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BEHRING SEA SEIZURES.

Embassador Pauncefote's Correspondence With the Foreign Office

RESPECTING THE CLAIMS MADE BY GREAT BRITAIN.

His Rejoinder to the Argument of Senator Morgan of Alabama Against the Payment of Four Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars the Most Interesting Feature of the Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The full correspondence between Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Embassador to the United States, and the Foreign Office, covering the period from May 8, 1894, to August 31, 1895, respecting the claims in connection with the Behring Sea seizures, was received by the State Department to-day. An abstract of it was cabled by the United Press from London a week ago. But many interesting points remain to be covered. It would appear from Sir Julian's dispatch to Lord Kimberly on the 28th of February last that the adverse majority in the House of Representatives against a settlement of the claim for $450,000 was "a surprise, as well as a grave disappointment," to him. "Strong party feelings," he continues, "would seem to account for the rejection of such an equitable and just claim, and as your lordship will have noticed from the inclosures in my dispatch, statements have been made in Congress which are entirely misleading, both as to the law and the facts of the case."

Sir Julian then reviews some of these statements, and concludes his letter with the declaration that "they were calculated to prejudice the minds of many members of Congress and also to turn public opinion against a settlement of the question, which was equitable and advantageous to both parties."

The most interesting feature of the correspondence is the dispatch written under date of March 15th last to Lord Kimberly, in which Sir Julian makes a vigorous rejoinder to the argument of Senator Morgan of Alabama against the payment of the $425,000. His summary of Senator Morgan's objections, which Sir Julian says the Senator was refused leave to print in the Congressional Record as a part of his speech, and which were communicated to the press in the form of a memorandum after the adjournment of Congress, covers the following points:

"That the United States never agreed to arbitrate the question of their liability for damages, consenting only to negotiate respecting them; that the total amount claimed by Great Britain was $542,169; that the items for loss of profits should not be allowed; that the excess proposed to be allowed by the ing only $36,289, and that$16,500 of that ten of the ships seized were owned by citizens of the United States, and that the amount claimed by British subjects, less speculative damages, was only $70,924; that even this amount was excessive, inasmuch as the personal claims should be deducted, leaving only $36, 289, and that 516,500 of this sum is not allowable as a charge for the seizure of the Henrietta, which occurred under the modus vivendi."

Replying to Senator Morgan's first contention "That the United States never agreed to arbitrate the question of their liability for damages, etc.," Sir Julian observes that "No admission of liability became necessary from the moment that the Paris tribunal, by its award, had rejected the legal pretensions of the United States to a special property in the seals resorting to the Pribyloff Islands. That decision at once proclaimed the illegality of the seizures, and the liability of the United States to satisfy the claim. That was the basis of the diplomatic negotiation for the adjustment of the claims, and I am at a loss to conceive what other view could be taken without disputing the Paris award."

Sir Julian goes on to show that Senator Morgan was mistaken in fixing the total amount of the claims at $542,169. It was, he says, upwards of $786,000. Senator Morgan, he says, would allow no compensation for loss of profit of the fishery season, and quotes from the judgment of the tribunal in the Geneva arbitration the well-known passage to the effect that no compensation can be awarded under the head of "Prospective Earnings," as they depend "upon future and uncertain contingencies," but Senator Morgan omits to mention that the tribunal did, in fact, take such losses into consideration in awarding a gross sum by way of indemnity, the tribunal allowing a large item "in lieu of profits." This is shown by the estimates of damages contained in protocol No. 29 of the Geneva arbitration, in which the decision to award the gross sum of $15,500,000 is recorded.

Continuing, Sir Julian says: "But of all the unfounded objections which have been urged against the claims that which seems to have made the greatest impression upon the public mind is the statement that most of the vessels on behalf of which the claims are made were owned by persons whom Senator Morgan stigmatized in the Senate as 'recalcitrant and rascally Americans who hired themselves out to the British flag to rob the Government of the United States and to violate its laws and dishonor the country.'"

These "vituperative epithets," Sir Julian says, are "quite merited." The owner of a vessel may mortgage her to an alien, but he does not thereby part with his property in the vessel. He only makes her a security for the loan.

Sir Julian sarcastically inquires why the American citizen should be called a "rascal." What law has he violated by advancing this money, and in what respect has the United States Government been "robbed," considering it has no property in the fur seal, as was solemnly declared by the tribunal of Paris.

