THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....MAY 23, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, May 22, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of Barom.	Thermom.	Relative humidity	Direction of wind	Force of wind	Character of weather	Rain 24hrs	State of weather
Olympia	30.02	62	N. W	8	Fresh.	....	Clear	
Portland	30.02	60	Calm		Calm.	....	Clear	
Roseburg	29.87	69	S.	4	Gentle.	....	Clear	
Red Bluff	29.62	64	S. W.	4	Gentle.	....	Fair	
Sacramento	29.97	56	W.	14	Fresh.	....	Clear	
S. Francisco	29.86	65	N. W.	3	Gentle.	....	Clear	
Visalia	29.93	48	S. W.	5	Gentle.	....	Fair	
Los Angeles	29.93	60	N. W.	4	Gentle.	....	Clear	
San Diego	29.93	60	N. W.	4	Gentle.	....	Clear	

River above low-water mark, 17 ft 4 in.

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

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 23d—Morning.—Indications for Pacific coast: Generally fair weather.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 117½ for 4s of 1907; 104⅝ for 5s of 1881; 116¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84½@4 86½; silver bars, 112¼.

Silver in London, 51 10-16d; consols, 102 9-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106½; 4s, 120¼; 4½s, 117¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90@90½c.

At Liverpool wheat is quoted at 9s 2d@9s 4d for good to choice California.

Mining stocks in San Francisco Saturday were about the same as Friday. The changes were from 5c to 75c per share, and about equally divided.

Excitement prevails at Eagle Pass, Tex., over the kidnaping of a young woman by Mexicans.

Five per cent. bonds to the amount of $209,473,800 have been received at the Treasury in Washington, for continuance at 3½ per cent.

During the ten months ended April, 1881, the exports of breadstuffs from the United States amounted to $225,155,801.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, the railway magnate, died at Clifton, Pa., Saturday.

Archbishop Purcell is dying at Cincinnati.

Judge Henry B. McClure dropped dead at Chicago Saturday.

Fire at Dublin, Ireland; also at Saline, Mich.

A man was arrested in Boston Saturday for challenging another to fight a duel.

Teddy Rogan, a fireman, met a horrible death in a railroad accident near Templeton, Ind., Saturday.

The steamship Ganos, from Matanzas for Boston, was sunk in a collision near the latter place Friday night. But one life was lost.

The Russo-Chinese treaty has been ratified at Pekin.

Two men were killed by a cave in a mine at Mill Creek, Pa., Saturday.

Cantas Barta was hanged Saturday at Mesilla, N. M., for murder.

An epidemic has attacked the school children at Atlanta, Ga.

Two more earthquake shocks occurred at Chios Friday.

The only saloon in the temperance colony of Lompoc, Santa Barbara county, was blown to pieces Saturday night.

Hon. John M. Kelley, formerly member of the Legislature from Yolo county, died at Willows, Colusa county, yesterday.

Herman Hargins was drowned near Salinas yesterday, while bathing.

Disastrous grain-field fires occurred yesterday in San Joaquin and Merced counties.

A female pedestrian match is in progress at San Francisco.

Senator Farley left Washington yesterday for California.

The unparalleled telegraphic feat of sending 109,436 words from New York to Chicago was accomplished by the Western Union Company on Friday night in less than seven hours.

In a difficulty over the possession of a mine at Ivanpah, San Bernardino county, John McFarlane was killed and Fred. Hisom was wounded.

The revised Testament was used yesterday by several Brooklyn clergymen.

President Garfield, Secretaries Blaine and Windom will visit Gettysburg on Decoration Day.

The ship Alden Besse has been quarantined at Astoria, Or., with four cases of small-pox on board.

THE NEW YORK SITUATION.

A sort of obscurity hangs over the New York situation. Conkling, having resigned the Senatorship, seems in doubt as to whether he ought to become a candidate for re-election. Probably his real doubt is as to his chances of re-election. If he could be sent back without any personal or open solicitation, he thinks it would vindicate him in some indefinable way. But the indications are that he cannot go back unless he is prepared to make a desperate and determined struggle for it, and by no means certainly even in that case. The position in which he has placed himself is indeed peculiar. His friends may well ask him why he resigned if he wishes to return to the Senate, since the only effect of his resignation can be to commit *them* to an unequal and disastrous contest with the Administration. It is also apparent that all who support his candidature now must do so from motives of personal friendship alone; since in so doing they will necessarily proscribe themselves, and forfeit all expectations of official reward during the present administration. It is probable that many of Mr. Conkling's friends will fail to stand this sharp test of their loyalty and sincerity, and that he will find himself deserted by not a few who have been at his bidding in the past only because they appreciated the benefits it was in his power to dispense. There is, we suppose, no doubt that Messrs. Conkling and Platt are both willing to go back to the Senate if they can do so, and it is not a matter for question that they have been taking soundings ever since they resigned, with a view to determine their future course. Mr. Conkling's present silence cannot be regarded as indicating any reluctance to become a candidate again. It is doubtless assumed for no other purpose than to leave him a decorous means of retreat, should his re-election prove hopeless. During this period of suspense he is busy testing the situation, and when he has made up his mind as to the possibilities the country will be favored with his next manifesto. Of course there is no spontaneity in all this. The whole of the proceedings are affected, artificial and theatrical. Already the possibility of any moral vindication of the resigning Senators has disappeared, and it is made plain that if they are re elected it will only be by free handling of the ordinary vulgar political tricks and maneuvers. And though some fresh courage appears to have been recently infused into the so-called stalwarts, there is nothing known which justifies the belief that the so-called "half-breeds" have lost any ground.

