

# SAN FRANCISCO: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885.

# NO. 13.004.

# **MORTON'S FIGURES**

VOL. XXXIX.

In Regard to Chinese Arrivals and Habeas Corpus.

# U. S. COURT STATISTICS.

### Marshal Drew Makes a Statement-Collector Sears Takes Exception to a Portion of Judge Hoffman's Charge.

Surveyor Morton disputes the statement that the habeas corpus cases have increased in a marvelons ratio during the last three or four months. In effect he maintains that cases wherein Chinese sne out writs of habeas corpus are much fewer in proportion to the number of Chinese arriving during the past three or four months than during the first part of the year. In substantiation of this claim the following figures are furnished by the Surveyor. The figures show the number of Chi-nese landed each month during the present year up to September 30th, and the number taken out of the custody of the custom service by writs of habeas corpus :

#### INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Month. January	Habes
January	 7
February	2
March	6
April	1
May	5
June	6
July	6
August	 6
September	5
	 11/1 100

These figures, which are official, indicate that during the first four months of the year the total number landed was 1,070, including 159 habeas corpus cases. During the last five months the total number landed was 6,731, including 301 habeas corpus cases. That is to say, during the first four corpus cases. That is to say, during the first four months the habeas corpus cases were more than half as many as during the last five months, al-though the passengers landed were 5,661 less in number. In the first four months of the year there was a habeas corpus case in every 6% Chi-nese arrivals, while in the last five months there was but one habeas corpus case in every 22 19-20 Chinase arrivals.

was but one habeas corpus case in every 22 19-20 chinese arrivals.
Tom January 18th to July 31st, 1885, there were 229 Chinese holding return customs certificates refused a landing by the Surveyor. Of these chinese, 116 appealed to the Courts and sead out write of habeas corpus, while the remaining 113 there was the sponge and left the country. Up to the end of July it was the habit of the custom officients of all Chinese refused a landing, but the Courts held, it will be remembered, that the certificates could not be the form the poessesion of the Chinese in that manped as follows: "Held for examination by a surveyor, name of yeased, manpe of passenger, age, occupation, last place of residence, height, complexion, color of eyes, physical marks, disposition by Surveyor." **A ENEW SYSTEM** 

This system was not adopted prior to the last of July. This method has not proved entirely satisfactory, and from and after to-day, when the Surveyor refuses a landing, the Chinaman's cer-tificate will be stamped with indelible ink, as fol-

Landing refused to holder of this certificate, ar-riving at San Francisco per steamer — 188-, on the belief that he is not the person described therein. By order of the Surveyor of Castoms.

This course is similar to that pursued at the Sub-Treasury where, if a man presents a counter-feit note for redemption, it is at once stamped "counterfeit" and handed back to him. Judge "counterfeit" and handed back to him. Judge Hoffman, in his charge to the Grand Jury last Monday, referred to the fact that read certificates are for sale in Chinatown, and he did not under-stand how they could honestly get there. It was stated yesterday by an Inspector of Custome to an ALTA reporter that in many in-stances heretofore when Chinese have been refused landings, though holding certifi-cates, they have sworn out writs of habeas corpas and afterward despaired of their case and left the country, but either did not take their certificates are probable that many of such certificates have been purchased by the syndicate in Chinatown. While the habit prevailed of retaining the certifi-cates of Chinese refused landings, a case occurred

then reinstated Mellus that he yesterday drew up the following statement :

the following statement : UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF OALIFONNIA, BAN FRANCISCO, October 20, 1883. In reference to the statement made by the Moraiag call that I discharged or suspended Deputy United States Marshal Mellus during or after the investiga-tion of charges made against him by Inspector of Customs Hawes, before Special Agent of the Treasury Spaulding, I wish to say that all such statements are untrue. Since his arrest on the charge, yesterday, I have suspended Mr. Mellus until the matter is fally investigated. M. M. Drew.

have suspended Mr. Mellus until the matter is fully investigated. M. M. Drew. District Attorney Hilborn yesterday stated that he had not yet decided whether or not to quash the proceedings before Commissioner Sawyer in ro-gard to the Mellus bribery charge, or to allow the matter to come before the Grand Jurv. Mr. Mel-lus is very anxious that the charge be at once in-vestigated. In this connection it may be well to state that when a Chinaman is taken off a ship on a writ of habeas corpus the Customs officials wash their hands of all further responsibility in the matter. The Court and its officers must assume all responsibility. If the Chinaman is discharged, well and good. If he is remanded, then the Mar-shal must take him back to the ship and see that he does not escape therefrom ; the Customs offi-cers take no cognizance of the Chinaman. As an inspector expressed it yesterday, "It's none of their pigeon." As a matter of fact, however, it has been customary for the Marshal to call the at-tention of the inspector at the ship to the Chinese-he may put aboard on an order from the Court.

