THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 20, 1881

### Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, January 19, 1881—8:02 P. M.

| Places of observation... | Height of barom... | Thermom. | Humidity. | Direction of wind. | Character of wind force... | Rain 24hrs | State of weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Olympia.. | 30.53 | 44 | 81 | N. 4 | Gentle.... | .... | Cloudy |
| Portland. | 30.50 | 42 | 57 | N. E. 3 | Gentle.... | .... | Clear |
| Rose'burg | 30.40 | 45 | 88 | N. 2 | Light.... | .... | Cloudy |
| Red Bluff | 30.31 | 50 | 75 | N. 3 | Gentle.... | .... | Fair |
| Sacram'to | 30.30 | 50 | 86 | N. 5 | Gentle.... | .05 | Cloudy |
| *S. Fran.. | 30.30 | 49 | 85 | ..... | Calm.... | .... | Fair |
| *Visalia.. | 30.28 | 40 | 91 | S. E. 2 | Light.... | .... | Fair |
| *L Angel. | 30.23 | 43 | 59 | N. 4 | Gentle.... | .... | Clear |

Max. Ther., 54. Min. Ther., 43. River above low-water mark, 22 feet 5 inches.

*4.02 A. M.

### Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, January 20th—Morning.—For Pacific coast: Clear or partly cloudy weather and local rains.

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 113½ for 4s of 1907; 101½ for 5s of 1881; 112¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 80½@4 84; silver bars, 111.

Silver in London, 51¾d; consols, 98 9-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 103¾; 4s, 117½; 4½s, 115¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 83½@89c.

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

Mining stocks in San Francisco yesterday morning were dull and prices were generally easier. The changes in values were too small to require any comment. The list was called more as a matter of form than anything else.

Fires at Reno, Nev.; Michigan City, Ind.; Deadwood, D. T.; Lynn, Mass.

Reuben Barrett, an old pioneer of California and Oregon, died at Weston, W. T., last week.

Floods have recently caused considerable damage in upper Washington Territory.

After an interruption of two weeks, the telegraph is again working between Portland and Victoria.

The output from the Wellington (B. C.) coal mines for December amounted to 21,000 tons, the heaviest yield ever experienced in that region.

Turner has been re-elected Mayor of Victoria, B. C.

Four Kamloops Indians are to be hanged at New Westminster, B. C., January 31st.

Melchoir Eberts was killed on the Yale-Savona Railway, in British Columbia, by falling over a cliff.

Great damage to property was caused in Oregon last week by freshets, and one life was lost.

An unknown man was run over by a train and killed near Lodi yesterday.

The Indiana Legislature yesterday elected Ben. Harrison United States Senator.

Several persons were injured yesterday at Elkhart, Ind., in a railroad accident.

Great damage to property in London was caused yesterday by the overflowing of the Thames.

Diphtheria is causing many deaths in New Brunswick.

The House of Representatives passed the funding bill yesterday by 155 ayes to 124 noes.

Thomas Gilbert was found dead in a cabin in Santa Clara county Monday.

The siege of Geoktepe by the Russians proceeds, and desperate fighting is reported.

The prevailing storm in England is the severest within the memory of living persons, snow-drifts in London being in some cases five feet high.

It is now announced from London that the marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts will take place next week.

The youngest son of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschilds was married in London yesterday.

In the Assembly yesterday Lane's bill, making hydraulic mining a felony, was killed without a reading. Hoitt's concurrent resolution, requesting President-elect Garfield to appoint a Pacific coast representative to a seat in his Cabinet, was debated and laid upon the table. Among the new bills introduced was one by Reynolds of Santa Clara, providing for the establishment of a State reformatory school for boys, and appropriating therefor the sum of $60,000.