THE BOYTON CASE.

Secretary Blaine's report upon the Boyton case shows that this claimant of American citizenship has failed to substantiate his claim so completely that the Government could not, without impropriety, make any representations concerning him to England. Whether he really believed that he was an American citizen is of course a question not easily answered, but even had his proofs been as full as they are in fact deficient, it is clear that it would have been a very difficult and ungracious task to ask his release under the circumstances. He is accused of having fomented sedition in a foreign country, and it is very certain that no American citizen has a right to do that, and that the American Government would not be justified in proposing the release of a person so accused. Boyton went to Ireland of his own accord, with the express purpose of taking an active part in revolutionary proceedings, and he must be left to the natural outcome of the situation he has made for himself.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

We publish in another column a very suggestive letter from a correspondent on this question. The views presented by him as to the imprudence of following the old English law of riparian rights in countries where the conditions are such as to demand different legislation, are obviously sound and rational. It is evident that the only result of adherence to the English law in California can be to defeat all attempts at cultivation by irrigation. But it appears to us equally apparent that it would be a mistake of similar gravity to adopt a uniform system of riparian rights for this State, since it is clear that the needs of various regions are not identical, but in many cases quite different. The English system undoubtedly grew out of social and governmental conditions which have long ceased to exist, and to which no parallel could ever be found in this country. Riparian rights as settled under the English law belong to that feudal system under which popular claims may be said to have been ignored. The land and its appurtenances were held in fee by chiefs, whose convenience alone was considered. There were then no commercial requirements to be thought of, and the landlord claimed the water which flowed through or past his holding, without any regard to the rights of those who lived above or below him. Custom has rendered this arbitrary and crude system familiar to the English people, and they have gradually adapted themselves to it, but we do not think it can be argued that it was in any true sense the result of an attempt to meet popular requirements, or that it has ever been specially suited to the needs of England.

The Colorado Courts, as our correspondent points out, have taken the rational method of substituting a system adapted to the wants of the Colorado people, for the English law. The principle underlying this course is one which California legislators and Judges may do well to accept, but it does not follow that the Colorado method is necessarily the best for this State. In fact the adoption of the Colorado principle requires no more than that whatever system is adopted shall be in harmony with the environment; and it is clear that this principle could not be faithfully carried out by a scheme which forced upon a State having diverse needs, a cast-iron plan of any kind. The one trustworthy method of procedure in revising our laws relating to the use of water is to apply to every district such regulations as best fit its necessities. We have here a region in which irrigation is needed, and another region in which mining is the paramount industry. We cannot afford to adopt a system of riparian rights which, in order to secure freedom to cultivators by irrigation, requires the farmers of the northern part of the State to submit to ruin by the precipitation of mining detritus upon their lands. Neither can we afford, for the sake of stopping this evil, to deprive the southern irrigators of the facilities which are indispensable to them.

We cannot, in fact, suit the circumstances to the law; we must take the opposite method, and adjust the law to the circumstances. The end to be sought by all legislation is the securing of the greatest good to the greatest number. It can never be regarded as wise legislation to sacrifice the rights of any citizens to any other citizens when such a sacrifice is by any possibility avoidable. Experience has shown that it is impracticable to frame a riparian system which will by one set of regulations satisfy the requirements of the whole community. We should, therefore, cease to strive for such uniformity, and content ourselves with so elastic a scheme that it may be applied with equal justice and benefit to as many differences of condition as are to be dealt with. There are regions in California where the Colorado plan is best adapted to the popular needs. There are other regions where that plan would prove disastrous to important interests. It should be clear from these facts that the main requirement is not a cast-iron scheme of any kind, but the securing of equal protection for all manner of rights and necessities.