#### LEVY'S MANDAMUS.

### Auditor Strother Files an Answer to the

Complaint. The case of Walter H. Levy vs. Fleet F. Strother, Auditor, came up in Department Two yesterday before Judge Mahon of Marin county, who presided in the absence of Judge Sullivan, on an application for an alternative writ of mandate to compel defendant to andit his salary demand for September.

Owing to the absence of the regular Judge the defendant was allowed to file his answer to the

Owing to the absence of the regular Judge the defendant was allowed to file his answer to the complaint, and the case went over nutil some time to be agreed upon by all the parties. The answer is quite long. It denies that W. H. Levy was legally appointed a Judge of the Supe-rior Court, but that, on the contrary, Frank M. Clough was elected to the office for six years, be-ginning with the first Monday in January, 1883 ; that he qualified, and is still Judge. It is ad-mitted that in August, 1855, Clough signed a paper purporting to be his resignation, but at the time of so signing was of unsound mind, and that the same was not given to the Governor by Clough nor sent to him by his direction. It is further charged that the appointment of Levy, based upon the vacancy alleged to exist by Clough's resignation, is null and void. A separate answer is made to the effect that at the time of signing the document Clough was insame and did not know its nature then nor for a long time after-wards, and when he did learn its nature, disavowed and rescinded the resignation. It is still further stated that the document purporting to be the resignation was procured through fraud and undue influence by C. H. MCourtney, the clerk of Clough's Court, and that at the time of procuring the same Clough was in weak bodily health and did not know what he was doing.

### A BOLD BURGLARY.

#### Expert Operation on a Mission Dry Goods Store.

Last Sunday morning about 2 o'clock the dry ods store of McDonnell & Kroeger, corner of Twenty-fourth and Mission streets, was broken into by burglars, who effected their entrance by breaking the lock of the back door with a jimmy, and a large quantity of velvets, silks and woolen underwear, valued at \$500 were carried off, though the plunder was so bulky that it is most remarkthe plunder was so bulky that it is most remark-able how they escaped detection. Detectives Price and Burke took charge of the case when reported, and after much trouble succeeded in tracing the crime to Joseph Fogarty, a professional thief, and Charles J. Schroeder, son of Officer Schroeder of the police force. The men were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning at their respective homes, and upon searching the houses a greater part of the stolen goods were found buried in the cellars. Schroeder is young in crime and has never before been arrested, but Fogarty is well known to the police and was shot by Officer Crockett several months ago while attempting to escape arrest for a burglary committed on Fourth street. When that case came up for trial a jary acquitted him and he was allowed to go at large to engage in more mischief. MRS. BRICHAM YOUNG.

One of Her Sojourning in San Francisco.

A CHAT ON MORMON TOPICS.

#### Domestic Relations of the Polygamisis-A Daughter of the Prophet With Sisters Older Than Her Mother.

The demise of the great Prophet and Mormon leader, Brigham Young, created a very extensive widow, who was, in fact, made up of something less than a score of relicts. San Francisco was visited by one of the parts of this widow, in the person of Ann Eliza, who deserted Mr. Young, and lectured on Mormonism as seen through her eyes. Now the city is honored with the presence of another widow of the Prophet, in Mrs. Lucy Young, who was one of Brigham's best beloved and most trusted wives. She is still a devoted adherent to the church of his teachings, and learning of her presence in the city yesterday, an ALTA reporter called for an interview. The lady received him cordially, and expressed a willingness to oblige with chat concerning Mormonda that would prove of interest, though she stated that she expected her side of the case would not ment with popular approval. Mrs. Young proved an intelligent, earnest woman, thoroughly sincere in the belief that polygamy was justified by Scrip-ture, and that her late husband was one of the noblest and best of men. "I did not love my husband when I married him," she said, " and my earliest feelings were simply of respect. His iny carnest teerings were simply of respect. The kind treatment and many good qualities soon changed this to reverence, and before long I loved him as truly as any woman is capable of loving any man." Her youngest daughter, Mrs. Mabel McAllister, is with her, and it is for the benefit of the young lady's health that they are so far from home.