## THE SENATE AND THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

The Senate has again, by a vote of 20 to 17, refused to confirm the nomination of Mr. Curtis to the Board of Regents. We have already pointed out that the Republican members were putting themselves in a very discreditable position by the course they had assumed in this matter, and we are now compelled to say that by persisting in that course these members have done a still more foolish thing. It is not merely a question of the choice of a Regent made by Governor Perkins. It is not merely the will and judgment of the Executive these Senators are resisting. It is the will and judgment of the people of California. It is true that their attitude towards the Governor is the reverse of courteous, and that in refusing or neglecting to state the reasons for their action after receiving his message they have been guilty of grave impropriety, but after all it is the law of the State and the Constitution of the State which they are so stubbornly defying, and it is therefore becoming a serious question how far in this arrogant contempt for both the organic law and the statute a branch of the Legislature can proceed with impunity. Both the Constitution and the statute provide in the most explicit terms that no political considerations shall enter into the choice of Regents of the University. There is no possible escape from this direction. But the Republican majority in the Senate has notoriously undertaken to trample upon these provisions, and to force the Governor of the State to make partisan appointments to the Board of Regents. The Senate majority is so flagrantly and utterly wrong in this matter; it is so openly and wantonly in opposition to the law, as well as to common sense, that the Governor cannot afford to give way. Indeed he is compelled to adhere to his nomination now that the Senate has deliberately made it a question of changing or violating the law. We are amazed that the Republicans should be so regardless alike of the interests of their party and their own reputations as to commit themselves to so untenable a position as they have here taken. They must not imagine that they are evading the legitimate consequences of their obstinacy by withholding their reasons for refusing to confirm the nomination of Mr. Curtis, for the Governor's message made it impossible for them to remain silent if they had any other than political reasons for their declination; and since they have not spoken it is now made more certain than ever that they are instigated by partisanship alone. It has therefore come to be a question whether twenty partisan Senators can override the Constitution and the law, and bulldoze the Executive into betraying his trust, or whether the Constitution and the laws are paramount. It is sufficiently evident that no political capital can be made out of such a situation by the Republican party, and that it will be called on to repudiate and condemn the course of those who have thus set themselves and their partisan narrowness of apprehension above the law.

## TOO MANY POSTPONEMENTS.

We observe that the trial of Clarence Gray, the murderer of Theodore Glancey, has been again postponed, this time until the 3d of February. These frequent postponements of murder trials are against the interests of justice; that is to say, the public interests. In nine cases out of ten their only purpose is to defeat the law, and we hold that it is the plain duty of the Courts to discourage and disallow them whenever possible. This man Gray ought to have been tried three months ago at least, and we believe that no valid excuse for postponement in his case has ever existed.

## THE NEED FOR CONSISTENCY ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

We think it fortunate that the Senate declined to adopt the Davis resolutions on the Chinese treaty until they had been referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, for had they been accepted under the impulse of the moment the effect must have been very damaging to the credit of California consistency. These resolutions object against the new treaty that it does not prohibit the naturalization of the Chinese. We shall not here enter upon a consideration of the soundness of this objection, but shall proceed to examine its implications. As a matter of course the adoption of such resolutions would put California in the attitude of protesting against the possibility of Chinese naturalization. Now though the question appears to have been quite strangely overlooked, it is really necessary to point out that this position is in flat contradiction to the strongest arguments which have been made on this coast against Chinese immigration, and as it is not to be supposed that such a contradiction would escape the observation of our Eastern brethren, it is almost indispensable that it should be either reconciled or avoided. Of course the aim of all who propose measures bearing on this subject is the same, but it does not follow that the wisdom and appositeness of these measures are equal. On the contrary, it is notorious that the stupidity and folly of ignorant extremists has in the past repeatedly hindered remedial legislation, and strengthened Eastern prejudice against the California view of the question. Of the arguments against Chinese immigration which have been formulated and presented to the people of the East, there is only one which has struck them as being really formidable, and that is the repugnance of the Chinese to assimilation with the people of the United States. It has been argued that the Mongolian brought here the civilization of China; that he despised and detested American civilization; that he neither understood nor cared to understand our institutions; that our literature and history were sealed to him; that he was in all essentials as the inhabitant of another planet, and that he had no inclination whatever to merge himself in the Anglo-Saxon community, or to relinquish his Tartar civilization. It has been contended that such a being, bringing here no stable feminine elements, and refusing to marry into the country, could never represent anything more than a class of virtually servile labor, from which no real advantage to the State could be expected, and which could only force and keep down the price of white labor. These were philosophic and sober considerations, which admitted of practical analysis, which excluded vulgar and irrational prejudice, which involved no fanciful moral inferiority on the part of the Chinese, but which placed the objections to them somewhat solidly upon the double foundation of patriotism and political economy. No other California argument ever produced any conviction beyond the Sierra. This one did.

