THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 21, 1882

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, March 20, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom.	Thermom.	Direction of wind.	Character of wind.	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia	30.38	44	S. 7	Fresh	.....	Lt. Rain
Portland	30.45	40	Calm	Calm	.02	Clear
Roseburg	30.41	41	N. W.	Light	.....	Clear
Red Bluff	30.23	51	N. W. 6	Fresh	.....	Clear
Sacramento	30.32	46	Calm	Calm	.....	Clear
S. Francisco	30.32	51	N.	Light	.....	Clear
Visalia	30.30	50	N. W	Light	.....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.23	51	N. W.	Fresh	.....	Clear
San Diego	30.22	51	S. W.	Light	.....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 56; minimum, 38.

River above low-water mark, 19 ft. 8 in.

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

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 118½ for 4s of 1907; 114 for 4½s; 101 for 3½s; sterling, $4 86½@4 89; silver bars, 113½.

Silver in London, 51 14 16d; consols, 101 1-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104; 4s, 119½; 4½s, 115½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars 90 cents.

The Alpha Mining Company have levied an assessment of 50 cents per share.

Mining stocks opened rather weak in San Francisco yesterday. There was a fair business for Monday morning. California did not come on at the informal session, but on the regular call nearly 4,000 shares sold at 30c, a decline of 5c. A similar decline took place in Consolidated Virginia. There was but a limited business in Sierra Nevada and Union Consolidated at a small decline from Saturday's figures.

Complaints were filed in San Francisco yesterday against 588 violators of the Sunday law, 11 in Los Angeles and 31 in San Jose.

The charge of murder against H. L. Patterson was dismissed at Woodland yesterday.

The snow blockade in the Sierras was again raised last night, allowing trains to pass.

The new Court-house at Redwood City has been completed.

Allen H. Palmer ("Varick," the writer on turf matters) died yesterday at Geneva, N. Y.

At Cherryfield, Me., Sunday evening, Chester Cunningham cut Mrs. Sprague's throat, killing her instantly.

In a railroad accident near Downington, Pa., Sunday night, the engineer and fireman were killed.

A Rome newspaper urges an alliance between Italy, Germany and Austria against the probable Franco-Russian alliance.

Three columns of French troops will shortly march to suppress the insurrection in southern Tunis.

The strike of mill operatives at Lawrence, Mass., continues, 400 joining the strikers yesterday.

At Caracas, Col., F. H. Mobray shot and killed one Mexican and dangerously wounded another.

Lieutenant Melville's report to the Secretary of the Navy is given this morning, having been received by telegraph from Washington.

The taking of testimony closed in the Rogers arson case at San Jose yesterday, and the arguments will begin this morning.

Between Wednesday and Saturday, upwards of forty snow slides occurred in Lake and Mill creek canyons, Mono county, burying thirty five persons and killing four men.

The Republicans elected their entire ticket in the city election at Marysville yesterday—for the first time in ten years.

Tucson, A. T., was for the first time illuminated with gas last night.

Considerable damage has been caused in the vicinity of the Comstock by snowslides.

The Coroner's jury at Virginia, Nev., found that Rev. T. H. McGrath shot himself accidentally.

Portland, Or., claims a white population of 28,766, and 2,500 Chinese.

Further particulars are received of the murder and lynching in Wasco county, Oregon.

Consideration of the Chinese bill will be resumed in the House of Representatives this morning, and the debate will probably continue until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the previous question will be demanded.

CANNON ON POLYGAMY.

The Mormon Delegate Cannon has been expatiating upon the beauties of polygamy, but he has not brought forward any new arguments. We have sometimes wondered why the Mormons did not furnish themselves with weapons from the armory of the ecclesiastical author of the strange treatise entitled *Polygamia Triumphatrix*, which was published in the sixteenth century, much to the scandal of the Church at the time. Mr. Cannon, however, contents himself with the hackneyed argument drawn from the alleged absence of prostitution in polygamous societies. The inevitable answer to this, of course, is that the reason why there is no prostitution *per se* in polygamous societies, is that polygamy itself is neither more nor less than a legalization of prostitution. Precisely in the same way it might be said that there were no thieves among the Lacedemonians; the fact being that larceny was taught and encouraged under the Spartan laws. Cannon's argument on this head has no force, and his statements about the delights and beauties of his favorite system, as illustrated by the peculiar vigor and health of the children, are open to serious doubt. They, in fact, belong in the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* line of arguments. The children, he says, are healthy and vigorous; therefore polygamy has made them so. This is a *non sequitur*. The climate, simplicity of diet, many other agencies, may be posited as the causes of the phenomena he describes. Or the truth of his statement may be impeached. As to his pretense that polygamy produces a superior order of domestic relations, it is so palpably and notoriously untrue that refutation is hardly required. That polygamy destroys the family is undeniable. It tends to produce a kind of communistic relation which is also of necessity fatal to all delicacy and refinement among the women, and to all those home influences which have ever been the most potent factors in civilization. The children who have mothers but no fathers are virtually half-orphans from their birth, just as the women are much less than half-wives. The whole arrangement is productive of consequences so mischievous that it never could have been maintained all these years had not the Mormon Church initiated a system of literal terrorism, whereby the authority of the husband was increased to that of the master over his slaves. The women were cowed and brutalized at the same time, and the men were brutalized themselves in the process. Only the coarser feminine organizations could stand the torture. The finer ones succumbed under it, and lie to-day in the Utah graveyards, whither they carried broken hearts. Polygamy is a system of female slavery and degradation so cruel and abominable in its effects, that to those who have penetrated behind the veil it must seem justifiable to root it out by any means, however severe and stern, rather than permit the continuance of the unspeakable misery and wrong which it entails upon its helpless victims.