### THEIR DESTINATION

lady's health that they are so far from home. THERE DESTINATION Is Hoaolulu, which climate has been recommended by Mrs. McAllister's physicians as a tonic for her constitution, broken down by hard work in one of the Salt Lake music schools. Mrs. Young has been traveling with her for some time past and twice has made the round trip between Salt Lake and St. George, 300 miles apart, in a buggy with-ont other company. Mrs. McAllister was rather unfortunate in her marriage, it seems, her husband having deserted the faith and treated her so an-kindly that she was compelled to seek a divorce. Mrs. Young's eldest daughter—she has three—is the wife of a flourishing Chicago lawyer and cut loose from the Church on her marriage. The second daughter is Mrs. Jacob Gates, whose husband has jast received an order to missionary work in the Sandwich Is-lands, and will join Mrs. Young here in time to sail by the next Oceanic Company's steamer. In speaking of the system of proselyting, Mrs. Young dwelt enthusiastically on the manner in which the missionaries obeyed to the letter. When a selection is made of a missionary—and they all come from the plain, working classes-the unfortunate is obliged to drop his basines, no matter how important it may be, and obey without question. If he has means he can mee his funds if he likes, but if not, the tithing honse singly pays his expenses to the scene of his la-bors, and once there he must shift for himself, There is quite a Mormon colony among the popu-lation of King Kalakaua's domain, and Mrs. Young says that it has always been consulted a DOMESTIC RELATIONS OF MORMONS.

#### DOMESTIC RELATIONS OF MORMONS.

When questioned concerning the domestic rela-When questioned concerning the domestic rela-tions of Mormon families, Mrs. Young remarked that the prevailing idea of discord and jealonsy was erroneous in the extreme as far as her experi-ence went. "I was married in southern Illinois," she said, "in 1847, when I was not quite seven-teen years of age, and in all the years of my married life I never felt dissatisfied with my lot, nor harbored any but a sisterly feeling towards the other wives of my husband. In fact, the term we employed in speaking of each other was sister." "If you were married as early as 1847 you must have resided some time in Nauvoo, Mrs. Young?" "Oh, yes. We went into quarters there im-mediately after our marriage. I really could not tell yon my number as Mr. Young's wife, though I

one tenth of the earnings of every individual, and, as can be imagined, the revenue is something ormoras. With it the salaries of the Church officers are paid, the poor kept from want, and all public buildings constructed and kept in repair. The poor has to the salaried satisfy the fore are poor and to the salaried satisfy who charge themselves for what they consume in the treasury. A large sum is also devoted to paying the passage of proselytes from a dopleting are fairly hones. Mrs. You want, and the passage of the charge of the charge of this to secure free transportation to the salaried satisfy the passage of the charge of the thing are fairly hones. Mrs. You want, and want had be been married agood many the fairly hones. Mrs. You want, and wanted to, " said Mrs. Most is to secure and the property was been married agood many the the division of the property was been married. The part is the head wanted to, " said Mrs. Most is to secure the property to the property was been married. The part is the head wanted to, " said Mrs. Most is to secure the property to the property was been married to be property was been married to be pay the pays t The Free-and-Easy Old-Time

A PERPETUAL LEAP YEAR.

A PERPETUAL LEAP YEAR. "In Salt Lake, you know, it is perpetually leap year, and a lady can ask a man to marry her if she desires to risk the chances of a refasal. Not many of them do so, though, as a general rule, but papa had a great many offers. Annt — asked him to marry her, I'm sure," she continued, addressing the latter sentence to her mother, whereupon a pleasant dispute over the proposal ansmed, which was finally ended by the younger lady's positive declamation, "Well, I just know he wouldn't have married her unless she had asked him."

ensued, which was finally ended by the younger lady's positive declamation, "Well, I just know he wouldn't have married her unless she had asked him."
Then to the reporter she said, "Aunt Ann Eliza proposed to papa, too."
"Don't be too sure of that, my dear," interposed the mother.
"Well, if she didn't her mother did, anyhow. The old lady kept calling on papa until finally he gave in and married her."
"Did you see Ann Eliza when she was out here?" asked Mrs. Young.
"Yes, I reported her lecture. What is the general opinion of Sister Ann among the Mormons?"
"She is generally thought to be rather ungrateful, for Mr. Young certainly treated her very handsomely. It is generally believed that she was not contented very long, and her dissatisfaction is attibuted to her appearance on the stage. She took part in the treats a few times, and her head was turned a little by the compliments paid her. Then she took up with a smart Gentile lawyer, who induced her to bring the sain and now, I understand, she is married again and is living in the East somewhere. She was a brilliant woman, apparently, but that lecture was never written by her. She knew that it was not a faithful portrayal of life among the Mormons, too, but she fell into bad hands, and was a willing tool."

tool." This ended the pleasant interview, and with a quiet word of thanks for the distinction conferred upon her the silvery-haired relict of the prophet bowed the reporter out.

