

quick succession were heard. When the alarm was first given the composers upon the floor above rushed into the hall and found Barton ejecting the younger Soteldo from the editorial room. Two of the force at once seized Soteldo upon Barton's calling out, "I am shot," and against some resistance upon his part, took him down to the street, where he was turned over to the police and by them lodged in the station house. Barton was found to be shot twice, once in the neck and once in the breast. Neither wound, however, is thought fatal. He was placed in a carriage and driven to his home on Capitol Hill, where Dr. Bliss was shortly afterwards in attendance on him. It was not known for several minutes the elder Soteldo had been shot, but soon an inquiry was raised and one of the attaches of the paper entered Barton's room and found A. M. Soteldo unconscious on the floor with blood slowly oozing from a bullet hole in the back of the neck. The news very quickly spread, and in a few minutes a crowd of several hundred persons had assembled in and about the *Republican* office. Stretched at full length upon the floor, with his head pillowed upon a file of newspapers, the unhappy victim of this tragedy lay powerless to move, and apparently unconscious of the whispered consultations going on about him. Doctors Blair and Adams leaned over the dying man, and as each counted the feeble beating of the pulse, announced "He is sinking fast and his death is but a matter of a few hours." Blankets and mattresses were procured and the wounded man was comfortable. A lieutenant of police took charge and only the doctors and a few intimate friends were admitted into the room. Shortly after ten the wounded man opened his eyes and called for water, and moaned, "Cut it out; I can't move my hands." Some whisky was put to his mouth but he refused it and called for pure water, which was given him. His pulse and breathing became stronger and the doctors decided to remove him to the hospital, which was done about 11 o'clock. Physicians in the hospital concurred in the opinion that he could live but a few hours and might die within a few minutes. The ball entered the back of his neck, shattered the vertebrae and lodged in the throat.

Secretary Hunt to-day received a telegram from Mrs. Emma DeLong, wife of Lieutenant DeLong, at Burlington, Iowa, as follows:

Please ask Bennett to detain the correspondent at Irtusk. He can join the naval officers as *Herald* correspondent in the spring. Let the urgency of the case excuse the suggestion.

Secretary Hunt telegraphed this reply.

I have cabled your message to Mr. Bennett with an approval of your suggestion.

Between the 1st of March and the 1st of July next, the commissions of over 350 postmasters will expire. Among them are those of San Francisco, Nevada City, and San Jose, California, and Georgetown, Colorado.

NEW YORK, 9.—The *Sun* says: The cargo of 3,775 bags of German potatoes that arrived by the ship *Antoinette* yesterday comprised so many very small potatoes that some of the buyers remarked that the Germans must have thought we were starving to expect us to buy such stuff. Some of them are as large as marbles. Prices very low varying from 12 to 21 cents per bushel.

NEW YORK, 9.—The *Graphic's* Washington correspondent says: Captain Eads is not at all discouraged at the hostile attitude of Page, chairman of the commerce committee. He is having a hearing before the Senate committee, and is confident he will get a report favoring a guarantee of the Tehantepec ship-railroad bonds. This done, he will wait until the House determines whether or not there is to be a special committee on the inter-oceanic canal. He will try to have the matter referred to this committee, if there be one authorized; if not, he will rather attempt to secure its reference to some other standing committee, or attempt to override the opposition of Page before the full commerce committee. He has secured the countenance of Governor Pacheco, and it is said that none of the other Pacific slope members will oppose the measure. He maintains that this railway will be especially advantageous to San Francisco and the Pacific Coast generally, because it will open up competition with trans-continental railroads and practically put the Golden

Gate 800 miles nearer to New York. He expects that New York, Chicago and St. Louis will be friendly also, and indeed all commercial cities of the country will reap a benefit, he maintains, as he will be able to show when he comes before Congress with his measure. He said to-day, he desires to give this Government the first opportunity to take a lien in the work, but if it refuses, he will at once accept the offers of foreign capital to build the road.

