

STARVING PEASANTS CAN'T EAT WORDS.

But That Is All They Are Likely to Get from Mr. Balfour.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DECLARATION

No Help for Any One Holding Less Than a Quarter Acre of Land.

TALES OF DISTRESS DISCREDITED.

Still Mr. Balfour Begs Charitable Persons to Send Their Money to Him and Not to 'Other Persons.'

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 4, 1891.—The Earl of Zetland, Viceroy of Ireland, and Chief Secretary Balfour sign a declaration concerning the condition of the poor in the Western part of Ireland. The declaration says:—

"Poverty is chronic in some districts and will, if the people are not aided, reach a stage of acute distress during the winter and spring. There is neither a resident gentry nor a substantial middle class to give employment, nor are there charitable organizations to aid those who are unable to aid themselves. Outdoor relief, except in cases of emergency, cannot legally be administered, except to persons holding over a quarter of an acre of land.

REPEATE STRANGLING THE POOR.

"Although none acquainted with the history of the Irish Poor law would regard the relaxing of this rule as other than a public calamity, its maintenance undoubtedly limits the capacity to deal with periods of exceptional distress. The position thus created leaves a part of the social organism sick at all times—stricken with a disease from which, without extraneous help, it has no power to rally.

"The question is not whether money ought to be given, but how it ought to be given; to what class and for what specified purposes. Charity ill administered injures the recipients everywhere, but is especially injurious in those parts with which we are concerned. Elsewhere the injury may be confined to a class relatively small, but in the worst portions of the congested districts the whole community may be affected. All are poor, all can plausibly appeal for aid, and help recklessly given in response may infect whole townships with the vices and weaknesses of professional mendicancy. We have spoken of this matter to many priests and others acquainted with the condition of the people. There was not one of them, however keenly they may have felt the sufferings of those among whom they lived, who did not admit that permanent ill effects followed from much charitable expenditure without their experience.

DON'T BELIEVE TOO MUCH.

"Regarding appeals for help it is useful to say that tales of distress need not be taken as authentic because they are couched in strong language and seem to come from well informed quarters. The desire to stimulate flagging charity has been a fruitful source of exaggeration. We do not know that there is any reason to suppose that in Ireland this tendency is likely to be controlled by long established habits of severe and disciplined accuracy. It is not easy adequately to check such statements, even by personal observation aided by statistics, however accurate.

IN REGARD TO THE FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP, SMALL OCCUPIERS IN THE WEST SEEM, AT FIRST SIGHT, ALL TO LIVE MUCH IN THE SAME WAY.

"It would be natural to conclude that in all places where the failure of the crop is the same the distress is the same. But such is not the case. In no district does the bulk of the community live wholly on the potato. Every district has means of livelihood independent of the cultivation of the potato, such as fishing, labor in England, cottage industries, helmpmaking and sales of firm stock. The degree of the failure of the potato crop is therefore, by itself, a misleading guide to the degree of distress existing among the people. Other elements in the finding of the position of the people are the amount of their savings and their debt and credit with local tradesmen.

DON'T INTERFERE WITH OUR PLANS.

"Furthermore, is the organization of any plan of gratuitous assistance caution is necessary in order that it shall not interfere with the system of railway relief works. Several thousands of pounds weekly are already distributed in the form of wages in the districts most in need. Those getting wages through work ought not to get charity without it.

THE CONCLUSIONS WE COME TO ARE THAT CHARITABLE AID OUGHT TO BE CONFINED, FIRST, TO FAMILIES WHICH ARE IN SERIOUS WANT, AND WHICH, HAVING NO ABLE-BODIED PERSON AMONG THEM, CANNOT DERIVE BENEFIT FROM THE PUBLIC RELIEF WORKS; SECOND, TO PROVIDING MEALS IN THE SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN ATTENDING THEM, AND THIRD, TO SUPPLYING CLOTHES FOR CHILDREN UNABLE TO PROCURE THEM ELSEWHERE. THESE FORMS OF ASSISTANCE ARE LESS LIKELY TO BE ABUSED THAN OTHERS.

PLANS OF TURVEYDIP AND HUMBLED.

"The declaration proceeds to discuss the requisites for a good distribution of aid among the poor. The authority for such distribution, it says, should be single, for the vesting of this authority in more than one person would cause confusion as to areas and inequality of resources, and would lead to no rational adjustment between needs and means. The single distributable authority ought to command all available means of information as to the condition of the people throughout the country.

