MORTON'S FIGURES

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 marvelous ratio during the last three or four months. In effect he maintains that cases wherein Chinese sue 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 Chinese landed each month during the present year up to September 30th, and the number taken out of the castody of the castom service by writs of habeas corpus :

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Month, Passengers. January 377	Habes
January 377	7
February 124	2
March 189	
April 380	1
May	5
June	6
July	6
August1,045	6
September 945	5
	-
Totals	46

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, although 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% Chinese arrivals, while in the last five months there was but one habeas corpus case in every 22 19-20 (Chinese arrivals

was but one habeas corpus case in every 22 19-20 Chinese arrivals.

From 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 sued out writs of habeas corpus, while the remaining 113 threw up the sponge and left the country. Up to the end of July it was the habit of the custom official to cancel and retain the certificates of all Chinese refused a landing, but the Courts held, it will be remembered, that the certificates could not be taken from the possession of the Chinese in that manner, and the certificates were thereafter stamped as follows: "Held for examination by the Surveyor, name of vessel, name of passenger, age, occupation, last place of residence, height, complexion, color of eyes, physical marks, disposition by Surveyor."

A NEW SYSTEM.

This system was not adopted prior to the last

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 certificate will be stamped with indelible ink, as fol-

Landing refused to holder of this certificate, arriving at San Francisco per steamer——, 188-, on the belief that he is not the person described therein.

By order of the Surveyor of Customs.

This course is similar to that pursued at the Sub-Treasury where, if a man presents a counterfeit 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 understand how they could honestly get there. It was stated yesterday by an Inspector of Custome to an ALTA reporter that in many instances heretofore when Chinese have been refused landings, though holding certificates, they have sworn out writs of habeas corpus and afterward despaired of their case and left the country, but either did not take their certificates away with them or else swore they had lost them. It is probable that many of such certificates have been purchased by the syndicate in Chinatown. While the habit prevailed of retaining the certificates of Chinese refused landings, a case occurred while the habit prevailed of retaining the certifi-cates of Chinese refused 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

in Chinatown.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

In view of the fact that it is popularly believed that many hundreds of Chinese are landed by the Federal Courts, the following official figures are of interest: In the United States District Court from August 4, 1882, to August 31, 1885, there were issued habeas corpus writs for 1,099 persons; 875 were discharged, 91 remanded, 67 departed without a hearing, and 24 cases were dismissed, the parties not being on board the ship or else having gone away from the county. Forty-two cases were pending. In the United States Circuit Court the figures are as follows: From August 4th, 1882, to September 23, 1885, write issued for 173 persons; discharged, 149; remanded, 12; cases pending, 12. Cases on appeal from the District Court to the Circuit Court from February 18, 1884 (date of first appeal), to September 23, 1885, 41; appeals dismissed, 16; Chinese thereto, 17; decisions of the District Court reversed, 9; Chinese thereto, 11; number of cases pending, 16.

A very cursory glance at the above figures will indicate that on an average the Circuit and District Courts have conjointly landed just about 28 Chinamen a month. In speaking of his own

Chinamen 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.

"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 back and places it on the books of the Custom House. The books of the Custom House contain no trace of the fraud. They will simply show that 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 dummies, and their red certificates have gone to China to be sold."

Collector Sears is not inclined to think that un-

China to be sold."

Collector Sears is not inclined to think that under the system now in vogue there could be any collusion as above hinted at. In conversation yesterday be said that when he realized upon investigation the possibility of foollusion, he changed the system of issuing and delivering certificates. Formerly the delivery of the certificates was entrusted 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 Morton in turn exacting a receipt from his inspectors. This method seems to me effective in checking all possibility of carrying on trade in certificate must be accounted for by various checks and receipts. The books of the steamship companies have been inspected by clerks from the Custom House and the figures thus obtained compared with the red certificates issued from the Custom House, and in every instance more Chinese departed than there were certificates issued; "The Collector also intimated that on leaving office he would make a report on the Chinese question." ctor Sears is not inclined to think that un-

MARSHAL DREW'S POSITION.

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

the following statement:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
EAN FRANCISCO, October 20, 1885.

In reference to the statement made by the Morning
Call that I discharged or suspended Deputy United
States Marshal Melius during or after the investigation 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 fully
investigated.

M. M. Drew.

nave suspended Mr. Mellus until the matter is fully investigated.

