

## The Weekly Herald.

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R. E. FISK, - - - Editor.

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### PROTECTION OF OUR GAME.

According to the law passed by our last legislature and approved March 8 1883, it is a crime punishable by fine of from \$20 to \$50 for any person to kill any buffalo, moose, elk, deer, mountain sheep or goats or antelope between January 1st and August 15th within this Territory. The time is near at hand when our game passes under the protection of the law, and it is well that everybody's memory should be jogged about this time. The possession of the dead bodies or any part thereof of any of these animals is *prima facie* evidence of the guilt of violating the law, so it becomes every one's duty to be on his guard. It is a matter that concerns every body, not only to not violate the laws themselves, but to see that no others do so.

The law goes further and makes it a graver crime still, punishable by fine of \$200, to kill any of these animals at any season of the year merely for their hides, heads or horns, and not for food. So, too, is it a crime to chase or hunt these at any season with dogs except to capture an animal that has been wounded.

The law not only protects the four-footed animals named, but after the first of January till the middle of August, it is equally a crime to kill grouse, prairie-chickens, pheasants, fool-hens, partridges or quail, and it is not allowed at any season to kill any of these birds for sale or for speculative purposes. This restriction does not apply to wild ducks and geese until the first of May.

The killing of any of the smaller birds, robin, lark, thrush, etc., known as singing birds, at any season, is made an offense punishable by fine of from \$5.00 to \$10.00; and so, too, it is a crime to destroy the nests of any of the birds, great or small.

The law also extends its protection to fish, against the use of the seine or giant powder.

Legitimate sport is protected, but unless we obey and execute this law we shall soon be out of game and sport too.

### THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Carlisle has discharged his first and most difficult duty in the appointment of his committees. When it is born in mind that nine-tenths of the bills presented to Congress never emerge from the committee room and those that do often come so disfigured as not to be recognizable to their authors, it is easy to see that the composition of these committees is a matter of vast importance. In judging of the Speaker's work, we cannot expect that any assignment possible could have given satisfaction to all. Hewitt, of New York, is recognized as one of the ablest men of his party and of the highest character, but we fail to discover that he is chairman of any committee. It was expected, of course, that the South would have the choice of places and the most of them, but considering the fact that so little of the wealth and business of the country belongs to the South, and that the population that really participates in the elections that are nominally held in that section is small, it looks like another instance of the tail wagging the dog. Think of Buckner as the chairman of the important committee on Banking and Currency! If we have one blessing greater than another it is our excellent national currency, which has come into existence and continued in existence in spite of the deadly hostility of the Democracy, especially the Southern States-rights Democracy. If the craziest man in a lunatic asylum were to be appointed its superintendent it would be a case on a par with Buckner's appointment.

Then there is Reese of Georgia for such a committee as that of Postoffices and Post Roads. That position especially should be in the possession of a Northern man of the foremost standing, representing the highest aspirations of the most enlightened section of the country.

We recognize in Reagan of Texas a man of some ability, but he is out of place as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, nor is Willis any more in his place on the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

And after all it is as good as we expected, perhaps as good as the general average of such appointments with a Democratic Speaker in the Chair.

The Herald has made the startling discovery that beef tea is sold in Omaha by the drink. It has been sold at several places in Helena in the same manner for the past six months.—Independent.

We should seriously mistrust the avowal of the *Independent* scribe were he less generally accepted as an authority with respect to the multifarious beverages dispensed in this city. It would be idle to deny that he has run the gamut of spirituous and malt drinks, manipulated and absorbed here, but that he has gone beyond these in search of a tippie which Omaha adopts as an antidote to intoxicants is hardly the belief of the average citizen. When it is observed that any impression has been made in the bleaching process of the *Independent* scribe's luminous nose, then, and not till then, may he be plausibly speak of what he knows about beef tea.

