

TEXAS BORDER WARFARE.

The Campaign Against Garza's Band of Bandits.

Official Report of the First Fight With the Mexicans.

The growth of the insurrectionary movement headed by the bandit Garza caused great excitement among the Mexican and American populace on either side of the Rio Grande...

The revolutionists were all magnificently armed with repeating rifles of the latest pattern and side arms. They were paid \$1 per day and given good supplies.

The ranchmen who came in contact with Garza all state that he was abundantly supplied with money and compelled them to either furnish cattle for feed and receive pay for the animals or take the alternative of having them taken by force.

The report that revolutionists several hundred strong were operating in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, was received with considerable credence by the majority of the people. The neighborhood of Matamoros is known to be a perfect hotbed of revolutionary spirits...

A great many of the people in the interior of Mexico are secretly in sympathy with any movements that may be set on foot to overthrow the present Diaz administration.

The expedition that was made on the Rio Grande was backed by the revolutionary movement gained ground, and a correspondent heard a citizen state that in his opinion some of the funds for carrying on the warfare came from the City of Mexico.

The bandits break into small squads and plunder innocent citizens. They have a perfect organization, a good system of signals, know the country thoroughly, and, being without uniforms, can pass themselves in for ranchmen and goat herders in five minutes.

H. J. McNeil, of San Antonio, Texas, received a telegram from his father, Captain J. S. McNeil, of the Texas Rangers...

It seems that Garza made no attempt to cross to Mexico, but collect all his forces together on the American side in the hope of defeating the United States troops.

Captain John G. Bourke, of the Third United States Cavalry, has made an official report to the War Department at Washington of his fight a few days ago with Garza's band near La Guilla, Texas.

On the afternoon of the battle Captain Bourke, with a detachment of men from Troop C, of the Third Cavalry, and Company E, of the Eighteenth Infantry, started across country for the rendezvous of the outlaws.

"Quien va alli?" rang out from a sentry. There was no answer from our soldiers, who, advancing in skirmish order, held their carbines "at a ready."

"My men," says Bourke, "replied with a volley, kneeling, and the bandits broke for the hills, their herd bell ringing to rouse up their horses. We could do nothing further in the darkness.

The troops then fell back ten miles to the Rio Grande and camped. They were attacked in the night, and during a sharp engagement a prisoner escaped from Deputy Marshal Perez, who was captured under arrest.

"Continuing," Captain Bourke says, "we struck straight back, hoping to catch up with some stragglers. I threw out two reconnoitering parties to circle through the brush. Corporal Charles H. Edstrom, of Troop C, who commanded one, ran upon an enemy in force and was almost surrounded.

He kept the attacking party at bay until our main body came up. We charged across a soft, open muddy flat, exposed to the enemy's fire from rifles and carbines. But our men were not to be restrained.

"In the face of the three or four to one they made a gallant rush for the outlaw band, headed by Sergeants Ibling and Gibb and Corporal Honeyman. The infantry with their long guns did capital work, and in another minute the bandits were scampering for the brush.

"Hampered with prisoners and wounded we could not pursue. We lost one man killed. He was Corporal Charles Edstrom, a most excellent soldier, who was captured through the aid of a horse through the legs of the lieutenant. Second Lieutenant Charles Hayes, Eighteenth Infantry was slightly wounded in the side by a glancing bullet; Private David Lloyd, Troop C, Third Cavalry, was grazed by a bullet. Our men and officers were all dressed in complete uniform and were plainly seen by the outlaws, among whom I was told were three of the train wreckers of the Texas Mexican Railroad last spring.

"The fighting was pretty close and Corporal Edstrom, after he fell, was again shot, his assailant being so close that his face was powder burnt.

"After the fight we returned to the post, there being no way of finding the trail, that heavy thickets. We captured ten or twelve horses belonging to the bandits, but they stampeded through the cañons on the wayback.

"The capture and destruction of these outlaws will be an easy matter the moment proper facilities are supplied, but until they are nothing can be done worth mentioning.

"The Rio Grande valley is practically unanimous in support of Garza, whose followers but all other necessities, they want and all other necessities. They are all equipped, as a few things were captured show. They have one hundred and twenty or one hundred and fifty cartridges to the man and their saddle bags are loaded with coffee, sugar, fresh beef and what biscuits the made with lard baking powder."

