



FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

M. Felix Faure Elected to Succeed Casimir-Perier.

CHOSEN BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON SECOND BALLOT.

M. Henry Brisson Receives the Next Highest Vote—Many Exciting Scenes During the Balloting—Report That the Defeat of the Lator Will Cause the Socialists to Resume Their Struggles Against the Government.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 17.—The National Congress met at 10 p. m. to-day to elect a President of France as successor to M. Casimir Perier. The first ballot resulted as follows: Henri Brisson 344, Felix Faure, 216, Waldeck-Rousseau 195. The number of scattering votes was not announced. A majority of the total number of votes cast is required to elect. Waldeck-Rousseau retired in favor of Faure after the first ballot.

Following was the result of the second ballot as far as the leading candidates were concerned: Faure 430, Brisson 401. There were many exciting scenes during the balloting. It was reported that the defeat of Brisson will cause the Socialists to resume their struggle against the Government.

The train bearing the Ministers to Versailles left Paris at noon. Their departure was not marked by any demonstrations upon the part of the public. Several members of the diplomatic corps traveled on the same train. M. Carnaud, the Socialist Deputy, who had recently been imprisoned for inciting workmen to strike, was released last evening and arrived here just before the Ministers.

At the time the hour for opening the National Assembly approached all the streets leading to the palace of Versailles were thronged with animated crowds. When the Cabinet Ministers arrived at the palace, M. Waldeck-Rousseau was heard to declare to several of his friends that he was not a Presidential candidate.

In the lobby of the Salle du Congress the greatest uncertainty prevailed in regard to the result of the second ballot. A decided impression that M. Waldeck-Rousseau would be elected. Voting tickets with the names of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Brisson, Faure and other names, were distributed by the active managers of their campaigns. During the morning it was stated that the members of the right had decided to propose the candidature of M. Brisson to the utmost. The latter reached Versailles at 12:30 p. m., and went directly to the palace, where he was warmly received by his many friends.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau came from Paris, accompanied by his wife, and he also met with a warm welcome from his friends when he reached the Salle du Congress. No party meetings were held this morning. Prior to the opening of the National Assembly a large number of Deputies took lunch together, according to the usual custom upon the occasion of an election of a President.

A large force of troops occupied the railroad station, and at other points guards were posted throughout the palace, and the streets were lined with gendarmes. The balloting proceeded very orderly. The tribunes in the Salle du Congress were filled long before 10 o'clock. The ladies were in the majority among those in the gallery set apart for the ladies.

M. Chalamel-Lacour, President of the Senate, the presiding officer of the National Assembly, called the Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies to order at 10 p. m., and the proceedings proper opened at 11:10 p. m., when M. Chalamel-Lacour read the articles of the Constitution which applied to the case.

Then there was a considerable excitement, Deputies from all parts of the hall springing to their feet and demanding to be heard. For instance, M. Henri Michel, revisionist, asked leave to address the opening of the National Assembly with the object of recommending the convocation of a Constitutional Assembly with the object of revising the present Constitution.

M. Le Barry, a monarchist and Revisionist, who as a result of his interruptions has repeatedly been the object of vigorous measures on the part of the President of the Chamber of Deputies, demanded that M. Michel be granted his request, and believing that M. Michel was only going to make one of his familiar affirmations of devotion to the monarchy and Papacy, the President refused to hear him.

On the other hand, M. Chalamel-Lacour ordered that the first ballot be immediately taken. This was proceeded with amidst great excitement. The members of the great hall, which were crowded to their utmost with notabilities that represented every profession.

M. Ayrault, a Radical, Moderate Republican, was the first to deposit a ballot in the urn. When the name of M. Leon Mirman, Radical Socialist, who is obliged to serve in the army, although he represents one of the districts of the Chamber of Deputies, was called, the Socialists sprang to their feet and loudly protested against his absence. In spite of their protests, however, the roll-call was continued.

When the name of M. Edmond Toustaint, Socialist, was called, he spoke: "Citoyens et Citoyennes: I refuse to vote. I shall deposit a blank in the urn. Vive la revolution sociale!"

