WEEKLY EPITAPH.

Six-Page Edition.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA..... DEC. 19. 1881

This Page is from the Daily of Tuesday, Dec. 13.

LOCAL SPLINTERS.

THE boy Paddock was arrested last evening for beating a little fellow 7 years old.

AN "Old Fireman" ought to know the EPITAPH will not publish anonymous communications.

JOHN DOE was fined $10 and costs in Recorder Wallace's court yesterday, for fast driving within the city limits.

THE Literary society will meet this evening at the office of Judge J. H. Lucas. No doubt there will be a large attendance.

THE Fashion saloon was closed out and removed by the proprietor on Sunday night. It is understood that he will re-open further up town.

JOHN LEARY, the well known shoemaker of this city, is erecting an adobe building on Allen street, near Sixth. When finished, which will be about the beginning of next week, he intends occupying it as a first-class shoe shop.

THE work of registration goes bravely on. From Mr. Ludlow, deputy recorder, it is learned that up to closing the office last evening, there were 1,269 names enrolled. There are two days left in which those interested can get their names upon the book in time to vote.

J. M. NASH announces himself in this morning's EPITAPH as a candidate for councilman from the Fourth ward. Mr. Nash is one of our solid and substantial citizens, and would doubtless fill the position with credit to himself and to the benefit of his constituents.

UNDER "Announcements" for city officers will be found that of Mr. Josiah Brown for city treasurer. Mr. Brown is the present incumbent, and a right good and safe one he is, too. A better recommendation could hardly be given. If elected, the city funds will be faithfully guarded.

WE are authorized to withdraw the announcement of Mr. E. J. Norris as a candidate for chief of police. We have no doubt but his many warm personal friends will regret this step on his part, but the EPITAPH congratulates him on his decision to let well enough alone. He now fills an honorable position, and at a better salary than he would get in the official position he aspired to without any of the risks and hardships that attach to that office.

CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

A Noisy Meeting, which Adjourned without Action.

The call for the Citizens' League meeting last night resulted in crowding Turn-Verein Hall to its utmost capacity. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Robert Eccleston, President of the League, who explained the object of the meeting to be the selection of a ticket to be voted for at the coming city election.

Geo. W. Parsons moved that a committee of ten be appointed to present names of suitable candidates. [Great confusion and cries of "No, no"]

Mr. Frazee (familiarly known as "Jersey") arose for information, and asked the object of the league, so that he and others might know whether they were in sympathy with it or not.

The president explained that it was to contest the right of the Townsite Company to the 1700 lots which had been fraudulently deeded to them by ex-Mayor Randall, to raise money to fee lawyers to fight the title in the courts, and to elect officers, if possible, who sympathized with the people.

Mr. Frazee thought the meeting should not consider such matters, as they were already in the courts.

A voice.—Are you a voter of this city?

Frazee.—I have lived here three years, and my grandfather carried the old flag when it only had thirteen stars. That's more than you can say, you leatherhead. [Great applause.]

Capt. Frazer, of the Tombstone Rangers, asked if those not in sympathy with the meeting would be allowed to vote for nominees.

The president announced that the call was for members of the league and those in sympathy with its object, whereupon about one-third of the crowd withdrew, most of whom slipped quietly back.

Mr. A. A. Banning moved that the meeting adjourn for one week, but withdrew his motion in order to give Judge Wallace a chance to offer a few suggestions, among which was the appointment of a committee to confer with the citizens of each ward. [Cries of "No, no."]

Mr. Cuddy, the theatrical manager, then took the floor and held the audience spell-bound for a few moments until he was interrupted by cries of "Bah!" "Hire a hall!" "Bag your head!" "Sit down!" and such like expressions of confidence.

Judge Reilly was called to the platform, and gave vent to some timely and sensible remarks which were well received.

Mr. Banning then renewed his motion, which was amended, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president.

A Shootist Gets the Worst of It.

Wm. Crayton, who attends the cigar store for Marshall Williams, in the Oriental, stepped into Barron's barber shop, yesterday afternoon, to wash and comb his hair, and just as he had completed that operation and had turned and was speaking to a gentleman, an intoxicated man by the name of Benson stepped inside and took exception to what was being said, which in no way concerned him. He stepped up to Mr. Crayton and made an offensive remark, when he was told to go away, Crayton giving him a push at the same time which sent him to the floor. He gathered himself up and drew and cocked his pistol, at which Crayton stepped behind a chair, when the pistol was fired, doing no damage to any one. As he was trying to cock the pistol again, Crayton grasped it took it from him, at the same time knocking him down. The officers came in and marched Benson off to the lock-up. His case comes up for hearing before Judge Wallace this morning.