But now, if we are to take the Davis resolutions as a guide, it is proposed to throw away all the advantages gained through this argument, for it is proposed to repudiate this argument. Heretofore we have complained that the Chinese refused to assimilate with us. Now it is declared that we will not assimilate with the Chinese. How can we say that they decline to assimilate, when we refuse to allow them to do so? And if indeed they have no objection to assimilation; if indeed they are so eager to become naturalized that nothing but positive prohibition deters them—what becomes of the argument based on their inveterate adherence to their own civilization? Cannot the Senate perceive that if the Chinese really seek and desire naturalization, the most formidable reason for excluding them is obviated? Let it once be understood at the East that the Chinese are really anxious to become American citizens, and the opportunity will be afforded them. Nor in that event can it be imagined that the politicians would continue their attacks upon them. They are safe game so long as they cannot become citizens, but the law which throws open the ballot-box to them would shut the mouth of every demagogue in the land. As aliens and pariahs the Chinamen are everybody's target. As possible voters they would be treated with the same respect which other embryo citizens enjoy. Now to declare that the Chinaman is panting to be naturalized, and that he can only be prevented by force, is to give away the whole case in regard to him, and to admit in effect that the prejudice against him is unworthy of respect or attention. It is to say that he has in him all the possibilities of good citizenship, but that notwithstanding this we are determined on excluding him. The Senate ought to realize the mischievous consequences of such a course. If the opposition to the Chinese is degraded to a mere vulgar race prejudice it cannot be made to hold its ground. To place it on the plane of the Davis resolutions is, in our humble opinion, an invitation to Congress to leave the naturalization question open. It would not be possible to create a more disastrous impression than that which these resolutions are certain to convey. They would confirm all the worst impressions of the Eastern zealots, and at the same time silence those who because they have thus far treated this question with studied moderation, have almost alone succeeded in procuring a hearing in the Atlantic States. We hope that the Senate will proceed very cautiously in this matter.

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Though the rumored opposition of certain New York merchants to the new Chinese commercial treaty, on the ground that it will give a monopoly of the opium trade to England, is untenable from the standpoint of American obligations and duties, the inference drawn by those merchants as to the tendency of the treaty is undoubtedly correct. The prohibition placed upon the trade in opium as regards the United States is liable to have precisely the effect pointed out, and this the RECORD-UNION demonstrated when first the outline of the treaty was disclosed. Of course it is possible that the acceptance by the United States of such a prohibition may induce England to abandon the opium trade, but we confess that we do not regard this as in the least degree probable. The revenues derived from the opium trade are too large to be abandoned now, and no ministry would probably have the courage to propose such a measure, particularly at a time when the removal of all foreign competition promises to increase the profits of the business.

Planting of trees and vines has commenced in earnest at Washington colony, Fresno county. Mr. Covell has already sold nearly 100,000 rooted Muscatel vines. Judge North, the manager of the colony, will set out 40 acres to vines and fruit trees, besides a large number of ornamental trees and shrubs.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Full Text of the Funding Bill, as Passed by the House.

THE PERCENTAGE OF CENSUS INCREASE.

Important Bill in Regard to the State Swamp Lands of California.

ADDITIONAL ELECTIONS OF SENATORS.

Disastrous Fires in Indiana, Dakota and Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS

Immense Damage in London from an Overflow of the Thames.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

## DOMESTIC NEWS.

### The Funding Bill, as Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—Following is the full text of the funding bill, as passed by the House to-day:

A bill to facilitate the refunding of the national debt. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all existing provisions of the law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than four and one-half per cent. per annum, which may hereafter become redeemable; provided, that in lieu of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and the Acts amendatory thereto, and the certificates authorized by the Act of February 26, 1879, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposits in aid of the refunding of the public debt," the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds in an amount not exceeding $400,000,000, which shall bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable ten years from the date of issue, and also certificates in the amount of $300,000,000 in denominations of ten dollars, twenty dollars and fifty dollars, either registered or coupon, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year, and payable in ten years from the date of issuance. The bonds and certificates shall be in all other respects of like character and subject to the same provisions as the bonds authorized to be issued by the Act of July 14, 1870, entitled an Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt and the Acts amendatory thereto; provided, that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to authorize the increase of the public debt; and provided, further, that the interest upon the six per cent. bonds hereby authorized to be refunded shall cease at the expiration of thirty days after notice that the same have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

Section 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in the process of refunding the national debt, to exchange at not less than par any of the bonds or certificates herein authorized for any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and uncalled, bearing a higher rate of interest than four and a half per cent. per annum, and on bonds so redeemed the Secretary of the Treasury may allow to the holders the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the time of their maturity and interest for a like period on the bonds or certificates issued. But none of the provisions of this Act shall apply to the redemption or exchange of any bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, and the bonds so received and exchanged in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall be canceled and destroyed.

Section 3. Authority to issue the bonds and certificates to the amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act is hereby granted, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable rules and regulations to carry this Act into effect; provided, that the expenses of preparing, issuing, exchanging and disposing of the bonds and certificates authorized to be issued shall not exceed one fourth of one per cent.

