THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 30, 1883

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Signal Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, January 29, 1883—3:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom...	Therm...	Direction of wind...	Velocity...	Character of wind for...	Rain in 24 hours...	State of the weather
Olympia	30.26	41	S.	Light		.11	Cloudy
Portland	30.35	41	S.	Light		1.44	Lt Rain
Roseburg	30.3[illegible]	56	S. W.	Light		.08	Threat'g
Mendocino							
Red Bluff	3[illegible].47	47	N. W.	6	Fresh	.10	Clear
Sacramento	30.42	51	N. W.	9	Fresh	spring	Clear
S. Francisco	30.42	55	S.		Light	.02	Clear
Visalia	30.40	51	N. W.		Light		Clear
Los Angeles	30.19	55	N.		Light		Clear
San Diego	30.16	54	N. W.		Light		Clear

Maximum temperature, 58; minimum, 38

River above low-water mark, at 11 A. M., 11 feet 4 inches, a fall of 3 inches in the past 24 hours.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 118¾ for 4s of 1907; 112¾ for 4½s; 104½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 83@4 86½; silver bars, 109¾.

Silver in London, 50¾d; consols, 102 1-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105½; 4s, 122½; 4½s, 116½.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 86½@87½ cents.

Mining stocks were active in San Francisco yesterday morning, particularly Chollar, Hale & Norcross, Potosi and Savage, in all of which the sales were large. Prices were lower all round, Chollar selling down as low as $1 65, Hale & Norcross at $2 40, Potosi at $1 40 and Savage at $1 60.

Henry G. Langley, of Directory fame, died in San Francisco yesterday, aged 70 years.

At Salt Lake yesterday Henry Gerson struck William Jewett with a crowbar, inflicting a fatal wound.

The hanging of desperadoes at the Northern Pacific front by the Vigilantes goes steadily on.

Two of the Central Pacific train robbers have been captured and taken to Deseret, Utah. Their names are Orrin Nay and Frank Hawley.

The 8,000 men at the Northern Pacific front are to be brought back to Portland, to work on the line from that city to Kalama.

At Los Alamos, Santa Barbara county, Sunday morning, Abel Guiterez was shot and instantly killed by Froilano Serbin.

A young girl named Stone was severely burned yesterday at Berryvale, Siskiyou county, by her clothes catching fire.

Mrs. Adamson, who died suddenly in Napa county Sunday, was killed by an attempt at abortion.

James Stanley died suddenly Sunday evening at Redwood City.

Fire in New York City.

The Czar is endeavoring to bring about the former friendly relations between Russia and Germany.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Cannes, where Gladstone is staying.

Davis Clark was shot and killed by his wife in Bath, Mich.

Jules Ferry declines to undertake the formation of the new French Cabinet.

A Jewish temple, called "Gates of Hope," was dedicated in New York Sunday.

The San Francisco Election Commissioners refuse to call a charter election, owing to the want of funds.

Frank Dodge was crushed to death in San Francisco yesterday by a heavy boiler falling upon him

A runaway team in San Francisco yesterday fatally injured Mrs. Frieda Dibel, aged 63.

The trouble with the Indians at Metlakatla, B. C., has been amicably arranged.

A shocking loss of life has been caused on the English coast by a storm.

Mace and Slade go to England April 10th.

The Justices of the United States Supreme Court will be entertained at dinner Thursday by President Arthur.

The heaviest floods in the British lake district for twenty years now prevail.

Osborne, surveyor of the Oregon Short Line, is missing at Lewiston, Idaho, and is thought to have been lost in the mountains.

Ambrosio Roseas shot and fatally wounded an Indian near Hollister Sunday night in a drunken row.

Charles S. Humphrey dropped dead in a hack at San Jose yesterday.

Ashley W. Wright suicided at Dover, Merced county, yesterday, with a shotgun.

The sparring match between Mace and Slade, which was to have taken place in New York last night, was prevented by the Chief of Police.

Lord Voux, of Harrowden, Eng., is dead.

A negro was given seven lashes in the Baltimore jail yesterday for beating his wife.

Upton Castle, in England, has been seriously damaged by fire.

Another terrific and damaging wind-storm occurred at Denver, Col., yesterday.

Two leading Nihilists in prison at St. Petersburg—a man and a woman—have become insane.

The college building at Evening Shade, Ark., has been burned by incendiaries.

A boy named Murphy was accidentally shot and killed at Salt Lake Sunday by a companion named Petersen.

A number of bills were introduced in each house of the Legislature yesterday, and two bills were passed by the Senate. The bill providing for a new agricultural building was made the special order for 11 A. M. to-day in the Assembly.

LIFE SENTENCES.