The English riparian rights law is one which, in our judgment, ought to be discarded altogether in this country. The idea that it is necessary for the protection of popular rights is fallacious, since those rights can be guarded without resort to any such clumsy and artificial theory. The maxim *sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas*, constitutes an independent and comprehensive basis for protective and remedial legislation, and does not need to be fortified by resort to feudal theories which have no *raison d'etre* in an American State. The predilection for the English common law has been productive of far too much obstruction and mischief already, and we should be glad to welcome a tendency to discard that model. Adaptation of the law to the actual requirements of the situation is the one great touchstone of its soundness and applicability, and whatever doctrines fail under this test ought to be rejected without hesitation. If our lawyers could shake free from the numbing clutch of the English common law in many things they would find their advantage in it, and progress would be smoother as well as more rapid if this paralyzing influence of the dead hand were once overcome.

TOM SCOTT.

Tom Scott is dead. He died of overwork. Possessed of extraordinary executive capacity, and what is called an "iron constitution," he paid no attention to Nature's warnings, and so was cut down in full career, and doomed to years of suffering, to end in a premature death. He was a great railroad manager, which is to say that he had the administrative and organizing faculties which could have made him a great captain had his bent been military. What he could do in his own way he showed during the rebellion, when he was Stanton's Under-Secretary-of-War, and had full charge of the military transportation. As officer and finally President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad he exhibited the same masterly abilities. He acquired riches in the natural course of his life-work, but it is a safe assertion that he always cared very much more for the work itself than for what came to him through it. He was not by genius a speculator or a gambler in stocks, but as we have said a great administrator. Few men have worked harder or more continuously, and it may be added that few men have taken less care for their own health and future. Scott had planned the Texas Pacific line, and but for the physical collapse which several years ago practically compelled him to relinquish his favorite ambition, he might have pushed it to completion by this time. He was a man of indomitable energy, cool judgment and remarkable firmness, and though in this world the most successful and useful men are never long missed, it will be some time before his peer in his peculiar field is found.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The adjournment of the Senate has blown the Mahone bargain to the winds, and Messrs. Gorham and Riddleberger are left to digest the bitter draught of disappointment as best they may. The Mahone bargain has not prospered from the beginning. It was disapproved by the Republican party with rare exceptions. Its implications were as distasteful as its principles. The proposal to make Gorham Secretary of the Senate again created a strong sentiment of anger and disgust on this coast, and in fact throughout the country as soon as his peculiar record was generally understood. The affair drifted along, and Gorham drifted into the defense of his friend Brady and the star-route swindlers. This filled the cup of his transgressions, and by the time he had blackguarded the President and fully committed himself to the vindication of the mail thieves, it became evident that he was an impossible candidate. The resignation of his friend Conkling destroyed his last chance, and it is now certain that if the question of changing the Senate officers is broached again next winter, an entirely new slate will have to be prepared. Meantime Mr. Gorham will evidently have plenty of work on his hands in connection with the star-route scandals, and it is equally clear that he will be on the wrong side of that inquiry.

TUNIS AND ENGLAND.

In the matter of Tunis it now appears that England's teeth have been drawn by the Marquis of Salisbury, who at the time the Treaty of Berlin was framed agreed, on behalf of his Government, that France should have *carte blanche* in this affair as a set-off to the British annexation of Cyprus. What makes it worse is that Salisbury attempted to deny his share of the disgraceful bargain, until the record was referred to, and he was silenced by the facts. This was one of the incidents of that "Peace with Honor" which Beaconsfield and Salisbury brought back to London from Berlin. The French have taken a very unfair advantage of the agreement made with Salisbury, beyond a doubt. They have in fact perpetrated a robbery of territory under cover of it. But England cannot complain of what she pledged herself not to resist, and thus the nation has to swallow its chagrin as best it may. This episode, however, may have the effect of checking the Tory reaction.

[Communicated.]

IRRIGATION VS. RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

By the old California doctrine of appropriation of water, the water belonged to the first appropriator, and as long as he held it for use and not for speculation, the law protected him in his right to it. This doctrine was enforced by the Supreme Court as applied to the numerous ditches and canals that diverted the waters of the mountain streams and conveyed them thence to the localities where mines were discovered. The same principle has been applied in all the mining States and territories. In Colorado, where irrigation is a necessity to agriculture, as it is in this State, a series of able decisions had recognized the right of diversion of a water course to irrigable lands, and overruled the old common law doctrine of riparian ownership. By the latter doctrine it is claimed that the owner of land at the mouth or on the lower part of a stream, however large it may be, or however essential the use of its waters to the development of extensive tracts, may hold it in full property, as he does his land, and prevent any use of it by others that will diminish its volume or soil its purity, even though he does not and cannot use it himself. In case of a right by appropriation the party appropriating is subject to the control of the State and must put the water to continual and beneficial use. In the other case the water is his absolute property; he is subject to no State control, and may use the water or not, as he deems best, as he may the land by which it flows. In Colorado, these conflicting systems were litigated before the Courts; and as our Supreme Court did in early days in reference to mining rights, that Court selected the system best adapted to the wants of the State—the system that would confer the widest benefits, and declared that the conditions of the State made the English riparian doctrines inapplicable and injurious to public interests.