Failure of Shaffer & Lord.

The town was taken by surprise yesterday morning, at seeing the doors of Shaffer & Lord, at the opening of business hours, shut, with a card hanging thereon with the ominous word "closed" staring them in the face. It had been known, however, that this firm had been doing a heavy credit business, and some feared that the failure of Lord & Williams Co., of Tucson, would tell upon this firm in the end; besides, an unfortunate speculation that Mr. Shaffer has been reported connected with, was another item in the count that made the knowing ones say, "I told you so," after the announcement was made public. The suits so far reported are, Safford, Hudson & Co. $1,200, W. C. Forebush about $3,000, and Fitzhenry Bros. The bookkeeper informed an EPITAPH reporter yesterday that he thought the firm would rally and resume business at an early day. We trust they will.

The Theater.

There was a slight falling off last evening in the attendance at Schieffelin Hall to witness the production of "Leah" by the Nellie Boyd company, Miss Boyd assumed the title role herself and notwithstanding it is a difficult one she rendered it very acceptably. The other characters by the company were handled in quite an artistic manner, making the performance as a whole one of the best of the season.

District Court.

W. H. STILWELL, JUDGE.

Court met pursuant to adjournment, the Hon. W. H. Stilwell, judge, presiding. The minutes were read and approved.

Dalton vs. Thompson: set for trial with a jury at 7 p. m. to day.

Tombstone M. & M. Co. vs. Way Up M. Co.; defendants moved to strike out certain documentary evidence heretofore introduced—denied. The following named witnesses were then sworn and testified on behalf of plaintiff: Hugh Percy, Martin R. Peel, engineer of the mine, Stephan Stone, Charles Hale and James H. Kirk, foreman of the mine.

The case of Dalton vs. Thompson was called at 2 p. m., and by stipulation went to trial with ten jurors.

SECRETARY GOSPER'S REPORT.

The Acting Governor Elucidates the Needs of the Territory.

An Elective Governor—The Indian Problem—A Fourth Judge—The Cow-Boys.

Following is the full text of Secretary and Acting Governor Gosper's annual report to the secretary of the interior. It is worthy the perusal of the electors of the territory, and particularly the ex-legislators, as therein they will get a glimpse of the estimate they are held in by one who knows them well:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE,
PRESCOTT, Arizona, Oct. 12, 1881.

To the Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, Secretary of the Interior, Washington) D. C.:

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith suggestions upon several subjects to which, in my opinion, Congress should give some attention. I shall endeavor to transmit to your office in a few days matter touching upon the natural resources of the territory, etc. Very respectfully,

JOHN J. GOSPER, Acting Governor

LEGISLATIVE PER DIEM AND MILEAGE.

First. That of the per diem and mileage of members of the legislature: The present law of congress allows four dollars per day and fifteen cents per mile to members of the legislature. In the light of the facts, these rates are too low. The cost of living in this territory is proportionately much higher than in the states and some of the other territories, and four dollars per day will scarcely meet the absolutely necessary expenses of the members during their temporary stay at the capital. The mileage received by the members is less than the usual charges per mile by the stage companies, and the only railroad company we now have charges nearly as much as is allowed members for traveling expenses. It would be more economical, in the end, to pay the members six dollars per day, the old rate, inasmuch as that price would encourage a better class of men to become candidates for legislative honors. I have been closely connected, in an official manner, with two sessions of the legislature in this territory, and "speak from the book" when I say the moral and mental material entering into the make-up of the two bodies above alluded to was of an inferior quality compared to that which could have been selected under the influence of a trifling increase of compensation. The more industrious and intelligent class of citizens have not been willing to leave their homes and business for the purpose of serving the public for the assurance of barely enough money to cover their real and necessary expenses. The low rate per diem has been made the excuse by members quite a number of times for entering into close combinations one with the other, for the purpose of special legislation in the interest of private individuals and combinations, at the expense of the territory. The 10th assembly, in session January and February, 1879, on its closing days, passed a bill by which each of its members were to receive additional compensation from the treasury of the territory. The 11th assembly also passed a similar bill during its closing days, in March last. The bills were passed in the face of a positive prohibitory law of congress on the subject. The bill passed by the 10th legislature was approved by the governor, and the members drew their extra pay; the bill passed by the 11th legislature was vetoed by the governor, and it was passed by a two-thirds vote over his veto. The auditor (territorial), however, refused to issue warrants to the members and officers, and I believe the members and officers have not yet drawn the extra amount thus appropriated, and probably will not be able to. I am strongly of the opinion that an increase of pay per diem to members of the legislature would give us assurances of wiser laws and more economy connected with legislative and other matters.

