

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1893.
Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service—United States Army.
SACRAMENTO, April 29, 1893—8:52 P. M.

Time	Temp.	Wind	Bar.	Humid.	Dir.	Dist.	Wind	Temp.	Wind	Bar.	Humid.	Dir.	Dist.
6 A. M.	58	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	58	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
7 A. M.	59	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	59	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
8 A. M.	60	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	60	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
9 A. M.	61	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	61	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
10 A. M.	62	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	62	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
11 A. M.	63	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	63	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
12 M.	64	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	64	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
1 P. M.	65	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	65	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
2 P. M.	66	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	66	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
3 P. M.	67	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	67	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
4 P. M.	68	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	68	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
5 P. M.	69	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	69	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
6 P. M.	70	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	70	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
7 P. M.	71	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	71	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
8 P. M.	72	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	72	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
9 P. M.	73	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	73	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
10 P. M.	74	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	74	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
11 P. M.	75	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	75	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0
12 M.	76	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0	0	76	N. E.	30.0	75	0	0

Max. temp., 82; min. temp., 57.
Wind above low-water mark, 30 feet S. E.
*1.02 F. W. JAMES & BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.
CHIEF SERGEANT, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.

SOME DANGEROUS TENDENCIES OF THE TIMES.

Nothing is more common than laments over the prevalence of corruption in American politics at the present time, and few laments of the kind have ever been better founded. There has never been so much corruption in our politics, and the situation is growing worse continually. At the same time there is a popular feverishness and restlessness which find expression in all manner of extravagant movements. If we wish to ascertain the causes of the evils we deplore, and to discover the remedies for them, we must note the phenomena carefully. And in the first place we shall perceive that the most marked popular tendency of the times is a disposition to curtail the liberties of others under more or less plausible pretexts. The real meaning of the measures proposed is never set nakedly before the public. It is always disguised as carefully as possible. It is always hidden behind some specious pretense of protection for the people generally. But no matter what the ostensible purpose, the intention is towards the deprivation of liberties in some direction.

Now this is one of the most alarming symptoms. All pleas for arbitrary measures under the excuse that they are required to protect the interests of the majority are movements towards despotism. The late Lord Derby had a very sound view of this kind of thing when he addressed the workmen on one occasion and told them "there is hardly a despotism since the world began that has not founded itself on the plea that it would carry into effect more surely than free citizens the recognized will of the majority. To refuse to recognize the freedom of your neighbors is the first step towards losing your own." That last is a very pregnant sentence, and it is the keynote to the present situation. For a refusal to recognize the freedom of our neighbors is the most conspicuous tendency of the period. Everywhere we hear suggestions being made which when analyzed prove to be neither more nor less than methods of taking away the liberties of some class or grade, and subjecting that class or grade to special disabilities—always in the name of popular sovereignty. Now there is no peculiar magic in that name. Popular sovereignty contains all the elements of the most cruel despotism. The tyranny of a mob is worse than that of an individual. And when such injustice is covered with the pretense of popular necessity it is apt to blind the masses completely, and so they will be led on from one wrong to another, never realizing until too late that, as Lord Derby puts it, "to refuse to recognize the freedom of your neighbors is the first step towards losing your own."

The form which this tendency to invade the liberties of our neighbors takes is that of Paternalism. We are told that the Government should do this, the Government should do that; that individuals ought to be prevented from doing this or that; that the law should interfere to regulate the profits of certain investments; that the State should set up certain shadowy claims under cover of which it may confiscate private property; that by employing the shibboleth of "a public use" the Legislature acquires a power to interfere in any private business whatsoever, and to take away its profits, and to give them to the people; that in general the individual has no rights as against the community, but holds everything he possesses on sufferance. It is to be observed that these doctrines are strangely and alarmingly like those which prevailed in the old city republics of Greece, and which led to the disruption and ruin of those governments. The ancient Greeks never knew what individual liberty was. They always subordinated the citizen to the State. They recognized no freedom but that of the State, and to preserve that they subjected the individual to deprivations and interferences which would be thought intolerable now.