THE DECLARATION CONCLUDES:—"TO THOSE WHO THINK THAT WE, WHO CAN OBTAIN THE SERVICES OF POOR LAW INSPECTORS, SCHOOL INSPECTORS, RELIEVING OFFICERS, RESIDENT MAGISTRATES, THE POLICE AND OTHERS RESIDENT IN LOCALITIES AFFECTED, AND WHO ALREADY ARE OFFICIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR RELIEF WORKS FAR EXCEEDING ANYTHING THAT CHARITY IS LIKELY TO EFFECT—TO THOSE WHO THINK THAT WE ARE BETTER EQUIPPED FOR CARRYING OUT THIS WORK THAN PERSONS NOT HAVING THESE ADVANTAGES, WE OFFER TO UNDERTAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF ANY FUNDS INTRUSTED TO US. WE BELIEVE THAT MONEY SO SPENT WILL BE WELL SPENT.

"ALL ASSISTANCE IN THE SHAPE OF FOOD OR CLOTH-

ing, through this channel or any other, which reaches children and helpless persons will lighten or remove much immediate suffering, without exaggerating chronic evils requiring different and continuous treatment for a permanent cure. Subscriptions and clothing will be received by the Countess of Zetland, at the Viceregal Lodge; Miss Balfour, at the Chief Secretary's Lodge; or by the Viceroy or Mr. Balfour."

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

The Daily News says it publishes the appeal of Dublin Castle in behalf of the Irish poor with mixed feelings of satisfaction and shame. While most anxious not to check the flow of charity, it cannot refrain from recalling the ignoble ridicule which a portion of the Tory press threw upon its repeated warnings concerning the potato famine. The response to the appeal from the Castle, it says, should be full, hearty and immediate. "But the letter," it adds, "demands from every thoughtful Englishman a serious examination of and answer to the question, 'Why is the Irish government dependent upon charity?'"

The unionist dailies applaud the Dublin Castle appeal and express confidence that it will meet with a hearty response.

MR. PARNELL'S MOVEMENTS.

HE PASSES SUNDAY WITH HIS SISTERS AND WILL GO TO FRANCE TUESDAY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 4, 1891.—Mr. Parnell and his sister, Mrs. Dickinson, spent Sunday at the Marine Hotel at Branno. Mr. Parnell left Kings-town to-night for London, whither Timothy Harrington will follow him to-morrow. Mr. Parnell, accompanied by Mr. Harrington, will start on Tuesday for Boulogne-sur-Mer, where Messrs. John Redmond and Clancy await him. It is understood that Mr. Parnell has placed himself in the hands of his friends.

At a county convention of the Gaelic Leagues at South Sligo to-day resolutions were adopted condemning Mr. Parnell and calling for the retirement of Edmund Leamy, who represents South Sligo in Parliament, on account of his support of Parnell.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says:—"There are the strongest grounds to believe that Parnell is well informed in declaring that Mr. Parnell insists on the resignation of Justin McCarthy from his leadership as the condition for his own retirement till he marries Mrs. O'Shea."

BRITISH POLITICS.

THERE IS SAID TO BE NO TRUTH IN THE STORY OF MR. GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1891.—The Daily Telegraph (liberal) says it is authorized to deny the report of Mr. Gladstone's intended retirement from the liberal leadership. The Times repeats its acceptance of William O'Brien's denial that he was a contributor to the Irish World. However, it adds:—"But in regard to his (O'Brien's) assertion that the Irish World is not still preaching dynamite, we can only reproduce Mr. Ford's own words from his issue of December 13, assuming the responsibility of an honest interpretation of the term 'dynamite.'"

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

IN CHOOSING SENATORS THE REPUBLICANS MAKE A GAIN OF TEN SEATS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 4, 1891.—Elections for members of the French Senate were held to-day. In the Department of the Seine Premier De Freycinet received 579 votes out of a total of 665 cast. Jules Ferry, in the Department of Vosges, received 723 votes out of a total of 997. Others returned include M. Barbey, Minister of Marine; MM. Arago, Dauterive, Foucher de Careil, Teisserenc de Bort, Casimir-Périer and Biskra. M. Waddington defeated M. Poyer-Quertier at Rouen.