The British flag and the law of nations, Sir Julian asserts, has been violated on the high seas, and it appears to him that any inquiry into the sources of the capital invested in the industry pursued by the vessel at the time of the seizure is admissable. Moreover, if these vessels were owned by citizens of the United States they are liable to forfeiture to the British crown, and the United States Government would be bound to restore them or their value to her majesty's Government for the purpose of such forfeiture.

He explains to Lord Kimberly that Senator Morgan is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; that he was one of the two members representing the United States on the tribunal, and that it is not surprising that his denunciations of the arrangement should have prejudiced Congress and the public against it. Moreover, he adds, the great pressure of business, and the strong party feeling which marked the close of the session, rendered it impossible to obtain a fair and dispassionate consideration of the question.

"Much as the delay in the final settlement is to be deplored," he concludes, "I have too much confidence in the great qualities of the American people to doubt that it will be ultimately adjusted on a sound and honorable basis."

That Sir Julian's argument in support of the British contention met with the approval of his official superiors, is evidenced by the following extract, which is made from Lord Salisbury's letter to him writtten on the 31st day of August last: "I neeed scarcely say that the arguments which you bring forward in support of the validity of those claims have the entire approval and concurrence of her majesty's Government. The attempt made by Senator Morgan to dispute them seems to be largely founded on misapprehension, and her majesty's Government cannot doubt that when the full facts are before the public in the United States, the liability of that country to make compensation, which has never been denied by the Government, will be generally recognized both in and outside of Congress."

TWO FIRES AT CHICAGO.

Losses Nearly a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Another destructive fire started in A. S. Trade's commercial building, at Randolph street and Wabash avenue, between 10 and 11 o'clock to-night, and destroyed the building, creating a loss of $75,000. The fire started in the engine room. The chief tenants of the building were Brewster & Selbach, who conducted a saloon on the ground floor. The employes of this establishment had barely time to escape. Three upper floors were occupied by the Clohesy printing concern and the Kehoe Candy Company. The stock and material in both places were totally destroyed. The structure was destroyed by fire five years ago

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the Arnold Brothers' Packing-house and meat market on the haymarket square. The fire started about the middle of the building in the smoke-house, and burned out the south half of the building. The fire would not have gained such headway had not the fire alarm telegraph wires broken down in the storm, it being necessary to send in an alarm from the police station near by by telephone to the fire headquarters.

The Arnold Brothers' building was a five-story brick, and several families lived in the upper floors. All were driven into the street. The property damage was estimated by one of the proprietors at $125,000, with an insurance of $75,000.

FUNERAL OF FIRE VICTIMS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Impressive funeral services were held to-day over the remains of Patrick J. O'Donnell, John Downs, Martin Sherreck and Thomas J. Prendergast, the firemen who followed duty to death in the Woolen Exchange building fire. The services were conducted at three churches, great crowds assembling at each. The three corteges met at a designated point and proceeded together toward the cemeteries. St. Louis was represented by Assistant Chief Hillenkoeler and three other members of the fire department. Chief Swenie, his assistants and many other Chicago firemen attended each funeral in a body.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Many Deaths Result From a Powder Explosion.

BARCELONA, Nov. 25.—A terrible accident, resulting in a sad loss of life, occurred to-day at Palma, the Capital of the island of Majoroa, 130 miles south of this city. Eighty persons, most of whom were women, were employed in emptying old cartridges, which exploded in some unknown manner. There was a large quantity of powder that had been taken out of cartridges lying about over a large area and this was ignited by the discharge of the cartridges. A tremendous explosion followed, which scattered the masonry of the town walls, which are extremely thick, and did considerable damage to houses.

A large number of people were killed, but what the exact loss of life was has not yet been ascertained. The bodies of seventeen dead have been found, but it is feared that many more were killed. Perhaps their bodies have been blown to atoms, as a number of those who were at work have not been accounted for.

Forty persons were seriously injured, and some of them will die.

Many of the dead and wounded were found at considerable distance from the scene of the accident, they having been hurled bodily through the air by the force of the accident. Some of the dead were terribly burned and mangled, so much so that in a number of cases the identification will be extremely difficult, if not impossible.

An official inquiry into the cause of the disaster will be held.

ALL WERE MURDERED.

Four Dead Bodies Found in a Trading Boat in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—A special from Paris, Texas, to the Scripps McRae League, says that later developments concerning the finding of a dead man on a trading boat below Arthur City yesterday evening, reveals the fact that four were murdered. About three weeks ago three hunters purchased a boat and with a hired boy moved two miles below Arthur.