GOVERNOR TO BE ELECTED FROM CITIZENS OF THE TERRITORY.

Second. I would recommend on the part of Congress the passage of a law allowing the territories the privilege of electing their own governors. The citizens of this territory are generally intelligent, wide-awake and aggressive. From among their number could be selected a very competent and acceptable man, at any time, to assume the duties of the office of executive. A very strong prejudice exists in this territory against so called "carpet bag" officials, and a spirit of distrust and uncertainty exists in the minds of our citizens in the case of men untried and stranger officials coming into their midst from abroad. Many of them come principally for the purpose of enjoying the honors and emoluments of the term of office for which they are appointed, and very naturally do not feel the same deep concern for the public welfare they would if they were permanent residents and property-holders in the territory. A law of this kind allowing the citizens of the territory the privilege of electing from their own numbers their executive, would be hailed with proud satisfaction, and the best interests of the public peace and prosperity enhanced thereby.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

Third. All the territories ought to be permitted to avail themselves of the privileges and blessings of sisterhood with the states now in the grand Union. Under the influence of the great tide of men and money now rushing into the hitherto isolated sections of the Pacific coast country and the northern possessions, the time is not far distant when all the sections of country now controlled by Congress in a territorial form of government will be loudly knocking at the door of Congress for equal privileges with the great states of our American Nation. Congress should not lose sight of the necessities of those sections of our common country now so rapidly filling up with both a class of peaceful and industrious and a reckless and abandoned people.

Fourth. After consultation with leading lawyers, and with the judges themselves, I would most heartily recommend the passage of a law allowing for this territory an additional United States judge.

We have three United States judges, each presiding over a separate district the extent of which is very large. The increase of population and the general unsettled state of affairs, brings about a good deal of litigation and much increased labor on the part of the judges.

But the greatest reason why perhaps a fourth judge should be provided for is from the fact that the three judges, sitting as a supreme court, considering cases appealed from some one of the three District courts, are each passing a second time on a case appealed from the lower court, according to the districts from which said case may be appealed. It there shall be four judges then when in session as a Supreme court, the judge from whose district an appealed case is being tried, can retire. I am informed that in one of the territories a fourth judge has been provided for by act of Congress.

Our people would be generally pleased to be favored with a similar law if such a one exists.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INDIAN POLICY.

Fifth. With reference to the Indian policy in the territories: The citizens in this territory are remarkably unanimous in the opinion that the whole question of their management should be transferred to the military department. My observations in this territory convince me that the reservation, on which are placed the warlike tribes, should be under the full control of the war department. The Indian whose warlike spirit has been thoroughly broken, and who from personal choice prefers to mingle in peace with the whites, whether individually, in tribes, on reservations, in the very midst of settlements and civilization, could, with wisdom, be continued under the control of peace pursuing citizens. The Indian problem, in this territory, in my opinion, cannot be brought to a safe and satisfactory solution until the warlike spirit of the more savage tribes has been thoroughly broken. I have been upon the San Carlos reservation in times of the fullest peace with the Indians, and have looked into the faces of the chiefs, and through an interpreter have conversed with them and have not failed to discover the reckless and unsatisfied spirit chafing like the lion in his cage under the unnatural restraint to which they were compelled to yield. Their wild and untamed natures demand the fullest liberty to roam unmolested through the valleys, over the mountains and along the streams of their birth places and early associations. Unfair and unjust treatment, and ignorance of the Indian character, to some extent, on the part of the authorities placed over him, mingled with an uncontrolable desire for the liberty of a lifetime to roam unmolested, to hunt and chase undisturbed, is the motive that actuates them to steal away from their narrow confines and to commit murder and theft in their efforts to regain possession of their old and accustomed haunts.

DEFENSIVE WARFARE.