The official declaration of the result of the first ballot after revision of the list was as follows: M. Henri Brisson 338, M. Felix Faure 216, Waldeck-Rousseau 195, M. Cavignone 6, M. Meilhe 4, M. Brisson, 4, Admiral Gervaise 1, Marshal Canrobert 10, M. Loubet 1, M. Rochefort 1, M. Bourgeois 1, blank 1, Total, 798.

Later, however, the following were said to be the figures for the three leading candidates: M. Henri Brisson 344, M. Felix Faure 216, M. Waldeck-Rousseau 195.

The greatest confusion prevailed when the official figures for the first ballot were announced, as they differed greatly from those current in the lobby. Many of the assembly demanded an adjournment, but M. Chalamel-Lacour ordered that a second ballot be taken.

Soon after this it was announced that M. Waldeck-Rousseau had retired in favor of M. Felix Faure. During the balloting, when the name of Faure was called, an Alleanist Deputy shouted: "Down with the President! Let us have a discussion! Stop voting!"

This was regarded as an indication that the Alleanist group, contrary to general belief, were not disaffected. The latter, who were generally excited, retorted: "No, I am not a Socialist!" This denial reassured his supporters.

hemently protesting against the absence of M. Mirman, who, as already noted, is serving in the army. M. Richard shouted, "This election is illegal!"

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, was also a center of a group of excited Deputies. He explained to them that he had voted for M. Brisson, as the Socialists wanted an armistice, and were desirous of proving that their party was one of organization and work. He said that if M. Brisson is not elected the Socialists would recommence their struggle against the Government.

The name of M. Feberot, Advanced Socialist, being called, he declared that he was opposed to the Presidency, and demanded that the Ministers be held responsible for the crimes they had committed. This caused further disturbance, but the greatest uproar occurred when the usher omitted the name of M. Gaurault-Richard, who is undergoing imprisonment for writing an article insulting M. Casimir Perier. The Socialists rose en masse, and M. Jaures demanded "All the Deputies ought to be inscribed on the list of members of this Congress. You are robbing the country of universal suffrage!"

M. Chalamel-Lacour tried to say something, but his voice was inaudible amid the Socialist tumult. The ushers nevertheless continued the roll-call. The work of casting the second ballot proceeded with less turbulence.

The Alleanists, it became known during the progress of the second balloting, had come to the Congress to vote for Brisson, and this determination was regarded as being an important movement in his favor, and one which greatly increased his chances of election.

M. Lacour ascended the Presidential tribune, and, when he had bubbled subsided, he announced that the result of the second ballot was: Faure 431, Brisson 391.

Members of the Right immediately burst into cheers, and the Socialists burst into a shout: "Down with rogues! Down with the thieves! Away with them! Send them to Alzas Prison!"

The members of the Right replied with cries of "Down with the rogues!" An indescribable tumult followed, but Lacour was able to make himself heard, and he declared that Faure was elected President of the French Republic.

Thereupon the Extreme Left and the Socialists again rose and sent forth a tremendous shout of "Vive Brisson! Vive Brisson!"

Meanwhile, Lacour pursued the usual parliamentary course, and had the minutes read, while the Socialist continued their protests against the election of Faure.

M. Asson, the irrepressible monarchist, watched his opportunity, mounted the tribune and cried: "I submitted at the opening of this Congress the following proposition: In the event of the election of the Republic, I will resign my seat in the Chamber of Deputies." In this proposition the President refused me a hearing.

"Loud Socialist cries of 'Enough; sit down!' were heard. M. Asson, however, interposed an objection against the exclusion of Mirman and Richard from the assembly, and Michel joined with: 'I thought the members of the Chamber of Deputies of the French nation, but I find it to be quite the contrary.'" (Loud Socialist applause.)

"In the applause of the Socialists the members of the right retained their seats, and heated invectives were exchanged across the floor of the house.

Michel, while this wordy war was in progress, succeeded in saying: "If you refuse to grant a revision of the Constitution the country will enforce it."