It has been suggested that where prisoners are sentenced for life, the rule shall be changed so as to make the sentence for expectation of life, on the ground that such a modification will render the disciplining of such convicts an easier task. This is comparatively a new question here. At first view it may appear to commend itself. But consideration will show that as an arbitrary rule it is not desirable. The death penalty is now supplanted by a life term by juries, in many cases, as an act of mercy, and to extend the option would tend to lessen the fear the penalty of the law should inspire. In a modified degree such a regulation might be beneficial—as, if it were left to the sound discretion of the Court—but for premeditated and willful murder there is no reason for relaxing the severity of the law, which aims as well to deter as to punish.

DEMOCRATIC MISTAKES.

How the Democrats of Ohio [illegible] seriously enter the p[illegible] they did against the resolutions of thanks [illegible] ator Pendleton, offered in the Ohio Legislature for his labors in behalf of civil service reform, [illegible] In 1884 these same [illegible] of the [illegible] soliciting the support of the people, because a leader in [illegible] so successful in pushing to [illegible] rice reform bill.

[illegible] *Evening Express*, speaking of a proposed [illegible] of the Capital, says: "We are en[illegible] for a single legitimate reason for such a movement. There is a magnificent capitol building [illegible] at Sacramento, and the place is certainly as accessible as Oakland, from all parts of the State. But the main objection to this project is that while it subserves no good purpose, it only contributes to that disposition to unsettle everything in the way of public institutions in the State. To remove the Capital only renders it easier to remove other public institutions. We now have the Capital at Sacramento, the penitentiaries at San Quentin and Folsom, the asylums at Stockton and Napa, the University at Berkeley, and the normal schools at San Jose and Los Angeles. They are all provided with excellent buildings, and should be let alone."

THE Willows *Journal* concurs with the RECORD-UNION in its views of the English bill to establish reformatories in every jail in the State, and pronounces the scheme a most absurd one, and adds: "Were the bill to become a law, it would not receive the sanction of the people, hence would never be enforced. The idea that a parent would permit a child to be locked up in solitary confinement for a violation of any of the rules of school, for which expulsion is the usual punishment, strikes us as being so absurd that a bill authorizing such a punishment would be subjected to the ridicule of those to whose consideration it is submitted."

THE Anaheim *Gazette* quotes the RECORD-UNION on the irrigation problem, and thinks that there is less danger in inaction on the part of the Legislature on that topic than in affirmative legislation. It believes the difficulties in the way of securing proper legislation too great to be overcome now. In this we disagree with it. The present houses can legislate in a way to advance the question materially and open the path to a proper and effective system, but our doubts concerning their willingness to do so are unshaken.

Governor Downey had three ribs broken in the railroad accident.

ASHAMED OF HIS STATE.

Congressman Moore, of Tennessee, is ashamed of his State. He finds that the seed of repudiation is bringing forth its legitimate fruit. The natural and unavoidable result of that pernicious political philosophy and moral obliquity, which leads a people to even contemplate repudiation without blushing, is now being realized. Capitalists, while admitting the tempting advantages the State presents for the investment of means in industrial enterprises, and for large returns, are loth to take the risks that they must, in view of the attitude of the representative body of the people of Tennessee relative to the payment of the honest debts of the State. The result is that capital passes Tennessee by, for perhaps less inviting but more honest fields. Mr. Moore believes that the wing of the Democratic party in that State which abhors repudiation will unite with the Republicans and form a State Credit party of sufficient strength to be able to restore the credit of the commonwealth. In the meantime Mr. Moore has prepared an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, if put before the people, will make the repudiation doctrine an issue for all the Legislatures of the States to pass upon. The amendment proposed will give the creditors of a State the right to sue a State and obtain judgment for, and collect the amounts due them in cases where States refuse or neglect to pay lawful debts. This will place States, in regard to debt, on the same footing as corporations and companies or associations organized under the laws. Congressman Moore has had occasion to say recently, on being interrogated on the subject of the situation in his State: "I feel so deeply the disgrace which Tennessee has brought upon herself by the adoption of a policy of repudiation and dishonesty, that I am almost ashamed to acknowledge myself in decent society a citizen of the State."

When Mr. Moore's amendment shall be placed before the people it will be found no simple question. While it must be admitted that the end sought is a just one, the question as to the means to be employed to attain it is a problem full of difficulties. Will not that class of citizens who regard all enlargement of Federal power with alarm, whether it be, as in this case, the recognition and declaration of a new right, or the assumption of new authority, have some reason for their apprehensions? How shall a judgment for debt from any Court, State or Federal, be enforced against an unwilling State? In what form, and against what, shall process issue? For it must be remembered that a Legislature cannot by any civil process be compelled to provide for the levy of a tax. And finally, as is aptly suggested by an Eastern contemporary, will not the adoption of the proposed amendment by the General Government—an amendment it would be in duty bound to command respect for—amount to an indorsement of State indebtedness, and thus enhance State securities in financial markets, when their value should be based alone upon the wealth, prosperity and good faith of the debtor State?

