

NEWS IN GENERAL
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MURDER OF GENERAL GARCIA.

MONTEREY, (Mex.), Dec. 30.—Governor Reyes of the state of Nuevo Leon, and the military authorities here, are much disturbed over the situation on the frontier. The movement of the troops through the lower part of the Republic during the past five days has been very great, and the transportation facilities of the Mexican National Railroad have been insufficient to accommodate the heavy demand upon it by the Government.

GENERAL GARCIA KILLED.

The news was received here late last night that General Lorenzo Garcia, in command of the troops in the field in the northern zone of Mexico, with headquarters at Mier, had been murdered by his command and that the entire force, numbering several hundred men, under his immediate command had gone over to the revolutionists, crossing over into Texas in one body at a point between Roma and Garza.

MEXICAN TROOPS CAPTURED.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—The Times Democrat's Laredo (Tex.) special says: A telegram has been received by Colonel Coree, in Nuevo Laredo, from General Garcia, at Mier, in effect that Captain Hardie, Third United States Cavalry, notified him that his (Hardie's) scouts reported that Garza's men were massing near El Tigre, a crossing on the Rio Grande, on the line of Starr and Zapata counties, Texas, below Rio Grande City. Captain Hardie stated that he was marching for that point and asked Garcia to be on hand with the Mexican troops to receive the marauders when they cross to Mexican soil.

A report was brought to Monterey from Zapata county to-night to the effect that Garza's troops had captured a detachment of Mexican troops, together with their arms and equipments. The report states that the revolutionists executed the officers and gave the men a chance to go without their arms or join the revolutionary forces, and they chose the latter as their choice.

A FIGHT REPORTED.

The Times-Democrat San Antonio special says: When massed the United States troops will attack Garza, who is said to be encamped near Topeka. The locality is far from a telegraph station and an engagement may have taken place to-day. The only news received by General Stanley was to the foregoing effect, and came from the officer commanding Fort Ringold during Bourke's absence.

The murder of General Lorenzo Garcia by his troops and their flight into Texas to join Garza has been confirmed. The killing occurred at Mier. The number of deserters is not known.

HARDIE IN HOT PURSUIT.

Laredo, Dec. 40.—An interview with a United States Marshal just from the vicinity of Garza's operations shows there is certainly a large force with Garza, and in one of Garza's detachments, which Captain Hardie followed, there are not less than 300 men. At a camp where they had taken a single meal were found the remains of eight heaves, which had been slaughtered; also thirty-one campfires. The trails bore proof of a company of several hundred men.

There are rumors of a battle between Garza and Mexican troops, but inquiry across the river in New Karedo fails to confirm them.

A SOCIETY OF MONKS.

PUEBLA Mex., December 30.—The excitement here over the recent arrest of twenty-six priests and students because they had organized themselves into a society of monks is still intense. The Government at once instituted an investigation, which has resulted in sensational developments. It has been discovered that the monks were organizing with a view to creating a religious uprising and revolution against President Diaz, and they had a strong following among the lower classes. It is believed that they were working in union with Catarino Garza. The Government is making an effort to learn whether or not similar monk's societies have been organized in other parts of the republic.

HERALD'S WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C., Jan. 5.

A prominent Democratic member of the House committee on Appropriations, talked very interestingly of the situation to your correspondent. He said: "I am afraid that there is a disposition on the part of Democrats to expect too much from the present House. Reforms under our form of government must necessarily be slow, even where both branches of Congress and the executive are in accord. We have to contend against a hostile Senate and Executive, but we hope to come about some reforms in the tariff and in the expenditure of the government. There may be a slight difference of opinion in the party about whether it would be best for the House to prepare and pass an entire tariff bill, according to Democratic ideas of what such a measure should be, or to pass a number of bills correcting the inequalities of the present tariff law; but there can be none as to which of these plans are the most likely to bring practical results. The first could, of course, be passed by the House, but it could not possibly get through the Senate, while there is reason for believing that several of the latter can be gotten through the Senate, thus throwing the responsibility of their defeat upon Mr. Harrison."

"Now as to appropriations. I do not know what will be the result of the effort to have all the appropriation bills restored to the Appropriation committee, but personally I agree with Mr. Holman in believing that its accomplishment would materially aid in cutting down the total of appropriations. I cannot say just where we shall make reductions, but I will say that every Democratic member of the House who has carefully studied the subject is of my opinion—that we can make a very large reduction in the total amount appropriated without interfering in the slightest with the workings of any useful branch

of the Government service, and that is the task which we have set for ourselves, and it is by no means a light one, as we shall have to do battle with the Republican Senate over the many extravagant amendments certain to be added to the appropriation bills by that body, which constantly grows more extravagant in its ideas."

Speaker Crisp has so far recovered from his attack of the grip as to be able to do a little talking on the new rules of the House with his Democratic colleagues of the committee on Rules, Messrs. McMillin and Catchings; but it is not thought that the new rules will be reported to the House for a couple of weeks, but that will not retard business much, as the House will work under the rules of the Fiftieth Congress until the new ones are ready.

Mr. Mills has almost entirely regained his health, and is daily seen on the streets, building himself up by taking long walks.

There are no new developments in the Chilean situation. The administration having sufficiently stirred up the country is now waiting to make up its mind what to do next.

The Republicans cannot hide the anxiety they feel about Mr. Blaine's intentions; they want to know just what he intends doing, in order that they may trim their sails accordingly, and all sorts of devices have been resorted to in the hope of getting the wily Secretary of State to declare himself. At a dinner party this week, attended by a score of Senators and Representatives belonging to the Republican party, it was decided to send an embassy to Mr. Blaine, in the person of Col. W. W. Dudley, who, ever since his falling out with Mr. Harrison, has been an ardent Blaine man, with a request of a positive yes or no as to his becoming his party's candidate. Dudley called on Mr. Blaine and devoted almost an hour to the most persuasive arguments he knew how to make, and left as wise as when he came. Mr. Blaine declined to commit himself.

Representative Springer says he has received many letters from all sections of the country, commending his plan of attacking the McKinley tariff bill in sections, by means of separate bills providing for the amendment, or outright repeal of the worst sections of the law. Mr. Springer thinks that the committee on Ways and Means will report a number of these separate tariff bills early in the session, and that they will be put through the House without any unnecessary delay.

The Republicans shouted to soon about wheat being put on the free list by the reciprocity treaty with the British West India Islands. The official schedule of the treaty has been made public, and the best that wheat, corn, oats, salt or pickled pork and beef gets, is a reduction of 25 per cent in the existing duties.

A Remarkable Stone-Thrower.

It is supposed that we have no men nowadays who could compete on even terms with the old archers. A man named Uri Bailey recently died in Pennsylvania who was worthy of a place with the old-time soldiers. His skill in throwing stones was said to be something marvelous. He was mentally deficient but a giant physically.

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blade, edge toward him, and at the distance of 100 feet cut apples in halves by throwing them against the edge of the blade. He could almost halve two out of every three apples he threw. Robin Hood's great feat of skill was to set up a peeled sapling at a considerable distance and split it with an arrow. We do not see that this is more difficult than splitting an apple on the scythe.—Rural New Yorker.

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