## **RAILROAD NOTES.**

# Extension of Bailways in Washington Territory and Oregon. Just at present there seems to be but little of

interest transpiring in local railroad circles outside of ordinary routine. Rates are maintained about as well as could be expected, which means a not too fastidious adherence to tariff. An agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway has

been visiting Seattle to gather statistics as to the amount of traffic Seattle affords transcontinental roads. He expressed himself highly gratified at the results of his investigation, and gave his as the results of his investigation, and gave his asserance that his read would not only bid for Seattle's patronage, but would offer such induce-ments as both to secure and hold her transporta-tion business. The Canadian Pacific being a short line from ocean to ocean, would be, he said, a

short line from ocean to ocean, would be, he said, a formidable rival to the five Pacific Railroads in the United States. It is announced that the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will extend its line as soon as possible from Starbuck, three miles south of Snake river, east to Pomeroy, a distance of thirty-one miles. The purpose of this extension is to tap Garfield foounty, a great grain country, already well populated. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has built one branch this season, that from Colfax sontheast to Moseow. Another must soon extend northeast from Colfax to Farmington. And it will only be a little time before the Pomeroy branch, now to be built, will be extended to Lewis-

# OUR COINAGE.

Mints of the Republic. EARLIEST AMERICAN COIN.

### Half Eagles the First Gold Coins Made at the U. S. Mint-Dollars the First Silver Coins -" Mind-Your-Business " Cent.

A correspondent asks the ALTA if the United States ever coined picayunes and shillings. The inquiry suggests a prevailing want of information in relation to our coinage that may be met by a short account of it. The recent changes in the

control of the Mints of the country has attracted attention to the subject, and the spread of information may serve many useful purposes. The people of the original thirteen colonies were hard pressed for some circulating medium to serve as currency. Wampum was long used, and so was cotton cloth used in Massachusetts, and so were pelts of small fur-bearing animals. Good, mer-chantable corn was received for taxes, and the first approach to a metallic currency was in this order of the General Court of Massachusetts, about the year 1636 :

"It is likewise ordered, maskett balletts of a full boare shall passe currently for a farthing apeece, provided that noe man be compelled to ove 12d att a tyme of them." take ab

In Virginia and Maryland tobacco was used as a measure of value and medium of exchange. THE VERY EARLIEST COIN

THE VERY FARLIEST COIN Struck for America was a brass shilling, for the Bermuda or Summer islands, in 1612. On the obverse was a bow and the legend "Sammer Island," with the value, XII. On the reverse was a ship, under sail, firing a gun. In 1652, Massa-chasetts coined the Pine Tree shilling. John Hull was Mint master, and the Mint stood on his land in Boston. The first pieces struck were mere planchets, stamped on one side N. E. and on the other with the value, XIId, VId, HId. October 19, 1652, just two hundred and thirty-three years ago, the Pine Tree money was coined. On the ob-verse was a pine tree enclosed by a double ring, containing the legend, "Masathusets in;" and on the reverse a double ring and "New England, An. Dom,," with the date in figures and the de-nomination occupying the field within the inner vided to the list. This coinage was discontinued in 1686, but strangely it all bears the date 1652 on the shillings, sizpences and thrippences, while all two pennices are dated 1662. Trignia in 1778 had a well-executed copper contains.

coinage. In the reign of George I a coinage was issued for America by Great Britain. The pieces were known as "Rosa Americanas," and were of a mixed metal, resembling brass. In 1783, a silversmith in Annapolis, Md., began the manufacture of shillings, sixpences and three-pences. The shilling had on the obverse two clasped hands and the legend "I. Chalmers, Annapolis." The field on the reverse has in one part a serpent and in another two birds holding a branch in their beaks.

#### EARLY AMERICAN COINAGE.

During the period of the Confederation, 1778-1787, the power to coin money was vested not only in the Federal Congress, but in the several States. Many of them took advantage of it to issue copper coins. In June, 1785, Vermont gave to Reaben Harmon the right to make copper money for that State for two years. He started a mint at Rupert, and made cents that bore an all-seeing eye and the legend, "Vermont ensine Respublica." In 1785 Connecticnt granted to Hopkins, Hill-house and Goodrich the right to coin ten thousand pounds of copper cents, and on this appeared a female figure, with a staff and olive branch, which, modified, appeared on later silver coins after the adoption of the Constitution. New Jersey granted the right to coin to Mould, Goodsby and Cox. The firm quarrelled, and two of them started another mint, so that two were run, and between them produced £10,000 in copper cents. These coins bore a horse's head and a piow. During the period of the Confederation, 1778-