Their warfare now with the whites is more of the character of the defensive than the offensive. Past contests with the overpowering arm of civilization has taught them that their only safety is a retreat into the forests and fastnesses of uninhabited mountains. The requirements of peace and the best interests of civilization imperatively demand that the wild men of the forest must first be conquered and then controlled. They can be more easily conquered and compelled to go upon reservations than they can be controlled and kept in peace thereafter. When upon the reservations they should be justly dealt with and compelled to respect the hand of authority. Kindness and great firmness should be constantly practised with the more restless and untamed spirits. There is much fraud and deception, without doubt, practised upon the Indian by designing agents who care more for profit and power than they do for the peace and prosperity of their country. Government contractors in some cases seem to acquire an unfortunate control of Indian agents, and then the trouble is likely to begin. One reason why I favor placing the control of the warlike Indians in the hands of the military is because of the common belief that as a rule the regular army officers would be more just to all parties concerned. It is thought that he would not be so likely to disgrace his lifelong situation as a regular army officer as a civilian who expects to hold his official position only for a brief time and who does not depend solely upon his position for a livelihood. Then again, the presence of the power which compelled the Indian to succumb on the plain of battle would become a constant reminder to them of the consequence of an outbreak. In this territory there has not always existed a spirit of harmony and sameness of purpose between the military and civil authorities with reference to the control and management of the Indians. Therefore in my judgment the branch of the service best calculated to conquer a peace with the Indians and to keep the same thereafter should be placed in control over them.

THE COW-BOYS.

Sixth. On account of the greatly disturbed condition of the public peace along the border of the United States and Mexico, and the seriously apprehended disturbances of the present peaceful condition of affairs between the two governments as a consequence thereof, and the utter inability of the local civil authorities at all times to keep the peace and bring to justice the large number of reckless and abandoned men in the counties forming a part of the border, I would very respectfully urge upon Congress the wisdom of so far remedying the law now prohibiting the army from actively participating in aggressive efforts to peep the peace and protect the lives and property of the country, so far as the same relates to this territory. We have within our borders a small army of outlaws well armed and fully able to cope with the ordinary civil posses of the several counties. I think the governor of the territory has authority by law to organize militia companies for the purpose of overpowering threatened combinations of men whose purpose is to defy the ordinary civil authorities and go upon raids of theft and common plunder. There are no appropriations at the disposal of the governor with which to meet the expenses of such an emergency. Something must be done either by the national or territorial authorities to quell these constant raids upon the property of peaceful citizens, and the occasional taking the life of the innocent. And, finally, permit me, as only acting governor, to recommend either to congress or yourself, that the regularly appointed governor of this territory be required to return to his post of duty, or be asked to step aside and permit some other gentleman to take his place and feel at liberty to act without restraint. In making this last suggestion, I am prompted only by the spirit of reason and justice and the demands of the public. The above recommendations and suggestions are offered disinterestedly and in the sincere regard for the public good.

Most respectfully, your ob'd't serv't.

JOHN J. GOSPER, Acting Governor.

LOCAL PERSONALS.

MR. C. WHITE, a capitalist from Chicago, is in the city.

MR. GEORGE S. CORBIN has taken his departure for his eastern home.

SENOR M. M. CORELLA returned from the Cananae Sunday evening.

MESSRS. N. K. Fairbanks, C. D. Arms and Mr. Wiley and wife left for the East last evening.

DR. E. C. DUNN left for San Francisco yesterday morning. It is rumored that the doctor will return a benedict.

MR. CHARLES LEACH, foreman of Grand Central, with his wife, leave for San Francisco this morning. They will be absent during the holidays

CAPT. W. H. SEAMANS went out to Empire district, where he has a mine near the Total Wreck, on Saturday last. He is expected back to-day.

MR. KINGSBURY, manager of the Western Union in Tombstone, left town last Saturday, and on Sunday was heard of at Deming. He is expected home to day.

MESSRS. Geo. A., B. Berry, Col. I. James, of the Contention, and Mr. Hank Lowry, formerly foreman of the Sulphuret, leave this morning for the Nacasari canyon, Sonora.

THE following eastward bound passengers passed Colton yesterday: MRS. F Wallace, Tombstone; W Finnione, Oakland; R Hayes, San Francisco; H D Antrine, Los Angeles; Mrs G H Whitney, Tucson.

MR. N. K. FAIRBANKS, of Chicago, when here donated $100 towards the erection of the Episcopal church in Tombstone, for which generous gift the members of that congregation are duly grateful.