POOR ROSECRANS.

General Rosecrans has much reason to complain of the resurrection of the Garfield-Chase letter, for it has set all Garfield's friends to proving that the latter's criticism of his old commander was justifiable, and they have brought to light some facts which really go far to show that Garfield did not hit half hard enough. The statement about the dispatch sent to Stanton from Chattanooga on the afternoon of the first day of the battle of Chickamauga tells terribly against Rosecrans from a military standpoint. A General capable of sending such a dispatch at such a time could not have been fitted for an important command.

THE QUESTION OF RAILROAD TAXATION.

We published yesterday an article from the San Francisco *Spirit of the Times* which presented the whole case of the railroad taxation in this State compactly and clearly. It was there made perfectly apparent that the resistance offered by the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies to the assessments made by the State Board of Equalization has been rendered unavoidable by the injustice and inequality of the said assessments. The new Constitution was largely framed by men who were not open to reason when the relations between the State and the railroads were concerned. They set in with an avowed purpose to "cinch" the railroads, and in the matter of taxation they undertook to do this by giving to the State Board of Equalization the power of making inapellable assessments upon the railroads, without affording the latter any opportunity to be heard in defense of their property, and without giving the assessed corporations any notice. In this way the Constitution has discriminated against the railroads in the most open and direct manner, and as a result of this inequitable machinery we find that the corporations have in fact been assessed in the most reckless and extortionate way. Our San Francisco contemporary gives one illustration of this, in the fact that actually desert land in San Diego county has been assessed at the rate of $100 an acre, though it could not be sold for $1 an acre. In this county the railroad has been assessed at $25,000 a mile, notwithstanding the notorious fact that a large proportion of it could be replaced for less than $10,000 a mile. These illustrations could be multiplied almost indefinitely, for the same flagrant injustice marks the action of the State Board of Equalization in every part of the State.

The railroad has been persistently abused and misrepresented in this connection. It has at no time desired to avoid the payment of its just share of taxation. It has always paid fair taxes promptly and in full. But because it is a corporation it does not follow that it should submit tamely to a process of confiscation, and we do not hesitate to assert our conviction that no fair-minded man, however strongly he may have been prejudiced against the company in the past, could listen to a full recital of the wrongs attempted to be enforced upon it in this connection without reaching the conclusion that it ought to resist the oppression to the utmost, and that it is completely justified in its present position. The truth is that the State Board of Equalization undertook to exercise its arbitrary power in the most tyrannical and iniquitous way, and that if an individual had been the subject of such a raid the whole press and people would have stood up and denounced the proceeding as an unmitigated outrage. Because the railroad was concerned, however, it seems to have been taken for granted that it was entirely proper to fleece it, and its natural and just exertions to protect itself have been scandalously misrepresented as attempts on the part of the corporation to defy the laws of the State and to evade its share of the general burdens.

The action of the Merced County Supervisors has in the same way been most unjustly censured. The truth is that when the facts were presented to that Board they could not continue to doubt that the company had been enormously over assessed, and as the amount offered in payment of the taxes by the company was in excess of a perfectly fair valuation, the Supervisors did right to accept it. The same remarks apply to other counties. Wherever the Supervisors and the District Attorneys have been brought face to face with the actual condition of things they have been compelled to acknowledge that they had been mistaken previously, and that the railroad's case was impregnable. The history of the proceedings, moreover, shows conclusively that the company has always been willing to pay a fair valuation, and that it has at no time and in no place made an unwarrantable resistance to its assessments. But even corporations possess some rights, and it is a question which the appellate Courts will have to determine whether a State has the authority, under the Federal Constitution, to discriminate against them in the matter of taxation, as the present Constitution of California does, and to deny them that right of appeal from unjust assessments which every citizen claims and exercises.