MADISON, Wis., 9.—The Legislature passed the following resolution to-day:

GALVESTON, 9.—At 10 o'clock, on the night of the 7th, Major W. D. Washburne, superintendent of construction of the Missouri Pacific, with his special car, was on an inspecting tour, and went to the last switch. The engine and train returned two miles for water. Major Washburne getting tired, called for a handcar to carry himself and party. The following were on the car: Major Washburne, J. H. Painter, W. M. Stall, superintendent for W. A. Coleman & Co., a track contractor from Chicago, with wife and little son. Negroes occupied the centre and propelled the car. They had not gone a quarter of a mile, when Painter saw the headlight turning a curve. He signalled the approaching train to stop, and ordered the negroes to reverse the handcar. They had hardly turned, when the first flat car was upon them. Painter jumped to the ground, followed by the negroes. Major Washburne leaped off on the opposite side. When the train stopped, Major Washburne was found senseless, one arm cut off and otherwise bruised, having been run over by one car. Mrs. Stall was crushed to death, 12 cars having passed over her. Mr. Stall was on the opposite side, mangled and literally cut to pieces. George, the little boy, was found on the track under the cars with his head crushed. He only lived an hour. The remains of Stall and his family were gathered up and sent to New Jersey. Major Washburne was not dead when first found. He was placed on a car and brought to Waco, where he died soon afterwards.

FORT MISSOULA, 25.—Agent Ronan, of the Flathead Indian agency, visited this post to-day, and reports that the statement of eastern papers that an Indian outbreak was to occur on Jack's reservation, and that Indians are concentrating and defying the authorities and intimidating the Northern Pacific Railroad surveyors are false; although some slight misunderstanding did take place between the engineers and a few Indians, the matter has been settled peaceably and the surveyors are progressing with their work through the reservation without interference of the Indians.

EL PASO, 11s., 10.—The East Side flour mill, owned by L. Gasher, of Secor, burned yesterday. Loss \$35,000, insurance \$13,000.

KEOKUK, Iowa, 10.—A quarrel between two school boys at Unionville, resulted in the death of one of them, A. F. Graham who was struck with a billet and killed by C. Hopkins. Graham was 16, Hopkins 12.

GALVESTON, 10.—Sergeant Burt of the 10th Cavalry, being reprimanded and ordered to the guard house, blew his head off.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—The excitement on 'Change at the opening this morning was the most demonstrative ever known. The most desperate efforts were made by both sides to control the market. The longs insisted on higher prices, and the shorts persistently attempted to hammer them down. Finally the excitement ran so high that a panic became imminent, and several of the principal shorts agreed to do no more trading except in settlement. This almost entirely stopped the trading, and the excitement subsided, greatly to the relief of everybody. At 11.30 o'clock call, a motion was put and carried that all deals should be regarded as in settlements. Prices then advanced from 1 to 1½ cents and trading proceeded quietly and with decorum. No suspensions have been announced this morning, and no new rumors of trouble have so far been heard.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The Senate report of the cattle commission on pleuro-pneumonia was called for Tuesday next.

The judiciary commission will ask to have the bill regarding polygamy in Utah considered.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Soteldo, who was shot last night, is to-day in a dying condition, but has regained consciousness sufficiently to make

an ante-mortem statement, which is now being taken by the proper officers. It is generally conceded that the ball which hit him was fired by his brother, although, of course, aimed at Barton; but this cannot be positively determined until the ball is extracted and compared with the calibre of the pistols used by Barton and the younger Soteldo. The primary cause of the affray was the publication by Barton of an article in the *Republican* describing an alleged disturbance by Soteldo in a house of ill-fame. This article, it is said by Soteldo's friends was sent to Soteldo's wife, and caused her to separate from him. She is with him to-day, however, and much sympathy is expressed for her and their two children. There is also considerable sympathy expressed for Soteldo himself, as he possessed many attractive qualities, and his errors are mainly attributed to his inability at times to resist excessive strong drink. He was for several years and until a few weeks ago, the Washington correspondent of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. His wife is a daughter of John Clements, a millionaire manufacturer of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Soteldo, wife of the wounded man, who is here, says her husband realizes his very dangerous condition, and that there was little ground for hope. He told her this morning that Barton fired the first shot. Barton admits this, but says he fired low and missed, and says he is positive Soteldo's brother shot him. Barton will soon recover. Three men state they heard Soteldo threaten yesterday to kill Barton.

A. C. Soteldo was arraigned in the police court to-day, charged with assault with intent to kill his brother, Antonio M. Soteldo. He was committed to jail to await the result of his brother's injuries.

Soteldo has regained entire consciousness, but is paralyzed from the head down, and his death is only a question of a short time. He carried a pistol for several days merely for his protection, as he had been sleeping alone in a new house in a remote part of the city.