General Schofield also received information at Washington of the surprise by United States troops of one of Garza's camps of revolutionists near Lascruvas an Indian gold, in Texas, and of the capture of one of the rebel officers.

TWO WASHINGTON LADIES.

The Wives of Speaker Crisp and Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

It is not likely, says a Washington special, that Mrs. Crisp will feel like assuming the social position of accompanying hon'ors belonging to the Speaker's wife. The death of her son a few weeks ago cast a gloom over the Crisp household, and the bereaved mother will have little heart for the record.

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BARON HIRSCH colonies have been established in New Mexico. RUSSIA'S force on the Austro-Russian frontier is 90,000 strong.

AMERICAN florists sold over \$14,000,000 worth of flowers last year. It is forbidden to use the word "hunger" or "famine" in Kazan, Russia.

The New York Central Railroad will put in the block system at a cost of \$750,000. The Mexican Government offered a reward of \$20,000 for Bandit Garza's head.

The orange crop of Florida is 750,000 boxes greater this season than it was last. DURING 1891 the United States Treasury Department paid \$692,930 bounty on sugar.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER says the cost of the Eleventh Census will not exceed \$7,000,000. The business failures of 1891 were more numerous than in any other year since 1857.

ONCE more the "Messiah" craze has broken out among the Chayenne and Arapahoe Indians. A VEIN of black marble worth millions has been discovered at Rodach, in Saxo-Coburg, Germany.

MIXED blood Indians are organizing to demand the same treatment the Government gives full bloods. SOUTH DAKOTA has a troublesome pest, which has been named Russian thistle. It is also called "tumble weed."

GREAT damage to lumbering operations in Maine was done by rains. All the swamps and low lands were flooded. Reports from all over the country state the spring crops to be in a much better condition than at this time last year.

The membership of the Farmers' Alliance is now estimated at 901,000, and that of the Colored Farmers' Alliance at 1,350,000. It is a liberal fact that millions of people are starving in Russia, and that there is no possibility of adequate relief reaching the sufferers in time.

TWENTY-one railway properties, with a total mileage of 3123 miles and a capitalization of \$68,000,000, were sold under foreclosure last year. The annual report of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service shows that thirteen clerks were killed and 182 injured during 1891.

The proposed Congressional excursion to view the progress made on the World's Fair grounds at Chicago has been postponed till February 20, and it is proposed to entertain the members there on Washington's Birthday.

CIRCULARS have been sent to lawyers and Judges throughout the country notifying them that subscriptions are being made for the maintenance of Mr. Samuel F. Miller, widow of the late Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE CEREAL CROP. The Largest Total for Wheat Ever Grown in Any Country. The estimates, by States and Territories, of area, product and value of the principal cereals of the United States for 1891, made by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, have just been made public at Washington.

The crops of corn, wheat and oats, including all but two or three per cent. of the cereals aggregate, are reported. The total for wheat has only been exceeded once. The wheat product is the largest ever grown in any country, and the yield per acre in the United States is the largest ever reported by the Department of Agriculture.

The aggregate are as follows: Corn—area, 76,204,515 acres; product, 2,660,154,000 bushels; value, \$836,429,228. Wheat—area, 39,916,897 acres; product, 611,780,690 bushels; value, \$313,474,711. Oats—area, 25,581,861 acres; product, 768,304,000 bushels; value, \$232,312,267.

The aggregate of all cereals is the largest yet produced, and will supply fifty-four to fifty-five bushels per unit of population. The wheat supply is the largest ever reported in proportion to the population, averaging 9.4 bushels to each person, against 9.2 for the largest previous crop, in 1884. The average value to the farmer is 40 cents for corn, \$1.33 for wheat and \$1.45 cents for oats. The value of what is greater than in any year since 1853, that of the short crop of 1888 alone excepted. The products are, of course, in measure bushels.

A BIG GUN. The Huge Rifle For the United States Vessel Monterey. The twelve-inch gun made at the Washington ordnance shops for the coast defense vessel Monterey was started on its trip to San Francisco, Cal. A specially constructed car was to carry the biggest weapon thus far made for the navy across the continent, and the Government was to have to pay a freight bill of nearly \$3000 to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The gun has met all requirements, and is, it is judged from reports so far obtained, with both weapons superior to the Army rifle of similar calibre. The car will return to Washington for the second twelve-inch gun for the Monterey, which is having its breech mechanism fitted preparatory to being tested at the Indian Head (Md.) proving ground.