Nor can it be ignored that if the company had yielded to this wrong it would have at once established a most disastrous precedent, and encouraged its enemies to still more intolerable exactions. Its submission would have been construed as an admission of the equity of the assessments, and excuses would doubtless have been found for giving the screws another turn the next time. In matters of this kind every man owes it to himself and to the community to resist oppression steadfastly and persistently, and if he is to do it at all he must begin by opposing the first attempt at usurpation. Nor can individuals separate themselves out from corporations, and hug themselves in the delusion that an injustice may safely be inflicted upon the latter so long as it does not seem to touch themselves. Corporations are merely conventional aggregations of individuals, and in a country where men are constantly changing their occupations and extending their undertakings, no one can say that he will never be a member of such a body. Moreover when usurpations are permitted in the particular case they are liable to extend to the general case, and if wrongs may be done legally to corporations, they will presently be done to firms, and then to individuals. Like freedom and like protection for all, are the only certain safeguards against injustice which may at any time comprehend all.

The railroads in these tax cases are not fighting against the State. They are not fighting to avoid the payment of this tax. They are fighting solely for their rights. They claim the common right of equality in taxation. Under the new Constitution and the Board of Equalization they have been denied this right. No man is entitled to say that they ought to be refused it. No man is entitled to say that they ought to be exposed to the confiscation of their property by an irresponsible tribunal, before which they are not allowed to plead. The truth is that their cause is that of the American people, who cannot afford to denounce them for demanding the protection which the Federal Constitution guarantees to all citizens, and who can still less afford to censure them for resisting so flagrant and notorious an abuse as the assessments against which they are now protesting. The real point of attack should rather be the new Constitution, which, by attempting to overthrow the most precious safeguards of freedom and justice, in order to pander to an unreasoning prejudice, has thus interfered with the fiscal administration, promoted a great scandal, and produced a state of things calculated to warn capital away from the State.

THE CITY DEBT.

A meeting has been called for this afternoon, to discuss the city debt, and to arrange some means of putting an end to the constant disputes and injurious representations which are made concerning the subject. We trust that this meeting of property-owners and taxpayers will begin by informing itself thoroughly as to the actual situation; and that it will not commit the mistake of attempting to formulate a programme upon inaccurate or imperfect data. Those who have examined the question most thoroughly long since reached the conclusion that the city has no other course but to pay its debts. All the talk about evading judgment, about the inability of the bondholders to compel payment, and so forth, is moonshine. It has no support in legal decisions or in common sense. The only possible result of experimenting in the direction of repudiation could be to fasten upon the community the stigma of dishonesty, without in any way relieving it of its obligations. The folly, and worse, of all these propositions, has been demonstrated so often that it is not necessary to go over the considerations again at this time. Probably the only effect of a continuance of such dishonest and silly propositions would be to precipitate the danger which it is the interest of every intelligent person in Sacramento to avoid. So far as the handling of the debt question is concerned, therefore, the straightforward, honest way is the only one available; but it does not follow that it is impossible to make better terms for the city if the outstanding bonds could be redeemed from the present holders, and carried by those who would possess an interest in lightening the burden of the city as much as possible. If something of that kind can be brought about it will certainly be well worth whatever trouble is bestowed upon it, but any attempt to wriggle out of the existing obligations will bring down upon our heads a far worse evil than has ever yet befallen us. If the indebtedness could be refunded at a low rate of interest with a long term, or with the shortest term obtainable, the arrangement would make such a reduction in the tax-rate possible as would have a most important effect in building up the city. It is very well known that a high tax-rate frightens investors away, and it should be equally well apprehended that if investors think there is any danger of judgment and execution for a heavy debt being entered against a city, they will be very careful not to settle there. The meeting to-day will do well to reflect upon these things, and if it begins by appointing a committee to ascertain and present the exact condition of the city finances, it will put itself in a fair way to find a solution for the whole problem by upright and business-like methods.

QUICKLY ANSWERED.

The *Bee* asserts that since the consolidation of the *Record* and *Union*, the RECORD-UNION "has lost a number of subscribers "equal to the circulation of the *Union* "and *Record* at the time of consolidation, "and that at the present time its entire "circulation does not exceed, by many, if "at all, the circulation of either of those "papers some seven or eight years ago." The *Bee* wants to know "how this is?" We answer that it is an unmitigated and preposterous lie. The circulation of the RECORD-UNION has not declined. On the contrary it has been steadily increasing from year to year, and is to-day larger than at any previous time, and far larger than the joint circulation of the *Record* and *Union* at the time of the consolidation. The *Bee* should not tell such stupid lies. It should be content with the lie which it keeps standing at the head of its editorial columns, about its own local circulation.