Section 4. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, if in his opinion it shall become necessary, to use not exceeding $50,000,000 of the standard gold and silver coin in the Treasury in the redemption of five and six per cent. bonds of the United States authorized to be refunded by the provisions of this Act, and he may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds or certificates; provided, that the bonds and certificates so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be canceled.

Section 5. From and after the first day of May, 1881, the 3 per cent. bonds authorized by the first section of this Act shall be the only bonds receivable as security for National Bank circulation, or as security for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of public money deposited with such banks; but when any such bonds, deposited for the purpose aforesaid, shall be designated for purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, the banking association depositing the same shall have the right to substitute other issues of bonds of the United States in lieu thereof; provided, that no bond upon which interest had ceased shall be accepted, or shall be continued on deposit as security for circulation or for the safe keeping of public money, and in case the bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn, as provided by law, within thirty days after the interest has ceased thereon, the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to the liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller provided for in Section 5235 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and provided, further, that the sections of the Act of June 20, 1874, entitled "an Act fixing the amount of United States notes," providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency and for other purposes, be and the same is hereby repealed, and Sections 5159 and 5160 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same are hereby re-enacted.

Section 6. That this Act shall be known as "the Funding Act of 1881," and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

ANALYSIS OF THE FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—An analysis of the vote on the passage of the funding bill to-day shows that the House divided substantially on a party line, there being only seven Republicans recorded in the affirmative and only 10 Democrats in the negative. The Republicans who separated from their party friends on this question are Kelley and Smith of Pennsylvania, Ketcham of New York, Marsh of Illinois, Russell of North Carolina, Updegraff of Iowa, and Washburne of Minnesota. The dissenting Democratic votes were given by Aiken of South Carolina, Belmhoover and Ryan of Pennsylvania, Bland of Missouri, Colerick of Indiana, Ellis of Louisiana, Morse of Massachusetts, Phelps of Connecticut, Smith of New Jersey, and Speer of Georgia. The Pacific coast Representatives were all present, Berry and Whiteaker voting for the bill, and Davis, Page, Pacheco and Doggett against it. The Republican opposition was based upon a belief that the bill, in providing for a three per cent. short-time bond and certificate, is impracticable for refunding purposes, except in so far as it provides for the compulsory use of three per cent. bonds as a basis for national bank circulation, and that this requirement is unjust and dangerous, by threating the stability of the present volume of currency. Undoubtedly most of the members who voted for the bill believed it a practicable and wise measure, but many votes were given for it only because of a confident expectation that the Senate will amend the bill either by increasing the rate of interest or lengthening the duration of the bonds.

### Percentage of Census Increase.

CHICAGO, January 19th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: General Walker states that the percentage of census increase is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, per cent | 26 | Mississippi, per cent | 37 |
| Arkansas | 65 | Minnesota | 77 |
| Arizona | 319 | Montana | 90 |
| California | 54 | Nebraska | 268 |
| Colorado | 388 | North Carolina | 30 |
| Connecticut | 15 | Nevada | 46 |
| Delaware | 17 | New York | 16 |
| Dist. Columbia | 35 | New Hampshire | 09 |
| Dakota | 854 | New Jersey | 25 |
| Florida | 43 | New Mexico | 29 |
| Georgia | 30 | Ohio | 19 |
| Iowa | 36 | Oregon | 92 |
| Illinois | 21 | Pennsylvania | 22 |
| Indiana | 17 | Rhode Island | 27 |
| Idaho | 114 | South Carolina | 41 |
| Kentucky | 24 | Tennessee | 23 |
| Kansas | 178 | Texas | 91 |
| Louisiana | 29 | Utah | 66 |
| Maryland | 19 | Virginia | 23 |
| Missouri | 26 | Vermont | 005 |
| Michigan | 38 | West Virginia | 39 |
| Maine | 03 | Wisconsin | 25 |
| Massachusetts | 22 | Wyoming | 128 |

### Senatorial Elections.

OMAHA, January 19th.—In the United States Senatorial contest now in progress in the Legislature at Lincoln, Senator Paddock leads all competitors, the third ballot to-day giving him 40 votes, 58 votes being necessary to elect. It is thought that he will have great difficulty to pull through, as there is a strong field against him. General Van Wycke received 14 votes, Judge Dundy 11, Judge Post 8, Judge Mason 9, Judge Weaver 15, and the rest scattering. There is strong talk of the opposition to Paddock combining on Governor Vance, who in that event will very likely be elected. Paddock's friends are making great efforts in his behalf.