And therefore such states of society could not endure. Not understanding freedom they were constantly alternating different forms of anarchy and oppression. This is the natural result of the Paternalism of theories, and therefore the development of that line in this country at present should be watched jealously. The tendency towards Paternalism also fosters demagoguism. Dishonest and unprincipled men are fabled to expound doctrines which involve false flattery of the many at the expense of the liberties of the few. Wise and self-respecting men will not endorse these dangerous sophisms, and therefore they are excluded from public life. And the whole of our present political machinery is calculated to help the demagogues and to maintain the favor of the honest patriot. For we make the tenure of office dependent upon the favor of the Congressmen, and we allow the least scrupulous and honest elements in society to manage the election of Congressmen. The latter therefore owe their election, not to the people, but to the wire-pullers, and these wire-pullers must be rewarded with public offices. Thus the public service is prostituted and perverted. It ceases to represent the people at all. It becomes at once the means of rewarding those who have cheated the people into making unjust persons Congressmen, and of maintaining such unjust persons in Congress subsequently. It is not to be wondered at that Congress resists civil service reform. The most unfortunate thing for the country is the fact that Congress has any authority in the premises, for it is as unlikely to favor reform in that direction as a gang of thieves would be to establish more efficient detective machinery.

So the office-seekers and the demagogues work hand-in-hand, and the people have less and less to do with the Government, and the tendency towards Paternalism grows stronger, because everybody recognizes the growth of corruption in politics, while very few take the pains to ascertain whence this corruption springs. The general tendency is toward the exclusion of fit and honest men from politics; towards the bringing forward of the most unprincipled demagogues; towards the abandonment of all political work to the least scrupulous hands; towards the surrender of the offices to such as will work harmoniously with these elements. It involves the necessity of more ultra and extravagant appeals to Paternalism, as the easiest mode of appeasing the inevitable demand for reform which the masses expect. This year by year the

disposition to curtail the liberties of others is likely to increase, and as national politics become more corrupt the people will more impatiently demand and less reluctantly sanction these invasions. Thus Lord Derby's remark, that "to refuse to recognize the freedom of your neighbors is the first step towards losing your own," is being borne out continually, and threatens to have very dangerous and disagreeable illustrations in the near future.

The truth is that freedom can only be maintained by unceasing watchfulness. The tendency is always to destroy the equilibrium. Nearly all the movements of society are away from instead of toward the development of greater liberty. We are perpetually falling back to the narrow position of our ancestors. We are perpetually tending to copy the tyranny which they practiced under the name of liberty. When we propose to make people temperate by force; when we propose to equalize social conditions by arbitrary legislation; when we introduce summary laws under the guise of protection to the people; when we excuse the confiscation of A's property by asserting the sovereignty of B, C and D, in all these and a score of other instances we are retrograding instead of advancing, and are losing the freedom we enjoyed instead of extending it. It is time to call a halt in this connection, and to look well at our course, for unless this is done we are in great danger of drifting into circumstances which will render the perpetuation of free institutions no longer possible.

THE INCREASE OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

A New York physician, writing to the Sun, observes that there is a marked increase in nervous diseases among Americans of the present generation, and that the indications justify a belief that this tendency will steadily proceed if the present general conditions of life are maintained. He says, "We have to-day, as Americans, a morbid nervousness, which I consider to be an entirely new state of the system, developing itself in modern society, and making itself manifest by neuralgia, sick headache, dyspepsia, hay fever, and nervous exhaustion. This unprecedented nervousness, when it does not pass into actual disease, is also indicated by our increased sensitiveness to heat and cold, and a greatly augmented susceptibility to the action of the stimulants and narcotics." Bright's disease of the kidneys, nephritis, and granular kidney "are also caused and aggravated by mental worry and anxiety. Heart diseases are also increasing steadily particularly those of neurotic origin and nature. Rheumatism and gout, in both of which there is a neurotic element, are more severe than they were years ago. Life, even though it be not shortened, is often rendered miserably so by hysterical nervous disorders, such as colic, herpes zoster, uterine, writers' cramp, and sick headache."