DANA AND THE MOREY LETTER.

It is intimated that Dana knows who wrote the Morey letter, and that he knew it to be a forgery many days before it was exposed, and that, knowing this, he suffered innocent men to be imprisoned on acount of it. This is a serious accusation, but Dana is accustomed to be abused, and no longer minds it, whether it is true or false. If he knows all about the Morey letter he may be relied upon to keep his information to himself until he can hurt somebody by publishing it, and unless he can do mischief with it he is quite capable of concealing it as long as he lives. It is no use appealing to him to gratify public curiosity on the subject. He is too old a bird to be caught with chaff of that kind.

THE SUTTER MEMORIAL.

The project of a Sutter memorial has been revived. The Secretary of the Associated Pioneers in New York says to the press:

NEW YORK, March 10, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit the annexed address, prepared under the authority of this society, which has this day been forwarded to the societies on your coast, and our earnest wish is that a movement may be inaugurated to insure the success of the object referred to. William R. Garrison (son of Commodore C. K. Garrison), formerly of San Francisco, is the Treasurer of the fund inaugurated by this society in 1880. Several hundreds of dollars have been paid into his hands in behalf of the Sutter Memorial Fund, and our efforts will be rewarded when those Californians take the work up with an earnest determination to push the matter to a successful issue.

F. D. CLARK, Secretary.

THE ADDRESS.

The following is the address referred to in the above communication:

NEW YORK, March 1, 1882.

To the Pioneer Societies of the Pacific Coast: At the annual meeting of "The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California," held in the city of New York on the evening of the 9th day of January, 882, the following resolution was adopted:

"That a committee be appointed to consist of General H. G. Gibson, Senior Vice-President, and Francis D. Clark, Secretary, of this Society, to confer by letter with the Societies of California Pioneers in the State of California, and make inquiry as to what action they have taken or propose to take in the matter of a monument to the late General John A. Sutter, to be erected on the site of his once famous 'Sutter's Fort.'"

In performance of the duty assigned them, the undersigned beg leave respectfully to inquire what measures have been taken to attain the object desired, and what have been the results of any action in regard thereto, by our sister pioneer societies.

The interest that should be felt by every Californian, resident or non-resident, in commemorating the virtues of Sutter, the obvious duty devolving upon his surviving associates and fellow-pioneers, renders any apology for this inquiry unnecessary. The great services rendered by our revered patriarch, the rich boon conferred by his hand upon us and our countrymen, the grand, golden virtues of his character, which have enshrined his name in the hearts of every pioneer of the Golden State, appeal strongly to us for some marked token of recognition. Inasmuch as his hand was never idle in doing good, as his career forms a noble page in the history of California, that will shine the brighter with the lapse of time, it becomes us to honor his memory with some memorial or "monument worthy of his fame." If the nation at large was unjust and ungrateful to him, if the hand of the spoiler spared not one so trusting, generous and noble, if "the golden heart that enriched the Golden Land" died crushed and broken, let the reproach rest not upon us, the direct or indirect recipients of his bounty or of the blessings and benefits of his golden discovery, that we have failed to do justice and honor to the grandeur of his life and character. That which our hand findeth to do in so noble a cause, which should be dear to the heart of every true son of California, let us do quickly and well.

The members of this committee, feeling the necessity of some decided manifestation of interest, of some active action in this matter, pledge themselves and their associates to give an earnest aid or support to any measure that may be adopted to commemorate the life of honor and of worth of one of the noblest pioneers of Christendom. Fraternally yours, etc.,

H. G. GIBSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.
FRANCIS D. CLARK.

PITTSFORD, Mass., September 28, 1872.

Sirs: I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial. MRS. J. W. TULLER,
Sec'y Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The California Southern Railroad is now graded within two and a half miles of Colton, and a mile more of track-laying will bring it outside of Temecula canyon.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

Charge of Murder Dismissed—British Columbia Weather—The Snow Blockade Again Raised—The San Jose Arson Case—Mining Ditch Full of Snow—Upward of Forty Snow Slides, and Four Men Killed—Election at Marysville—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WOODLAND, March 20th.—H. L. Patterson, charged with murder, was to-day examined on the charge before Justice Ruggles and was discharged, there not being sufficient evidence to hold him.

The Situation on the Mountains.