### CHRISTMAS.

The Puritans of New England refused for themselves and discouraged in others the celebration of Christmas out of their strong antipathy to everything in Catholicism and every form of State religion, no less than for the reason assigned that its celebration had degenerated into wild, frivolous, drunken revelry. To offset its loss an effort was made to substitute the first day of January and endow it with some of the less objectionable features that characterized Christmas celebrations. The attempt has proved an utter failure. The effort to show that the 25th day of December was not the day of the Savior's birth has succeeded better than that to shake popular attachment to the day hallowed as much in general estimation by ages of settled usage. It is the event, rather than any exact day or hour that is the real subject of celebration. Again, much learned labor has been expended to show that the church altered over an old heathen festival occurring at this season of the year to conciliate the nations that were willing to exchange the names of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary for Thor and Freya, provided it did not interfere with their sports and revelries. Thanks to the growth of human intelligence, the enlightened sentiment of the present day is able to reconcile all that is fitting and proper in the customs of all nations and past ages, so direct the festivities of this midwinter festival that they shall minister to the pleasure of all classes in the most rational way.

In recognition of the great fact that God gave His only-begotten and well-beloved Son for the salvation of our poor, sinful and lost race, Christmas is the day for bestowing gifts. But in order to preserve the spirit of the event, it should be observed not simply or principally in bestowing presents upon those who do not need them, or from whom a return present is expected, but the very contrary—upon those who do not expect them, and where there is no hope or chance of having them returned, and even upon those who least deserve them. This at least should be the spirit of bestowing gifts upon adults. We would not apply this rule to the case of children, for parents should do everything within the bounds of reason to minister to the pleasure and delight of their own children, who are dependent on them for everything.

There is very much of the giving of the present day that is altogether out of place and does dishonor to the spirit of the occasion. There is extravagance and recklessness about much of our giving. Many give who are not able, and still more beyond their means, so that it destroys the greatest pleasure that should mark all proper giving, and that is expressed in the scripture language, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Much giving is out of rivalry and in a spirit of ostentatious display, cultivating no proper spirit and ministering to satisfy no exalted pleasure. Much also is done in a still worse spirit, for the purpose of securing a still richer return. Those who give out of the purpose and expectation of receiving back much more than they bestow are only cunning traders driving a sharp bargain, which is every way unprofitable and discreditable. It is time the whole subject should be overhauled and brought back to first principles. Let every one give, and give bountifully, but give to those who need what is given; give in a spirit that looks for its reward only in the pleasure of the act. That will be profitable heart culture; that is proper worship of God, the great Giver; that is imitating the crowning grace of the world's greatest gift, a Saviour.

If all giving were done in this spirit, if the unhallowed spirit of trade, profit and gain were cast out of it, Christmas would indeed become the happiest and most profitable of all the festivals of the year. It would be honoring God, serving and worshipping Him in a manner most acceptable. It would then become a festival of practical religion; the world would then grow better and brighter for each recurrence of such an anniversary and the benefit would stay on through all the full months.

MR. HENRY G. VENNOR, whose name has a somewhat familiar sound, and who appends the words "practical meteorologist" to his signature, writes to the papers to claim that he has been correctly prophesying the kind of weather we have been having. He furthermore states that the sunset "glow"—now becomes famous—indicates that during the latter part of December and much of January, warm weather, "yes, even summer weather," will obtain. Least anybody should "get stuck" with a large stock of ice cream, parasols and fans, at the end of this midwinter summer, Mr. Vennor, practical meteorologist, informs the public that March and April will probably give us cold and snow enough to make a good average winter.

The ruffles on the shirt of Attorney-General Brewster are stiffer than ever since he became a grandfather, and he can now hold up his head with Blaine and Conkling, who had a similar honor conferred upon them recently.

The son of Secretary Frelinghuysen is to marry Miss Alice Coats, the daughter of the manufacturer of Coats' thread.