He adds that the consumption of sedatives and stimulants is increasing alarmingly; that the use of morphia and other opiates has never been so general as at present; and that "the neurotic circle in society is increasing out of proportion to the increase of population, as well as the directly insane circle of society." The causes of these changes he thinks are the increasing complexity of the nervous system, and the increasing complexity of life. There is reason to believe that the brain is becoming more and more complex, in response to the increased demand upon it, and while the nervous system is thus reinforced, the general constitution is thrown out of balance. The obvious remedies, or palliatives, for this state of things are, first, more muscular exercise; second, less mental exercise. It may be questioned whether the second of these is likely to be duly attended to. As a rule it is useless to tell men engaged in active pursuits that they are working too hard for their health. They have established habits of application, and they find it easier to yield to those habits than to combat them. They are generally in the condition of Sir Walter Scott, who, when in his last illness he was told by his physicians that he must not work, replied: "You might as well put the kettle on the fire and then tell it not to boil." He could not help working, and he died in harness.

This is the rule, and it is why so many energetic and strong-brained men in these days drop out of the ranks apparently in the full flush of success. They will not or cannot heed the warnings of science, and so they go on until a crisis is reached, and then they collapse. But it is evident that the only result of a great increase in this kind of thing must be to eliminate the high-strung element completely. For those who have developed their nervous system at the expense of their constitution will either fail to perpetuate their race, or will hand down their own weaknesses to their children, and thus produce a feeble breed, and one less able to contend with its surroundings. The ultimate outcome of the present blind and irrational struggle for wealth and place, therefore, must be to retard the progress of civilization by throwing back the weight of that progress upon a less intelligent but more hardy element. The brute development will outstrip the intellectual in a continuous conquest, and thus the very passion of advancement will defeat its own purposes.

A due regard to muscular training may however be had in the education of the young, and thus they may be preserved from a great part of the evils which are fastening more and more upon their seniors. Judging from the tendencies of the times towards increased brain development, there is little danger of excessive athletic exercises. In fact until within the past ten years, or since the war, athletic training has been far too generally neglected in this country, and even now it is only beginning to be taken up in a systematic way. Outdoor exercise, muscular exercise, plenty of relaxation and recreation, are what we all want, and what we all ought to have tenfold more of than we ever get. Both old and young deprive themselves too much of holidays and resting places in life, and what is very much to the purpose, we do not gain anything by this hot haste and unrelenting work. There are very few men nowadays who do not worry themselves twice as much as they have any need to over their business, and still fewer who have the resolution to break away from it at intervals, and give themselves change of scene and air and occupation. And the result is that people grow

old while they are yet young, and they become weighed down with care, and gloomy and hypochondriac and dyspeptic, and a nuisance to themselves and their families. The increase of nervous diseases is the direct consequence of a general and persistent defiance of natural law, and all such defiance brings about their own punishment sooner or later.

LOOKING UGLIER.

The star mail route case is taking on an uglier aspect. The worst feature about it so far is the attempt of Brady and his friends to intimidate the President. The fact that the Washington Republican, which is edited by Gorham and said to be owned by Brady, has already entered upon this course, as shown in the article intimating that the President allowed himself to be helped in the late campaign with money derived from the star route contractors, is the most damaging indication yet given on the part of the ring. The presumption that this ring is afraid of exposure, and that it is resolved to threaten the Administration with implication in its dishonesties as a last resort, is unavoidably drawn from this proceeding. It must also be admitted that the connection of Gorham with the Brady party as its champion and defender is suspicious, and that in fact the actions of the ring up to the present time have been such as to strengthen instead of weakening the impression that a great scandal is about to be laid bare. The course of the Republican in the matter is not that of a journal firm in the conscientiousness of a good cause, but it is rather that of a brazen criminal caught in the act, who turns round and threatens his captors with slander unless they abandon the prosecution. It is also a particularly foolish course, since it is clear that in the face of these impudent menaces the President has no alternative but to press the investigation, no matter what the consequences may be.