POLL TAX COLLECTIONS.

Controller Kenfield reports that in 1880 the total vote of California was 164,397. For the year ending March 1, 1881, the poll taxes reported were 138,282, and for the year ending March 1, 1882, 158,184. The Constitution provides that every male inhabitant over 21 and under 60 years of age shall pay annually a poll tax of not less than $2, except paupers, idiots, insane persons and Indians not taxed. Assuming, with the Controller, who puts it very mildly, that the aliens exceed the voters over 60 years of age, it becomes evident that there should be a much greater number of poll taxes collected than there are voters. The truth is that the aliens very far exceed in number voters over the age of exemption. The conclusion is unavoidable that poll tax collectors fail to collect efficiently, even after allowing a margin for the number it is all but impossible to reach. The vote at no election is full, and those liable to poll taxes, exclusive of aliens and exempts, always outnumber the actual voters. San Francisco cast in 1880 41,248 votes, but returned only 32,847 poll taxes; El Dorado cast 2,963, and returned 2,294 poll taxes; Los Angeles cast 6,086 votes, and returned but 3,100 poll taxes; Sacramento cast 6,769 votes, and returned 7,426 poll taxes; Santa Clara cast 6,048 votes, and returned but 4,033 poll taxes. These examples suggest that an improvement upon the plan in vogue is possible.

A FACTOR OF OPPOSITION.

Few contests for a Senatorial position have absorbed so much of public attention as that pending in Minnesota. Opposition to Mr. Windom is fierce and determined. Recently we outlined the plans and hopes of the whisky manufacturers, dealers and speculators, relative to the extension of the bonded limit and their scheme to pocket $81,000,000 by removal of the tax on whisky. When these plans were first broached and received the indorsement of Commissioner Raum, and Secretary Folger attacked them, Mr. Windom, with others, came to the support of the Secretary and made a vigorous and successful assault upon them. These same plans are again on foot, and their projectors have resolved to spare nothing necessary to their triumph. One of the details of the whisky campaign is to defeat Mr. Windom and all others who have shown an unfriendly disposition toward the plots of the speculators. The working of the plan is now being made manifest in Minnesota, and it emphasizes our former statement, that the liquor manufacturers' combination is to be a powerful factor in political contests. It wants a Senate friendly to its interests; and to secure the adoption of a policy favorable to its plans, it ignores party lines and all other considerations save those of self-interest.

SHORTAGE.

There is pending a bill to provide regulations and means for enforcing them, relative to weights and measures. But it is to apply only to cities having over 100,000 inhabitants—in other words, San Francisco. It is to be hoped representatives of the interior will see to it that some measure passes of like character applicable to interior cities. One of the heaviest taxes the consumer now pays in all the cities and towns of the State is the "shortage" tax. In the matter of wood measurement it is a grievous burden, and is especially severe upon the small buyers. It is just possible some of the statesmen at the Capitol will find time to examine the laws of other States on this subject, and give this people the benefit of their researches. Since regulation is the order of the day, let the measures and weights of dealers be looked after.

Livermore posts the names of habitual drunkards in every saloon in town, accompanied by a prohibition of the sale of liquor to them.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Terrific Wind-Storm in Colorado—Leprosy in Massachusetts—Placer Claims Upon Surveyed Lands—Miscegenation in Alabama—Mormonism in Idaho—Sensation at Omaha—The Pugilists Set Down Upon in New York—Shocking Loss of Life upon the English Coast—The Situation in France—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Placer Claims Upon Surveyed Lands.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.—In the case of the Bear river (California) extension placer claim, the Commissioner of the General Land Office holds that placer claims upon surveyed land must conform with the public surveys in all cases, except where it is rendered impossible by previous appropriation or reservation of a portion by legislation. This particular placer claim lies within the bed of Bear river for some distance, and the opinion is expressed that it would be unwise public policy to imperil the navigation or public usefulness of such rivers by the allowance of a claim of this character. The entry has been accordingly held for cancellation.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.—In the Senate to-day Ingalls presented resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, asking the establishment of a Soldiers' Home on the Fort Riley military reservation.

Walker of Arkansas presented Garland's credentials of re-election, which were filed.

A brief executive session was held, during which a large number of nominations were confirmed, and when the doors were reopened, shortly after 12 o'clock, consideration of the tariff was resumed.

In the House, under the call of States, a number of bills were introduced and referred; also a number of privileged reports were submitted, among the latter one by Belmont of New York, from the Foreign Affairs Committee, filing his own minority opinion regarding the joint resolution recently reported to the House by the committee, providing conditionally for a termination of the treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Government.