JUDGE RIGG, of Contention, paid us a visit yesterday. He reports that work has commenced on the depot buildings, and that cars will be running into Contention in three or four days. The grade is completed to a point near old Fort Wallace, and work is being pushed steadily and systematically.

MR. RICHARD RULE has severed his connection with the Nugget. We are sorry to hear it. Mr. Rule's experience as a journalist contributed the most vital element to that journal's existence, and his many friends had hoped to see its columns entirely under his control. As it is, we trust that Tombstone will not lose the benefit of his genial society.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Dr. E. C. Spitzgar, from New York, testified in the Guiteau case this morning: He had made nervous and mental diseases a specialty; had testified as an expert twenty-five times; examined Guiteau in jail yesterpay; was satisfied he was insane; the main features of the prisoner's case were a tendency for delusive opinions and morbid projects, and strong imbecility of judgment. While I have no other evidence than the expression of his face, I should have no doubt he is a moral imbecile or moral monstrosity. Scoville, in a hypothetical question, asked if the witness thought the prisoner insane July 2d. Witness answered that the prisoner was insane when he examined him and must have been more or less morbid, mentally, throughout his life, and was probably insane July 2d. Davidge made some very pointed inquiries as to the standing and opportunities for professional acquirements enjoyed by the witness, to which Scovile objected. It having been stated that the witness was a veterinary surgeon, Scoville said he had no cause to be ashamed. Davidge said, "Only that his treatment must have been chiefly of horses, and he must be a horse doctor."

Witness, red and excited—My treatment must have been confined to asses; when one with two legs asks stupid questions I endeavor to treat him as he deserves. [Laughter]

Guiteau Breaking Down.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—A Times Washington special says: Guiteau's health is breaking down. The excitement of the last few days has completely unnerved him, and he is becoming daily more anxious as to the verdict of the jury.

Sound on the Insanity Issue.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A Washington special says: Sixteen of the experts summoned on either side of the Guiteau trial have held a consultation, and all agreed that the assassin is sane and legally responsible for the murder of Garfield. This number includes practically the whole body of experts now here attending the trial.

Threats against Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Warden Crocker has received a number of anonymous letters advising him to remove prisoners from the end of the jail in which Guiteau is confined, so that if a dynamite explosion occurred, no life but that of Guiteau would be endangered.

The President Overworked.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Post's Washington special says: It was stated at the White House this morning that the report that the president would spend the holidays in New York is in orrect. The president is overcrowded with business, and will gladly avail himself of any temporary absence of congressmen and office-seekers to bring up his arrears of work. There are many subjects to which he wishes especially to devote his attention which he has not yet been able to consider, owing to the demands upon his time.

A senator says to-day that of the remaining cabinet places, one at least will be made on the recommendation of General Grant, and he thought the selection would be Beale or Chaffee.

Bills by California Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Berry has prepared bills for introduction at the first opportunity, as follows: To repeal all duties on sacks and bagging used for sacking grain, wool or cotton, and on all burlaps and gunny cloth. The bill is to take effect July 1st, and is to apply to all such articles there in bonded warehouses. To create a manufacturing arsenal at Benicia. To enable the state of California to take lands for school purposes in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections found to be mineral land. To grant to California five per cent of the net proceeds of all public lands within her boundaries. To appropriate $200,000 for the construction of a light-house and fog signal at or near Point George.

Congressman Pacheco will this week reintroduce his bills for the creation of Wilmington collection district. For the appropriation of $75,000 to erect government buildings at Los Angeles. To establish a fog signal at San Luis Obispo. To donate Camp Independence to the counties of Inyo and Mono for school purposes. To confirm homestead and preemption statements upon reserved lands within one mile of Camp Independence.

Gossip from the Capital.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A Tribune's Washington special says: The announcement is authoritatively made in regard to the appointment of women to office, that the president has determined not to give them such offices as postoffices, pension agencies, etc. This will not, of course, have any bearing on positions in the departments.

Frelinghuysen has been nominated for secretary of state.

It is probable that Postmaster-General James will retire in January, because the bank of which he is president does not wish him to delay beyond that time. Filley will likely succeed him.

The Republican senators' caucus accepted the report of the committee for the revision of chairmanships.

The Senate confirmed Frelinghuysen as secretary of state.

The president has accepted the resignatian of the assistant secretary of state for the 31st inst.