Thereupon Lacour seized the opportunity for anybody had time to speak. "No one is to be heard," he said, "for a hearing, the sitting is closed."

The Socialists protested violently against this action, and shouted loudly: "Vive la revolution sociale!"

Members of the other members of the assembly had departed, and the Socialists concluded to do the same, and the Senate Chamber was soon empty.

After all the formalities of announcing the result of the second ballot had been concluded, the President of the Assembly and the Cabinet Ministers repaired to the room of Lacour, where Premier Dupuy formally read the minutes of the meeting. Lacour, Dupuy and Faure made short speeches.

Dupuy said: "The Ministers have the honor to hand over to you the rights and duties of the Republic, which have been entrusted to them by the nation. Your colleagues of yesterday feel honored that the national assembly has chosen from among them the first magistrate of the Republic. They know your loyalty and character, having had your trusty co-operation. They are confident that in your hands the honor of the country and the interests of the Republic and the defense of the country are safe in your keeping. We beg you to accept our wishes for you personally for the sake of your magistracy and the normal duration of your term of office."

President Faure responded: "I am deeply touched beyond all expression by the great honor the National Assembly has conferred upon me. I did not seek the exalted position, but I have accepted it with, but doubtless I accept the charge with profound gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities and duties which it entails. You know me and you need not doubt that I will devote all my energy to the accomplishment of my heavy task. I cease from this moment to belong to any party to become the arbiter of all the Republic. I appeal for support to all the representatives of the nation without distinction or public opinion. We will always meet henceforth in our common work, inspired by the duty of the Republic, and the care of justice and solicitude for the welfare of all citizens and over all for the lowly and humble."

At 8:30 p. m. a four-horse landau, escorted by a guard of horse artillery, drove up to the entrance of the palace and the newly-elected President entered the vehicle. Then, escorted by a detachment of gendarmes, he proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where he started for Paris. The front of the train was packed with people, who had been waiting there since noon, and there were loud cries of "Vive la republique!" as the carriage drove away.

CASIMIR PERIER'S MISTAKE. LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Daily News Paris correspondent says: "There is but one opinion in France, and that is that Casimir Perier has committed a grievous error. Against his own personal comfort he has sacrificed the interests of the nation. If he had thought about the matter he might have said: 'Apres moi le deluge,' and this is his only excuse. He evidently did not reflect. His own letters show that his resignation was the outcome of a fit of peevish irritation. He discovered that the Presidency was not a bed of roses, and that the President suffers bodily discomfort, risks, ingratitude, calumny and even wounded vanity; but he must have been aware of all this when he accepted the greatest honor the nation could bestow upon a citizen. He displayed great bravery in the war of 1870, and was credited with great moral courage, yet the very first crisis reveals that the iron arm was but a painted rod. It is a single party judges the resignation favorably. The Conservatives call him a deserter. The Opportunists of the Right and Burdeau set are very angry that he did not stay to defend them in the terrible scandal that threatens to submerge them. Through his intimate friends, the Burdeaus, thought they could govern him and thereby graft themselves upon the Conservative party, and thus be independent of a sincere republic. There is a great deal of truth in his complaints, but what else could he have expected? Surely he knew the carriage was not Casimir's. He should have waited until he reached the Chamber as a Deputy. His parting

arrow is as sharply barbed as he could make it. He was certainly plotted against by those whom he regarded as friends, but it was for him to outmaneuver them. I cannot think of any respectable paper, whether Royalist, Radical or Republican, which has assailed or vilified him. The others were beneath contempt and should have been looked upon as not worth noticing.

M. Casimir Perier's family felt like Frederick the Great, who had a list of names to perform the duties imposed by etiquette upon the royal personage. M. Casimir Perier acted like a paid man. M. Casimir Perier wanted to have a grand situation as a King or Caesar, and have no irksome duties.

The Ministry will have to release Richard and Garau to enable them to vote at the Congress which already exists. Jaures, Mirman and Roumet must also have the privilege of attending the Congress, otherwise the election would be invalid.