At 12:10 the House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the tariff bill.

Sensation in Omaha.

OMAHA, January 29th.—A sensation has been stirred up here to-day by Mrs. Matilda A. Ward bringing two suits against James Bonner, a furniture dealer. The first suit is brought in the Police Court, the object being to secure protection against alleged threats made verbally and by letters against Mrs. Ward. The second suit is brought in the District Court for slander, damages being laid at $5,000. Mrs. Ward is a respectable lady, very handsome, and the mother of several children, she having a son 21 years old. She has long been a prominent member of the First Methodist Church, in which also Bonner is a shining light. She is a sister to Bonner's wife, and also a cousin of Bonner. She claims that Bonner has for a long time past paid undue attention to her, has dogged her footsteps about town to and from church, and has greatly annoyed her. He even went so far as to suggest that she get divorced from her husband, and that he would secure a divorce from his wife, and then they would get married. In his letters he showed that he was jealous of her, and intimated that if he could not have her he would do something to make himself and her die together "and lie in their shrouds, as a dead trouble is better than a living one." Mrs. Ward finally gave the whole thing away to her friends and the church authorities, and asked for advice, and at this juncture Bonner is alleged to have confessed that he had had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Ward for a number of years. This was too much, and she immediately took steps to refute the slander, which she asserts is malicious, false and uttered for revenge.

Those Belgian Securities Again.

BOSTON, January 29th.—A bill in equity was brought some months ago by Leopold II., King of Belgium, in the Supreme Court, against Leon Bernard, to recover certain securities deposited by Bernard in the Union Safe Deposit vaults in this city. The suit is still pending. Another bill in equity has now been brought by Isadore Hippolite Duros Aux, Bishop of Tournay, in Belgium, to recover the same securities. Bernard, who resided at Antwerp, had for a long time been the custodian of money and securities belonging to the Bishop, which were derived from the revenues of the church. About March, 1881, Bernard converted a large amount of the securities to his own use, and fled from Belgium to the United States. He was arrested at Havana and taken to Belgium, where he is now awaiting trial. Bernard, while in the United States, hired a safe of the Union Safe Deposit vaults, in which he deposited a large amount of securities, which cannot be attached, and cannot be taken on a writ of replevin claim. Bernard has no title to the securities, and it is asked that he be ordered to deliver them to the Bishop; the Union Safe Deposit vault be restrained from allowing Bernard to have access to the safe, and from delivering the securities to him, and that plaintiff be put in possession of the property. Upon the filing of the bill an injunction was issued as prayed for till the further order of the Court, and a subpœna was also issued to defendant, returnable in March.

A Massachusetts Leprosy Case.

SALEM (Mass.), January 29th.—Charles Derby, the alleged leper at the Almshouse, is failing slowly but surely. He is kept isolated from all the other inmates, and has an attendant whose duty it is to wait on him alone. One of his eyes is completely sightless, and the other is gradually becoming so, everything appearing hazy or smoky. He sleeps and eats well, but his voice is hoarse and husky. He declares his disease is not leprosy at all, but of another nature, contracted some six or seven years ago. He says that he is himself perfectly familiar with leprosy in all its stages, having seen it in the hospital in California, and that in every instance it commences on the hands and on the little finger; that the finger loses its flexibility and becomes numb. Dr. Marchfield, a Frenchman from Worcester, has seen him, and claims that the case is simply skin humor, peculiar to the South Sea Islands, and curable. He claims to be a relative of Ricord of Paris, and brings no testimonials with him. He says he can cure Derby. City Physician Goodall has charge of the case at present.

Mormonism in Idaho.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.—Delegate-elect Singzer, of Idaho, is in the city looking after the interests of his people, and from him your correspondent gleaned some interesting facts relative to the growth of Mormonism in the Territory. Six years ago the Territorial Legislature of Idaho had but one Mormon representative, but now there are ten, one of whom is a Bishop of the Church. The Mormon population is about one-third of the 65,000 inhabitants of the Territory, and all of these people are pledged to carry out the ideas of the head of the Church at Salt Lake. Their teachers, or priests, circulate among them continually, and not only instruct them how to vote, but also instruct them with whom to trade. The state of affairs existing in the Territory under such leaders cannot be described, and Singzer's mission is to urge Congress to adopt more stringent and radical measures. In a recent ceremony in the Endowment House the United States flag was spit and trodden upon.

Miscegenation in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.—The Supreme Court rendered a decision to-day, in which it is held that the law of Alabama prohibiting miscegenation is not in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, or with the civil rights legislation founded on it, for the reason that it applies the same punishment to both offenders, white and black, without discrimination.