In the first ballots the republicans have gained ten seats.

SCOTCH RAILWAY STRIKERS.

MICHAEL DAVITT SAYS THE ENGLISH RAILWAY MEN WILL HELP THEM.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1891.—Michael Davitt delivered an address at a trade unionists' mass meeting held here to-day. He declared that the London railway men were determined to support the Scotch strikers in their demand for shorter hours. John Burns, the socialist leader, who also addressed the meeting, called on the big unions to forward \$5,000 to Scotland forthwith. He said he was going to Glasgow himself to-morrow.

At a meeting of the strikers held in Glasgow to-day Councillor Tait appealed to those of the men who had been reinstated to rejoin the strikers, saying that if they refused to do so they would find their positions uncomfortable when the cause of the strikers triumphed.

THIS WEEK WILL DECIDE THEIR FATE.

Both officials and men consider that the coming week, when a general resumption of business after the holiday is expected, will be a test period of the railway struggle. The outcome of the fight, it is believed, depends on the ability of the companies to cope with the large freight traffic which they will be called upon to handle. If the companies fail to handle the business successfully the men hope to be able to compel the concession of their demands.

POSTAL CLERKS TO STRIKE.

THEY STRONGLY OBJECT TO HAVING THEIR PLACES FILLED BY WOMEN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1891.—The postal clerks have decided to go out on strike. The movement is nominally to test the question whether working overtime shall be voluntary or not, but virtually it is a protest against the increased employment of female clerks. Many clerks who have been dismissed and their places filled with women had been in the service twenty years.

LEONARD JEROME NO WORSE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1891.—Inquiries made to-day as to the condition of Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York, elicited the information that he maintains the degree of strength which it was reported yesterday he had recovered.

SCHLIEMANN'S FUNERAL.

REFUSED AID AND MAY BE LOST.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1891.—The action of Captain Whitson, of the British steamer Pollux, in refusing the assistance offered him November 27 by the steamship Michigan in midocean is severely criticized, since it has become evident that by so doing he took the lives of twenty-five unfortunate in his own hands. The Pollux, at the time assistance was offered, was lying in the trough of the sea with her engines stopped and her rudder disabled. Since this time she has never been seen or heard of, and her agents here have abandoned all hope. The Pollux sailed from Boston November 12 for this port.

man Ministers and the Greek political leaders, Kavadri and Rangabe. A meeting was held in the house of Professor Waldstein, the director of the American excavations, at which speeches eulogistic of the deceased were made.

BRIEF CABLE NOTES.

The report of the illness of Cardinal Lavergie is contradicted. The Cardinal is in excellent health. The Waterford and Limerick Railway strike has collapsed. The company refuses to re-employ any of the strikers.

The Cuban Deputies and Senators gave a banquet in Madrid yesterday in honor of the Cuban delegates. The delegates sat for home on January 8.

The oarsman McLean has expressed his willingness to row Teemer for any sum on the Parramatta River after his race with Stanbury.

It is stated in Melbourne, Australia, that the home government has virtually conceded the right of all British colonies to be included in any future treaties between England and foreign Powers.

Another girl has died from the effects of injuries received in the disaster at the charity bazaar at Wortley, near Leeds. Seven deaths have now resulted from the disaster.

The Imperial Gazette of Germany publishes an order abolishing the Latin essay and the Greek verification as subjects for final examinations in all the royal provincial schools. The Gazette also publishes a Cabinet order nominating a committee to prepare a bill for reform in higher education. The list of committee members includes Dr. Hintzinger.

During the last fiscal year the national revenue of Venezuela derived from customs reached nearly \$6,000,000. The national debt has been reduced to \$22,537,000, and the population in 1890 is given as 2,000,000. The largest ever known and the largest amount to date, of which \$4,000,000 came from England and \$3,999,000 from the United States. The crops of coffee and cocoa during the past year were unprecedented, and the prices of both articles were higher than for many years.

WAR IN THE CAROLINES.

NATIVES OF THE GROUP RISE IN REVOLT AGAINST SPANISH TROOP GATHERINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 4, 1891.—Late advices from the Caroline Islands state that an era of insurrection and bloodshed has set in among the natives and Spanish troops quartered in this group. The fact that Admiral Belnaps despatched the cruiser Alliance to remain to protect the American missionaries, whose lives and property were threatened equally by Spaniards and natives, was made known to the natives by intelligence received from Asiatic stations.