Should it result in such disclosures as will compel the Senate to drop Gorham suddenly and finally, this consummation will be gladly welcomed all over the Pacific coast, and wherever else that person's antecedents are known. It is now said that during the late campaign Brady wrote to General Garfield and proposed to raise \$25,000 from the star-route contractors for campaign purposes, but that General Garfield declined to accept the proposition, and that his character caused him to entertain the suspicion which led him, after his election, to order the present investigation. It is not at all probable that the President did anything to put himself in the power of men whom he believed then to be dishonest, and whose practices he was determined to uncover. He is far too mature a politician to be caught in any such trap as that, and the very fact that he is urging the inquiry, and that he has declared his intention to push it until all the circumstances are known, must be regarded as disproving any story of the kind hinted at by Gorham and his paper.

If Brady and the star mail contractors have nothing to be ashamed or afraid of they would, as a matter of course, not endeavor to prevent this inquiry from being made. But they are acting in such a way as to almost necessitate the assumption of their guilt, and it is plain that they are alarmed. The report that Gorham is personally involved in the rogeries of the ring derives some support from his present attitude. A man in his peculiar position ought to remain as quiet as possible. Certainly it is his interest to do so. But he has thrown himself into a battle with the Administration, and he has thus made it evident that the attack upon Brady signifies even more to him than the Secretaryship of the Senate. Gorham has never shown any real tact or judgment in his political course. He has never been able to achieve anything that could not be accomplished by the familiar and hackneyed devices of the commonest wire-puller. At packing conventions he has shown some skill, but when it comes to adopting a policy or organizing an intelligent line of action, based upon reasoning, he has always failed conspicuously.

The indications are that another Waterloo is in store for him and his last batch of ring associates. Of course the Administration is not to be terrified by mysterious and half-veiled intimations. It has enlisted for the war, and it will fight it out to the end. Messrs. Brady, Gorham & Co. have begun with a disastrous blunder, and if they do not mend their policy they will come to grief speedily. The ring may be very compact and very stubborn, as has been intimated, but the main facts of the star route contracts cannot be concealed, and even if the evidence is not quite sufficient to send the treasury-robbers to the Penitentiary, it may easily be enough to disgrace them effectually. President Garfield is said to have plenty of staying power, and this is an occasion on which he will have to exhibit it. He has shown no signs of weakness yet in his contest with the Republican Senators, and therefore there is reason to anticipate that he will hold out against the mail contractors and their tools as determinedly. At present the main requirement of the case is more facts, and it is to be hoped that the officers who have the investigation in their hands will shortly be in a position to tell enough of what they know to guide the public to an approximately just conclusion.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

The temperance movement in Kansas will be watched with keen interest by the rest of the country, but it ought to be clearly understood at the outset that it is not in any sense an attempt to coerce a large number of dissident people into abandoning drink, but is little more than a general ratification by the Kansas people of customs which they have already been practicing for years. In fact Kansas has long been a temperance State. The people have of their own volition given up the use of fermented drinks, and this has become general and all but universal practice throughout the State. The prohibition law in fact has just been enacted, and which is about to go into effect, will really do little more than put the final seal upon the judgment of the community. Kansas in fact has worked out for herself the problem of emancipation from intoxicating drinks, at least apparently. We do not think there is any ground for mistrusting the reality of the conversion, either, though whether it is permanent or not time alone can tell. It is, however, a voluntary and cheerful abandonment, and not a compulsory surrender, and herein lies the

justification of the measure. Under such conditions the temperance experiment ought to be tried most favorably. What ever social and moral benefits go with temperance ought to be developed rapidly in Kansas. There should be a marked access of intellectual advancement; an equally marked diminution of crime and pauperism; a decided rise in the average health and longevity of the people; a decided decrease in the ratio of infant mortality. In short, whatever blessings temperance (or rather total abstinence) can bring, ought to be recognized in Kansas under the new dispensation, for it is impossible that the fast can ever be made under more advantageous circumstances. At the same time it is clear that no conclusions as to the advisability of introducing the Kansas system elsewhere, are deducible. The first necessity of such legislation is the preliminary concurrence of the people. That preliminary concurrence implies an education in the practice of temperance such as no other community has yet acquired. Had this law been forced upon a rebellious and unwilling community its utter failure could have been confidently predicted. No laws which are not supported by public opinion can ever be enforced. That maxim is of universal application. Kansas therefore may succeed in her experiment, but if she does it will not follow that it would be possible to apply the same legislation to less advanced communities. We may learn from Kansas what advantages the abandonment of drinking can give to a community, but we cannot learn from her how to compel a community to civilize itself faster than its normal dispositions impel it.