The Times, in an editorial, paints a gloomy picture of the situation. It asks: "What benefits is to come to France through the resignation of Perier? Will the confidence of the nation be more freely bestowed upon an office thus vacated? However plainly we perceive the essentially personal character of M. Casimir Perier's motives, it is impossible to deny that he has done a great deal to deny that the revolutionary actions desired to happen. Nothing short of a grave strategic blunder can thus make a gift of power to those whom it was the President's first duty to resist."

THE NEW PRESIDENT. PARIS, Jan. 17.—Felix Faure, the newly elected President, first became known in France as an active shipping merchant. At an early age he went into business for his own account, and in a few years built up quite a commercial reputation. He was born in Paris on the 30th of January, 1841.

At the time Faure was President of the Chamber of Deputies in the Havre. During the war of 1870-71 he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He was elected a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and received the highest distinction in that office. During and after the war he was active in politics. He was elected a French Deputy in 1881 as a Republican candidate, beating a Legitimist. He then took part in the minor Republicans. During this same year when Garibaldi became Minister he served as Secretary of State in the Department of Colonies, and kept his post until the fall of Gambetta's cabinet, which was on January 2, 1882.

When Jules Ferry became Minister, he was again appointed to the secretaryship in the Ministry of Education.

During 1885 Faure took a very active part in politics in the French Assembly. He was in favor of returning to protectionist measures, and was opposed to the expulsion of the French Embassy to the Vatican. In 1886 he was elected to the position of the Minister of Education. In this position he filled the position of Minister of Education. He is said to be a brilliant orator, and he has thoroughly versed in the statistics of his country.

BARK CALIFORNIA.

One of the Pioneer Fleet Wrecked Off the Coast of Peru.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—A dispatch has been received in this city reporting the total wreck of the bark California, the rocks near Pacasmayo, Peru. The California is the first vessel that came around the Horn with a delegation of miners who had decided to cast their fortunes in the new Eldorado. This was in 1848. The vessel was then a steamer, but about 1875 she was converted into a sailing vessel, and placed under command of Captain Davis, who remained on her for several years. On Admission Day, 1874, all the California was taken to the coast on the California, and she was converted into a sailing vessel, which she holds its annual meetings and celebrates the date of their advent to the State.

MUST MOVE HIS SHEEP.

A Decision of Interest to Cities That Object to Polluted Water.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The Supreme Court has just decided a case of great interest to cities and towns that object to having their sources of water supply polluted by stockmen and others.

The town of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, was troubled by Domingo Bords, who had some 2,000 sheep corralled on the banks of the Mojave River, just above the town. Hesperia gets its water supply from this stream. The charge against Bords was made under the section of the Penal Code which makes it a misdemeanor to keep live stock penned, corralled or housed in or over the borders of a stream, the waters of which are either polluted and are drawn for the supply of any city or town in this State.

Bords was convicted, and he appealed from the judgment, and he is now pending a new trial. All the points he raised were ruled against, and judgment was given in favor of the householders of Hesperia. Bords will now have to pay a fine if he does not go to prison. Above all, he will have to move his sheep.

THE WHITE PLAINS ACCIDENT.

Brakeman Laforge Caught Between the Cars and Crushed to Death.

RENO (Nev.), Jan. 17.—This morning brings further details of last night's wreck on the Central Pacific at White Plains, Nev. The engine, mail, express, baggage-car and a portion of the diner left the track. The day coaches and Pullmans were considerably damaged.

Engineer Kline and Fireman Van Why jumped as the engine left the track, but were severely injured.

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Triple Tragedy in Nebraska.

CRAWFORD (Neb.), Jan. 17.—In a dispute over a load of hay, J. Q. Morrison pulled a gun, and Jack Harris, a merchant, took it away from him. Then he went for Winchester and shot him, killing him instantly. He then ran into the center of the street and shot Luke Lyons and Frank Jackson. Morrison has not been caught. Citizens refuse to assist the Deputy Sheriff. The affair is an outcome of the Chadron Bank failure.

Homicide at Bakersfield.