### ALIEN LAND HOLDERS.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to limit the right of aliens in the matter of holding lands in the United States. It is found that already quite a number of aliens have acquired extensive bodies of land in this country. Lord Dunraven has 60,000 acres in Colorado, and the Earl of Dunmore 100,000 acres; a Scotch company of Dundee has 50,000 acres; a London company has 130,000 acres in Mississippi, and another one 75,000 acres in the Yazoo Delta and 3,000,000 acres in Texas; a Liverpool gentleman has 100,000 acres in Arkansas. These are but samples out of a very extensive list, but show that the subject is not an imaginary one.

The bill before Congress does not propose to prohibit aliens from acquiring and holding lands altogether in the United States, but limits the amount that any one may acquire to 1,000 acres, unless the purchaser has filed his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. The penalty for violation of the law is a forfeiture of all lands held in excess of 1,000 acres to the United States. The act extends to foreign corporations as well as individuals.

The purpose of the law is a good one, nor do we think it can be obnoxious to the charge of being illiberal in any respect. The price of public lands in this country has been made merely nominal not for the reason that the general government was tired of holding it and was glad to get rid of it, but because it was anxious that poor men might become the purchasers and that the holders might work it. Our government never has held the public lands for speculation, and what it has not allowed itself to do it ought not to allow others to do. It is a perfectly legitimate purpose in government to secure the actual settlement and cultivation of its lands as soon as possible. While it is impossible to prevent this foreign aggrandisement altogether, it is right to declare hostility to such a purpose and interpose all the obstacles possible.

Our objection is to holding large bodies of public land in idleness merely for the profit to be made on its advance, and this is just as strong whether the holders are citizens or aliens. In the case of aliens we are not afraid of their carrying the land out of the country or of their establishing foreign governments therein, but our opposition to aliens is mostly for the reasons that make us hostile to large land holdings by any person, natural or artificial, citizen or alien, with this additional reason, that we believe any profit from the simple rise of lands effected by the settlement and development of a country ought to be retained among the citizens of that country who create this rise, rather than go to foreigners.

While favoring the law for the reasons stated, we are free to say that it does not appear to us to be an overgrown or very threatening danger. So far as we have observed these lands thus acquired are for the purpose of facilitating immigration and settlement, or, as it is more commonly described, for colonizing. Where this is the purpose and any alien person or corporation will enter into bonds to effect this settlement within a reasonable term of years or forfeit the lands, this should be provided for in the bill.

In one respect these foreign land holders are not half as dangerous to public interests as those individual and corporate land owners in our own country who interfere directly with legislation, the administration of justice and the execution of the revenue laws.

We believe the time has come to make a radical change in our land laws, to withdraw them all from sale, in case of timber lands, never to dispose of another acre to citizen or alien, and in case of agricultural lands to give them only to settlers on condition of improvement, with forfeiture in case the improvements were not made within the time.

The safety of our institutions and the strength of our defense in time of peril lie in that large body of independent land holders which it should be our pride and steady purpose to increase, strengthen, educate and render public spirited.

THE fate of General W. A. C. Ryan, who was shot at Santiago de Cuba in November, 1873, is recalled by the presentation of the medals prepared for those who defended the General when assailed by those who could not appreciate the motives that would carry a brave man into a war for the liberation of Cuba. Less than a year ago an effort was made to have a part of the indemnity money paid over by Spain set aside for General Ryan's mother, who lives in Chicago. This met the approval of President Arthur and of Congress, and Mrs. Ryan becomes a sharer in the indemnity to the amount of some thousands of dollars.

MR. W. W. CORCORAN, the Washington millionaire, is practical in his philanthropy. He has just given \$2,000 to St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., on the condition that it be expended in planting trees upon the campus.

The four divisions of Democracy are busy lifting each other's scapulae. Upon their banners are inscribed "Tariff Reform," "Tariff for Revenue Only," "Tariff for Revenue," and "Free Trade." It's a happy family, and growing lovelier every minute.