SEARS' AMENDMENT.

It is difficult to understand how any member of the Senate could have found it compatible with a faithful observance of his official oath to vote for the provision called Sears' Amendment. It is still more difficult to understand how there could have been any doubt as to the flagrant and downright unconstitutionality of that provision. It appears to us that the case is as plain and unambiguous as human reasoning can make it. The Constitution declares that at an extra session the Legislature shall confine itself to the measures named by the Governor in his call. In the present case the Governor did not name the Drainage Act. It was therefore utterly inadmissible for the Legislature to consider that question, and Senator Sears, in proposing his amendment to the appropriation bill, squarely defied the constitutional provision. As to the talk about authority to do indirectly what cannot be done directly, it is all nonsense, and the Senators who have made such arguments know it to be nonsense. If this sophistry were once admitted the Legislature could go to work and change all the legislation of the regular session. It could undo and nullify whatever has been done in any direction, and it could entirely evade the constitutional limitation upon the extra session. We have no doubt at all that the so-called Sears' amendment is a violation of the Constitution, nor have we any doubt that the insertion of such a provision in a tax levy bill may invalidate it. Members here will do well to be careful how they endorse gross and patent illegality such as this, for the consequences are liable to be very much broader and more serious than they seem to realize. The present Legislature has made itself a sufficiently evil reputation already, but should it, after squandering fifty thousand dollars of the public money, finally send forth a tax levy bill which would not hold water, it would discover that it had overestimated the extent of the popular patience.

BUTLER ON MAHONE.

Butler's speech on the Mahone bargain appears to us to have summarized with considerable force the circumstances upon which the country long since made up its mind that such a bargain had been arranged. It is absurd to say that he did not present any specific evidence, because everyone knows that that kind of evidence is never to be had in such cases. No doubt if he could have got at the proceedings of the Republican caucus he would have been in a position to make a still stronger showing; but as it is his case may be regarded as made, and no amount of denial will affect the general belief. The really marvelous feature of this case is that the Republicans should at any time have thought it possible to deceive the country as to their compact with Mahone. The facts cited by Butler, no one of which can be denied, constitute when taken together evidence enough to convict a man of almost any crime upon which they are assuredly enough for the public, and if the Republican Senators retain any vestige of common sense they will cease to stultify themselves by pretending denials of what every intelligent observer perceives to be the truth. It is discreditable enough to have made such a bargain, but it is contemptible to make false representations concerning it.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION.

The present situation of the Emperor of Russia is clearly one which cannot be tolerated for any length of time. If he is obliged through fear of the Nihilists to imprison himself in a fortress, and to surround himself with Cossacks and electric signals, it is clear that the strain has already reached a point of tension which cannot be maintained. If in fact the preservation of his life really depends upon his keeping all these elaborate contrivances in working order, and if he cannot diminish the danger in any respect, he is practically a dead czar to-day, since he cannot be sure that there will not at any moment occur a flaw in his defenses, in which case his vigilant enemies will of course avail themselves of their opportunity. It might be thought that death was, on the whole, preferable to such a life, and unless the czar can devise better methods of guarding himself, or can eliminate the Nihilists completely, his reign will be neither long nor happy. At present no one of his own Cossacks would be willing to change places with the wretched Emperor.

THE TAX ON BOOKS.

The Treasury Department has issued an order declaring that "hereafter all books, of whatever value, imported under the 'Act of March 3, 1879, will be treated as 'dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem.' We understand this order to have reference to books imported through the mails alone, but we cannot understand how the im-

portation of books through the mails can justify the Treasury Department in violating the provisions of the general tariff law in this connection. That law, unless it has been altered very recently, provides that there shall be no import duty upon books printed prior to 1851, the intention of course being to admit second-hand and old books free. The tariff on recent foreign literature is of itself one of the most barbarous and indefensible of all the fiscal imbecilities under which the country groans, and it is in a special manner a discredit to our boasted civilization. For no worthier purpose than the protection of a few American publishers it practically imposes upon all American scholars a tax equal to cent per cent. on all the foreign literature they are obliged to procure; and as by far the greater portion of this consists of works which are never reprinted in this country, the impost is not only oppressive but wantonly useless. The new order appears, so far as we can judge, to be intended to make book-buyers and libraries pay an illegal tax upon a class of books which have hitherto been imported duty free.