# LLOYD BALDWIN.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Member of the Bar,

Lloyd Baldwin, a prominent member of the le gal profession in this city, died suddenly yesterday at his residence in Oakland, of nervous prostra-tion. He was born at New Sharon, Maine, in 1838, and was graduated at Union College, in New York, in 1859. He came to this city in 1862, and York, in 1859. He came to this city in 1862, and taught for some time in a school conducted by Rabbi E. Cohn. After reading law with Hon. James McM. Shafter, he was admitted to the Bar, and since that time has enjoyed a lacrative practice, being the trasted counsellor of Horace Davis and brother, E. L. G. Steele & Co., Henry Pierce, Mark Sheldon and Egbert Judson, and the Firs-man's Fund Insurance Company. He married a niece of D. J. Staples, President of the last-marned company. During the last fifteen years Mr. Bald-win was engaged in many important cases, among others the local option case of ex-parts Wall, the Horace Hawes will contest, the Treadwell bank-runtey, and the Hinckley estate. At the opening of Department 1 of the Superior Contrin Oakland yesterday, George E. De Golia suggested to the Contri the death of Mr. Baldwin, and moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions of respect to his memory. The Contr appointed George De Golia, J. C. Martin and R. A. Redman as such committee, and the following resolutions prepared by the conmit-tee were ordered spread upon the minutes of the Contri : taught for some time in a school conducted by Rabbi

Court : WHEREAS, The inexorable hand of death has re-moved from his field of practice and sphere of use-fulness Mr. Lloyd Baldwin, a well-known attorney of this Court ; therefore, be it Resolved, That by the death of Lloyd Baldwin the bar of Alameda county has lost an honored, respected and valued member ; one who has ever been an able, faithful and honorable lawyer, a just and true man. That by his death the community has lost an upright, conscientious and good citizen, whose loss cannot be easily replaced.

easily replaced. Resolved, That the members of the bar of Alameda county tender to the family of our deceased brother our succere sympathy in their affliction.

memory of deceased. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the late residence of the deceased, on Vernon Heights.

### PARENT ANDC HILD.

#### Judge Murphy Decides That Mrs. MeKen, zie is Not Entitled to Her Daughte

The writ of habeas corpus which was sued out by Mrs. A. F. McKenzie, to recover possession of her baby daughter. Lillie Ridder, held by Charles Buscher, under a written contract entered into by Buscher and Mrs. McKenzie on the 24th of April, 1883, by which the latter released all right to child as its parent, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Murphy. In rendering his decision the Court said that when persons undertook the care of children, and fulfilled their duties in that reor children, and runnied their duties in that re-spect, it was not just that the Courts should inter-fere and wrest those children from their benefac-tors at the request of parents who had ceded all claim to them. Mr. Buscher having cared for the child at great expense, it was not proper that she should be taken from him. In support of his de-cision, the Court laid down the following rules governing the constituer. governing the question :

governing the question : Mile, as a general rule, the parents are entitled to the custody of their minor children, and where they are suitable persons and able and willing to support of the children is above all others, yet the parents' right to such custody is not, however, absolute under il circumstances. He or she may relinquish it by by fine children is about a support; and, though the support of the child may be revoked, yet, when the gift as once been made and the child has been left for pharged all the obligations of support; and care will not enforce the claim of the parents to the cus-ult custody results we fare, present and the custody of the child, unless its weitare, present and the custody of the child, unless its weitare, present and the

THE FEDERAL COURTS,

Rehearing in the "Nanon" Case-Assault on the High Seas. In the case of Leo Goldmark vs. Joseph Kreling, in the "Nanon" matter, before the United States Circuit Court, Judge Sabin yesterday ordered that a rehearing to modify the order made on the 16th instant be granted, the same to be heard to-day at 11 A. M., or as soon thereafter as connsel of heard.

The trial of T. G. Johnson, for setting fire to the d to sil-and vesterday before the United States District Court. Yesterday before the United States District Cont. Counsel for defense argued the case and this morn-ing the United States District Attorney will prob-ably close for the prosecution, when Jadge Hoff-man will deliver his charge to the jury. Chang Ah Sim, who several weeks ago at-tempted to illegally assist a Chinese woman dis-guised in male attire to land from the Oceanic, was held by the United States Commissioner in the sum of \$500 to appear before the United States Courts. Henry Daly, third mate of the American ship Tacoma, from Cardiff, was arrested yesterday morning by the United States Marshal, for beating and wounding a sailor, named John De Crazy, on the high seas. De Cruzy alleged that on April 29th, when about eight days out from Cardiff, while he was on the foretopeail yard, the mate vio-lently kicked him in the ribs, and later, on May 5th, he struck him several times in the face. Counsel for defense argued the case and this morn-Sth, he struck him several times in the face, When arrested, the Marshal states that Daly was too drunk to make any defence or explanation. He was held by the United States Commissioner, and in default of bail, was committed to the custody of the Marshal.

