside of the rock, and immediately after heard a command given, "Hard aport!" Realizing that the vessel was in close proximity to the rock and lives in jeopardy, Captain Wheeler ordered lanterns to be lighted and to be placed in the lower story, and as speedily as possible a large bonfire was started, the illumination from which revealed a large vessel apparently not two hundred yards from the east side of the rock. The red or port light of the ship was in sight about five minutes, when it gradually disappeared. Those on the rock concluded that the Captain had backed ship and successfully steered his vessel out of danger. This morning, for the first time since then, the fog disappeared and it was found that the Captain, instead of rounding the rock to the westward, had run his vessel ashore on a reef of rock running out from Tillamook, the topmast being plainly visible from six to ten feet above the water. The shore line being a bold bluff rock for a considerable distance from the scene of the wreck, it is more than likely that the whole ship's company were lost, and the wreckage cast ashore leaves no doubt that the unfortunate vessel was the British ship Lupata, of London.

IT WOULDN'T WORK.

A Parent Who Tried Bob Ingersoll's Method.

The Springfield *Republican* is responsible for the following account of a Yankee parent who tried Colonel Ingersoll's method with not very satisfactory results: It thus relates:

Colonel Ingersoll says he keeps a pocket-book in an open drawer, and his children go and help themselves to money whenever they want it. "They eat when they want to; they may sleep all day if they choose, and sit up all night if they desire. I don't try to coerce them. I never punish, never scold. They buy their own clothes and are masters of themselves."

A gentleman living on Marshall street, who has a boy that is full as kitteny as his father, read the article and pondered deeply. He knew that Colonel Ingersoll was a success at raising children in the way they should go, and he thought he would try it. The boy had caused him considerable annoyance, and he made up his mind that he had not treated the boy right; so he called the boy in from the street, where he was putting soft soap on a lamp-post in order to see the lamp-lighter climb it, and said to him:

"My son, I have decided to adopt a different course with you. Heretofore I have been careful in giving you money, and have wanted to know where every cent went to, and my supervision has, no doubt, been annoying to you. Now I'm going to leave my pocket-book in the bureau drawer, with plenty of money in it, and you are at liberty to use all you want without asking me. I want you to buy anything you desire to; buy your own clothes and feel as though the money was yours, and that you had not to account for it. Just make yourself at home now and try to have a good time."

The boy looked at the old gentlemen, put his hand on his head, as though he had "got 'em sure," and went out to see the lamp-lighter climb that soft-soap. The next day the stern parent went out into the country shooting, and returned on the midnight train three days later. He opened the door with