If a man asks you to point out his errors, that he may improve on them, don't take him at his word. Men don't like to be taken at their word in things like that. The best friends we ever knew were never so friendly after a certain unlucky day when one friend suggested to another that he pay a little more attention to his spelling.

COMESKEY has been engaged to play base-ball for three years at a salary of \$20,000 and 20 per cent. of the profits. This should be an encouragement to all young men to go to college and take an athletic training, or, at any rate, to learn to play ball.

GRILS will be girls, but when Maggie Mitchell becomes the Duchess of Something-or-other she will see the inappropriateness of kicking off her shoe in her impulsive, youthful way when she wishes to remove it.

The London County Council has at last signed a contract for a tunnel under the Thames. It will cost about \$6,000,000.

JOHN DIETEL, a fat man on exhibition at Cincinnati, Ohio, died a few days ago of a grippa. The big man was native of Baltimore, Md. He followed the trade of butchering. He weighed over 761 pounds, and suffered severely during his illness.

THE total coinage at the Philadelphia Mint for the year just ended was about 91,000,000 pieces, to the value of \$15,000,000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The railroads are all busy. The coffee harvest is short. We have 400 electric roads. Horses have the grip in California.

The cocoa crop of Ecuador is a failure. LONDON, England, has 75,000 Germans. The grip is spreading rapidly in England. We made 40,000,000 fairs teeth last year. Mainz reports the warmest season yet on record.

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FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate. 10TH DAY.—On reassembling after the Christmas recess, the Vice-President laid before the Senate the annual report of Public Printer Palmer, and also the fifth annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, signed by Aldrich, Morrill, Acting Chairman.

Among numerous petitions presented were memorials from Presbyterian synods and others, styled by Mr. Frye to be signed by over 1000 communicants, Committee of Revision of the Bussell Congo treaty for the suppression of slavery.—Resolution was passed authorizing the charter of a ship to convey corn to Russia.

11TH DAY.—The Vice-President took the other called the House to order and announced Speaker Crisp's sickness, and that the election of a Speaker pro tem. was in order. A resolution by Mr. Springer proposing the Hon. Benton J. McMillin, of Tennessee, for the office, was introduced. Mr. McMillin took the Speaker's chair.—It was bill day and 372 were introduced.—Mr. Hinkle, of North Dakota, announced the death on August 14th last of John Gamble, who had been elected a member of Congress. The customary resolutions of regret were passed, and the House at 4 P. M. adjourned.

12TH DAY.—After the approval of the Journal Mr. Hill, of New York, was sworn in before the Committee on Indian Affairs.—Mr. Morrill spoke against free coinage of silver; he was answered by Mr. Teller.

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SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 14.

Lesson Text: "Overcome With Wine," Isaiah xxviii., 1-13—Golden Text: Proverbs xx., 1—Commentary.

As most of the verses in this lesson are too long to quote in full in these brief notes I must beg the reader to peruse with Bible in hand, as should always be done, otherwise lessor help may become a snare and hindrance.

1. "Woe to the crown of pride, to the drunkards of Ephraim, \* \* \* overcome with wine. This is a lesson of warning to the generous, self-indulgent unbelievers in Israel—a curse pronounced upon them instead of the blessing which might have been theirs had they only been willing and obedient (Isa. i., 19, 20). Observe how this and the next three chapters begin with a 'woe'—'Behold a righteous king' (xxvii., 1); another woe, a judgment, and then the kingdom comes (xxviii., 1-10).

2. "Behold the Lord hath a mighty and strong one, who shall cast down to the earth with his hand." Read verses 16, 17 and see what the mighty and strong one might have been to them had they built upon Him, but what he will be because of their sin.

3. "The crown of pride, the drunkards of Ephraim, shall be trodden under feet." Nations and individuals choose their own destiny. If willing not to find the joy in God and in His will, proving that His love is better than wine (Cant. i., 2), then all they can expect is to be trodden under foot; but if they prefer the joys of the vine of the earth, they must expect to suffer the wrath of God. Rev. xiv., 18, 19.