EMIGRANT GAP, March 20th.—The blockade has been raised at all points except one—two miles west of Blue Canyon. A snow-plow is below clearing off the siding. The weather clear and calm, with the wind northeast. On March 18th occurred the severest storm of the season, and equaled the storm of December 17, 1864, when the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake wagon-road was blocked. Eighty-six inches of snow has fallen this storm.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

TRUCKEE, March 20th.—The great storm is over, and now a better opportunity is given to see its effects. The town of Truckee is literally buried in the snow. The smaller buildings are out of sight, and a person can walk from the street directly upon the roofs of many of them. The snow is piled up almost even with the balconies of the buildings along Front street. The whole population is out shoveling snow, breaking thoroughfares and opening up communication with neighbors, which has been cut off by the severity of the storm. The blockade on the railroad continues at this writing (3 P. M.), but the prospects are that it will be lifted by to-night. The snow-plow which was fast in the drifts at Cold Stream has been released. There are about 300 men at work at tunnel 13 clearing away the snow which had drifted in the sheds. As far as can be ascertained, there are no further breaks in the snow-sheds along the line. The snow-plow which was under the management of Conductor Avery has had a very severe fight with the elements. They have been snowed in two or three times, been off the track a number of times, and a dispatch has just been received that they have jumped the track again between Blue Canyon and tunnel No. 1. This may delay the opening of the road a few hours longer. The east-bound passenger train is still held at Colfax. The west-bound is on its way from Reno, and will reach this place about 4 P. M. It will proceed on its way as soon as the track is clear. A plow with several engines started east from here yesterday afternoon, but when it reached Prosser creek, about seven miles from this place, it got stalled in the snow, and was not released until this morning. The railroad men all say that this has been by far the hardest storm that they ever had to contend with. The wind blew so strong that it would drift the snow on the track as fast as they could plow it out. The consequence was that the snow would hold the snow trains in their grasp and render them powerless. A plow with six engines will start west from here and go ahead of the passenger train coming from the east, to clear the way for the same. The warm weather to-day makes the snow settle very fast, and renders it more difficult to handle, while it increases the danger of breaking the sheds and causing snowslides. Every precaution is being taken by the railroad company to prevent disaster from these sources.

Forty Snow Slides—Thirty-eight Persons Buried—Four Men Killed.

BODIE, March 20th.—John I. Ginn, J. E. Kemp and John F. Keating came in from Lundy on snow-shoes Sunday evening, and reported a terrible accident in Lake Canyon, as a result of the recent storm. On Wednesday night a snow-slide occurred which buried several men, four of whom were killed. Their names are Robert Trumbull, Alexander McKeon, D. B. Grant and Henry Schumaker, three being miners and the latter a machinist and engineer, recently arrived from San Francisco, where he leaves a wife and three children. The bodies of all but Grant were recovered on Friday and were left on the snow. During the night another snow-slide occurred, and the bodies were buried under forty-five feet, where they now are. In all upwards of forty snow-slides occurred in Lake and Mill creek canyons between Wednesday and Saturday, and in all thirty-eight people were buried in the canyon and at Tioga district, where the great Sierra Mining Company are operating. The only serious injury done to any persons except those heretofore stated was Christian Habletzel, who was under eight feet of snow nineteen hours. He was alive Sunday morning, but little hope was entertained of his recovery. The snowfall in Mill creek canyon averaged six feet, and higher up in the Sierras it was eight to ten feet. In the immediate neighborhood of Bodie it is about four feet. We have been almost isolated here, as regards mails and telegraph, for nearly a week. A stage arrived from Hawthorne Sunday, which was thirty-six hours on the road—a distance of thirty-eight miles. No stage from Bridgeport has arrived since last Tuesday. The last one in was six hours making the last half mile into town.

Election at Marysville—Clean Sweep for the Republicans.

MARYSVILLE, March 20th.—The Republicans elected their entire ticket in the city election to-day, making a clean sweep, for the first time in over ten years. The majorities range from 23 to 244. The following ticket was elected: Mayor, A. C. Bingham; Marshal, G. A. Mayben; Clerk, G. W. Pine; Treasurer, Justus Greely; Councilmen, H. Block, A. D. Cutts, J. Saul and G. Cooley; School Commissioners, C. M. Gorham, F. D. Hudson and J. F. Eastman. The election passed off quietly, but considerable Republican enthusiasm is displayed to-night.

The Arson Case.

SAN JOSE, March 20th.—In the Rogers case this forenoon the prosecution introduced several witnesses in rebuttal, to prove the good reputation of the Donovan girls. There was a failure in the case of Mrs. Greeley, who swore that she discharged Susie from her employ for untruthfulness.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SAN JOSE, March 20th.—The testimony in the Rogers arson case closed to day, and the arguments will begin to morrow forenoon.