Our Legislature has tried for several years to inaugurate some system that would make irrigation possible, but has always had before it the forbidding specter of riparian rights. Some of the local Courts are now struggling with the question, and are haunted with the same spook. It seems impossible to reconcile the conflicting interests, and it may be necessary for the Legislature and Courts to cut the Gordian knot, and deal with the question as the Colorado Court has done, as one requiring a reference to first principles and the general good.

In a country like England the law of riparian rights is permissible. There irrigation is entirely unnecessary, streams are numerous and run full to the sea at all seasons of the year, and their principal use is to turn the wheels of machinery. But no such system could have grown up in a land unfettered by an inherited code, where broad lands lie under the sunlight, needing only irrigation to cause them to bear abundant harvests, but perpetually sterile without it.

The colonies of Fresno depend upon their power to divert water from streams that do not actually run through their lands. Kern county has hundreds of thousands of acres fertilized by irrigation that would relapse to sterility under riparian doctrines. Los Angeles' great increase of population and productiveness is due to the same cause. All through the foothills the artificial rivulets carry blessing to vineyard and garden. Irrigation is the great need of agriculture from the little mountain vineyard to the great grain fields, and sure crops cannot be depended on without it, while on thousands of square miles crops are impossible without extensive and repeated irrigation. Hence the Legislature appropriated money for a scientific report on the best mode of utilizing the waters of the State for that purpose, and it has been proposed to inaugurate a State system of irrigation. While there might be some question of the wisdom of such a measure, the fact that such a movement has been contemplated illustrates the great want of the State to be some means of developing its resources by utilizing its water courses to convey fertility to its barren plains.

If the doctrine of riparian rights should prevail, neither public nor private enterprise in redeeming our great deserts would be possible. The numerous canals and ditches that have been constructed will be rendered useless, where prescription does not protect them; and further works of that kind will be interdicted. The many thousands of acres redeemed by them will lapse into sterility, and the thriving homes springing up in the wilderness will again become the abodes of the owl and rattlesnake. All that will be necessary to keep a great extent of country unoccupied will be for a few speculators to secure a footing at the sink of the lesser rivers, or on the margin of streams, and from that point of vantage they can have the broad reach of valleys and hillsides for unlimited stock ranges, with no neighbors or obtrusive civilization to trouble them.

It is possible that the English theory of riparian rights has become so strongly encrusted on the body of our law that it must be followed, no matter what mischief it may do to the real interests of the State. But there are many debatable propositions connected with its application, and the Courts would do well to strictly construe its claims where they conflict with the policy and prosperity of the State.

NEW PAPER.—The first number of a new daily of twenty-four columns, published at Tombstone, A. T., by Thomas Gardiner, formerly of Sacramento, has been received. It is called the *Tombstone Daily Union*, is well filled with interesting local matter, and is exceedingly neat in its typographical appearance.

Mrs. A. C. La Rocque died very suddenly Friday evening at her home in Portland, Or., of apoplexy. Deceased was a widow of the late George La Rocque, who was a member of the Hudson Bay Company, and and one of the very earliest pioneers of the Pacific coast. She was aged 44 years, and leaves a large family.

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady is when she has in her countenance mildness, in her speech wisdom, in her behavior modesty, and her life virtues.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

PACIFIC COAST POSTAL CHANGES.

Further Exposures of the Star Route Swindles.

THE NEW YORK POLITICAL SITUATION.

Unparalleled Telegraphic Feat Performed by the Western Union.

THE REVISED TESTAMENT AT THE EAST.

An Ex-Clergyman Charged with Producing an Abortion.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Coronation of the King of Roumania at Bucharest.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

DOMESTIC.

The New York Political Situation—Plans for the Campaign Matured.