NASHVILLE, January 19th.—Fifth and last ballot: Bailey 21, Maynard 32, Bate 24, the rest 1 to 6 for a dozen candidates.

NEW YORK, January 19th.—Among Senators formally elected to-day were Dawes of Massachusetts, Hawley of Connecticut, Cockrell of Missouri.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 19th.—The Legislature formally elected Ben Harrison Senator. The vote stood: Harrison 81, Gray 62, De la Matyr 2.

NEW YORK, January 19th.—Platt of New York and Hale of Maine were elected Senators formally to-day.

HARRISBURG, January 19th.—There is no change in to-day's ballot.

TRENTON (N. J.), January 19th.—The Senatorial caucus to nominate a United States Senator was held to-night. General Sewall was nominated on the twelfth ballot. Two ballots were declared during the proceedings, more than 48 votes—the whole number—being cast. There was tremendous excitement and confusion. Sewall's opponents were Robeson, Halsey, Harper, Dudley, Hobart. Sewall received 27 votes on the last ballot.

WHEELING (W. Va.), January 19th.—The Democratic caucus nominated J. N. Camden for United States Senator.

MADISON (Wis.), January 19th.—At the caucus of Republican members of the Legislature this evening the first ballot resulted: Philetus Savage, 58; E. W. Keys, 25; C. C. Washburn, 10; Jonathan Thoroman, 2; J. T. Lewis, 1; Charles E. Dyer, 1; C. J. Williams, 1; Angus Cameron, 1; George Clementstone, 1. This informal ballot was made formal, and Hon. Philetus Sawyer was declared unanimously elected.

### Land Titles in California.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—The House Committee on Public Lands to-day authorized Representative Berry to report, with a recommendation for passage, a highly important bill—a substitute for the bill introduced by him December 20th, intended to settle swamp land titles in California. The substitute is in full text as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that all lands selected by the State of California as swamp and overflowed lands which have been reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so far as the same remains vacant and unappropriated, and not interfered with by any pre-emption, homestead or other claim, under any existing law of the United States, and the claim thereto has not heretofore been rejected by the Commissioner of the General Land Office or other competent authority, be and are hereby confirmed to said State, and shall be approved and patented to said State in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress granting such lands; provided, that no selection made by said State contrary to the existing laws shall be confirmed by this Act for lands to which any adverse pre-emption, homestead or other right has, at the date of the passage of this Act, been acquired by any settler under the laws of the United States, or to any lands which have been reserved for naval, military or Indian purposes by the United States, or to any mineral lands, or any lands held or claimed under any valid Mexican or Spanish grant, or to any lands which, at the time of the passage of this Act, were included within the limits of any city, town or village, or within the county of San Francisco; and provided, further, that said selections hereby confirmed shall not include any lands sold or disposed of under any existing laws prior to the confirmation of the title to be made under the authority of this Act.

Berry says the purpose of this bill is to effect what was designed by the curative Swamp-land Act of 1866, but which could not be done because of the Department requirement for field notes, which the State could not furnish, for the simple reason that its surveys were not made in the field, but plotted from Federal surveys.

### The Chinese Treaty.

NEW YORK, January 19th.—The *Times'* Washington special says: The Governor of Nevada, in transmitting the vote of that State on the Chinese question to Vice-President Wheeler, accompanied it with a communication which he desired laid before the Senate, with a view of securing more stringent regulations in reference to Chinese immigration than is provided in the treaty between the United States and China, recently communicated to the Senate by the President.

### The Secretaryship of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—An Iowa Republican, who has long been on intimate terms with Senator Allison, was asked to-day if the Senator is to be Garfield's Secretary of the Treasury, and replied: "He expects to be, and has had assurances, I believe, that he will get a Cabinet position. Yes, the Treasury Department was the one mentioned, and unless there is a change of programme I suppose he will get it."

### Sherman and Foster.

COLUMBUS, January 19th.—Every Republican member of the General Assembly signed a memorial asking Garfield to make Governor Foster a Cabinet minister. Secretary Sherman made a speech to a large gathering of friends to-day. Governor Foster, in introducing him, took occasion to make an eloquent allusion to his services, talents and prominence. The Secretary made a feeling response, expressing gratitude to the people who had elected him Senator after he had for four years performed the arduous and difficult duties of Secretary of the Treasury. He had done the best he could to advance the interests of the country. He agreed with Foster in his tribute of respect to Senator Thurman as an able and honorable man.