It is not merely American residents who are threatened. Every white person on the islands and Spaniards in particular are in danger of being murdered or having their property stolen.

A traveler named Anderson, who has engaged in inter-island commerce for several years, returned to Jaluit, in the Marshall group, lately, bringing startling intelligence of the extent of the trouble and its causes. He says that the natives are a superior species of their race. They did not object to the coming of the Spaniards until the latter managed to induce Spain to proclaim a protectorate over the group.

Quite recently the Spanish officials increased native taxation, which has always been a repugnant feature of the islands, and have now retroceded into the bushy country. The Spanish soldiers followed them, and were in turn defeated by the natives. The Spaniards cry against the whites has been sounded through all the islands.

GERMANY AFTER THE GILBERTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 4, 1891.—Interviews are published here with persons who have recently returned from the Gilbert Islands which indicate that German residents there are extending their interests and menaces to the natives.

It is said that the Germans have recently opened two entry ports and closed the port which has always been used by American vessels trading to the islands. Persons who are interviewed state that the impression among the natives is that the Germans are laying plans to take control of the group.

AN ACTRESS ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 4, 1891.—Clyde Raymond, an actress at the Comique Theatre, took the leading role last night in an emotional drama in which she used a revolver.

When the curtain was rung down on the last act she turned to a friend, said "Good night and good-by," placed the muzzle of the weapon to her left side and fired. As she pulled the trigger some one rushed to her, causing the ball to miss her breast and lodge in her arm, making a painful but not serious wound. Miss Raymond says she will make a success of the job the next time. She has been dependent for some time.

GENERAL SPINER BURIED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1891.—The remains of General Spinner, ex-Treasurer of the United States, were received at his home in Mohaw, near this city, Saturday evening. They were met at the depot by a detachment of the Thirty-first separate company, N.Y.S.N.G. Funeral services were held at the Reformed Church. The body was interred with military honors.

CIGARETTES MADE HIM A THIEF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4, 1891.—William Holman, sixteen years old, son of wealthy Atlanta parents, has been placed in the House of Refuge here. He is a victim of inordinate cigarette smoking, and, becoming a thief, was sent here to remain till he is twenty-one.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FENCE.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement to the advertiser. See the New York Herald's address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 23, 1888.

I asked George W. Aldridge, of the Republican State Committee, at Rochester, what he thought of Mr. Dana's candidacy for United States Senator. "I have great respect for the Hon. Mr. Aldridge," and if I were a democrat I might talk very vigorously on the subject, but I am on the other side of the fence and I guess I won't say anything.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE VANDEBILTS GET CONTROL OF A LITTLE ROAD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 4, 1891.—A lease conveying the Beech Creek Railroad, with all its appurtenances, to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad for 999 years, was filed in the Recorder's office of Centre county yesterday.

This is another step in the furthering of a scheme that the Vanderbilts have had in view for a number of years, the holding of a competing line to the Pennsylvania system. It only remains to build about eighty miles more of road and the through line will be complete from New York to Chicago.

CHANGES IN THE UNION PACIFIC PERSONNEL.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 4, 1891.—The resignation of General Manager Meek, of the Denver and Fort Worth division of the Union Pacific road, was officially announced yesterday.

It is understood that the general managers of the other four divisions of the road will be asked to follow Mr. Meek's example. There is to be but one general manager of the entire system, and the divisions will be placed in the hands of general superintendents.

SHIPPED OVER SIX MILLION HATS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 4, 1891.—During last year Danbury shipped over six million one hundred thousand hats, or nearly half the entire product of the United States, an increase over last year of 200,000.

CAPTAIN WALLACE'S BODY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4, 1891.—Colonel R. M. Wallace, of South Carolina, passed through this city last night from the West having in charge the

BOOMING CANNON ALARM SETTLERS.

Hostile Sioux Attack a Small Party Near Wounded Knee and Are Driven Back.

HEMMED IN BY RED WARRIORS.

Captain Kerr and His Troop Have a Narrow Escape from Being Massacred.

ALARM FELT AT PINE RIDGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

GORDON, Neb., Jan. 4, 1891.—The booming of cannon to the northeast of here last night caused the wildest excitement, and it is generally believed that General Miles has begun to round up the hostile Sioux and a big battle has been fought.