### Huntington Interviewed.

NEW YORK, December 25.—C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, was interviewed to-day by an Associated Press reporter relative to the publication of the letters written to Mr. Colton between the years 1874 and 1878 in regard to the construction of a transcontinental line, which letters have recently been introduced into court by Mrs. Colton, who is suing for a settlement. Huntington said it was true that he had written several hundred letters to Mr. Colton, and in these letters he may have spoken harshly of certain Senators, and if so, they undoubtedly deserved it. He was sure there was nothing in those letters he cared to keep from the public. He had written with the same freedom with which he would have talked to him if he had been present about their business. Beyond this there was nothing in these letters which had not been repeatedly offered for sale. Huntington said that he told these emissaries that he would give nothing for these letters. Their publication now by the San Francisco *Chronicle* was no surprise to him, as he would well aware what was intended. In regard to the Colton suit, he said there was no specific claim set up. It was simply a suit for the settlement of Colton's interest. The attorney who is pushing the claim, it is understood, is doing so for a percentage on what he can make out of it, and failing in his object he receives nothing. Colton died in 1878, and a year later we settled with Mrs. Colton. Stanford and Crocker went to Huntington and said, "Let us give Mrs. Colton enough," she was given \$200,000 in money and the balance in securities. While the condition of the finances of the road was still weak, it paid her sixty per cent. for her bonds. He was willing to give Tevis, who was called in to assist in the settlement, and was known to have plenty of money, \$100,000 to step into Mrs. Colton's shoes and reap all the benefits with them, while sharing the assessments, but he would not do it. The widow carried off from the railroad office Colton's effects, including the business letter of an attorney's hands, and are now being used to extort money. Huntington said further that he was assured some time ago that he could make a settlement if he wished, but he said he had no case to compromise. If judgment should be obtained, which he does not believe can be done, he will appeal the case to the United States Courts. He also said that he had been in business fifty years, and did not think any man could come to him and charge him with any fraudulent or improper action. He was willing to submit to the inspection of any honorable man all he had done, and he was prepared to maintain all he had said.

### The Currency Question.

WASHINGTON, December 25.—Buckner, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, is preparing a bill to introduce when Congress reconvenes, which provides for the issuing of Treasury notes without legal tender quality to take the place of bank notes going out of existence. The purpose of the measure is the same as that of the bill introduced by Buckner at the first session of last Congress. The proposition that Comptroller Knox take off one per cent. tax on irregularity and allow banks to issue on market value instead of par value was not favored by the Chairman of Banking and Currency Committee. Buckner says if the plan of Knox is successful in awarding contraction in the circulation of bank notes, it offered but a temporary relief, and in seven years from the present time, when it became necessary to begin redeeming the 4 per cent. bonds, there would be a recurrence of the present trouble. The national bank system cannot live without the national debt, and as that debt is being wiped out gradually and certainly, Buckner is of the opinion they must have time to prepare for permanent circulation. He is not favorably inclined to the removal of tax on circulation, giving as his reason that while in the Eastern States, where interest is low, circulation is not valuable, but the franchise to the bank is valuable, but the franchise to the bank is valuable.

Dingley, who heads the list of Republican members on the Committee of Banking and currency, said to-night the most important question in relation to the National Banks was that providing for stability of circulation. He thought but two of the plans which proposed this end practicable. One was, to provide for the issue of circulating notes to an amount equal to 90 per cent. of the market value of the bonds deposited to secure the circulation. After a hearing examination of the list of the members of the committee, he said it was his opinion that this plan would be more likely to find favor with them. He would not venture an opinion as to the treatment of the other plan he held in his mind as practicable, which was to take the tax off circulation, which would receive from the committee.

### Floods.

CINCINNATI, December 25.—The river continues to rise four inches an hour. The cold weather has a tendency to check the rise, and river experts do not expect an extraordinary stage of water. Most of the barges torn loose yesterday have been recovered, and the total loss may not exceed \$20,000. The river was 41 feet 10 inches at 10 o'clock to-night.

### Christmas Gifts.

JERSEY CITY, December 25.—Lorillard & Co. distributed \$16,500 among their 3,000 factory hands.

