

THE EVENING NEWS.

Monday Nov. 18, 1878.

WESTERN NOTES.

The surveyor who left last June to survey the boundary line between Idaho and Washington Territories, returned last month to Walla Walla. They had suffered greatly, and were compelled to abandon their work, and within three miles of completion.

A collision occurred Dec. 4, in Sacramento, at the junction of the Rock River and the Sacramento River, between a locomotive heading down the track and ex-Chief of Police Burke, who was standing near the edge of the platform. For once Burke had to take a walk, and he was willing enough to get off with it.

William Carlyle, of Bodega, Cal., manufactures wooden water pipe by boring sections of redwood, from twelve to sixteen feet long, with a self-cleaning auger of his own invention. He can turn them out from six to seven hundred feet a day when run by horse-power. Dimensions of one, from end to end, are three inches.

About a month ago a lady in Woodland, Cal., mailed a hundred dollar gold note, which she placed in an envelope for the purpose of sending away. One day last week she received a letter from the post office, a letter and found one awaiting her, she took it, and breaking the seal, she discovered the last bank note. The person who sent the money evidently had a conscience.

WILLIE DURAN, a summond wife, in a contested election case, committed suicide in the El Dorado County jail, Dec. 2. Duran had been in prison on her own request as a matter of self-protection, and secluded a few hours after being admitted, in view of the jailor and a doctor, who were unable to interest in time to save his life.

An intoxicated man, while strolling on the corner of Clay and Kearny streets, San Francisco, was driven by a fit of wild狂。 Having some acquaintance with Barbary Coast whisky he did not at first discover his mistake, but some friends noticed it, and having had antidotes administered to him in a drug store took him home in a hack.

The Bloody Murders at Bismarck.

From a late copy of the Bismarck Tribune we condense the frightful particulars of the reign of blood now inaugurated at Bismarck. It appears that one Edward Whalen, known as "Spotty," used to visit his parents' grave, Maude Street, a wild creature of the town, where he met a soldier of the 6th Infantry named King. Spotty and the soldier were in the act of shooting a reconciliation, when the woman interferred to prevent it, and appealed to "Spotty" to know if he was going to shoot the soldier to death; he whereupon a fight ensued, the soldier getting the advantage of his assailant. At this juncture, the woman came running out with a large iron bar, struck the soldier on the head with it, smashing it into fragments, and knocking the soldier insensible. "Spotty," who was thus released from the iron grip of the woman, turned and shot his revolver and ran into a saloon nearby and obtained his revolver and followed the soldier into another saloon and shot him dead. This act, after committing the murder, "Spotty" walked the streets of Bismarck arm in arm with the Sheriff of the County. The Tribune says that the conduct of Sheriff and of the city authorities, in allowing this murderer to escape, has brought about the thickening tragedy which resulted in sending two innocent souls into eternity on the following morning. On the following day a party of the citizens, led by the dead soldier, finding the civil authorities impotent, or unwilling to do justice, gathered together, took the teeth, and proceeded to search the places where Whalen was known to frequent, but were stopped in the midst of their search by the commanding officer of Camp Hancock, who told them that Whalen was in their camp over the river. Late the same night they recrossed the river, entered the city and surrounded the fort, demanding the arrest of the notorious bandit. The Tribune says that the conductor of the "Sheaf" and editor of the "Advertiser," in attempting to obtain the demanded assistance, Dave Mullen, known along the line of the N. P., as a desperado of the worst type, approached the soldiers, and many words passed between the parties or not we cannot learn, but at any rate shots were exchanged between the parties, a pistol ball from the bandit's pistol a solid or musket ball from the gun of the soldiers striking Mullen above the eye, and killing him instantly. Another man named Dennis Manham, employed by O'Neill & Mullen, was struck on the side of the head by a rifle ball, making quite a severe but not fatal wound. The soldiers, after killing Mullen, immediately withdrew to their camp without further molesting either the persons or property of the citizens.

It has long been patent to observant citizens that trouble was brewing between the soldiers and the keepers of several "gin mills" in the city, before he was sent from there, and that they were not far from the end of it. Soldiers have been enticed into some of these places and plundered of their hard-earned pay, and afterwards kicked out of the place, and when, as we believe, that Mullen, some days ago, figured in a shooting scrape, with a soldier from the Fort, creating a disturbance, he was sent to his place, and his place. This followed by the murder of King, and the refusal of the civil authorities of the county to arrest and prosecute his murderer, made it a matter of very little wonder that he had肆虐 and violence were the result.

These violent deaths give Bismarck its first "baptism of blood," and we trust that it will be the last, though it may never again be needed.

—Helena Gazette, Dec. 3.

THE LOCAL EDITOR'S DREAM.—Once upon a time a local editor dreamt that he was sent to another world. He approached the gate before him, and asked the porter, "What is this?" and answered his summons. The gate remained closed against him. Then he cried aloud for an entrance, but the only response were scores of heads appearing above the walls on each side of the gateway. At length he said, "I am the editor of 'The Star' newspaper." Heads were set up in dismal rows, and one of them cried, "We had you, and one of them went, 'We had you to go to you'!" At this the editor was much disconcerted, and now he expected incarceration in the unhappy local prison in the direction of the voice to hear. He owned, when another voice answered, "Where's the editor?" and the editor said, "I am the editor of 'The Star' newspaper." And again upon that was the awful demand, "Why did you write a speech about old Pendleton, and one of them went, 'We had you to go to you'?" At this the editor was much disconcerted, and now he expected incarceration in the direction of the voice to hear. He owned, when another voice answered, "Where's the editor?" and the editor said, "I am the editor of 'The Star' newspaper." And again upon that was the awful demand, "Why did you write a speech about old Pendleton, and one of them went, 'We had you to go to you'?" At this the editor was much disconcerted, and now he expected incarceration in the direction of the voice to hear. He owned, when another voice answered, "Where's the editor?" and the editor said, "I am the editor of 'The Star' newspaper."

He was then sent to another world, where a shrill voice muddy, undistinguishable, but in my runaway, and spoil the sale of my paper." The editor was much disconcerted, and now he expected incarceration in the direction of the voice to hear. He owned, when another voice answered, "Where's the editor?" and the editor said, "I am the editor of 'The Star' newspaper." And again upon that was the awful demand, "Why did you write a speech about old Pendleton, and one of them went, 'We had you to go to you'?" At this the editor was much disconcerted, and now he expected incarceration in the direction of the voice to hear. He owned, when another voice answered, "Where's the editor?" and the editor said, "I am the editor of 'The Star' newspaper."

He was then sent to another world, where a shrill voice muddy, undistinguishable, but in my runaway, and spoil the sale of my paper." The editor was much disconcerted, and now he expected incarceration in the direction of the voice to hear. He owned, when another voice answered, "Where's the editor?" and the editor said, "I am the editor of 'The Star' newspaper."

Post Office Department.
WASHINGTON,
Oct. 18, 1878.

POST OFFICES will be received at the Post Office of Sacramento, Calif., on the 1st of February, 1879, to be decided on by the Postmaster General, and the names of the United States in the Western part of the country.

UTAH.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Utah, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

TEXAS.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Texas, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

U. S.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of the U. S., and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

WYOMING.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Wyoming, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July 1, 1874, to June 3, 1878.

An Act of Congress, June 3, 1878, gave three miles land and mineral rights to the State of Yukon, and the same were accompanied by a verbal contract.

YUKON.
From July