While the habit prevailed of retaining the certifi-cates of Chinese refased landings, a case occurred where thirty Chinese were to be transferred to another vessel to leave the country and only three of the certificates could be found on them. They claimed that their certificates had been lost or held claimed tuse the in Chinatown. OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Chiname a month. In speaking of his own Court (the District) Judge Hoffman said that even supposing of the 875 landed by him 300 had no legal right to land, the mischief done thereby could not be very excessive, as only about 100 a year were even in that case evading the law. In his charge to the Grand Jury Judge Hoffman used the following language:

#### SALE OF RED CERTIFICATES.

SALE OF RED CERTIFICATES, "We will suppose that the officer is in collusion with the Chinese syndicate. When he gets to the ship he finds fifty or a hundred red certificates in his possession uncalled for. What hinders him from taking them up to Chinatown and selling them." He takes up the white certificate, brings it hor take of the fraud. They will simply show what so many Chinamen went away. The Collector would believe so, and would have no possible means of showing the contrary. Instead of so many Chinamen having departed, they were merely unnice, and their red certificates have gone to china to be sold."

China to be sold." Collector Sears is not inclined to think that un-der the system now in vogae there could be any collusion as above hinted at. In conversation yes-terday be said that when he realized upon investi-gation the possibility of foollasion, he changed the system of issuing and delivering certificates. Formerly the delivery of the certificates was en-trasted to the man who issued them. "But," said the Collector, "after satisfying myself how fraud might be committed, I instructed Deputy Thomas to hold in his possession, after signing them, all certificates until the sailing day of the vessel and then to turn them over to Surveyor Morton, taking his receipt for them, Surveyor Morton, taking his receipt for them, Surveyor mortificate must be accounted for by various checks and receipts. The books of the steamship com-panies have been inspected by clerks from the Custom House, and the tigares thus obtained com-pared with the red certificates issued from the Custom House, and in every instance more Chi-mese departed than there were certificates issued." The Collector also intimate i that on leaving office he would make a report on the Chineses question. MARCHARCHEREW'S POSITION. ctor Sears is not inclined to think that un.

MARSHAL DREW'S POSITION.

BARRON'S SUIT.

#### The Board of Education Must Pay for Raabe's Incompetence. Some months ago William Barron sued the city

and county, together with Robert P. Hastings and his fellow members of the Board of Education, to recover \$10,000 damages for injuries received while at work on one of the school buildings. He while at work on one of the school buildings. He alleged that the accident was due to the incom-petence of Fred. Rashe, head carpenter of the Board of Education. A demurrer was interposed by Hastings on the ground that having appointed Rashe to his position the School Board could not be held responsible for any damages sustained through his acts. Judge H unt yesterday overruled the demarrer and gave Hasings ten days to answer. He held that while defendants are not answer. He held that while defendants are not responsible for damages sustained by persons em-ployed by them in their official capacity, even if such persons may have been incompetent to per-form their duties, yet if it appears that the de-fendants were negligent in the selection of such agents, knew of their incompetence, and in the course of their employment a third person sus-tained injuries, the defendants are liable.

#### The Justices' Courts.

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#### Sult to Compel Specific Performance.

Suit to Compel Specific Performance. John H. Wise, as administrator of the estate of Tully R. Wise, decessed, and George D. Newhall have brought an action in the Superior Coart against Kate D. McLaughlin, executix of the late Charles Mclaughlin, to compel her to execute a deed to plaintiffs for land in Alameda county, ac-cording to an agreement entered into in the 13th of December, 1883, by which the late Charles Mc-Laughlin was to give the plaintiffs, in considera-tion of certain legal services, one half of 2,889.87 acres and one eighth of 1,226.77 acres. They al-lege that they have performed their part of the contract, but the defendant refuses to execute the deeds.

#### Recent Arnivals

Increase our large assortment of chamber suites and we are now offering upwards of 150 differ-ent styles at prices lower than ever. F. S. Chad-bourne & Co., 741 to 745 Market street.

#### An Insolvent Inyo Merchant.

John W. Sharp, a merchant of Darwin, Inyo county, has filed a petition in insolvency. His liabilities are \$8,398 and his assets are nominal.

United States Marshal Drew has been se much annoyed at the statement that he discharged and Elite Tailor, No. 1226 Market street.

on my number as Mr. Young's wife, though I think I am about the sixth. His family was con-siderably scattered at that time, and I did not get acquainted with some of the members for a long time

"The prophet was several years older than your-self, I should judge?" "Yes, sir; there was a matter of thirty years between us."

#### AN ANOMALY IN RELATIONSHIP.

"The difference in ages made it rather embar-rassing for us in one way," broke in Mrs. McAl-lister, with a pleasant laugh. "I have two sisters that are older than my mother. That is something of an anomaly, isn't it?" "Indeed it is; how is it explained?"