As Good as Any Other Woman.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.—The Secretary of the Interior has decided that under the law regulating the allotment of lands to the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, every Indian woman married to an alien white man, and having children by him, must be regarded as the head of a family, and therefore entitled to an allotment of eighty acres of land.

Another Colorado Zephyr.

DENVER (Col.), January 29th.—A terrific wind-storm again visited this city at an early hour this morning. A dozen or more buildings were demolished, while the roofs of many more were torn off, and in some instances carried 250 feet. During the storm another electric light tower was blown down, and a car on the circle railroad was blown from the track. Several persons were seriously but it is thought none were fatally injured. In several instances roofs and debris were blown in one direction, while in the immediate neighborhood others were carried in an opposite direction. A singular feature was that the wind came in gusts, each succeeded by a few moments of perfect calm.

Decency on Top Again.

NEW YORK, January 29th.—The Chief of Police has issued orders to prevent the sparring match between Mace and Slade set down for to-night.

Destruction by Fire.

NEW YORK, January 29th.—Behr Bros. & Co.'s plane factory was damaged by fire to the extent of $75,000.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), January 29th.—Information is received that the college building in Evening Shade, Sharp county, was burned by incendiaries Thursday night, and during the fire the Postoffice in town was robbed of several registered letters.

The San Francisco Pension Agency.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.—Dr. Cox, Pension Agent at San Francisco, will be removed. To your correspondent to-day Commissioner of Pensions Dudley said: "I am waiting to hear from Special Agent Morgan that he has got Hill's money in his possession. When that is accomplished I will remove Cox immediately." Senator Miller has sent all of the papers he has received from Zabriski and Dr. Cox to Commissioner Dudley. The Commissioner says he is satisfied that a deliberate attempt was made by Pension Agent Cox to defraud Hill. Miller wrote to Agent Cox, asking him to see that nobody defrauded Hill, or swindled him out his funds. Of the $2,600 given to Aiken, $1,200 has been returned. Commissioner Dudley says the reason why Morgan would not consent that Hill should sign a receipt for the $5,000 Cox returned was that the Government did not want any receipt signed that could be regarded as a legal exoneration of Cox.

The Senatorial Contests.

LINCOLN (Neb.), January 29th.—The fifteenth ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted: Thayer, 22; Boyd, 18; Millard, 16; Sanders, 13; Cowin, 10; the others scattering.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Affairs in France.

PARIS, January 29th.—Jules Ferry has declined to undertake the formation of a Cabinet. It has been decided, therefore, to resort to a combination Ministry under the Presidency of Fallieres, all the late Ministers except Duclerc, General Billot and Admiral Jaurigberry retaining their portfolios; Terrad to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, Demahy to be Minister of Marine ad interim, and Baudin Minister of War.

PARIS, January 29th.—At a meeting of the Cabinet Fallieres was appointed President of the Council and ad interim Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, January 29th.—There is renewed doubt as to what Ministers will retain their posts under Fallieres. The reconstructed Ministry appeared in the Chamber of Deputies to day, and the debate on the prosecution bill commenced.

PARIS, January 29th.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Fallieres explained the divergence of views which led to the resignation of the Ministry. He said though the new Ministry was not completely formed, it placed itself at the disposal of the Chambers. The interest of the country required that the question raised shall be promptly settled. Cassagnac and De Lamott proposed an adjournment of the debate until after the appointment of a Council of War, in whom the country was specially concerned. Fallieres replied that the bill before the Chamber was not a military bill, but a political measure. The Chamber decided to commence the debate forthwith.

Demun contended that the real conspirators against the Government were the Republicans themselves. Fabre claimed that it was the duty of the republic to take legitimate measures in its own defense. Ribot could not agree to exceptional measures. He congratulated the outgoing Ministry on their attitude. The only danger to the Republic was a perpetual crisis, which raised doubts as to the stability of republican institutions. It behooved the Chamber to strengthen the republic by a temperate and tranquilizing course. Flaquet said his object was the protection of the republic, threatened by pretenders that had begun to have an effect. The debate then adjourned.

The Municipal Council asked the Prefect of Police for information of the alleged monarchist plots. He declined to answer, and the Council—30 to 1—suppressed the Prefecture.

Further Marine Disasters—Shocking Loss of Life.

LONDON, January 29th.—The bark Royal Tar, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, was driven into Penarthrood. Her decks were swept and other damage done. One man was lost.

Ten bodies have been washed ashore near Penarth. A steamer is supposed to have gone down with all on board—twenty in number—near Port Hall.

A vessel, supposed to be the steamer Black Watch, sunk off Mumbleshead, and twenty-six persons were drowned. She was 1,397 tons, and belongs to Cardiff.

The storm continues.