District Attorney Hilborn yesterday stated that he had not yet decided whether or not to quash the proceedings before Commissioner Sawyer in regard to the Mellus bribery charge, or to allow the matter to come before the Grand Jury. Mr. Mellus is very anxious that the charge be at once investigated. 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 Marshal must take him back to the ship and see that he does not escape therefrom; the Customs officers 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 attention 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

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 audit 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 until 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 Superior Court, but that, on the contrary, Frank M. Clough was elected to the office for six years, beginning with the first Monday in January, 1883; that he qualified, and is still Judge. It is admitted that in August, 1885, 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 insane and did not know its nature then nor for a long time afterwards, 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 remarkable 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 jury acquitted him and he was allowed to go at large to engage in more mischief.

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 incompetence of Fred. Ranbe, head carpenter of the Board of Education. A demurrer was interposed by Hastings on the ground that having appointed Ranbe to his position the School Board could not be held responsible for any damages sustained through his acts. Judge Hunt yesterday overriled the demorrer and gave Hastings 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 employed by them in their official capacity, even if such persons may have been incompetent to perform their duties, yet if it appears that the defendants were negligent in the selection of such agents, knew of their incompetence, and in the course of their employment a third person sustained injuries, the defendants are liable.

The Justices' Courts.

The Justices' Courts.

In the case of A. Stagnaro vs. Mark Brown, a suit to recover \$299 damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff through being run over by Brown's runaway team several weeks ago, Justice Smith has decided in favor of the defendant, holding that he was not to blame.

Some months ago, M. S. Whiting surrendered \$150 worth of jewelry into the possession of a pawabroker named George Aronson. A few weeks later, Whiting submitted to a police magistrate an affidavit charging Aronson with having embezzled the jewelry, and procured a search warrant for the property, which was taken charge of by the Property Clerk pending the result of the case in the Police Court. Before the case was concluded, Whiting brought an action in the Justice's Court against both Aronson and the Property Clerk, in order to recover possession of the jewelry. To this complaint, Counselor Clark filed answer on behalf of the city, showing that the Police Court investigation was still pending, and that the Property Clerk was responsible for the jewelry until such time as the case was decided. If Whiting desired to sue Aronson alone, that was another matter. After taking the case under advisement for several days, Justice Barke yesterday rendered judgment in favor of the Property Clerk.

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 Court against Kate D. McLaughlin, executrix of the late Charles Mclaughlin, to compel her to execute a deed to plaintiffs for land in Alameda county, according to an agreement entered into in the 13th of December, 1883, by which the late Charles McLaughlin was to give the plaintiffs, in consideration of certain legal services, one half of 2,889.87 acres and one eighth of 1,226.77 acres. They allege 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 different styles at prices lower than ever. F. S. Chadbourne & 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 so much annoyed at the statement that he discharged and Elite Tailor, No. 1226 Market street.

MRS. BRICHAM YOUNG.

One of Her Sojourning in San Francisco.

A CHAT ON MORMON TOPICS.

Domestic Relations of the Polygamists-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 meet 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 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.

THEIR DESTINATION

Is Hololulu, 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 without other company. Mrs. McAllister was rather unfortunate in her marriage, it seems, her husband having deserted the faith and treated her so unkindly 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 just received an order to missionary work in the Sandwich Islands, 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 Christ's injunction to the Apostles, to start with neither purse nor scrip. This command is 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 business, no matter how important it may be, and obey without question. If he has means he can use his funds if he likes, but if not, the tithing house simply pays his expenses to the scene of his labors, and once there he must shift for himself. There is quite a Mormon colony among the population of King Kalakaua's domain, and Mrs. Young says that it has always been considered a favorable field for proselytes.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS OF MORMONS.

When questioned concerning the domestic relations.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS OF MORMONS.

When questioned concerning the domestic rela-When questioned concerning the domestic relations of Mormon families, Mrs. Young remarked that the prevailing idea of discord and jealousy was erroneous in the extreme as far as her experience went. "I was married in southern Illinois," she said, "in 1847, when I was not quite seventeen years of age, and in all the years of my married life I never felt diseatisfied 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 immediately after our marriage. I really could not tell you my number as Mr. Young's wife, though I

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

"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?"

"Oh. I forgot to state that all of the Mrs.

"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 situation same a strange one to one unfamiliar with ation seems a strange one to one unfamiliar with

your customs.'

Mrs. Young, Sr., Mrs. McAllister further explained, was always known as Mother Young by the entire family, the remainder of the wives being 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 re-

porter.
"Yes, 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.

A WIFELY DEVOTION.