"Indeed it is; how is it explained?" "Oh, I forgot to state that all of us-Mr. Young's children, I mean-are full brothers and sisters according to our faith, though in reality we are only half brothers and sisters. Mr. Young had two children by his first wife before my mother was born. That solves the riddle, does it not?" "Quite satisfactorily, I believe, though the situ-stion seems a strange one to one unfamiliar with

ation seems a strange one to one unfamiliar with

when a strange one to one unfamiliar with your castoms." Mrs. Young, Sr., Mrs. McAllister further ex-plained, was always known as Mother Young by the entire family, the remainder of the wives be-ing called sisters by each other and aunts by the

"Any male member of the family would have been well fitted for the part of Sir Joseph Porter in *Pinafore*, would he not ?" suggested the reporter.

porter. "Yee, indeed," responded Mrs. Young, with considerable amusement. "Sisters, consins and aunts were pretty numerous with us, that is a fact, and if they all 'went below' at once the cabin of the *Pinafore* would have to be enlarged. That thought caused many a hearty laugh when the opera was first produced in Salt Lake."

#### A WIFELY DEVOTION.

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#### PROVISION FOR THE INDIGENT.

Mrs. Young made some severe comments on the number of mendicants she observed outside of Salt Lake, where such are entirely unknown. The tithing house is the source of supply for the wants of the needy and distressed, and no other remedy is ever sought by the helpless. The present tax is

branch, now to be built, will be extended to Lewiston.

ton. There must soon be a line up Willow creek in Morrow county, another must soon follow John Day river into the heart of Gilliam county and a third will go by way of De Chuttes river into cen-

third will go by way of De Chuttes river into cen-tral Waeco county. A non-transferable ticket was sold at Omaha, good for a passage over the Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande to Pueblo. The non-transferable condition is binding in Nebraska, but not in Colorado. The purchaser traveled on it to Denver, and a transferee proposed to travel on it from Denver to Paeblo. The Colorado Railroad Commissioner was appealed to for his opinion on the right of the transferee to do so, and the de-cision was that the contract was not one involving inter-State commerce ; and that, while only the purchaser could ride upon it in Nebraska, any one could ride upon it in Colorado. In the latter State the non-transferable provision was inoperative and absolutely void.

### Rival Book Agents.

**Rival Book Agents.** A. S. Weiss is a book agent who has been can-vassing the city for "Grant's Life," and E. H. Patton is another of those banes of a honsewife's existence who has been selling "Memoirs of Gene-ral Grant, written by himselt." For some time past a bitter rivalry has existed between the two agents, and only the interposition of Providence has pre-vented a violent collision. Either in a spirit of revenge or some other unknown motive, Patton caused the arrest of Weiss last evening on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, alleging that Weiss had been selling his book upon the re-presentation that it had been written by General Grant. Grant.

#### A Serious Accusation.

A serious Accusation. Henry Marks, an accountant in one of the offices of the Central Pacific Ballroad Company in this city, was arrested yesterday on a charge of felony embezzlement, preferred by Helena Williard, who alleged that she gave Marks \$200 several months ago to purchase some land for her. Instead of doing so he devoted the money to his own use, and when she asked for a settlement he denied having received any money from her. Marks expresses the ntmost confidence in his ultimate acquittal.

#### Felony Charges Dismissed.

After an investigation before Judge Rix yester-day the charges of felony against John Byan and George O'Connor, accused of being instrumental in the ruin and subsequent degradation of young Cecilia Loomis, were dismissed and the defend-ants ordered discharged from custody.

#### Harbor Commissioners.

The State Board of Harbor Commissioners met in regular session yesterday, but transacted no business of any interest to the public beyond that of passing a lot of miscellaneous bills amounting to \$1,290, after which it adjourned until to-morrow

#### Ten Years at Folsom

Giovani Barrili, the perfidions Italian who en-tered the honse of his friend Guiseppi Rossi, dur-ing his absence one afternoon several months ago, and stole \$500 in gold coin, was santenced by Judge Toohy yesterday to ten years' impreson-ment at Folsom.

#### A Machinist Injured.

Carlos Phelps, a machinist, caught his hands in some rope belting at the Pacific Rolling Mills, in the Potrero, yesterday forenoon, and sustained several severe lacerated wounds, which were treated by the Police Surgeon.