### Reuben Springer's Gifts.

CINCINNATI, December 25.—The announcement is made that Reuben R. Springer, famous for gifts to the public, has bequeathed to the Cincinnati Art Museum his valuable art collection; also the pictures valued him by his niece, Mrs. Mills. It is also stated that he has given \$10,000 more to the College Museum for new buildings.

### Christmas Dinner to the Poor.

CHICAGO, December 25.—George R. Clark, at the close of the Gospel meeting at the Pacific Mission caused a Christmas dinner to be served to 500 poor persons. Bountiful tables were provided at the Newsboys' Home, all the hospitals, the Old People's Home, the jail, the bridewell and the insane asylums. Ex-Alderman Jones distributed over a ton of chickens, no applicant being refused.

### Shot and Killed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 25.—Henry Schraeder, the son of a wealthy German, with half a dozen friends, at an early hour this morning, attempted to break into George Ossor's saloon for the purpose of getting the drinks, Ossor having previously refused to sell to them on the ground that they were drunk. On making the attack Edward Eyring, a brother-in-law of Ossor, shot from the window and killed young Schraeder.

### MONTANA NEWS.

Texas fence-cutters have destroyed two hundred miles of fencing.

Murray mining district promises to be quite a lively camp next year.

A new postoffice has been established on Cottonwood creek, in the Judith Basin.

W. H. Fry, an attorney formerly of Bozeman, is recommended as a deputy district attorney for Gallatin county.

The James river in Dakota is said to be the longest unnavigable river in the world. It is about 1,000 miles long.

It is reported that the Cour d'Alene mines have resolved to keep all Chinamen out of that part of the country.

The Lexington production this year will approximate \$1,400,000, the Alice \$1,000,000 and other mines in proportion.

The Sweet Bye and Bye club of Sun River will give their first annual ball at Murray hall on New Year's evening.

In boring the second artesian well at Miles City, they are encountering an entirely different formation than that bored through for the first.

A bill has been introduced in the House to reduce the price of Government lands within the limits of railroad grants from \$2.50 per acre to \$1.25.

Vague rumors are floating around as to a recent strike of gold and silver ledgers on the head of Dog creek, between Little Sandy and Eagle creek.

George Geoghan and Wm. H. White have signed articles of agreement for a hard glove fight for \$250 a side to be fought in Hailey on the 29th inst.

Citizens of Spokane subscribed \$1,000 for the purpose of opening a wagon road from the head of navigation on the Cour d'Alene river to the mines.

The shipments of copper matte and ore from the district of Butte will approximate 70,000,000 pounds. There is no camp in the world that can make an equal showing.

It is said that some \$30,000 of the Collar mill's checks are floating around Maiden and vicinity, which makes money scarce, as they cannot be cashed here in Montana, but are made payable in St. Paul.

The new mining district, which has been christened Murray District, embraces what has heretofore been known as the Mossagate or Black Butte and Sixteen-Mile creek mines.

To take a ship of 2,000 tons burden into and out of the Columbia river and load her with wheat while there, costs \$400 more than it would cost to take the cargo at Tacoma.

Kearney Press: The new pasture of Captain King, in Coleman county, Texas, is to contain 650,000 acres, and will be the largest tract of land within one fence in the world.

Mr. Beecher gave an interesting account on Thanksgiving day of his recent western trip. He has a high opinion of the Northwest country opened up by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

"Old-Man-Afraid-of-Nothing" is the name of a recently civilized Indian in Montana; but as he has since married a white woman, he thinks of sending in a petition to have his name changed.

Bozeman offers remarkable inducements to a syndicate who will put in water works. It is estimated by persons who are experienced in such business that the cost for permanent works, etc., will not cost over \$50,000.

On Wednesday night last a fire broke out in a millinery shop in the second story of Stebbins, Mund & Co.'s bank building at Billings. It was extinguished after about \$400 worth of damage had been done by the flames.