Heaviest Floods in Years.

LONDON, January 29th.—The heaviest floods in the British lake district for twenty years now prevail. Lakes Derwent water and Bosinthwaite now join, and a portion of Kezwick is submerged.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, January 29th.—Passed here today, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: V. H. L. Wood, W. A. Myers, M. Osborne and wife, G. E. Lawrence, J. L. Carledon, New York city; J. Champion, Miss G. M. Champion, C. N. Champion, England; Mrs. J. Ferris, Victoria, B. C.; D. A. Lannigan, Iowa; Dr. W. A. Brown, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Thompson and child, Nellie Russell, San Francisco; Mrs. A. R. Colton and sons, Clinton, Iowa; P. C. Rucker, Virginia; George F. Price, Hartford, Conn.; Captain A. W. Corlise, O. J. Brown, Charles Smith, Jr., Halleck, Nev.; J. K. Ling, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. J. J. Diels, Iowa City; 49 emigrant passengers, including 38 males, to arrive in Sacramento January 31st.

NEWHALL, January 29th.—Passed here today, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: E. Remick and wife, Minnesota; George H. Eldridge, Boston; Colonel R. E. Phillips, Ohio; Mrs. R. S. Bernham, San Francisco; S. C. Stewart and family, General Tom Thumb, Jr., New York; Chas. Oliver, Kansas City; A. L. Haskell and wife, San Francisco; Mrs. P. L. Shafter, Miss Every, Miss Bertha Shafter, Miss Eva Shafter, Boston; H. V. Herbert, San Francisco; Mrs. E. B. Crocker, Miss Minnie Peterson, Sacramento; Chas. Clark, Oakland; F. Bacon, Tulare; W. C. Land, California; C. L. Crabtree and wife, Oakland; J. L. Fredendall and wife, Cheyenne; J. E. McCreery, Baltimore; G. M. Biske, San Francisco; Frank Simpson and wife, Los Angeles; C. H. Daniels, San Francisco; Chas. Forman, Virginia City; T. W. Jefferson, Thomas Bennett, Oakland; E. G. Matthews, Salt Lake; Asa Villinger and wife, Lodi; J. R. Mendoze, Los Angeles; T. F. Estelle, Oakland; W. N. Bennett, Stafford, N. Y.; J. Little, San Francisco; James B. Gow and wife, Eureka; Mrs. S. H. Taylor, Oakland; W. J. Tighe, Texas; L. D. French, Arizona; Ella Johnston, Colton; R. P. Stewart and wife, Banning; J. C. Lane, Los Angeles; M. Soloman, San Francisco; B. B. Porter, Alameda.

OMAHA, January 29th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento February 2d: W. A. Seaver, New York; J. E. Markel and son, Mrs. Botkin and daughter, Omaha; S. H. Herrick, Grinnel, Ia.; J. M. Marsh, Philadelphia; — Ullman, Buffalo; Wm. Charleton, Canada; James W. Collins, New Haven, Conn.

Twenty through emigrants left on Saturday night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento February 4th, and 210 left last night, to arrive February 5th.

CLIPPINGS.

The boy that is plum crazy is always raisin' a disturbance.

There is nothing like a molasses-candy pulling to make young people candid when giving taffy.—[New Haven Register.

Eldest daughter (aged 10): "I wonder what made ma marry pa? He is not at all the sort of a man I should have cared for!"

It costs $50 to get into the cremation furnace at Milan. An unreasonable class of people think they ought to go in dead-head.—[N. O. Picayune.

Even half a loaf is better than loafing all the time. Many poor people of the working class will testify to this version of the proverb.—[Chicago Times.

The United States has $90,000,000 invested in finger rings alone, and that does not include those which certain female idiots slip on over their kid gloves.—[Detroit Free Press.

Soon after Sir Henry Rivers took orders he was told by a friend that he would undoubtedly become a bishop. "Indeed!" said Sir Henry, "why so." "Because rivers invariably go to the seas."—[Quiz.

The law isn't entirely respected in Custer City yet, but sufficiently so to make trouble for a man who stands on the public square and shoots at the cigars in the mouths of pedestrians.—[Detroit Free Press.

The census report will show that twice as many idiots and lunatics were reported in 1880 as in 1870. This will explain the large attendance at Oscar Wilde's lectures and the rush for seats to hear an English amateur actress.—[Norristown Herald.

THE BANK OF YOLO.—Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Bank of Yolo. The purpose for which the corporation is formed is the carrying on of a general banking and exchange business in the town of Woodland, Yolo county. The Directors are D. N. Hershey, Chas. F. Reed, H. P. Merritt, B. Peart, J. W. Freeman, S. N. Mering, W. W. Bournell, A. D. Porter and E. R. Lowe. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares. There were 54 actual subscribers to the capital stock at the time the corporation was formed.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Farmer Shot and Killed by His Wife—The Vanderbilt Trip—Prince of Wales—Jewish Temple Dedicated—Death of a Distinguished Marylander—State Dinner by the President—Mace and Slade—Chinese Transit—Etc.