BAKERSFIELD, Jan. 17.—George Giovanetti, a painter, shot and killed Albert Tribble with a shotgun this afternoon. The murder was the result of a quarrel over a lewd woman. Giovanni surrendered himself.

A Public Prosecutor Murdered.

MILAN, Jan. 17.—Public Prosecutor Celli was murdered to-day in his private office by a visitor, who shot him in the throat. The murderer, who is believed to be an anarchist, was arrested.

RESULTS OF THE STORM.

Heavy Fall of Snow in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

EIGHT FEET AT TRUCKEE, AND STILL PILING UP.

A Dozen Dwellings at Prescott, Arizona, Washed Away by Floods, and Many Families Rendered Homeless.

High Waters Prevailing in Sonoma County, and Farms in Several Places Inundated.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

RENO (Nev.), Jan. 17.—To-day is the fifth anniversary of the snow blockade of five years ago, and from present indications another one is about due. It has been snowing very fast, since early morning, twelve inches having fallen, and about ten inches remain as a reminder of winter. The snow is falling very fast. It is eight feet on the level at Truckee, and still piling up. Three feet and a half have fallen to-day. Eighteen feet is reported at Summit.

Passenger trains due here at 6:15 this morning left Big Canyon at 6 this evening behind a rotary, but with what success remains to be seen. The passenger train wrecked at White Plains yesterday pulled into Reno at 4 this afternoon, closely followed by the regular train of to-day. Both pulled out for Truckee, but do not expect to get over the hill before to-night. It is given out that the train due here from the west this morning will arrive by midnight, but it is exceedingly doubtful if it gets through at all. The freight trains are being held up in the mountains, but is not drifting much. Freight trains on the Central Pacific are abandoned.

Two powerful engines with a flanger plow have just pulled out to fight the storm king in the mountains. The snow is falling faster now than at any time for five years.

Reports say if the storm continues for two or three days, the snow will be so deep that the roads will be blocked. The wind is blowing a hurricane at Truckee and Blue Canyon. The Virginia and Truckee road is still open.

FLOODS SUBSIDING IN SAN DIEGO.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 17.—The effects of the recent storm are being seen, though floods have subsided for the most part in the valleys of San Diego County. The damage will not be so great as was feared at first, though many hogs and some cattle were killed. Some expensive buildings, fences, etc., washed out to sea. Railroad traffic is still suspended, but the Southern California line will probably be open through to this city to-morrow.

Ranches which were inundated in Mission Valley present a desolate appearance, in some instances crops being entirely destroyed. Some orchards were washed out, and Chinese vegetable gardeners along the San Diego River have lost most of their crops. Sand in some places lies thick over tilled lands, which has rendered them sterile.

Telephone communication with the country to the southward is interrupted, and only by chance can information be had regarding the ravages by the storm in that direction.

Sweetwater River is reported to have spread out to a width of two miles, deluging the country from the reservoir to the sea. It is not thought much loss will result. The force of the stream is so widely distributed. At Foster the water stood in the houses to a depth of two feet, while the vicinity of Old Town, which is immediately west of the city, is still inundated. None of the dunes have been disturbed, nor great damage done in any direction so far as heard from.

WAS A GENUINE CYCLONE.

SAN ANGELO, Jan. 17.—Further particulars of yesterday's storm show that it was a genuine cyclone. A heavy thunderstorm came up in the afternoon, accompanied by lightning. The rain came in the form of a heavy shower, and the southwest wind became very strong. A funnel-shaped, unmistakable cyclone came whizzing along. About one mile west of town was the little house of M. A. Bords, who lives in a town at a distance of about 10 miles from here. At the time, and when he went home at a later hour he was unable to find his house, which had been splintered to small pieces.

Along the Sittenfeld place, the cyclone lifted the outhouses into the air, and carried them north. It then passed north, but when about a mile north of town it turned eastward, and passing through an oak grove tore up the trees by the roots. Rising over the trees it took only the tops of the cottonwood trees along the banks. Fences and telegraph poles were broken, and the debris of the Parkfield stage was scattered about. One of the passengers, who knew a cyclone when he saw it, advised lying on the ground. By so doing the passengers escaped injury, and the cyclone struck this spot it was rebounded, and they felt only the suction, which was strong enough, however, to overthrow the stage and right it again, tangling the horses in the wire fence.