The Missoula Times has a report from Joseph Hamilton, of the Trout creek trail to the Cour d'Alene mines, that the trail is about completed through to Eagle City, and he is quite confident of keeping it open all winter.

A Montanian who was asked by an Eastern reporter what the resources of the country were, replied: "Got everything, gold, silver, iron, copper, coal, wheat, vegetables, niggers, Chinamen and Injuns. That's all we want."

A White Sulphur Springs girl anticipated leap year and popped the question to a young fellow last week, but before he could recover from his amazement she changed her mind and he got left. He says she "darns" do it again."

C. M. Gilbert, of St. Paul, agent of an association of capitalists who are looking toward Western investment, is looking over Montana towns for the purpose of reporting their condition and prospects from a financial point of view.

Philip Keuss, the Nihilist of Missoula, who attempted to blow up Frank Woody with a home-made bomb, ate a poisoned apple in the court room at Deer Lodge, immediately after receiving sentence. He took an overdose and failed to kill himself.

The Standard, of Crete, Nebraska, has the following about some Montana colts: Foss has in the same yard about 100 head of Oregon colts from his Montana ranch, which a professional hand, Mr. Langley, is breaking and making tractable. They are a promising lot.

Frank Hiller, the champion roller skater of Salt Lake, having arrived in Butte, the match race at Thomas' Amphitheatre, Saturday night, between Wright and Reynolds will be changed to a triple race in order to afford him an opportunity to try issues with the Butte flyers.

A new machine for separating gold from sand without the aid of water is reported to have been discovered. A wheel 15 feet in diameter throws sand by centrifugal force against a moving surface of mercury, which amalgamates the gold, while an air blast blows away the sand.

On Friday of last week M. Shrader, a wealthy ranchman, living near Salmon City, Idaho, met with an accident that resulted in his death. He was thrown off a horse, and striking on his head his skull was crushed in. He died on last Saturday and was buried on Sunday.

The Marquis de Mores has a novel enterprise underway, which he is confident will prove a success, it being a plan to raise 50, 000 cabbages on his ranch at the Little Missouri, and have them ready for the market April 1. They will be raised under glass in some peculiar French manner.

Those who claim to know say we eat all round—that is, fifty millions of us—three pounds of butter a year more now than we did two years ago. Is this because we are educated up by a better quality of fine butter to a love for eating it, or is it because those Chicago brutes have "hardened the lean earth."

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, has introduced a bill for the admission of Washington as a State. It provides for the admission of all Washington with a portion of Idaho attached—probably the four northwestern counties, which by natural features and the inclination of their inhabitants, have long been drawn toward the sister Territory.

The Missoula officers have at last run down the petty thief with which that

town has been afflicted for months past. His cache, discovered on an island in the river, revealed an extensive stock of merchandise and articles, the fruits of his pilfering embracing most of the articles which had recently been stolen in the town.

C. P. Jones, a merchant of Malad, Idaho, went to Salt Lake last week to buy goods. He struck a faro bank and the tiger clawed him so effectually that he couldn't buy any goods. Investing his last quarter of a dollar in a dose of strychnine, he settled his difficulties by leaving them, and the world behind him, last Tuesday night.

The recent prompt action of the military authorities at Fort Assinaboine in removing squatters and prospectors from the Indian reservation will set a good many prospective stampedeers guessing. According to the United States laws these ranch and mine hunters are all trespassers and can be tried in the courts and fined for this infringement on the Indians' country.

From a gentleman who had just arrived from a geological expedition on the West (Nevada) tunnel, was news of the fact that a large party of surveyors, sent out by the Union Pacific, are surveying a route up the Madison, and have orders to stay out all winter. They gave it as their opinion that the road would finally be located up the West Gallatin.—Chronicle.

A child was born last week on one of the west bound passenger trains of the Northern Pacific a few miles east of Glendive. The mother was one of a party of emigrants who were bound for the Pacific coast. The mother did not leave the train, but kept on her journey westward with the young passenger as if nothing had occurred to mar the evenness of her journey.