[CONDENSED FROM LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.]

A London dispatch says that Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, is dead.

Upton Castle, in England, was seriously damaged by fire yesterday.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Cannes incognito, where Gladstone is staying.

President Arthur will give a state dinner to the Justices of the Supreme Court Thursday.

Bishop Roskell, the Catholic who resigned the Bishopric of Nottingham, England, in 1874, is dead.

The ceremony of electing the Archbishop of Canterbury took place at the cathedral in London yesterday.

Charles Foote (colored) was whipped with seven lashes in the jail at Baltimore yesterday for beating his wife.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to give the widow of De Long a pension of $50 per month.

Emperor William has approved the plan of General Von Moltke, Chief of Staff, for strengthening the fortifications at Kief.

General Klapka, says a Vienna dispatch, publishes a letter testifying to the bravery of the Jews in the war of liberation in 1849.

Iron hats have arrived at Dublin for the protection of informer Kerrigan in the Joyce case and the informers in the Huddys case.

The Vanderbilt trip to the Pacific coast will not occur until spring, and possibly not then, as Vanderbilt goes to Europe early in the season.

The Senate Appropriations Committee completed the army bill yesterday, adding $800,000 to the amount appropriated by the House bill.

The State Department at Washington has made a formal request on the Canadian authorities for the return of Hall, the New Jersey fugitive.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that two leading Nihilist prisoners—a man and woman—in Fortress Peter and Paul, have become insane.

Mace and Slade go to England April 10th, after a sparring tour through the East and South, and will exhibit in Liverpool, Manchester and London.

A Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* says the Czar is making efforts to bring about the former friendly relations between Russia and Germany.

The Court of Claims has rendered a judgment of $32,750 in favor of the executor of James Green, for the use of the Mansion House, in Alexandria, during the war.

The *North German Gazette* points out that Emperor William's recent letter to the Pope was countersigned by Bismarck, thus proving that the letter was not simply a compromise, but a document of political importance.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: District Attorney Corkhill will give a dinner to General Sherman on that gentleman's 63d birthday, the date of which, it is said, will mark his practical retirement from the army.

The following important dispatch was wired across the continent yesterday from Pittsburg: Frederick Gebhardt passed through this city yesterday with a sealskin sacque, valued at $1,000 in his possession, which he intends presenting to Mrs. Langtry.

In Bath township, Clinton county, Michigan, Friday night, Davis Clark, a farmer, was shot and killed instantly by his wife. The parties have lived unhappily for some years, often coming to blows. The murderess was arrested immediately afterwards.

Garfield Learned, senior member of the firm of Learned, Thompson & Co., publishers, of Boston, died yesterday at his house in West Newton, after a brief illness, aged 75. He was father of Amos F. Learned, the New York agent of the New England Associated Press.

The Jewish temple, called "Gates of Hope," on Eighty-sixth street, New York, was dedicated Sunday afternoon. The building was built by the Methodists and used by them for several years. It became too small for them, and was sold to the Jewish congregation, who remodeled it.

Crown Prince and Princess Victoria acknowledge many proofs of attachment far and near on the occasion of their silver wedding, as affording fresh testimony of the firm community of feeling on the part of the German people, regardless of rank or creed, in their loyalty to the Empire.

Tucker Carroll, a distinguished Marylander, died in Baltimore yesterday of apoplexy, being found sitting in a chair in his room. He was a first cousin of ex-Governor Carroll, and a lineal descendant of the original Carrolls of Carrollton. He led a life of leisure, and spent most of his later years traveling abroad.

Judge Daniels yesterday, in the New York Supreme Court (in chambers), rendered a decision granting the motion argued before him last week in the suit of the Union Pacific against the Credit Mobilier of America, to set aside the judgment entered in favor of plaintiff by default against defendant in October last of $1,299,347 14.

The following confirmations have been made by the Senate: Roger S. Green, Chief Justice of Washington Territory; John Hoyt, Associate Justice; Thomas M. Dawson, Consul to Barringville. Postmasters—Wm. J. Smith, Eureka, Nev.; Leslie A. Jordan, Healdsburg; Alonzo E. Raynes, Yreka; John M. Ormsby, Chico; Wm. C. Hopping, Sacramento.

Secretary Folger has telegraphed the Collector at San Francisco that "a Chinese laborer who was in the United States November 17, 1880, and left before the Act of May 6, 1882, has a right to land without a statute certificate, on proof satisfactory to you or the Court. The Act names the day of the date of the proclamation of the treaty of October 5, 1881, but that is immaterial. The Department's attention has been called to the case of Chinamen on shipboard at San Francisco."