The *Star* this evening says: One reason assigned for the reign of lawlessness in Arizona, and very likely the principal reason is that the United States civil authorities there are unable to do anything there for want of means. The United States Marshal there cannot get any money to pay the expenses of his office, and therefore can't make arrests. The law requires all United States marshals to turn into the Treasury at the end of every fiscal year the Government money which they may have on hand. This, the Marshal of Arizona has refused to do for the past two years. Until he does turn in such money the First Comptroller of the Treasury will not recommend that any money for the expenses of his office be advanced to him. When the cowboy troubles were serious a short time ago, some money was advanced the Marshal's office in Arizona, but it was not sufficient to do much good. The fact that the Marshal has not complied with the law has been laid before the President with recommendations that a change be made.

The Senate committee on Territories to-day heard Paul Schulze, of Oregon, president of the Alaska Trading and Fishing Company, and M. D. Ball, of Sitka, in advocacy of favorable action on the bill introduced by Senator Grover and Representative George, to provide a civil government for southeastern Alaska.

The committee then took up Senator Vest's bill to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes. Several sections of the bill were discussed up to the hour of adjournment, and the measure then went over as unfinished business for the next meeting.

Burrows' bill defining the qualifications of Territorial delegates by excluding polygamists, which passed the House of Representatives last Monday, was not taken up by the committee to-day.

Vest to-day introduced two bills on lands in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming Territories. The bills propose to give to the Idaho Land and Irrigation Company and the Utah Land and Irrigating Company, exclusive right to appropriate, divert and distribute through canals, for irrigating purposes, the waters of the specified rivers in those Territories, for the purpose of aiding the construction of canals. It is proposed to grant to the companies, within the limits of the reclaimed tract of country, every alternate section of otherwise arid land not heretofore granted or sold or

covered by pre-emption or homestead claims.

The "immediate deficiency" appropriation bill appropriates \$1,437,233, including public printing, \$400,000; Indian service, (principally for the Sioux), \$418,000; transportation of coin and bullion, \$50,000; construction of vaults in the Treasury, \$75,000; clerical force in the pension office, \$75,000; under Fish Commission, \$77,000; Postoffice Department, \$100,000; repairs to Executive Mansion, \$23,000. The military academy appropriation bill recommends the appropriation of \$318,857, being \$100,717 less than the estimates.

The House committee on Indian affairs have unanimously reported in favor of the passage of the bill introduced by Representative George to authorize the auditing of unpaid accounts in the Treasury and Interior Departments for supplies furnished and services rendered to the Indian Bureau. Large numbers of these claims are held in California, especially by San Francisco merchants. Recommendations for the enactment of this bill have also been obtained from both the departments named.

ST. PAUL, 10.—D. H. Vanderhoof, first book-keeper in the First National Bank of this city, was arrested by the United States Marshal to-night for the embezzlement of an amount variously estimated at from \$20,000 to 30,000. He has had charge of the books many years and has systematically manipulated the accounts to cover his stealings. It is thought the money is absorbed in dissipation and grain speculation in which he was very successful until he was caught in a recent bear movement in wheat.

President Upham, of the First National Bank, says the amount of the defalcation of Vanderhoof was \$40,000, of which \$12,500 is covered by securities made over by him to the bank, leaving the loss \$35,500. Vanderhoof will be examined in the morning. He was an old and trusted employe and very respectably connected. The bank will not be embarrassed by the loss.

ATLANTA, Ga., 10.—No little excitement was created in this city yesterday by an assault made upon editor Dewitt of the *Evening Post-Appeal* by Harker Smith, a young lawyer of Atlanta. About noon Smith entered the *Post-Appeal* editorial rooms and demanded an apology for a sensational article published about Smith the day before. Dewitt declined to apologize or retract, when Smith struck him with his fist, knocking him down. Before Dewitt arose, Smith's friends hurried him from the office. The assault has created great excitement, and blood is expected. The article which caused the assault accused Smith of seducing and deserting a woman, who is now in Denver, Col. It was highly sensational, and as Smith is well known and stands high in Atlanta social circles, he felt himself greatly wronged.

CHICAGO, 10.—This afternoon, in the house of James Saretman, 1,543 Michigan Avenue, George Robinson, or English George, driver of an ice wagon, shot a servant girl named Mary Bacon, inflicting a mortal wound, and then, opening his mouth, fired a bullet into his brain and instantly fell dead at her feet. The girl had refused to marry Robinson, who is apparently 40 years of age, but not well known here. Mary was of excellent character. She is not expected to live more than a few hours.