### Disastrous Fires.

MICHIGAN CITY (Ind.), January 19th.—A fire this morning ravaged the lumber district. The losses aggregate $85,000; insurance, $47,000.

DEADWOOD, January 19th.—A fire this morning destroyed the bookstore and art gallery of Hamilton & Rockfellow. Loss on stock and building, $17,000; insurance, $7,000. Knowles & Marshman, drug store, loss, $8,000; insurance, $5,000. M. J. Wertheimer & Co., dry goods, damaged by water, loss, probably $6,000; fully insured. Other small losses aggregate probably $3,000, covered by insurance.

LYNN (Mass.), January 19th.—A. B. Martin's morocco manufactory was burned this morning. Three hundred hands are thrown out of employment. Loss, $80,000. Lancaster's factory was partly burned. The building belongs to A. B. Martin, and is worth $30,000. Both buildings are partly insured. The old Revere Beach depot was also burned and seven dwellings damaged. Total loss, $100,000.

### Clearing-house Transactions.

NEW YORK, January 19th.—To-morrow's *Public* will show the course of business transactions for the week, as displayed in the Clearing-house returns at various cities, together with comparisons for the corresponding week of last year. It seems that New York has gained 49.8 per cent.; Boston, 13.8; Philadelphia, 4.4; Chicago, 40.4; Cincinnati, 32; New Orleans, 7.6; St. Louis, 1.1; Baltimore, 8.5; San Francisco, 13.1; Louisville, 20.3; Milwaukee, 12.2; Pittsburg, 8.2; Providence, 4.1; Indianapolis, 24.8; Kansas City, 19.8; Hartford, 26.5; Lowell, 18.1. Only three small towns show losses, as follows: Cleveland, 6.7; New Haven, 3.8; Syracuse, 6.5.

### Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, January 19th.—Silver bars, 111; money, easy, 3@6; Governments quiet; stocks closed strong; Western Union, 115½; Quicksilver, 15½; Pacific, 57½; Mariposa, ½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 114; New York Central, 153¾; Erie, 51⅞; Panama, 230; Union Pacific, 122½; bonds, 113½; Central Pacific, 95½; bonds, 112¾; Sutro, 1½.

### Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 19th.—Through passengers on to day's train leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento January 23d, are as follows: Mrs. E. Wills, Delavan, Miss; E. E. Moore, Milwaukee; Mrs. George E. Black, Wisconsin; C. F. Fargo, Miss May Fargo, San Francisco; George B. Clason, Milwaukee; J. C. Logan, Oregon.

Thirty-nine through immigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento January 26th.

### Indignant Russian Jews.

NEW YORK, January 19th.—The *Telegram* this evening says: The Russian Jews in this city reflect the sentiments of their class throughout the United States by indignantly denouncing the action taken yesterday in Chicago by the Grand Lodge of the Northwest Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, which voted not to grant a charter to Russian Jews in Division No. 6 for the organization of a Lodge in this city. The Russian-Polish Jews based their application for a special charter on the ground that they were formed into a religious association distinctively for Bavarian, Prussian, Polish or Austrian-Polish Jews, and their claim has been carefully considered by leading officers of the Order throughout the country.

### Proposed Restoration of the Lash.

NEW YORK, January 19th.—A bill is introduced to punish wife-beaters with twenty lashes.

### Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, January 19th.—By gross carelessness, on the Lake Shore road, the freight engine ran into a passenger coach at Elkhart and broke the limbs and bruised the bodies of several people this morning.

### Railroad Collision.

ALBANY (N. Y.), January 19th.—A collision to-day wrecked three locomotives and a number of cars, and spilled the grain with which they were loaded. The damage is $40,000.

### Brutal Outrage and Murder Quickly Avenged.

CHARLESTON, January 19th.—Bessie Wirts, daughter of William Wirts, of Prosperity, was brutally outraged Monday evening by two negroes—Spearman and Fair—and then murdered. The negroes were arrested and confessed. Last night a mob took them out of jail and shot Spearman dead. Fair escaped, but being recaptured was hanged today near Prosperity by a mixed crowd. Miss Wirts was 22 years of age, beautiful and estimable.

### The Telegraphic Consolidation.

NEW YORK, January 19th.—The *Graphic* says of the telegraphic consolidation: Gould now owns a majority of the stock of the present Western Union, and by the consolidation of the several companies will control a majority of the joint stock. Any new Board of Directors that is chosen will be in his interest and in that of his friends.