In speaking of her husband Mrs. Young's tone was almost reverential, and her sincerity could not be questioned by the most skeptical observer of her earnest adoration of his memory. Her pride in bearing his name was almost touching, and all her conversation tended to show that she considered him noble and gifted above his fellows. She had little to say of the present prosecution of the male Mormons, but when the subject was touched she expressed no bitterness of feeling against the Gentiles. "It is a mere difference of opinion," she said, by way of checking her daughter in her condemnation; "we believe that we are doing right, and they consider our faith wrong. I do not anticipate any trouble, however, for we are too much in the minority to raise any conflict of authority. What can't be cured must be endured, and I must confess that I see no light at present. Before the sweeping provisions of the Edmunds bill went into effect we'were comparatively safe. On account of the secret manner in which the marriage ceremony is performed, the possession of a plurality of wives, or at least the ceremonies, could not be proved, as only a very few of the highest members of the Church could be present. Now the law provides for punishment of 'illegal cohabitation,' as the plurality of wives is termed, and a visit to the residence of a wife has, in some cases, been deemed sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution. However, as I said before, all are entitled to their opinions, and the Gentiles should not be blamed for enforcing their convictions, to which they are as much entitled as we are to ours. The only remedy I see lies in the purchase of an entire country, where we would be amenable to no laws but our own, and that seems out of the question at present."

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

one tenth of the earnings of every individual, and, as can be imagined, the revenue is something enormous. With it the salaries of the Church officers are paid, the poor kept from want, and all public buildings constructed and kept in repair. Farmers mostly pay their tax with their products, which go to the poor and to the salaried saints, who charge themselves for what they consume in lieu of purchasing for coin and depleting the treasury. A large sum is also devoted to paying the passage of proselytes from foreign lands, and many needy emigrants take advantage of this to secure free transportation to America, deserting the guiding missionaries immediately on reaching American soil. The payments of the tithing are fairly honest, Mrs. Young said, and she recited with quiet pride several instances of where the heirs of her husband had paid one tenth of their inheritance into the tithing house immediately on receipt of it. Her own income amounts to \$600 per year, most of the wives receiving a similar amount.

"Papa could have been married a good many times more if he had wanted to," said Mrs. Mc-Allister, when the division of the property was mentioned.

A PERFETUAL 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 refusal. Not many of them do so, though, as a general rule, but papa had a great many offers. Auntasked him to marry her, I'm sure," she continued, addressing the latter sentence to her mother, whereupon a pleasant dispute over the proposal 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." A PERPETUAL LEAP YEAR.

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 rather indiscret before her marriage. She was not contented very long, and her dissatisfaction is attibuted to her appearance on the stage. She took part in theatricals 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 sait for divorce and heavy alimony. She was married twice, I believe, Mr. Young being her second husband, 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."

This ended the pleasant interview, and with a

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 Railways 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 assurance that his road 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 fcounty, a great grain country, already well populated.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has built one branch this season, that from Colfax southeast to Moscow. 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-

branch, now to be built, will be extended to Lewis-

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 central Wasco 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 Pueblo. The Colorado Railroad Commissioner was appealed to for his opinion on the right of the transferee to do so, and the decision 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.

A. S. Weiss is a book agent who has been canvassing 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 General Grant, written by himself." For some time past a bitter rivalry has existed between the two agents, and only the interposition of Providence has prevented 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 representation that it had been written by General Grant.

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 \$300 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 Ryan 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 un-Ten Years at Folsom Giovanni Barrili, the perfidious Italian who entered the house of his friend Guiseppi Rossi, during his absence one afternoon several months ago, and stole \$500 in gold coin, was sentenced by Judge Toohy yesterday to ten years' impresonment at Folsom.

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

OUR COINAGE.

The Free-and-Easy Old-Time 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

"It is likewise ordered, muskett bulletts 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."

In Virginia and Maryland tobacco was used as a measure of value and medium of exchange.

THE VERY EARLIEST COIN

THE VERY EARLIEST 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 "Summer Island," with the value, XII. On the reverse was a ship, under sail, firing a gun. In 1652, Massachusetts 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, IIId. October 19, 1652, just two hundred and thirty-three years ago, the Pine Tree money was coined. On the obverse 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 denomination occupying the field within the inner circle. Ten years later a twopenny piece was added to the list. This coinage was discontinued in 1686, but strangely it all bears the date 1652 on the shillings, sixpences and thrippences, while all the twopennies are dated 1662.