Robert Kirk was driving in a buggy and saw the storm coming. He was unable to take the necessary precautions and was struck by a flying tree and the buggy was overturned. Two of Kirk's ribs were broken and his lung was punctured.

After the cyclone had passed the rain continued with thunder and lightning. The rainfall during the twenty-four hours was 2.13 inches.

The Salinas River is rising rapidly, and the Estrella stage was unable to make the trip to-day, as the unbridged streams are very high.

The storm ceased this afternoon, and it is now clear and bright. Native sons are now exchanging cyclone stories with former Kansas exiles. It is evident that the cyclone spent itself in the Santa Lucia Mountains, west of here. As this section is still settled, no news of its course is known here.

RAIN FALLS IN SHEETS.

MONTEREY, Jan. 17.—Since Tuesday at 8:30 p. m. rain has been falling in sheets and heavy showers almost incessantly. As a result the eastern portion of this city is now a sea of mud. A large portion of the old convent building, one of the oldest buildings now standing, was blown over by the heavy winds. At Oak Grove a portion of the shell grotto place owned by E. Smith is under water, and threatens covering all over the place.

At Pacific Grove the business houses closed before the regular hour, and the streets are entirely devoid of pedestrians. The mammoth reservoir owned by the Pacific Improvement Company, located near Pacific Grove, threatens to overflow. A small break was discovered, but was checked before any serious damage had resulted.

HIGH WATERS IN SONOMA COUNTY.

SANTA ROSA, Jan. 17.—The heavy rains of the past few days in Sonoma County have done considerable damage. All the streams are full, and many are overflowing.

At Stewart's Point six inches of water fell in thirty-six hours. The Gualala River is on a boom. John Stout, who lives on the South Fork, had a big barn washed away. In the barn were three

horses, two cows, a wagon, carriage, 300 bushels of potatoes and many tons of hay. All were lost.

The road to Skaggs Springs is impassable on account of washouts. Many bridges are carried away. Farms in many places are covered with water. If the rains continue much longer great damage will be done.

THE WATER AT STOCKTON.

STOCKTON, Jan. 17.—There is no immediate danger of a flood at Stockton. During the fore part of the night, 16 of an inch of rain fell, and the different water-courses continued to bring down a sufficient volume of water to cause a freshet. In the city indications are of clearing off, however.

There is considerable low snow in the mountains, a storm would not require very much more rain to bring down a sufficient volume of water to cause a freshet. In the city indications are of clearing off, however.

experts in the continued and the atmosphere kept warm there would have been water in the town to-day. Some parts of it are flooded as it is. The California Paper Mills and the Stockton Woolen Mill are now working shortly after noon, owing to the flood receding. The dam and the sewerage pumping station is surrounded by water. An embankment is being raised about the works of the Stockton Paper Mills in two days.

PHOENIX (A. T.), Jan. 17.—Salt River is over its banks fourteen feet and the levee is submerged. No damage is reported. This is the highest since the great flood of 1880. It is now receding. Another rise would perhaps be destructive. Colonel Masten, Superintendent of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway, is uneasy about the bridge over the Gila River. California engineers estimate that the bridge will be destroyed. Four men had a narrow escape on an island in the river bottom last night, and to-day the island is submerged. The men were compelled to climb there and were rescued by Sheriff Orms and J. M. Scott at the risk of their lives.

Advices from the end of the track report the Santa Fe, Phoenix and Prescott sections in danger of being washed out. The Hassa-yampa bridge is being destroyed. The New and the Aguafite Rivers are booming out of their banks. Travel north has been suspended.