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

During last week several commission and produce dealers' stores were ransacked by burglars.

The receipts for duties at the Customhouse for the past week were $119,695 92, making a total since January 1st of $572,468 38.

Two of the vessels due from Australia have arrived. One was eighty-nine and the other eighty-two days in making the trip. One brought 1,550 and the other 3,130 tons of coal.

Members of the Emmet Guard and Montgomery Guard assembled at their respective armories Sunday, and signed applications for readmission to the N. G. C., to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General.

Sunday morning, the new church of the Plymouth Congregational Society, on Post street, near Webster, was opened. The main auditorium will seat about 1,000 persons, and almost every seat in it was occupied Sunday morning.

At the request of Commissioner Foote, the meeting of the Railroad Commission to have been held Monday was postponed until Thursday morning, when a number of railroad representatives are expected to appear and argue against the proposed reduction on fares and freights.

The Immigration Association of California reports the arrival of 319 immigrants during the past week. An Englishman has been located by the Association on Government land in a county south of San Francisco, and is so well pleased that he has written for fifteen or eighteen families to join him.

The wild beast of the Western Addition, which has been such a cause of terror to suburban residents, has at last been captured by the Poundkeeper and his assistants. It turned out to be a two-thirds grown black bear, which escaped about a week ago from Woodward's Gardens. Tranquillity reigns again among the night patrolmen of that portion of the city.

There is a good demand for New York exchange. The banks are charging 25@30c for sight drafts, and 30@35c for telegrams. Annual settlements with the East are calling for this money, and the safety insured by the express company attracts the business in preference to remittances through the mails, especially now that the rate of insurance has been raised from 10c to 25c.

A petition is being largely signed in this city by attorneys and others asking the Legislature to increase the salaries of the Superior Court Judges. The salaries at present paid—$4,000 per annum—are represented as being wholly inadequate. In New York the Judges of the Superior Court receive $16,500 per annum, and it is urged that the salaries should be increased to at least $6,000 per annum.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The steamship Coptic, which sailed from Shanghai on the 3d of January, arrived in San Francisco Sunday night about half-past 10, bringing the following advices:

CHINA.

The latest advices show that the attitude of the Chinese toward Japan is becoming unpleasant, if not actually hostile, the cause of the ill feeling being the still unsettled Loo Choo question. The Chinese officials profess great indignation because the new envoy from Japan comes without instructions to reopen the subject on his side, and several petty affronts have been given to the Japanese officials now in China. The Japanese envoy is understood to declare that his predecessor had full power to settle the dispute; that China agreed more than once upon terms of adjustment, only to repudiate her own action afterward, throwing such obstacles in the way of a reasonable adjustment that Japan was compelled to withdraw from the negotiations. This was not done, however, until after the utmost patience and consideration had been shown in an endeavor to effect a proper understanding. Now Japan waits for China to reopen the proceedings, if she desires to. The Chinese officials virtually admit the correctness of these assertions, but assume that Japan, being the younger and smaller empire, is bound to consult the convenience of her continental neighbors. Foreign diplomatists have no fear that serious consequences will follow China's offensive action.

The affairs of Tonquin are still in an uncertain state. The French envoy to Peking believes the Chinese forces have been, or immediately will be, withdrawn from the disputed region and leave the way open for French possession. Others assume that the troops will retire a short distance only, with intent to take such action as future developments render expedient.

The commercial treaty between China and Corea has been published. It is probably of only temporary nature, being imperfect in scope and supplying but few essential details. The extra-territorial principle is maintained, largely to the advantage of China.

The authorities of Foo Chow have suddenly prohibited the sale of kerosene. Cause not explained.

The Nanking Viceroy Tso shows signs of recovery from the illness that was expected to prove fatal.

JAPAN.

The official trade returns for 1882 show: Total exports from Yokohama, $26,600,000; total imports, $20,300,000. The exports have increased $5,500,000 since the previous year, and the imports decreased upward of $1,000,000. The principal exports are silk and tea, while the principal imports are cotton yarn, shirtings, muslins, sugar and kerosene.

The Japanese paper currency has increased in value since the beginning of the year. The present discount is 30 per cent. from silver and 40 per cent. from gold.

Admiral Ito, President of the new shipping company, Captain A. R. Brown, adviser, and R. W. Irwin, business manager, start shortly for America and Europe to make large purchases of steamships and other material. The last-named gentleman also visits Washington to agitate a return of the Simonoski money.

Japanese army officers will be sent to Germany to study the military system followed there.

EXPERIENCE OF A NEW COOK