NEW YORK, May 23d—A. M.—The *Times* says: The question of the intentions of ex-Senators Conkling and Platt in endeavoring to induce the Legislature to return them to their seats in the United States Senate, which they voluntarily relinquished a week ago, was definitely settled yesterday. The two gentlemen have begun an active campaign in Albany for office and vindication. Conkling was consulting with friends informally until a very late hour yesterday morning. It was well on towards morning when the distinguished ex-Senator sought repose, and when he did so, his

PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN

In which he is about to enter on behalf of himself and Platt were thoroughly matured. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Conkling and Platt entered a coupe and were driven to the residence of Vice-President Arthur. Here they were met by the Vice-President, Assemblyman Carpenter, Speaker Sharp of the Assembly, Police Commissioner French, Charles Dennison and Arthur B. Johnson of Utica, John F. Smythe of Albany, ex-United States Marshal Louis F. Paine of New York and Columbia county and Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, and the anxiously-expected conference was held. This conference was suggested and arranged by the Governor. He promised to be present himself and personally urge Conkling to again become a candidate, and he was expected on the 11 o'clock train from Albany, but he failed to appear and the conference proceeded without him. One of the gentlemen present, however, assured a *Times* reporter that Governor Cornell was heartily in favor of the proceedings, and they were taken with his full knowledge. He could indorse them in every particular.

CONKLING'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Conkling announced that personally he preferred to retire to private life to again entering upon the duties of Senator. He had served his State in the Senate to the best of his ability for many years, and he was ready to step down and allow some other man to take his place; but notwithstanding his personal feelings in the matter, he felt that it was due his friends to take their advice on a question of so great importance, and he was ready to sacrifice his personal feelings to their demands. He wanted it distinctly understood, however, that in case of his becoming a candidate for the Senate, Mr. Platt should be united with him. He will be a party to no arrangement by which he should be returned to the Senate and Platt be sacrificed. The cause of the younger man was his, and the two must stand or fall together. He would countenance no combination which should send to Washington as his colleague any other man than the one who acted with him in demanding that the State should be respected by the President. Pointing to the hat of one of the gentlemen, lying on the table, he said, "Suppose a man should come in here and attempt to take that hat, and one of you gentlemen should say, 'Don't do that; the hat is not yours,' and a squabble should arise; and then suppose the man who was trying to take it should accuse the man who was endeavoring to prevent him of being a thief, and assert that he was the man who was doing wrong. That is exactly a parallel case to this of my trouble with the President. I have not tried to steal the Collectorship. I have tried to keep it in the hands of the man who has a right to it until his term expires; but I am the man accused of being the thief. I am accused of grabbing for patronage. I have simply tried to prevent this from succeeding—this grab for patronage."

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It was the opinion of Vice-President Arthur and all the gentlemen present that both Conkling and Platt should go to Albany at once and personally engage in the contest before the Legislature. This scheme was somewhat distasteful to Mr. Conkling. He said: "Of course I am in the hands of my friends now, and feel bound to defer to their wishes; but I do not like to go to Albany on this mission. However, it shall be as you desire." A very careful canvass of the members of both houses of the Legislature was made during the conference, and the result was that the gentlemen came to the unanimous conclusion that both Conkling and Platt could be elected. Platt announced that he had received letters from a great number of members, pledging their votes to him, and Conkling has received assurances from many more, some of whom are claimed to be pledged against him by the "half-breeds." It was urged, too, that the Republicans, and especially the Administration Republicans, cannot afford to bolt the caucus, and the election will undoubtedly be determined in the caucus. The conference ended about 6 o'clock, and Conkling and Platt were driven direct to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Vice-President Arthur and John F. Smythe went to dinner at the St. James, as guests of Senator John P. Jones, and Speaker Sharp, Assemblyman Carpenter and Marshal Paine started for Albany, to begin the campaign for the re-election of Conkling and Platt.

THE SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

The *Tribune* says: Senator Conkling, in answer to the inquiries of a friend, said he was in the hands of his friends, and would do what they thought best. He did not think this State approved the course of the men who proved traitors to General Grant at Chicago, and the State would show that its Senators did right in protesting against rewarding them. Notwithstanding the confident talk of the Conkling men last night, they were all willing to admit that a hard fight would have to be made at Albany. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent the disclosure of their plans. They admitted that any "vindication" they should receive would not be of much benefit to them. The previous talk of Conkling resigning to practice law was never so much as referred to. The $50,000 offer was not mentioned. It was not a question any longer as to the candidacy of the Senators, but could they be elected? A number of Administration Republicans were about the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but they were not in the least cast down by the announcement of the candidacy of the ex-Senators. The anti-Conkling men claim that fifty-two Republicans in the Legislature are pledged against the ex-Senators.

SIGNIFICANT CIRCUMSTANCES.

NEW YORK, May 23d—A. M.—Speaking of the Republican gathering at Vice-President Arthur's house yesterday, to indorse Conkling, the *Tribune* says: There was some comment that no word was received from Postmaster-General James, and that he declined to take part in the consultation. It was also remarked that Cornell did not accept the invitation to be present. Postmaster Pearson was reported to have been at the Vice-President's house, but he said last night that the report was untrue, and he had not had let or parcel in any of these consultations. A number of other prominent persons who were expected did not come or send any word. The gathering seemed confined wholly to office-holders and ex-office-holders, who owe their political existence to the fact of their being subservient followers of Conkling.