MANY FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS. PRESCOTT (Ariz.), Jan. 17.—The most serious disaster of the day, after the section in years ended to-day, after a forty-two hours' duration, Granite Creek, which is usually a dry stream, broke over its banks Tuesday, since which time the destruction of property in this city has been tremendous, a dozen dwellings going down and many families being rendered homeless. The entire portion of North Prescott has been submerged for twenty-four hours, and had the rain not turned into snow the damage would have been incalculable. The loss will not be so great as was feared at first, though many hogs and some cattle were killed. Some expensive buildings, fences, etc., washed out to sea. Railroad traffic is still suspended, but the Southern California line will probably be open through to this city to-morrow.

Ranches which were inundated in Mission Valley present a desolate appearance, in some instances crops being entirely destroyed. Some orchards were washed out, and Chinese vegetable gardeners along the San Diego River have lost most of their crops. Sand in some places lies thick over tilled lands, which has rendered them sterile.

SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

An Aged Man Who Failed to Keep His Promise to Marry.

CHEHALIS (Wash.), Jan. 17.—James Urquhart of Napavine, this county, has been made defendant in a \$25,000 breach of promise case. The plaintiff, Miss Myrtle Blanchard of Napavine, is aged 15. The parties came here yesterday to get married. Urquhart had already bought an expensive wedding outfit for his intended bride, but his children persuaded him not to marry. Miss Blanchard had the papers of the suit served upon him within two hours. Urquhart is over 75 years old, and is one of the oldest set in the county. He is a native of the State. His children say in this part of the county, that the girl and her family have worked several months to get hold of the old man's money.

State Fruit Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The State Fruit Convention came to an end to-day. A Committee on Transportation, consisting of B. F. Walton of Yuba City, F. M. Woods of San Francisco, T. D. Fowler of Fresno and Dr. Robbins of Vacaville was appointed to report to the Convention. Exchange, which is to be formed on an early date, in the treatment of all questions pertaining to transportation, and particularly to those of rates. It was decided to establish a fruit exchange in San Francisco.

Police Commissioner Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Police Commissioners Alvey and Tobin have refused to recognize Stewart Menzies, who was appointed to succeed Menzies, the sporting man, as Commissioner. Alvey is President of the Bank of California, and Tobin of the Hibernia Bank. Governor Budd intimates that unless they resign their positions he will relieve both of his duties. The latter refuses to give up his office and will carry the case into the courts.

Ordered to Remove a Powder Magazine.

TACOMA, Jan. 17.—The terrible explosion at Butte, Mont., has greatly alarmed the people of Swanswa, a suburban town, where the powder magazine of the Judson Company of San Francisco is located. Residents have been trying to secure its removal for months, and their present concern is such that the Judson Company has been notified that if the magazine is not removed forthwith the people will destroy it.

Robberies at Baker City.

BAKER CITY (Or.), Jan. 17.—J. S. Hart, Charles Raffert and "Kid" Gingles have been arrested on warrants charging them with the hotel and warehouse robberies committed November 28th. The first two named were arrested shortly after the robberies and discharged on account of insufficient evidence. The officers feel confident that the guilt of all the parties can now be proven. There will be an examination to-morrow.

Steinberg Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Louis Steinberg, charged with procuring false registration of voters, was found guilty this afternoon by a jury, which was out only nine minutes. Steinberg was connected with the stuffing cases at the Baldwin Hotel.

Murderer of Len Harris.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The Supreme Court decided to-day that Anthony Azoli, the murderer of Detective Len Harris, must be hanged. The opinion was written by Justice Temple, who shot Harris at Boulder Creek a year ago.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

FAIRFIELD, Jan. 17.—Rio Morasco, who killed a man at Vacaville some time ago without provocation, was sentenced by Judge Buckles to be hanged April 14th. The condemned man was taken to San Quentin.

McNab Still Gaining.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—In the recount for Sheriff to-day McNab gained 176 votes in the twenty-two precincts counted.

Idaho Senatorship.

BOISE, Jan. 17.—The balloting for Senator to-day showed no change—Sweet 21, Shoup 15.

LABOR ARBITRATION.

Attorney-General Olney's Plans for Settling Strike Troubles.

MEASURE PRESENTED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In Case of Wage Controversies