Every man in the town and the many refugees from the surrounding country armed themselves and prepared for whatever might come.

All sorts of reports have been current, but up to the present it has been impossible to get any definite reliable information as to the extent and result of the battle. One rumor has it that General Miles himself was present at the fight and that the attack on the hostiles was only partially successful, while the troops lost heavily.

Two scouts who have just arrived tell the story of the fight, which was between the Indians and a detachment sent out by General Miles from Rosebud Agency to bury the dead Indians killed at Wounded Knee battle of the 29th.

The hostile Sioux, objecting to the burial of their dead, by their pale-faced foes, opened fire and after desperate and sharp firing of the Hotchkiss gun, were forced to return to the protection of the friendly ravines.

CAPTAIN KERR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

HEMMED IN BY HIS SILENT FOES FIGHTS DESPERATELY UNTIL AID ARRIVES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CAMP ON WOUNDED KNEE CREEK, S. D., Jan. 4, 1891.—Kerr, Sixth cavalry, Captain John Kerr, was surrounded six miles from here to-day by hostiles. Kerr succeeded in getting to our camp and four troops of the Sixth were soon galloping to the rescue.

The Indians on seeing our forces disappeared, but it was a sharp fight for a time. Kerr had a narrow escape. We lost one horse killed, but killed three Indians and got their ponies and saddles.

Kerr's troop was entrenched in good shape to resist attack.

White flags were shown on the hills about the agency to-day, but General Miles refused to trifle further with the hostiles. His policy now will be aggressive and these savages will be taught a lesson. The troops suffer with the cold.

HOSTILE BRAVES MAKE THREATS.

FEAR EXPRESSED THAT THE PINE RIDGE AGENCY BUILDINGS WILL BE FIRED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 4, 1891.—Last night was one of feverish excitement to many at the agency. For the first time the square men and half breeds were alarmed and remained up all night, fearing that an attack would be made before morning. The agency is too well guarded to permit any large force to approach very close without discovery, but it would be hard to prevent a few daring Indians from creeping up some of the numerous ravines and throwing fire arrows in barns or haystacks.

The friendly spies say that there are a large number of warriors in the enemy's camp who have worked themselves up to a condition of frenzy similar to those who committed suicide at Wounded Knee; they say they want to die, and are going to die while killing white men. It is also said that two bucks escaped from the Wounded Knee fight, who swear that they will set the agency on fire and kill the agent themselves.

General Miles has his troops all around the agency, and could have a tremendous battle, but could not prevent small bands heading here and there, which would have to be followed up by the soldiers and which would place the lives of many settlers in danger.

By holding his troops until a much larger force can be thrown around the Indians the trouble can be confined to the reserve. The end cannot be reached without one or more battles, and bloody ones.

An Indian courier brings a message from the hostile camp, the substance of which is a demand that all soldiers withdraw from the locality; and further, that they will treat with no one for peace but the President of the United States or the Commander of Indian affairs.

The message came direct from the hitherto supposedly friendly Red Cloud. Roving bands of Indians continue to scour the country in the vicinity of Pine Ridge. Many persons coming in to-day report that the Indians are making a point of narrow escapes.

The Indian training school at Pine Ridge was burned last night, no loss of life resulting.

COLONEL CORBIN TO THE FRONT.

MILES' CHIEF OF STAFF STARTS WEST UNDER ORDERS—REMOVAL OF A BOY FIGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 4, 1891.—Assistant Adjutant General Corbin, upon telegraph orders from General Miles, left for the Indian country at six o'clock to-night over the Chicago and Northwestern road. Captain E. L. Huggins is now in charge of Army Headquarters here.

Just before Colonel Corbin left to-night he was asked if the order transferring him to the seat of war meant that the situation was more serious than supposed.

He replied "I think not. It is not at all strange that I am sent for, and probably ought to have been there before. By virtue of my rank I am chief of staff, and in the general command in the field his chief of staff should be there also. Further than this I cannot say anything about the matter."

In an interview Captain Huggins said he had heard the rumor to the effect that General Miles' command had met the hostiles and that General Miles had been killed. He said he did not believe it, and was positive that the General could not have been within many miles of the locality where the fight is said to have taken place.