Dissatisfied Office-Seekers.

NEW YORK, May 23d—A. M.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Some expressions of dissatisfaction have reached here from New York because the President did not send the names of men hitherto anti-Conkling for the five offices to which nominations were made Thursday. Those who complain of this course do not comprehend the President's policy. He is not seeking in the least to ostracize Republicans who have been Conkling's followers and supporters in the past. It is evidently the intention of the President to have it fully, distinctly and widely known that the object of this Administration is to abolish faction in New York, and to have one grand, united, harmonious Republican party in that State. Of course this cannot be obtained by sending Conkling back to the Senate to wage a relentless and vindictive war on the Administration.

The United States Attorney for Idaho.

NEW YORK, May 23d—A. M.—The *Sun*, in an editorial says: One of the last nominations sent in by Garfield and confirmed by the Democratic Senate was that of Wallace R. White of Maine, to be United States Attorney for Idaho Territory. It is not likely that the President knew much about him, or that MacVeagh had sanctioned him, as a suitable person to be prosecuting officer for the Government. This is an appointment for which Blaine is unquestionably and entirely responsible, and under the circumstances it is about the most shamelessly indecent appointment ever procured by any Cabinet officer.

Pacific Coast Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, May 22d.—The following postal changes for the Pacific Coast are announced: Offices established—Tessert, San Bernardino county, Cal., Samuel Rogers, Postmaster; Arthur, Elko county, Nev., Arthur W. Gedney, Postmaster; Crowley, Polk county, Or., John G. Allen, Postmaster; Langlois, Curry county, Or., Frank M. Langlois, Postmaster; Snake, Baker county, Or., James S. Stark, Postmaster; Fort Steilacoom, Pierce county, W. T., Eliza S. Waughess, Postmistress; Garfield, Whitman county, W. T., Samuel J. Tant, Postmaster; Thurber, Piute county, U. T., William Burgess, Postmaster. Offices discontinued—Chevalaha, Stevens county, W. T.; Sherwood Valley, Mendocino county, Cal.; McCullums, Yavapai county, Arizona; Snyder's Hole, Yavapai county, Arizona. Postmasters appointed—Charles F. Miller, Hill's Ferry, Stanislaus county, Cal.; J. A. Grave, Hite's Cove, Mariposa county, Cal.; J. E. Mulch, Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne county, Cal.; John B. Campbell, Tahoe, Placer county, Cal.; Henry M. Shaw, Fossil, Wasco county, Or.; G. W. Sappington, North Yamhill, Yamhill county, Or.; S. B. Finnegan, Peoria, Linn county, Or.; Charles O. Pelland, St. Paul, Marion county, Or.; Orson W. Huntsman, Hebron, Washington county, U. T.; Gideon A. Muller, Joseph, Sevier county, U. T.

The Star Route Frauds—Further Exposures.

NEW YORK, May 22d.—The Washington correspondent of the *Times* continues his exposures of the star route service as conducted by the late Assistant Postmaster-General Brady. Route No. 38,166, from Georgetown to Kokomo, Col., a distance of 44 miles, service seven times a week from May to November, was awarded to James Stephenson, of Omaha, for $1,040. Stephenson offered to continue the service during the winter months, but was not allowed the opportunity to do so. The number of the route was changed, and without notice to Stephenson the service was arbitrarily given to James B. Colgrove for $14,760. The route from Ozark to Eureka Springs, Arkansas, 80 miles, was let to John Cross, a friend of Senator Dorsey, without competition, for $14,400 per year. The route was subsequently let by contract to John N. Miller, of Springfield, Mo., for $4,800, Cross making a bid of $14,910. A number of similar instances are given by the *Times'* correspondent.

Unparalleled Telegraphic Feat.

CHICAGO, May 22d.—On Friday night last the Western Union Telegraph Company received from New York direct, for the Chicago newspapers alone, 109,436 words of special dispatches, 99 658 of which were parts of the revised New Testament. As no previous notice of this extra work had been given the telegraph company, and as it was in addition to their regular press and ordinary business messages, the feat is unparalleled in the annals of telegraphy, and but for the combined resources of the three former companies, now under one management, would have been an impossibility. Twenty-one direct circuits with New York were in use, and the time consumed was less than seven hours.

Journalistic Enterprise—Beecher on the Revised New Testament.

CHICAGO, May 22d.—The entire revised New Testament is published here in the *Times* and *Tribune* to day and to-night. Henry Ward Beecher, in an interview, said that as far as he had read it he was highly pleased with the work of the revisers; that he agreed substantially with the changes made, and, in fact, for many years had been using many of these changes in his pulpit. He disapproved, however, of the substitution of the word "servant" for "slave," used in the King James version as a translation of the word "doulos." He was not one of those abolitionists who believed slavery was not recognized in the Scriptures. He thinks the revision will be very generally accepted.