Not Shot, but Hurt by a Fall—A Ditch Filled with Snow.

NEVADA, March 20th.—Charles Blasauf, who was reported shot in the head Saturday morning, now acknowledges that he was not shot at all, but that the wound on his head was produced by his falling upon a sharp piece of iron.

Thirty-five miles of the North Bloomfield Company's water ditch is filled with snow, and the mine has been shut down. It will be some time before work will be resumed.

New Court-house.

REDWOOD CITY, March 20th.—The new Court-house will be formally accepted by the Board of Supervisors as soon as the furniture can be placed.

Sunday Law Violators Called to Account.

LOS ANGELES, March 20th.—Eleven principal saloon-keepers were arrested this morning for keeping open Sunday. The first case is set for trial to-morrow morning. The Mayor, newspaper editors, ex-Governor Downey and other prominent citizens have been summoned as witnesses for the defense.

SAN JOSE, March 20th.—Thirty-one complaints were made to-day by police officers for violations of the Sunday law yesterday. Twenty-five are saloon-keepers, four cigar dealers, one grocer and one Chinese laundryman.

Miner Caved On.

GRASS VALLEY, March 20th.—William Case was caved on to-day in the Idaho mine, but his injuries are not fatal.

Taxes Paid.

SAN DIEGO, March 20th.—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company to-day paid $25,000 on account of county taxes of 1880 and 1881, under the stipulation that the payments should not prejudice their case, and an agreement not to seek to recover should the Courts decide in their favor.

Foot Race in Humboldt County.

EUREKA, March 20th.—A foot race took place here to-day between Fred. Harmon, of New Brunswick, and Archie McCoombs, of San Francisco. The distance was 100 yards, for $300 a side. The race was won by Harmon by three feet. Time, 9¾ seconds. The time was caught by four timers. A large amount of money changed hands on this race.

ARIZONA.

The Wounded Physician.

YUMA, March 20th.—The condition of Dr. Taggart is very favorable to-day. The only bad feature is his unaccountable weakness.

Items from Tucson.

TUCSON, March 20th.—The Tucson Gas Company turned on the gas to-night, and all the principal places are illuminated.

A large copper strike is reported in the Democrat mine of the Santa Rita Land and Mining Company.

Samuel Brannan married a Castilian lady of Guaymas Saturday night.

Two of the Earp brothers and Doc Holliday arrived here to-night from Tombstone.

Virgil Earp passed on to Colton with the remains of his brother Morgan, who was assassinated Saturday night at Tombstone. A body of fifteen armed men accompanied the brothers from Tombstone to Contention, and six on to this place. There is no danger of their being molested here.

NEVADA.

Weather on the Comstock—Verdict of Accidental Shooting—Delayed Mail.

VIRGINIA, March 20th.—The weather is clear and cold. The snow blockade on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad has been raised, and a train left for Reno this morning at the usual hour. Snow-slides yesterday broke the flume of the water company in four places between here and Washoe valley, and owing to the scarcity of water in town the hydraulic pump was yesterday and to-day run by steam. The breaks in the flume will be repaired to-night, and a full supply of water will be received to-morrow morning.

The Coroner's jury this evening found that Rev. T. H. McGrath shot himself accidentally.

The California mail reached here Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, with dates to the 17th.

OREGON.

Portland's Population—Immigration.

OREGON, March 20th.—J. K. Gill & Co.'s Directory of Portland, just cut, has 8,236 names, excluding firms, corporations and all the Chinese. On a basis of 3½ persons for every name, the lowest ratio ever used, the city has 28,766 white population. The Chinese population is estimated at 2,500.

No San Francisco steamer since March 1st has brought less than 300 steerage passengers, and the average of the cabin is 175. The outgoing passengers in the steerage average 40. The immigration to Oregon and Washington Territory from the sea, via the Columbia river, since January 1st, has been over 2,000 per month, and it is estimated that the overland immigration into the eastern portions of the State is 1,000 per month.

The Wasco County Murder and Lynching—Additional Particulars.