### A Fit Subject for the Stake.

NEW YORK, January 19th.—George Dussell, a disconsolate rejected lover of Mrs. Rivers, a grass widow, entered her apartments to-night, where she was sitting with her sister and sister's husband, Wm. Holmes, and threw vitriol into the face of each, disfiguring them for life. Mrs. Rivers may lose her eyes.

### Terrible Coasting Accident.

READING (Pa.), January 19th.—A special from Girardville, in the coal regions, gives an account of a terrible coasting accident, in which two young ladies who were going down hill on a sled were instantly killed. Miss Mary Cardaff and Miss Honora Dougherty were invited to join a coasting party. During the first trip the boy who was guiding lost control of the sled, and seeing his danger rolled off and escaped. The sled sped on and crashed against a telegraph pole. Miss Cardaff was brained and her face mashed to a jelly. Miss Dougherty had her back broken and was otherwise shockingly mutilated.

### National Woman Suffrage Association—Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—The following resolutions were submitted to the National Woman Suffrage Association to-day:

*Resolved*, That suffrage or self-government is a national inalienable right, and not a privilege that any Government can confer or justly withhold.

*Resolved*, That we are a nation, and not a confederacy of States. We are all citizens, first of the United States and second of the States wherein we reside. Hence the right of self-government should be guaranteed by the national Constitution to all citizens, that with the ballot in their hands they may protect themselves everywhere under our flag.

*Resolved*, That the women of this nation have not as much to fear from a solid South as from a white male dynasty, in which they have no representation.

*Resolved*, That the party that would triumph in 1884 would be wise to place a woman suffrage plank in its platform.

*Resolved*, That to exempt the clergy and church property from taxation while laboring men and women must bear the added burden, is to recognize a privileged order in the union of Church and State—an old monarchical idea opposed to the secular nature of our Government.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress to submit to the several States a constitutional amendment securing to woman citizens the right of suffrage.

### Father and Son Killed by Masked Men.

CARLISLE (Ky.), January 19th.—A body of masked men attacked Noah Anderson, for beating his wife and being resisted shot and killed him and his son Samuel, who aided him.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### The Trouble in Ireland.

DUBLIN, January 19th.—In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday the proceedings commenced with a speech by Peter O'Brien, Queen's counsel, on behalf of T. D. Sullivan. O'Brien said his client belonged to a family that had labored unselfishly for the welfare of Ireland, and never actively engaged in public life until the people were threatened with famine in 1879.

At the conclusion of O'Brien's speech John Curran spoke on behalf of Walsh, Harris and Nally. The Court then adjourned. When Curran closed his speech the applause caused Judge Fitzgerald to order the removal of a persistent clapper.

At a meeting of the Land League, Davitt said there was a magnificent representative organization in America, far beyond the reach of flying columns or coercion acts.

County Clare and several baronies of Sligo have been declared in a state of disturbance.

### The Weather in England.

LONDON, January 19th.—Numerous wrecks, attended with loss of life, are reported around the coast in several instances. On the east coast the storm was so violent that it was impossible to render help to the crews. The severe weather continues, but the gale and snow-storm have abated. In London street traffic is paralyzed, the snow-drifts in some cases being five feet high.

LATER.—It has again commenced snowing. Reports from all parts of the country indicate that the storm is the severest within the memory of living persons. Railway traffic and telegraphic communication are almost suspended throughout the kingdom, the interruption extending to the Continent. Seven vessels are ashore at Yarmouth and wrecked. Fifty persons have been drowned there.

### Flood and Fire.

LONDON, January 19th.—The Thames overflowed, greatly damaging the low-lying parts of Lambeth and South Parks. A hundred barges sunk, and Woolwich Pier is destroyed.

LONDON, January 19th.—The damage done by flood in the Thames is estimated at £10,000,000.

The Holdendale Cotton Mills are burned. Loss, $60,000.

DOVER, January 19th.—The Admiralty pier and other portions of the sea front have been severely damaged by the high sea and furious gale.

The safety is announced of the crew of the life-boat which capsized yesterday in an attempt to go to the rescue of the crews of vessels ashore outside Harwich harbor.

A terrific gale and snow-storm yesterday raged over nearly the whole United Kingdom, causing great damage to property and involving the loss of several lives.

### Seventeen Stranded Vessels.

CARDIFF (Wales), January 19th.—Seventeen vessels are ashore near here. It is feared they may go to pieces. Some of the crews have left the vessels.