#### A Billiard Ball Thief. 1

Charles Flint was arrested by Detective Bee last evening on a charge of grand larceny for stealing a valuable set of ivory billiard balls from the bar of the Occidental Hotel a couple of days

cents. These coins bore a horse's head and a piow. October 17, 1786, Massachusetts ordered the es-tablishment of a mint to coin gold, silver and copper, and Joehna Witheral was authorized to provide the necessary facilites. No gold nor sil-ver was issued however. The copper cents and half cents produced bore the first image of the eagle grasping a banch of arrows. In 1784 Mr. Jefferson made a report to the Con-gress which fixed the decimal system, and pro-vided for the issue by the Federal Government of four coins, viz : A gold piece of \$10 value, a sil-ver dollar, a dime, or tenth of a dollar, silver, and a hundredth of a dollar in copper. The contract for copper coinage was let to Mr. Jarvis, to make three hundred tons of the same. This copper cent bore the words, "Mind Your Business," which gave it the name of the "Franklin Cent." These words were not anthorized by law. THE FIRST DEPOSIT OF GOLD BULLION

#### THE FIRST DEPOSIT OF GOLD BULLION

For coinage at the United States Mint was on Febror coinage at the officed states mint was of reb-rurary 12th, 1795. It was made by Moses Brown, a Boston merchant, and amounted to \$2,276 22. The first gold coins made wore 744 half-eagles, July 31, 1795. The first delivery of eagles was of 400 pieces, on the 22d of the following September. The first coinage of quarter-eagles was delivered in 1796.

The first deposit of silver ballion, was July 18,

The first deposit of silver bullion, was July 18, 1794, made by the Bank of Maryland, and con-sisted of French coins, amounting to \$80,715 05. The first silver coins were delivered October 15th of that year, consisting of 1758 dollars. There was a small coinage of half-dimes. In 1796 the dime and quarter-dollar were added to the silver coinage. The half-dollar appeared in 1807. The coinage of the silver dollar was suspended in 1804, and was not resumed until 1836. In 1851, the three-cent piece was added to the coinage. This, with the various nickel coins, completes the shilling, and six and a quarter cent pieces were never coined by the United States. A great many experimental pieces have been issued, that were not of the authorized coinage. The shillings and sixpences coined by the States were long in circu-lation, bat we have not seen one carrent for more than thirty years. than thirty years.

#### Kernaghan and His Victim.

Kornaghan and His Victim. Miss Martha A Hood, the victim of John Ker-naghan's murderous attack last Monday morning, astonished the attending physicians yesterday by her wonderful vitality. Though still unconscious and with more than one fatal wound in her head, she lingered on m spite of all the physiclan's de-cisive predictions. Death, however, was expected momentarily. Mernaghan holds out in his determination to say nothing, and sits in his cell morose and sul-len, but apparently indifferent to his situation. The hearing of his case has been continued for one week in order to await the result of his vic-tim's injuries.

## Seizure of a Moonshine Distillery,

Seizure of a Moonshine Distillery, About two months ago a posse under charge of Colonel Wilson, Internal Revenue Agent, seized a "moonshine" outit, adroitly concealed on a barge among the tules along False River. The capacity of this illegal still was about 150 gallons per day, and at the time of its capture the sur-rounding evidence indicated that considerable traffic had taken place. The officers of internal revenue destroyed the still itself, but the engine and other appurtenances were preserved and the outfit will be disposed of for the benefit of the Government, at Antioch, next Tuesday.

#### The Cliff House Bridge.

The Chiff House Bridge. Maggie Vance, by her guardian ad litem, John Vance, has commenced an action against Adolph Sutro, George Sheldon and Hugh Mc-Crum, to recover \$15,000 damages for personal injuries received on the 6th of April, 1884, by the plaintiff. She was one of the victims of the acci-dent at the Cliff House when a bridge gave way and several persons were thrown to the beach and more or less damaged. She alleges that her hip was dislocated.

There is nothing like personal test. Therefore try Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron.

#### LOVE AND LAW.

# A Deserted Husband Causes the Arrest of Mis Wife's Husband. Wm. Smith, a pleasant, gentlemanly-appear

ng young man, was registered at the City Prison last evening on a charge of grand larceny, pre ferred by M. Berger, who alleges that Smith stole \$300 from him in Denver, Col. Smith denies the theft and says Berger was actuated by jealousy in causing the arrest. According to Smith's story, their and says berger was actuated by jeatchay in causing the arrest. According to Smith's story, Berger was a saloonkeeper in Chicago, and that owing to strained marriage relations his wife ran away from him several months ago and went to Denver, where Smith was subsequently introduced to her. The acquaintance soon ripened into a deep-rooted affection and each became im-band with the idea that life withont each other would be unbearable. As marriage was out of the question, they mutually agreed to ignore that formal ceremony and started for San Francisco, where they have been living for the past two months as man and wife. A week or more ago Berger arrived in the city and endeavored to persuade his wife to return to him. Finding that his efforts were useless he preferred the charge against Smith and had him arrested in order to separate him from Mrs. Berger, who might then be induced to go back to her hashand on the promise that the latter should not be prosecuted. The hearing comes up before Judge Rix this morning and interesting developments may be ex-pected.