Virginia in 1773 had a well-executed copper coinage.

In the reign of George La coinage was issued for

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 Reuben 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 ensium Respublica." In 1785 Connecticut 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-

cents. These coins bore a horse's head and a piow.

October 17, 1786, Massachusetts ordered the establishment of a mint to coin gold, silver and copper, and Joshua Witheral was authorized to provide the necessary facilites. No gold nor silver was issued however. The copper cents and half cents produced bore the first image of the eagle grasping a bunch of arrows.

In 1784 Mr. Jefferson made a report to the Congress which fixed the decimal system, and provided for the issue by the Federal Government of four coins, viz: A gold piece of \$10 value, a silver 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 authorized by law.

THE FIRST DEPOSIT OF GOLD BULLION For coinage at the United States Mint was on Febror coinage at the Oniced States shift was on restricting that the Children and by Moses Brown, a Boston merchant, and amounted to \$2,276 22. The first gold coins made were 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 bullion, was July 18, 1794, made by the Bank of Maryland, and consisted 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 list of coins issued by the Federal Mints. 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 circulation, but we have not seen one current for more than thirty years. than thirty years.

Mernaghan and His Victim.

Miss Martha A Hood, the victim of John Kernaghan's marderous 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 in spite of all the physician's decisive predictions. Death, however, was expected momentarily.

Kernaghan holds out in his determination to say nothing, and sits in his cell morose and sullen, 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 victim'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" outfit, 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 surrounding 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.

Maggie Vance, by her guardian ad litem, John Vance, has commenced an action against Adolph Sutro, George Sheldon and Hugh McCrum, to recover \$15,000 damages for personal injurier received on the 6th of April, 1884, by the plaintiff. She was one of the victims of the accident 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.

LLOYD BALDWIN.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Member of the Bar,

Lloyd Baldwin, a prominent member of the legal 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 trusted counsellor of Horace Davis and brother, E. L. G. Steele & Co., Henry Pierce, Mark Sheldon and Egbert Judson, and the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. He married a niece of D. J. Staples, President of the last-named company. During the last fifteen years Mr. Baldwin was engaged in many important cases, among others the local option case of ex-parte Wall, the Horace Hawes will contest, the Treadwell bankruptcy, and the Hinckley estate.

At the opening of Department 1 of the Superior Court in Oakland yesterday, George E. De Golia suggested to the Court the death of Mr. Baldwin, and moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions of respect to his memory.

The Court appointed George De Golia, J. C. Martin and R. A. Redman as such committee, and the following resolutions prepared by the committee were ordered spread upon the minutes of the Court:

WHEMEAS, The inexorable hand of death has removed from his field of practice and substrated resolutions. taught for some time in a school conducted by Rabbi

Court:

WHEREAS, The inexorable hand of death has removed from his field of practice and sphere of usefulness 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 sincere 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. McKen. 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 fulfilled their duties in that respect, it was not just that the Courts should interfere and wrest those children from their benefactors 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 decision, the Court laid down the following rules governing the constitute.

governing the question:

While, as a general rule, the parents are entitled to the custody of their minor children, and where they are entitled persons and able and willing to support and care for them their right to the care and custody of the children is above all others, yet the parents right to such custody is not, however, absolute under all circumstances. He or she may relinquish it by contract, forfeit it by abandonment, or lose it by being in a condition of inability to afford the minor child necessary care and support; and, though the gift of the child may be revoked, yet, when the gift has once been made and the child has been left for years in the care and custody of others who have discharged all the obligations of support and care which naturally rest upon parents, then the Courts will not enforce the claim of the parent to the custody of the child, unless its welfare, present and future, demands such action at the hands of the Court. governing the question :

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 life-saving station at Bolinas Bay, was continued yesterday before the United States District Court. Counsel for defense argued the case and this morn

vesterday before the United States District Coarts. Counsel for defense argued the case and this morning the United States District Attorney will probably close for the prosecution, when Judge Hoffman will deliver his charge to the jury.

Chung Ah Sim, who several weeks ago attempted to illegally assist a Chinese woman disguised 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 Cruzy, 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 violently kicked him in the ribs, and later, on May 5th, he struck him several times in the face. When pressed, the Macshal states that Dalw was 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

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, 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 imbued with the idea that life without each other would be unbearable. As marriage was out of the questionathey 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 husband on the promise that the latter should not be prosecuted. The hearing comes up before Judge Rix this morning and interesting developments may be expected.





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No. 640 Sacramento street,