The wife of James Mahoney, watchman of shaft No. 2, on the line of the Suto (Nevada) tunnel, was murdered on Friday afternoon of last week by blows on the head with some blunt instrument. Her husband was arrested on the charge of having committed the murder, and was lodged in the county jail. The *Enterprise* says that appearances strongly indicate that he killed his wife by crushing her skull with a stone.

The committee appointed to ascertain the condition of W. S. Wetzel's affairs have examined his books, appraised his real estate, and with the invoice taken, it is estimated that the assets amounted to \$202,166.35 and liabilities \$15,601. The showing is certainly a hopeful one for the creditors. They ought to realize every dollar due them and still leave Mr. Wetzel a good stake.—River Press.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* is slow to believe the reported wealth of the Cour d'Alene mines. Speaking of the California mines it says the best placers ever worked in that State did not average \$20 a day to those who worked them, even as far back as 1849. However, there are practical miners who believe in the Cour d'Alene placers, and another season will demonstrate their worth.

At Burlington, Vermont, the ground is frozen eighteen inches deep, in Minnesota hardly six, at Fargo, Dakota, about two feet, at Bismark, it freezes clean down, while at Glendive, M. T., it rarely freezes over an inch or two. It is so torrid in Missoula that people live comfortably in tents, peach trees are dying from the effects of the scorching sun—and moon—and potatoes are cooking in the cellars.—Missoula Times.

### A Politician Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, December 25.—William McCaffrey, a prominent ward politician and assistant superintendent of markets, was shot and mortally wounded early this morning in a gambling saloon by Bud Renand, one of the proprietors of the establishment. They quarreled, and McCaffrey left the building. On attempting to regain admittance, Renand fired, the ball entering his forehead. McCaffrey died to-night.

### Arrest of a Burglar.

DALLAS, December 25.—Ulysses S. Grant, a son of Wm. Jesse Grant, and relative of Ex-President Grant, was arrested to-day on a charge of burglarizing a house and purloining pistols, which he afterwards sold. He was remanded to the default of \$500 bail. This is the second time within a few months that he has been arrested for stealing.

### Mutiny.

PANAMA, December 24.—On the march from Paocho to Moquegua, a number of soldiers mutinied and plundered Hacienda. The soldiers got drunk, drove off people, and sacked and burned houses. One-tenth of the mutineers, who afterwards rejoined the army, were shot.

### Independence Bell.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—The Independence Hall bell was rung a hundred times at noon to-day, in commemorating the giving up by Washington of his commission as commander-in-chief of the army.

### Chinese Citizenship.

NEW YORK, December 25.—Judge Truax of the Superior Court, refused to issue second papers to a Chinaman who had already obtained first papers. The judge cites the Chinese immigration act of May, 1882, and declares that no State court or any court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship.

### Clearing House Report.

BOSTON, December 24.—Reports from 27 of the leading Clearing Houses in the United States gives the total clearances for the week ending the 22d of December as \$1,090,173,773, being a decrease of one and three-tenth per cent. as compared with the same week last year.

### Emigration.

LONDON, December 25.—The Take Emigration committee says: Of the 5,400 assisted emigrants for the year just closing two-thirds of them went to the United States and the remainder to Canada. Many of them have returned the passage money advanced them.

### Stocks To-day.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Bar silver, 10 1/2; Central Pacific, 63 1/2; Burlington, 20; Northern Pacific, 25 1/2; Northwestern, 15 1/2; N. Y. Central, 11 1/2; Pacific Mail, 41; Panama, 98; Wabash, 118; Texas Pacific, 17 1/2; Union Pacific, 74 1/2; Wells, Fargo Ex., 13; Western Union, 75 1/2.

### Died.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—The wife of Congressman Rosenkrans died here yesterday.

CONGRESSMAN WOODWARD, the new member from Wisconsin, once served as a page in the House.