Edmunds introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing the payment of the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred on behalf of the late president, provided the aggregate shall not exceed $100,000.

Senator Jones on Public Affairs.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 12.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, passed East today, en route to Washington, with his family. The editor of the Leader, in an interview, asked the senator if he would accept a cabinet appointment. He replied that he would not, and stated that he advised Arthur not to make the mistake of Garfield and take his cabinet from the senate. He thought it wrong to appoint senators, because of the obligation to retain them and the uncertainty of a cabinet term. The senator expressed the belief that the president would adhere to the true republican idea, accepting the testimony of senators and representatives respecting appointments to office, on the theory that they represent the people who elected them and bear testimony as to their wants. The senator further expressed his opposition to the views of Secretary Folger, respecting the retirement of silver from circulation.

Forney's Funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The funeral of John W. Forney took place at 1 o'clock this afternoon. For several hours a line of men, women and children, representing all classes of society, entered the house and viewed the remains. Many prominent citizens were present, including Generals Hancock, Sickles and Ruff, ex-Speaker Randall, Mayor King and other city officials, Geo. W. Childs, A. K. McClure, and many other well-known journalists. All the pall-bearers selected were present. The interment took place in West Laurel Cemetery. At a meeting of newspaper publishers and editors held this morning appropriate resolutions of condolence were adopted.

Fires.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 11.—Graft, Bennett & Co's rolling mill was burned this morning. Loss, $300,000; insurance, $150,000. Supposed to be incendiary. A thousand men are thrown out of employment.

The remains of the unfortunate victims of yesterday's holocaust were interred to-day.

A Rampant Italian.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Last night, at Visitacion valley, this county, Peter Pestarino called upon a young girl to whom he was attached, and her brother, Giatano Givetta, who was strongly opposed to Pestarino's attentions, found them together and attacked the suitor with a knife; the girl and her mother interfered, when Givetta assaulted them also, severely injuring his sister, wounding his mother, probably fatally, and inflicting a stab in Pestarino from which he died this morning. The murderer was arrested. All are Italians.

Crimes and Casualties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Manitowoc, Wis, special: William, Joseph and Johnny, sons of John Johnson of this city, aged eight, ten and twelve, broke through the ice yesterday afternoon and all three were drowned. Search for the bodies proved fruitless.

ASTORIA, Ill., Dec. 12. — Jacob, Paul and Mary Mittner, who were walking along the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, on their way home Saturday night, were run over by a train. Miss Mittner was instantly killed, and Mr. Paul had a leg cut off and was otherwise so badly injured that he will die.

Items from Omaha.

OMAHA, Dec. 12.—Henry Tedren, aged 17, who was arrested for the murder of Lou Paxton, near St. Paul, Nebraska, broke jail at St. Paul on Thursday night and is now at large.

Luke Kinney and Daniel Haley, noted safe blowers, were taken into Indiana to-day by Sheriff Cosgrove of Fort Wayne, to answer a charge of burglary at Sheldon.

L. T. Duffer, a druggist of Indianola, Neb., was killed by the cars last night at Colberson, his body being completely cut in two.

Dr. Carver Beaten.

LONDON. Dec, 12.—At a pigeon-shooting match to-day between Dr. Carver and Gordon — 100 pigeons each, £100 a side, Dr. Carver standing 34 yards and Gordon 24 yards, the latter using one hand—Gordon killed 67 birds, Carver 61.

Miscellaneous.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 12.—Seneca V. Holloway, paying teller of the Poughkeepsie National bank, has been arrested for embezzlement of from forty to fifty thousand dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The marriage ceremony of Charles N. Shaw, a gentleman prominently known in mining circles, and Miss Evelin Towne, daughter of A. N. Towne, will take place at the Palace hotel Wednesday evening.

The Vienna Calamity.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—The official list gives the number of missing as 917. To-day the work of removing the debris will be resumed. It is feared that hundreds more bodies will be found in the blocked-up passages. The captain of the fire brigade states that all inside the theatre is a heap of human bones and charred remains.

The common grave for the unrecognized victims in the cemetery is 150 feet long and 14 feet wide.