### The Russians and Turcomans—Desperate Fighting.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 19th.—General Skobeloff telegraphs, under date of the 15th: On the nights of the 11th and 12th an immense force of Turcomans made sorties upon the front flanks in the siege works. Another body simultaneously attacked the camp on both flanks and rear. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, which lasted until after midnight. The Turcomans were utterly repulsed from the camp and from the front and right flank of the siege works; but on the left flank they captured a redoubt from a company of Transcaspian troops, who lost their commander and thirty-nine men killed and four wounded. The Turcomans here captured two mounted guns, all the gunners being killed at their posts. The Russian reserve recaptured the redoubt and one of the guns, but the Turcomans dragged away the other gun, which, however, had previously been rendered useless. The enemy retreated with great loss to within a short distance of the fortress. The total Russian loss was one officer and fifty-two men killed, five officers and ninety-six men wounded. The siege works were completed during the night and Russian mortars threw shells into the interior of the place the next day, and the Russian camp advanced to the first parallel. The siege is still proceeding.

### Wedding in High Life.

LONDON, January 19th.—The marriage of Leopold de Rothschild, younger son of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, and Miss Perugia of Trieste took place to-day in the Portland-street synagogue. The Prince of Wales, Lord and Lady Rosebery and other persons of rank were present at the ceremony.

### The Greek Question.

ATHENS, January 19th.—Great satisfaction is felt at the rejection by the Porte of the arbitration, which it is considered has finally disposed of that project. The fortification of the ports of Pieraus and Cholcis with torpedoes is discussed.

### Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Marriage.

LONDON, January 19th.—*Truth* says the marriage of Baroness Burdett Coutts with Ashmead Bartlett will take place one whole week at her own residence, by special license.

### House of Commons.

LONDON, January 19th.—Debate was resumed in the House of Commons to-day on the amendment agreed upon by the Home Rulers, which was defeated by a vote of 201 to 27, and the further debate was adjourned.

### Ravages by Diphtheria.

ST. JOHN (N. B.), January 19th.—Diphtheria is still raging on Grandmanan. John Meiggs recently lost eight children by the terrible scourge within a few days.

### To Assist the Boers.

THE HAGUE, January 19th.—A Dutch rifle corps has been formed to assist the Boers.

### The War in South Africa.

DUBLIN, January 19th.—In a fight between Major Carrington and the Basutos on the 4th instant, 950 Burgers, mostly Dutchmen, deserted, it is believed, owing to sympathy with the Boers.

The Pondo chief, Umhlohulo, uncle of Chief Letsea, was killed during an engagement between the Pondoruse and Colonial troops.

Five hundred volunteers for Basutoland have left Cape Town.

### The South American War.

VALPARAISO, December 24th. — The Chileans operating against Lima comprise 22,500 infantry, 6,800 cavalry and 2,400 artillery, with 80 cannon and 10 Gatling guns—in all about 30,000 men. The defenders of the city number 40,000. In consequence of an order of the Chilean Government Punta Arenas is being strongly fortified in view of the Argentine armament.

A well-organized company will thoroughly prospect the Santa Cruz mountains for coal deposits, commencing in the spring. It is the belief that large supplies of coal must lie contiguous to the oil region of that section.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, liver complaints, costiveness, dyspepsia, etc., are speedily removed by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Forty years use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.

# THE CHINESE TREATIES.

## Commissioner John F. Swift Interviewed.

## HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

### Items Made Public for the First Time on the Pacific Coast.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19th.—The introduction in the Senate of the concurrent resolutions of Glascock and Davis, the efforts made to rush them to a vote without reference to a committee, and the statement that the committee have decided to report in favor of their adoption, have

CREATED MUCH UNEASINESS

Here among a large moderate and conservative class who believe that the Chinese immigration treaty is as satisfactory a solution of the much vexed question as could be reasonably expected, and that to oppose its ratification would be to reopen the whole question, risk all that has been gained and stultify California in the eyes of the nation. It is more than suspected, indeed belief seems widely diffused, that the opposition that has shown itself in the Legislature springs from two sources—the interest of the steamship companies, who see in the stoppage of Chinese immigration a material reduction of their income, and the Democratic policy of obstruction, that would rather see the country damned than saved under Republican auspices. There seems a disposition to bring up in objection to the treaty features that do not exist therein, or that are either ignorantly or willfully misconstrued. Glascock's resolution objects that the treaty provides no means of determining the real status of the Chinese coming to this country, and, Davis, in his preamble, claims that the treaty confers upon the Chinese rights of naturalization and citizenship, and provides that it shall not be competent for the Government of the United States to prohibit the immigration of the laboring classes of China. To throw some additional light on these and other points in the treaty, and to show the