The Revised Testament—Debt Extinguishment.

NEW YORK, May 22d.—A number of Brooklyn clergymen to-day used the revised Testament.

The Simpson M. E. Church, Brooklyn, raised $10,000 to-day, towards extinguishing a debt of $40,000.

The Revised Testament at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22d.—In most of the Protestant churches to-day the clergymen referred to the revised New Testament. Their views were in most cases strongly in favor of it as a valuable work, which would throw light upon doubtful matters. In one or two instances the work was condemned.

An Ex-Clergyman Turned Abortionist.

BOSTON, May 22d.—Mary Chandler, aged 19, died yesterday from the effects of an abortion, alleged to have been performed by Dr. B. F. Green. Green was arrested, and also Herbert Davis, who took the girl to Green's office. All the parties are respectably connected. The doctor was for some years a minister of the Maine Methodist Conference.

Will Participate.

GETTYSBURG, May 22d.—President Garfield and Secretaries Blaine, Wisdom and Kirkwood will participate in the ceremonies in the National Cemetery at this place on Decoration Day.

Anxious to Try it Again.

DENVER (Col.), May 22d.—Miss Curtis has challenged Miss Pineo to a ten, fifteen or twenty-mile race for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side, the time and place to be decided by the challenger.

Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, May 22d.—Senator Farley left Washington this morning for California, via the southern route, and intends to go through without stoppage, except for a day at Santa Fe, N. M.

The O'Leary Belt Again.

NEW YORK, May 22d.—The second contest for the O'Leary belt began to-night.

FOREIGN.

Turkey.

COURT MARTIALED AND CONDEMNED TO DEATH

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22d.—Abdul Bey, ex-Chief of the Albanian League, has been court-martialed and condemned to death.

Roumania.

CORONATION OF KING CHARLES.

BUCHAREST, May 22d.—The fetes in honor of the elevation of Roumania to a Kingdom began to-day with the coronation of King Charles with a crown of steel, manufactured from cannon captured at Plevna, which was placed on his Majesty's head by the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. There was an immense concourse present, and the city is brilliantly illuminated to-night.

Spain.

CENTENARY OF CALDERON.

NEW YORK, May 22d.—The *Herald's* Madrid special says: To-day began the festivities of the Centenary of Calderon. For more than ten days Madrid has presented an aspect of extraordinary animation. Sometimes as many as 12,000 strangers have arrived on one day's train. Already more than 90,000 people have come.

Tunis.

PREVAILING DISCONTENT.

LONDON, May 22d.—The French forces in Tunis number 35,700 men. Much discontent prevails at the dismissal of officials at the instance of Roustan, French Minister, who is carrying everything with him. The Ministers had decided to depose the Bey of Tunis, but learning that France had undertaken to protect him, they abandoned the intention.

Africa.

THE KAFFIRS AND BOERS.

LONDON, May 22d.—A Durban dispatch says that the Kaffirs, in a fight with the Boers, lost 70 men killed.

Dozens of wagons, loaded down with lumber, ties and poles, pass through Watsonville every day from the mills to the depot. The lumbering business is very active this season.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OMAHA, May 21st.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento May 25th: Mrs. E. A. Ruppel and son, Canada; Mrs. S. Rice, Miss Livingston, New York; A. Stearns, San Francisco; Mrs. Augustus Jacobs, Boston; Mrs. James W. Frisbie, Miss Emma Butler Frisbie, Detroit; Anna McGibley, San Francisco.

OMAHA, May 22d.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento May 26th: Mrs. Simon, S. Simon, Portland, Oregon; Messieurs De Leouer and Mallie, Tahiti; Joseph H. Leary and son, Mrs. Mary Leary, Philadelphia; John Renwick and wife, Australia; A. Simon, New York; J. W. Howland, wife and daughter, J. C. Baldwin, Boston; Mrs. E. Milton and party, San Francisco; S. L. Potter and wife, Kate Godfrey, Detroit; Douglas Potter, Chicago; Florence Cary, Oakland; Fun on the Bristol Troupe, New York; Lieutenant-Commander Lamberton with three machinists and twenty sailors for Arctic exploring vessel Rogers.

KANSAS CITY, May 22d.—Left here today, via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad: Samuel Brannan and two ladies, H. A. Furbich, Mrs. G. P. Babbens, Miss E. A. Read, H. B. Read, G. W. Babbins, G. E. Baron, San Francisco; also, 18 emigrants.