VIENNA, Dec. 12.—An immense concourse of people were present at the ceremony at St. Stephen's cathedral where a solemn mass of requiem was celebrated for the repose of the souls of the victims of the fire. The cathedral was entirely draped in black, and a catafalque erected which was surrounded with exotic plants and candles. The clergy entered the cathedral in procession, followed by the crown prince, archduke, members of the imperial household, high court dignitaries, ministers, members of the reichrath, representatives of the army, civil service, municipality, etc. Bishop Uzerer officiated. The court opera choir assisted. Their voices were occasionally drowned by the agonized sobs of the mourners. The large square in front of the cathedral and the adjoining streets were filled by many thousands of people.

The upper house of the Reichstag has voted fifty thousand florins in aid of the sufferers. The concourse of people attending the great funeral of the victims at the cemetery to-day was only moderate.

A Fortunate Accident.

From the Phenix Herald.

The caving of rock which took place at the Vulture mine a few days ago is a singular piece of good fortune for the mine, as it has broken down a vast quantity of milling ore. This has filled one of the drifts, and the cars are loaded at the point of caving, and run direct to the incline and mill. Hundreds of thousands of tons of ore are thus made available, without the use of a single pound of blasting powder. The only misfortune in all the matter is the loss of life in the case of the miner, Mr. Webber, who, because of his leaving the spot where work was assigned to him, was caught and crushed by an ore car propelled by the air, and died on the following day from injuries received. A coroner's jury was summoned, and after careful examination of witnesses, they rendered a verdict of accidental death, and entirely exonerated the mining company. This is the more important from the fact that no officer or employee of the mine was a member of the jury. The heavy rains of last summer had caused a gradual settling in this part of the mine, and this caving in had long been expected. Hence workmen had been removed from the dangerous portions, and, but for the loss of life, the affair is one of the most fortunate that could have occurred for the economic extraction of ore.

Patent Your Mines.

From the Phenix Gazette.

Many prospectors do not realize the necessity of procuring a patent of their claims, before knowing them to be of great value, as a certain preventive of any future litigation in regard to the matter. Thus many work away till they find good pay dirt, and when their claim is known to be of any value, and the owners proceed to patent it, claimants spring up on every side and a long litigation begins, which results in, if not the loss of the property, so much expense as to swallow up the profits for a long period. These false claimants, by the use of money or some technicality of law, or in some instances pure cheek, can establish such a hold as is very difficult to shake off, as many have found to their sorrow. The only way to prevent to a certainty, any such outcome is to have the patent procured at so early a stage of development that no one will have any reason or excuse for interference. Then the properties can be worked and the the owners feel perfect security in its possession, whatever happens. Should it prove a bonanza, they have a perfect title. On the other hand, if it proves worthless the loss is comparatively nothing.

The Mines of San Bernardino.

From the San Bernardino Times

Harrison's express arrived in from Calico last evening bringing excellent news from the camp. A tunnel on the King mine struck the ledge at 100 feet from the mouth and now is eight feet in on the ledge which shows good paying ore all through, assaying from $100 to $700 per ton. This tunnel taps the ledge 104 feet beneath the discovery, and proves the King mine to be a permanent vein.

Work is still being pushed vigorously ahead on the Burning Moscow. Twelve men are now working on the shaft which is down 30 feet in good ore all the way. A large quantity of ore from this mine has been shipped to San Francisco for reduction and yielded excellent returns, and ore is now accumulating on the dumps.

The Walthal is the new excitement in the camp, the ore body struck in the mine being of unusual size and richness even for Calico. There are now seven locations on this ledge, and it promises to be the biggest thing in the county.

Silver Queen.

From the Final Drill.

The shaft is now down 400 feet. At this point they drifted to the north, and have reached 96 feet, where they srtuck the ledge. This is quartz copper ore, and shows quite a body, across the whole width of the ledge. The drift is now in 11 feet. They have also, in the ledge, streaks of talc and iron and copper ore, mixed, copper being predominant. There is more water coming in from the ledge, but not enough to hinder the work. Assays show that the copper carries silver. The exact percentage of copper is not yet ascertained, but to all appearances it is over 50 per cent.

Outrage by a policeman: "Sam Johnsing was up again yesterday." "What brings you here this time?" asked the recorder. "De p'liceman, sah; de same one what brung me heah de last time." "I mean what did you do?" "I was jess passin' a grocery store, when I struck my head agin a ham what was hanging by de dore. I tuck de ham down to put it somewhares war it would be safe from folks bustin' their brains out agin it, when de fust I knowed a p'liceman tried to get de ham away from me, and becase I wouldn't let de ham go he jus' brung me along too."—Galveston News.

Mania for Murder.

[illegible]

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