PACIFIC COAST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE LOS ANGELES MURDER TRIAL.

Sale of the Santa Cruz Railroad to Stanford & Co.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Destruction of the Morgan House at Martinez by Fire.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Stolen Treasure Recovered.

CALIFORNIA.

Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29th.—Isaac Lohman, of the firm of Lohman, Coghill & Co., wholesale grocers, Front street, died at his residence in Oakland last evening.

Justifiable Homicide—Departure Postponed—Action Condemned.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29th.—The coroner's jury has finished its inquiry in the case of Thomas M. Cunningham, killed by J. A. Chandler. A number of eye witnesses testified that Chandler fired the first shot, and a verdict of justifiable homicide was found.

Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

MARTINEZ, April 29th.—At about 8 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in one of the upper rooms of the Martinez Hotel, in this town, and the building was soon burned to the ground. Very little of the furniture or effects was saved. The building was insured in the Home Mutual, and the loss, after the fire and bar, owned by the lessee, J. E. Sibley, were insured for \$1,300 in the State Investment. The value of the building and contents was \$5,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Verdict for Plaintiff—Distillery Burned.

STOCKTON, April 29th.—In the case of John Pereira against the Central Pacific Railroad for damages on a carload of beer shipped East in 1871, the jury rendered a verdict for \$8,017.

George West & Co's distillery, situated two miles north of this city, was burned last night. Thirty barrels of beer were consumed. The vat containing 9,000 gallons of wine with difficulty saved. The loss is estimated at \$3,000; no insurance.

Railroad Changed Hands.

SANTA CRUZ, April 29th.—The people of Santa Cruz are delighted to-day with the sale of the Santa Cruz Railroad to Stanford & Co., who will convert the same into a standard gauge. Bassett, Stanford & Co's representatives are to be here to-day when the plan of operations will be determined. It is expected that hundreds of men will be immediately set at work putting a bridge over the San Lorenzo river, etc.

The Los Angeles Murder Trial.

LOS ANGELES, April 29th.—The trial of Miss Abner for the murder of George J. Foster, was resumed this morning. After taking the testimony of several witnesses to prove that the coroner's jury were correct in their verdict for the prosecution and announced that they have no intention of attacking the character of the defendant.

RECOGNITION DISPATCH.

LOS ANGELES, April 29th.—It is the intention to conclude the evidence to-night, so as to be ready for argument to-morrow. The opinion on the streets is that the jury will either acquit or fail to agree.

Sea-side Visitors.

MONTEBEY, April 29th.—The following are among those registered at the Hotel Del Monte to-day: R. B. Walmsley, Miss Walmsley, England; Samuel J. Bridge, Maine; A. L. Tubbs and wife, Miss Nettie K. Tubbs, A. S. Tubbs, Mrs. A. C. Bassett, San Francisco; Mrs. C. G. Kenyon, Mrs. A. C. Palmer, San Jose.

Prominent Railroads Coming—Affairs in Sonora.

TUCSON, April 29th.—A special train arrived from the East at 4 P. M. to-day, having on board the following Government officials: Thos. French, Government Auditor of Railroads and Accounts; Henry Blackstone, Government Railroad Engineer; W. F. Lemman, Chief of Warrants in the Treasury Department; J. G. Griffin, Chief Clerk in the office of the Controller of the Currency. They were accompanied by the following officials of the Central Pacific Railroad and leased lines: E. M. Ralston, Master of Transportation; F. Gerrard and Chas. Segler, Traveling Agents; W. G. Curtis, Assistant Superintendent; W. T. Lambie, Division Roadmaster. The party will leave here to-morrow morning, leave Yuma Sunday morning, leave Los Angeles Monday morning, and arrive at San Francisco Tuesday afternoon.

The travel to Sonora is very large and rapidly increasing. The mining developments of Altar district are creating much excitement.