CARLIN, May 22d.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: H. L. Coe, New York; S. M. Nicholson, Providence, R. I.; Wm. L. Clark, Michigan; J. Chase, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, C. Fitzwilliam, Illinois; Major Cotton, Captain Chappel, England; Witcher Jones and wife, Maggie Jones, Mrs. J. A. Belvin, Richmond, Va.; Count Vitzthum, Count Hohenthales and valet, Germany; C. S. Smith, Cincinnati, O.; G. S. Dean, San Francisco; G. A. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Culbertson, Santa Barbara; G. S. Eaton, wife and child, Stockton, Cal.; Dr. C. B. Bishop and wife, San Francisco; J. P. Locke, Toledo, O.; Charles Bishop, San Francisco; Ike Levy, Havana; L. Waldenburg, Bullionville, Nev.; Miss Bridget Mitchell, Canada; Miss Lizzie B. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. H. F. Doolittle, Sterling, Neb.; Frank Fern, Oakland; Haverly's Widow Bedott Company, J. H. Haverly, C. E. Blanchett, manager, Chicago; C. B. Bishop and wife, James O. Barrows, San Francisco; Ed. Tannehill, John Sutherland, New York; James B. Locke, Toledo; C. J. Bishop, San Francisco; Miss Louise Evans, Miss Nellie Heck, Miss Helen Vincent, New York; 49 emigrant passengers, including 34 males, to arrive in Sacramento May 24th.

NEWHALL, May 22d.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: Mrs. J. S. Newmark, L. Siebenhauer, A. C. Haas and wife, William Childs, F. T. Griffith, T. M. Griffith, Mrs. L. S. Griffith, O. W. Childs and family, F. R. Snaw, J. Brandenstein and wife, M. Heller and wife, Deputy Sheriff and two prisoners, E. Miller, J. C. Kays, Los Angeles; H. Z. Pierson and wife, East Aurora, N.Y.; Charles H. Greenland, J. Myron, Cincinnati; Wm. Reddall, H. Casebolt, San Francisco; R. C. Brown, Tucson; A. C. Kimball and wife, Boston; Joseph Osgood, San Diego; J. M. Bassett and wife, J. Smith, Oakland; James Sutton, *The Aldine*, New York; S. Stillman, San Bernardino; F. L. Bailey, Chico; A. H. Cargil, Virginia; M. D. Sangler, Birkland; E. Hernandez, Gilroy; W. Rodgers, New Mexico; J. L. Ward, Yuma.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

The electric light is being used in Leadville, Col.

The Petaluma *Argus* presses are now run by water power.

The Eureka (Nev.) postoffice sends off in postal orders $10,000 a month.

There was a sharp thunder-storm at Virginia, Nev., Saturday afternoon.

The Boca mill expects to turn out 5,000,000 feet of lumber this season.

Penasquitas ranch, San Diego county, is being divided up for colony purposes.

The crops in Carson Valley, Nevada, are at least six weeks earlier this season than they were last year.

San Diego's new school-house is to cost $15,000. Hon. Joseph Russ donates the lumber, which is worth $5,000.

The Nevada and Oregon Railroad reports that 100 men, including 30 Chinamen, are at work grading near Reno.

It is stated that the constitutionality of the Act granting the Nevada Catholic Orphan Asylum State aid will be tested.

There are about 150 inhabitants on the Lower Siuslaw, in Oregon, all of whom seem in a fair way to make for themselves comfortable homes.

The Trustees of the Napa Insane Asylum have purchased 402 acres of land from W. H. Coombs for the sum of $12,000. This makes the Asylum property include about 600 acres.

Apple and cherry trees are in full bloom at Campbell's Springs, Tahoe. Although Lake Tahoe is several hundred feet higher than Truckee, still the climate is milder and the soil is better adapted to the growth of vegetation.

The examination of Ben Gifford, charged with an outrage on Miss Emma Clark, was concluded at San Jose Saturday. The girl's statements were contradicted by ladies who had interviewed her, and the defense proved an alibi.

On Tuesday last, near Yale, B. C., Geo. Daig was instantly killed by a rock from a blast. Deceased was a German, aged about 30 years, a baker by trade, and was married five weeks ago in San Francisco, where his wife resides.

A motion for change of venue in the debris suit entitled the City of Marysville vs. North Bloomfield Gold Mining Company, was heard in the Superior Court of Yuba county, before Judge Keyser, Saturday afternoon. After able arguments by counsel on both sides the Court denied the motion.

An inquest was held at San Jose Saturday, over the remains of J. G. Murdock, and a verdict rendered that he came to his death from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by his brother Robert. An autopsy was made Saturday afternoon, and revealed the fact that the bullet had probably dropped into the spinal cavity.

A serious accident occurred Friday afternoon at the Sixteen-mile Camp, above Yale, B. C. A slide of several tons came down the mountain