PORTLAND, March 20th.—An *Oregonian* reporter to-night interviewed a reliable gentleman just arrived from Prineville, Wasco county, and obtained the following additional particulars of the recent murder and lynching: A piece of land lying between the ranch of Crooks and Jorry and that of Langdon was in dispute. Langdon had fenced it in. On the 15th inst. Crooks and Jorry went on the disputed ground and began cutting a tree. When half done they were called to dinner. Upon their return they found Langdon cutting the same tree, with a shotgun near him. A quarrel ensued, when Langdon raised the gun, discharged both barrels, and killed the two men. The following Friday morning, when a Deputy Sheriff and a posse approached Langdon's house, they saw a man riding away. They headed him off, and ordered him to halt. He obeyed and surrendered himself, saying that he feared he would be lynched, and had mounted his horse with the intention of going to Prineville and giving himself up. That night he slept on a lounge in the parlor of the Jackson House with a guard of eight men. When the mob made their appearance the posse made no show of resistance. The Deputy Sheriff says a blanket was thrown over his head. The opinion prevails among many that the posse assisted in the lynching, though they had promised Langdon and his wife that he would be unharmed. The hanging of Harrison seems to have been a deliberate murder, as he was in no way connected with Langdon or the killing of Crooks and Jorry, but remarked when he heard of the affair, "Well, it is a good thing they were killed." He was sleeping in the Jackson House when the mob approached, and having heard the shooting dressed and went down stairs to the street. Immediately a riata was thrown about his neck, the other end fastened to the pommel of a saddle, and the rider dashed away to Crooked river bridge, dragging Harrison, who was undoubtedly dead before the bridge was reached. The lynchers are supposed to be cowboys recently moved into the southern portion of Wasco county, and are prototypes of their brethren in Arizona and Texas.

Fires—Child Scalded to Death—Proposed Railroad.

PORTLAND, March 20th.—A fire in Lipman & Co.'s dry goods store this morning, caused by a taper setting fire to the curtains, damaged the goods to the extent of $300; insured.

At 10 o'clock to-night the dwelling occupied by H. F. Hudson was partially destroyed by fire. Damage, $1,200; insured. Carelessness was the cause.

A 4-year-old daughter of William Parker, of Clackamas county, was scalded to death this morning by falling into a tub of boiling water.

A meeting of farmers and others was held Saturday at the Four Corners, on the upper Molalla, Clackamas county, for the purpose of considering the subject of building a railroad for the benefit of the fine agricultural region of that part of the country. A company was organized to build eleven miles of standard gauge road from Barlow station to the East Side Railway. The cost will not be over $5,000 per mile, and the subscriptions made at the meeting indicate that the enterprise will be consummated by winter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cold Weather.

VICTORIA, March 20th.—The weather has turned suddenly cold. The thermometer fell to zero at Yale Saturday night, and the river is again full of running ice. A cold, drizzling rain prevails here this morning.

MORE ABOUT CANDIDATES.

B. F. Langford is mentioned as a Democratic Congressional candidate at large.

J. W. Shanklin, the present Surveyor-General of this State, will be a candidate for re-election.

W. H. Pratt, owner of Pratt's Opera House, in Eureka, Humboldt county, will again be a candidate for the Legislature.

W. H. Holman and B. F. Hows are Republican candidates for the State Senate from Calaveras county. Ira H. Reed is a Democratic candidate.

For Woodland's Town Marshal at the May election, W. D. Card, Sam. Sibley, A. G. Reed and the present Marshal, Alex. Armstrong, are among the names mentioned.

The Healdsburg *Enterprise* says: "The probabilities are that Barclay Henley, of Sonoma county, will be accorded the honor of the Democratic nomination as Congressman from the Third District."

DEATH NEAR DIXON.—Lindley Lamborn, who died at his residence near Dixon, Solano county, on the 13th inst., was a prominent citizen of that locality. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1824. At the age of two years he, with his parents, removed to Ohio, and at the age of fifteen he learned the carpenter and cabinet trade. In the year 1852 he was married to Margaretta J. Benninghuff near Mount Vernon, Ohio. Five years later he with his family emigrated to Iowa, and there he was elected Captain of the Home Militia, which he served two years. In 1873 he removed to California and settled near Dixon, where he remained until the time of his death. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his loss. He was always a devoted and faithful husband and a kind and loving father.

D. A. Kennedy, of Bennett valley, has set out 195,000 grape vines in a nursery, of which about 90,000 are Zinfindels, the remainder being Bergers, Chassalas, etc. The cuttings are an inch apart one way and four feet the other, cultivated with corn.

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE

Of Elegant Walnut

FURNITURE;

By order of L. KUHLE.

BELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5th, sale to commence at 10:30 A. M. sharp, and without reserve, all the elegant and well kept FURNITURE of the

TREMONT HOTEL, J ST., BET. FIRST AND SECOND,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS: ONE elegant Walnut, Plate-glass Mirror, 3x5 feet; one 7½-octave Chickering Piano, as good as new, and cost $700, with Cover and Stool; Walnut, Plate-glass Bar Mirror, 6x10 feet, cost $500; elegant Parlor Set of 8 pieces; elegant Marble-top Center Table; Detroit Safe; Refrigerator; fine Bar Counter, and all the fine Glassware and Bar Ornaments; 50 yards of Cork Oilcloth; Paintings and Chromos; Bar-room Chairs; also Dining-room Furniture, Silverware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and Woodenware; also Kitchen Furniture and Requisites; also fine Lace Curtains with Cornices, Body Brussels and Tapestry Carpets throughout the entire house; also elegant Walnut, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Crockery, White Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, Feather Pillows, Spring and Top Mattresses, of 28 rooms; also Chandeliers, Globes and Gas Fixtures, and a large lot of other things too numerous to mention. Terms of sale, Cash. Sale Positive.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

P.S.—The house will close on the 1st of April, and will be open for inspection April 3d and 4th, and until time of sale, April 5th, 10:30 A. M. [B. C.] m20 td

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, 1 street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on instalments. m9-2plm

MARRIED.

Near Latrobe, March 13—By Rev. C. C. Pierce, at the residence of the bride's parents, Wm. D. Johnson to Philenia Lyons, both of El Dorado county.
San Francisco, March 15—Adolph Dissinger to Clara Greenebaum.
San Francisco, March 16—Nathan Holt to Mary Shaw.
San Francisco, March 15—George S. Lincoln to Emily C. Day.
San Francisco, March 14—Jens Larsen to Cecilia Degn.
San Francisco, March 18—John R. McGuffeck to Leah J. Lucy.
San Francisco, March 15—Thomas Peterson to Adelia Dirks.
Merced, March 15—Elgin Lewis to Lizzie Hulse.
Bear Valley, March 9—John Guest to Sarah Condray.
Near Arbuckle, March 15—C. D. Derris to Clara Brooks.
College City, March 12—G. L. Cutler to Elda Durham.

BORN.

Sacramento, March 16—Wife of Charles Guttenberg, a daughter.
Sacramento, March 20—Wife of James E. Harlow, a daughter.
Sacramento, January 2—Wife of Charles Smith, a son.
Sacramento, January 3—Wife of Joseph Sutherland, a daughter.
Sacramento, February 24—Wife of G. Johnson, a son.
Sacramento, March 17—Wife of Robert Harrow, a son.
Sacramento, March 19—Wife of Frank Adams, a son.
Auburn, March 14—Wife of H. Fried, a daughter.
Grand Island, Colusa county, March 14—Wife of Jos. Evens, twins—son and daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, March 19—Willie, son of Captain W. H. and Lizzie Woods, a native of California, 2 years, 11 months and 7 days. (San Francisco and Oakland papers please copy.)

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of parents, southwest corner Second and O streets, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.]

Sacramento, March 19—Patrick Sullivan, a native of Ireland, 55 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of the late F. P. Brougham, 504 Twentieth street, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.]

Sacramento, March 20—Edgar, youngest son of A. A. and Mary M. Cook, a native of California, 1 year, 11 months and 6 days.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

Near Dixon, March 13—Lindley Lamborn, 57 years, 2 months and 13 days. (Iowa, Penn., and Ohio papers please copy.)

Santa Rosa, March 16—Mrs. Susan Collier, 63 years and 4 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMORY CO. A FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT, FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G. C., SACRAMENTO, March 20, 1882.

The officers of Company A, First Artillery Regiment, will assemble at their Armory, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 21st, at 7:30 o'clock, in full uniform, for inspection and drill. By order of M. J. BURKE, Captain.

W. A. COATES, First Sergeant. m21-1t

A. O. U. W.—Sacramento Lodge, No. 80—Regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. Work in M. W. Degree. All members are requested to attend. Visitors from Sister Lodges cordially welcomed. F. DUSTMAN, M. W.
GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, Recorder. [B. C.] m21-1t

WANTED—A PLACE TO DO HOUSEWORK, by a girl. Apply on Seventeenth street, between H and I, east side. m21-3t*

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN QUICK AT FIGURES. Apply at Mechanics' Store. m21-3t

CARD OF THANKS.

WE HEREBY RETURN OUR SINCERE AND heartfelt thanks to the Turner Harmonie, Rev. Mr. Rice, and the many friends who so kindly assisted us during the sickness and at the funeral of our late grandchild and sister, Louisa W. Lehman.
MRS. E. GOTTHOLD and GRANDCHILDREN.
m21-1t*

CARD OF THANKS.

JOHN T. CAREY, ESQ.: YOU WILL PLEASE express my thanks to the Home Mutual Insurance Company for their prompt and liberal adjustment and payment of my loss on Foundry, caused by the fire of the 18th instant, through their General Agent, R. H. MAGILL, who arrived here this forenoon and settled this evening. Such promptness deserves more than a passing notice, as it enables me to continue my business uninterruptedly; and I take pleasure in recomm