The latest advices from Sonora concern the election of Carlos Ortiz as Governor of that State. He represents the progressive element of the State, which is in harmony with American enterprise in Sonora.

Several large bodies of carbonate ore, thirty have been discovered in Aravaipa canyon, thirty miles from Wilcox, and ten miles from the lately discovered coal-fields.

REVAIDA.

Sharon on the Comstock.

VIRGINIA, April 29th.—Ex-Senator Sharon arrived here this evening on a special train.

OREGON.

Ship Grounded—Death—Wheat Market—Salmon Fishing.

PORTLAND, April 29th.—The British ship Turbulent Castle, with a cargo of grain for the U. K., while riding at anchor opposite Hays Point, some eight miles inside the Columbia bar, drifted and grounded. Two hundred tons of wheat was taken off, and the ship is now safely afloat. The vessel was in no danger any time, and sustained no damage whatever.

After a brief illness, the wife of Bishop Peacock, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington Territory, died at her residence in Seattle, Wash., at 10 o'clock to-day. Deceased arrived here sick from San Francisco a few days ago with her husband, and notwithstanding the medical attendance quietly passed away this morning at the episcopal residence of Bishop B. W. Morris.

The wheat market remains quiet. The

transactions of the past week have amounted to 2,000 or 3,000 tons of valley wheat at from \$1.25 to \$1.30 per cental, and 2,000 tons of Snake river wheat at about \$1.20.

All the salmon canneries on the lower Columbia have commenced operations, though not working to their full capacity. Various reports of the catch are given, but as far as possible to get at the average. The highest catch for a single boat so far this season is 73 fish.

Prisoners Arrived—Fatal Suicide of a Woman—Rivers Fall—Sudden Death—Missing Fisherman.

PORTLAND, April 29th.—J. G. Robeson, charged with the murder of J. W. Robb, and Elliot Dug, under indictment by the United States Grand Jury for manslaughter, arrived here this evening, in custody of the Sheriff and United States Marshal, from Astoria.

The funeral of J. W. Robb, the assassinated attorney, took place yesterday at Astoria. The obsequies were conducted by the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which organization deceased was a member. The funeral was held at the residence of the wife of Louis Lambly, a prominent citizen of Langell valley, Lake county, committed suicide at her home yesterday by drinking a dose of poison. Deceased assigned no reason, but the inquest developed no cause for the rash deed.

Both the Columbia and Willamette rivers are about full.

W. D. Hackett, living at Halsey, Linn county, died very suddenly last night. His wife was sick, and he was sitting up with her. About midnight he awoke, and lay down on the bed along side of his wife. Soon after his wife had occasion to awake him, and on trying to do so was horrified to find him dead. Heart disease was the declared cause of death.

A fisherman named Harry Randall has been missing several days on the lower Columbia, and it is feared that he has found a watery grave.

Railroad Progress.

PENDLETON, April 28th (via Umatilla, April 29th).—The engineers of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, working from the summit of the Blue Mountains towards the summit of the Grand Rapids, and located the line alongside the corporate limits. They are forcing the work rapidly, in order to get to the timber in the Blue Mountains. They will then proceed rapidly through Idaho to the Union Pacific Railroad. Trains will run to Pendleton before a great while.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Stolen Treasure Recovered.

SEATTLE, April 29th.—Some time ago, it will be remembered, a correspondent sent us a note to the effect that a party concerning the burglary of a small safe on the Pony Saloon in this city, containing over \$1,000 in cash and four watches. On the following day Chief of Police McCall had arrested a man on suspicion, who are now confined in the County Jail awaiting the action of the next Grand Jury. Just before 9 o'clock this morning some one called at the Columbia House, near the South school-house, found the safe in question secured in the brush intact, the money and valuables not having been touched.

FALL FAIR—Church Entertainment.

WALLA WALLA, April 29th.—Yesterday morning C. B. Egan, a professional man, was working on a building at Weston, fell from it and was so badly injured that he died within two hours. He leaves a wife and children.

Last night "Ether, the Beautiful Queen" was recited in a fine manner at the Adelphi Theater by the musical amateurs of this city, for the benefit of the Episcopal church organ fund.

BRITISH COLOMBIA.</