CHICAGO, 10.—Washington specials to the *Post* which some days ago strongly endorsed Blaine, and said if his policy was carried out they would prefer him to any democrat they knew for President, to-day has a defence of him and his writings on the matter of Southern and Central America, which is extremely favorable to the ex-secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—A Tucson dispatch says: Col. Scott, with a corps of assistants, leaves here tomorrow to run a preliminary survey of the Tucson & Gulf of California in the interest of the Southern Pacific. The distance from Tucson to Lobos is about 175 miles, and the route is skirted on both sides by rich mining districts.

Prof. Solazo, just from Sonora, says: A guano island has been discovered in the Gulf of California, 28 miles southwest of Port Lobos. The deposit is very large, and the island contains about 16 square miles.

FOREIGN.

DUBLIN, 8.—Six of the persons charged with the murder of the process server, Huddy, and his nephew,

were discharged. The remaining 11 were remanded.

Secretary Forster received 400 threatening letters during the past year.

H. Redmond, brother to the member of Parliament for New Ross, was arrested at Bally Ragget, under the coercion act.

At Leeds, England, Tobin, the Fenian, was found guilty.

BERLIN, 8.—In the Landtag, yesterday, Schortemer and Windthorst waged the repeal of the May laws and declared that Catholics would submit unhesitatingly to any agreement entered into by the government with the Catholics.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 8.—The Porte informed ambassadors, it rejects the arrangement of the Greek frontier at Analepsis as settled by the commission.

LONDON, 8.—The Earl of Lonsdale, is dead.

The Fenian Tobin was sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

Bull & Wilson, cloth merchants have failed. Liabilities, £124,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 8.—Insurgents in Yemen, Arabia, have proclaimed a descendant of the Prophet Caliph.

CITY OF MEXICO, 8.—The President's signature was recently forged to a warrant for \$2,500. The forgery was detected, but not, however, until the parties had escaped. Monday night, the police arrested eight government employes on suspicion, and they are in jail awaiting trial.

In the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, in the Commons this afternoon, Northcote assailed the government's policy. Gladstone, in an eloquent speech, attacked the Land League and highly eulogized Forster's efforts to restore order.

The *St. James Gazette* says: Granville, Foreign Secretary, verbally and energetically protested to Prince Labonoff, Russian ambassador, against the action of Russia in reference to the terms of the treaty concluded with Persia, by which the former acquires Akhaltekk.

LONDON, 9.—Three hundred Jewish refugees from Russia sail on Saturday for the United States. The chief rabbi here says that 10,000 Jews are likely to flee from Russia, and urging the co-religionists to help them to emigrate to distant and happier lands. He says enormous sums will be required for the purpose.

PARIS, 9.—Efforts were made at the late settlement to prevent a collapse. Though they averted general lightening of overloaded accounts, they cannot save many speculators from liquidation sooner or later.

There was a general improvement on the Bourse to-day at the close.

LIVERPOOL, 9.—The natives burned the town of Fouricaral, West Coast of Africa, and plundered the British and French factories. Several owners and clerks are missing, and it is feared they are killed.

CITY OF MEXICO, 9.—The Cabinet Minister, who accompanied James Sullivan over the Pascuero division of the Mexican National Railway, 270 miles from this city, recommended the completion of the road. The Government has authorized the opening of forty miles of the road from Laredo southward.

MADRID, 9.—Several printers were arrested while attempting to coerce others on a strike. The Government placed the employees of the Royal printing office at the disposal of the journals. Many compositors are coming from the provinces to take the place of the strikers.

The Government has resolved to prohibit the proposed pilgrimage to Rome, if it assumes any other form than a religious demonstration.

It is rumored the Papal Nuncio at Madrid and the Spanish ambassador at the Vatican may be recalled.

LONDON, 9.—The *Times* suggests the United States invite the maritime powers generally to accede to the stipulation of neutrality for inter-oceanic communications which now, by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, binds Great Britain and the United States. It considers the American people would view such action favorably.

CAPE TOWN, 9.—The situation in Bastoues is grave, all the chiefs are in favor of joining the rebel, Masuppa. Durban Boers crossed the border and attacked chief Montisgo, Jan. 10th, but were repulsed with loss. Fighting was still proceeding on the 21st of January.

LONDON, 10.—Lucifer matches were discovered in Davenport Dockyard, in some solved oakum which originally came from Dublin. Orders have been issued to examine all bales on their receipt as formerly the custom during the Fenian scare,