4. "And the glorious beauty which is on the head of the fat valley shall be a fading flower." \* \* \* The terraced and luxuriant fruitful hills of Samaria are a symbol of excessive worldly luxuries and pleasure. Israel was placed in a land flowing with milk and honey, they were given the strength of the ox and the swiftness of the deer; but when she enjoyed her luxuries and forgot God she only wrought sorrow for herself, discarding an eternity for a present joy which proved only a fading flower.

5. "That day shall the Lord of Hosts be for a crown of glory, and for a diadem of beauty, unto the residue of His people." Unto the remnant who shall be left after the judgments have fallen God shall be an excellency. They are spoken of as but a third part of the nation, but they shall be His people and He will be their God (Zech. xiii., 8, 9). Not only shall He be their crown of glory, and a royal diadem in His hand (Isa. lxi., 3).

6. "And for a spirit of judgment to Him that sitteth in judgment, and for strength to them that turn the battle to the gate." He will be wisdom to the rulers who rule for Him and He will be the strength of them who fight for Him and drive the enemy from their gates. The Lord is a God of judgment (or discernment) chapter xxx., 15, and all who rely upon Him will have wisdom given them to decide rightly.

7. "But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way. They err in vision, they stumble in judgment." And these were the priests and prophets who should have led the people in the right way. There is a wisdom of this world which intoxicates and blinds people to the truth of God; many teachers and preachers thus err and stumble nowadays and multitudes are led astray by them. Test all by Isa. viii., 20, R. V.

8. "For all tables are full of vomit and filthiness, so that there is no place clean." As disgusting and abominable as such results of drunkenness are, so is all spiritual uncleanness and unholiness in the sight of God. As a refined and temperate person abhors the company of the drunken and profane, we may in some small measure imagine how loathsome to God must be the worldly and pleasure loving who bear His name. He says He will sweep them out of His mouth (Isa. lvi., 16).

9. "Whom shall He teach knowledge? and whom shall He make to understand doctrine? them that are weaned from the milk and drawn from the breasts." This may be the sneer of the drunkards at the prophet, whom they think talks to them as if they were children. Or it may be the Spirit of the Lord speaking such as He may guide into the truth. If the latter, we cannot help thinking of Paul's difficulty with some teachers (1 Cor. iii., 1, 2; Heb. v., 12-14), in saying that we may not be babies, but babies to eat some strong meat.

10. "For precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line; here a little and there a little; and so shall we learn that we must have the same truths repeated over and over again. Thus the Saviour taught, and so we must teach also, with patience and perseverance and loving kindness, relying upon the Spirit to give us words to speak (1 Tim. ii., 24).

11. "For with stammering lips another tongue will He speak to this people." As they stammer in their drunkenness, so He will speak to them by those who in their own hearts are stammerers. Paul was considered by some to be, as to his bodily presence, weak, and as to his speech contemptible (1 Cor. x., 10). So also were the prophets despised and hated because of the message they carried (Jer. xl., 19; xxv., 6).

12. "For whom He said, This is the rest wherewith ye may cause the weary to rest; and this is the refreshing. Yet they would not hear." He would give them rest and fullness of joy, but His word was to them a weariness, a series of trivial communications, they would not hear. In quietness and confidence shall they stand: they will not return to us and rest in Him; but they would not (Isa. lxx., 15). So also did Jesus complain of them.

13. "But the word of the Lord was unto them as precept upon precept \* \* \* they might go, and fall backward and be broken and snared and taken." The same Gospel gives life and causes death, gives blessing or cursing, joy or sorrow, when it is received, the last is rejected (1 Cor. ii., 15, 16; Math. xiii., 14, 15, Isa. vi., 9, 10). Let all who live only for the present, and so thus interpret, whether given to wine or not, take heed to this warning, bear the word of the Lord and learn to delight in it.

But we might also ask, Is it not so plainly written that "Except a man be born from above he cannot see the kingdom of God" (John iii., 3), and yet multitudes of make it their boast to be born from above, and yet many who know nothing of the birth are vainly dreaming of safety and of peace. It is written that without shedding of blood there is no remission, for it is the blood that maketh atonement for the soul (Heb. ix., 22; Lev. xv., 16; Math. xiii., 14, 15, Isa. vi., 9, 10). Let all who live only for the present, and so thus interpret, whether given to wine or not, take heed to this warning, bear the word of the Lord and learn to delight in it.

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