INDIAN SCOUTS AKE FAITHFUL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1891.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has, in response to a telegram sent to Agent Hoyer, at the Pine Ridge Agency, inquiring as to whether any of the Indian scouts or police have joined the hostiles, received the following reply from the agent:—

"None of our enlisted scouts have joined the hostiles. Captain Seward gave three permission to go into the hostile camp after their families, who have not yet returned. Police and scouts are rendering good service and by their vigorous firing prevented the hostiles from burning agency buildings."

The Commissioner said in regard to the reports from Pine Ridge saying that General Miles had recommended the removal of the Indian agents at Pine Ridge and at other places and to the state-ment that the Indians were slowly starving to death, that so far as the agents were concerned there was no evidence that there had been any dishonesty on their part in distributing supplies. He said he was preparing for publication a full statement of the amount of supplies voted by Congress and distributed to the Indians. The Commissioner has submitted to the President a statement covering the question of the charge made that the agreements with the Indians have not been fulfilled.

REMAINS OF HIS BROTHER, CAPTAIN GEORGE D. WALLACE, THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, WHICH HE RECENTLY KILLED IN BATTLE WITH INDIANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Captain Wallace's body will be buried at Yorkville, S. C., his native home.

A LITTLE SNOW STORM ALL OUR OWN.

FURELY A LOCAL AFFAIR AND JUST ENOUGH OF IT TO INSURE GOOD BLEIGHING.

The snow storm to which New Yorkers were treated yesterday was a purely local affair and it was sprung on the metropolis by the flake-like spirits of sky and air as something in the nature of a surprise party.

The weather was generally clear through the West. The wind was blowing from the northward, but there was no snow of any consequence between this city and Canada. There the snowfall was very light. Both at Albany and Boston it attempted to snow a little, but other places got off with a touch of a nearby village as Philadelphia had no snow.

As snow storms have gone on New York recently, this one was much of a success, anyway. It lasted from nine A. M. until long after dark, but the fall was very light compared with that of the pouring old storm from 'way back of last week. There was plenty of snow on the ground by night to insure a continuance of good bleighing. With the snow came a brisk, cold wind.

The temperature was current yesterday that the stage manager of the weather had set his "snow box" at work to cover with a slightly coating of white the numerous unsightly garbage heaps maintained throughout the city by the contractors, and that they would appear less offensive to the sight on the Sabbath, but this statement I was unable to verify.

The temperature in this city yesterday ranged from 16 degrees at daylight to 25 degrees at two P. M. The weather generally throughout the Atlantic coast states was mild, nowhere being colder than it was in this city.

FIRED A BULLET INTO HIS HEAD.

WHILE RECOVERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF A SPREE AN ANATOMY MAN COMMITTS SUICIDE.

Thomas Jamieson, a painter, who lived at No. 907 Albert street, Astoria, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon called at the house of his neighbor, George Treumann, at No. 746 Albert street, and was suffering from the effects of a spree, appeared in a despondent mood and sat near the kitchen stove with his face in his hands for nearly an hour, during which time he had little to say.

His peculiar actions aroused the suspicions of the Treumann family, and when Jamieson got up and went to go into a bedroom he was closely followed by Treumann. The latter saw Jamieson draw a revolver from his hip pocket and asked him what he was going to do with the pistol.

Jamieson excitedly replied, "Keep away or I will kill you." Treumann became frightened and ran toward the kitchen door. As he did so he heard a pistol shot in the bedroom. There he found Jamieson lying on the floor dead, with a bullet hole under the right eye. Jamieson had been drinking heavily of late. While on a previous spree he threatened to kill himself.

TOOK THREE TO ARREST HER.

EMMA CADDELL ISN'T LARGE, BUT SHE'S TERRIBLE TO POLICEMEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

A small, frail woman, about twenty-five, in a black sealin coat and a jaunty jockey hat, and with a diamond at her throat, answered to the name (evidently fictitious) of Emma Caddell yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

She had been brought in drunk from University place, and when Policeman Foley had attempted to arrest her she had scratched his face and ripped his coat. He had to call on two other policemen for help.

The three put her in a handcuff. One sat on her to hold her down, and the others pushed the cart to the police station.

The same experience has occurred to Miss Caddell several times before, and a policeman has never yet arrested her singlehanded. Justice McMahon, Chief of the Court, thought she should be kept on the island for six months on account of her conduct.</