For several days the boat was observed anchored without a human being in sight. Yesterday parties concluded to investigate and the corpses of three men and a boy were all seen lying in bed and undressed. A ferocious dog prevented the parties from entering.

The victims had evidently been dead for several days. One had been killed by his skull being crushed. When the trappers purchased the boat they were known to have $300. It is supposed they were followed up and murdered for the money.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Chicago Will Have to Put Up Money If She Expects to Secure It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—William J. Campbell, the Illinois member of the National Republican Committee, returned to-day from his visit to Washington. He had a long conference with J. Irving Pearce, who has taken the initiative in working for the National Convention prize to be awarded Chicago. Although neither gentleman would disclose the information which Mr. Campbell no doubt brought with him from his fellow-committeemen in Washington, it was learned that Mr. Campbell told the Chairman of the Chicago committee that immediate action of a definite character must be taken by Chicago's business men, and a guaranty of the payment of at least $70,000 made to the National Committee before the claims of this city would be considered. If it is not done in a few days, Mr. Campbell thinks the convention will go to Pittsburg. It is understood a meeting of the business men's committee will be held at once.

Tom Reed at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Ex-Speaker Reed arrived here to-day. His election to the Speakership of the next House is universally conceded. It is not anticipated that the Republicans will organize the Senate until the two Senators arrive from Utah.

"NO SECTIONALISM."

Burden of the Speeches Made at the Transmississippi Congress

WHICH ASSEMBLED AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA, YESTERDAY.

Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Territory Experiencing Severe Wintry Weather—Several Inches of Snow Falls, Accompanied by a High Wind—A Regular Blizzard at Emporia and Vicinity.

OMAHA, Nov. 25.—"No sectionalism" is the burden of the speeches of the eighth annual convention of the Transmississippi Congress, which assembled at Creighton Hall to-day at noon. The audience was composed of the delegates to the congress from the twenty-four States and Territories west of the Mississippi, prominent business men of Omaha and members and delegates from the Woman's Club.

President George Q. Cannon of Utah called the convention to order and introduced Chairman I. W. Carpenter of the Commercial Club Committee, who greeted the delegates.

Mayor Bemis followed in a characteristic speech, touching a number of matters of interest to the city and the West, closing with the address with which he welcomed the Populist National Convention in 1892, in which he declared himself for the free coinage of silver.

Governor Holcomb welcomed the delegates to Nebraska and spoke briefly of the difference between the many congresses which have recently been held. They were congresses of farmers, bankers, or some particular class, but the Transmississippi Congress was made up of men from all walks of life and engaged in many different callings, and acquainted with the needs of all sections of the great West. But still the congress was not sectional; it was broad, and would not advocate legislation detrimental to any part of the country.

Governor Holcomb then branched out into a discussion of the development of the West, suggesting what action the congress should take on it and on the irrigation question and a number of other matters. He was vigorous and emphatic in his advocacy of the recognition of Cuba, backed up by force of arms if necessary. This sentiment was greeted with a great outburst of applause, and when the band played "America" the enthusiasm was renewed.

Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico made the address in reply to the welcoming speeches. His speech was a very able and enthusiastic one. He said to reply to gracious words of welcome was always a pleasant task, and to speak for a constituency such as the congress represented was a high honor. He emphasized the fact that the congress was not in any way a sectional one; if there was any sectionalism, it was "on the other side of the river."

Governor Prince briefly and eloquently sketched the settlement of the great variety of resources and climate found in the transmississippi region. But the variety of interests, when understood, were not antagonistic. Speaking of the great extent of territory represented in the congress, Governor Price emphasized it by stating that two of the delegates to the congress in the hall never before in their lives had seen snow until they saw it in Omaha now.

Speaking further of the variety of interests and resources of the transmississippi region, Governor Price referred to a number of them, silver, wheat, wool and others, and urged briefly that the antagonism to these interests of it was foreign, and not of it in itself.

To the Governor, Mayor and business men of the city, Governor Prince returned thanks for the welcome tendered the convention, and he also gracefully thanked and complimented the ladies who had decorated the hall and shown such an interest in the congress.

President Cannon then made a short address, in which he reiterated the demand for no sectionalism made by the Governor and Mr. Prince.

Adjournment was then had until 3 o'clock, when Professor Waterhouse of Washington University, St. Louis, was introduced and spoke on the cultivation and use of ramie, otherwise known as "China grass," "grass cloth plant" and "rhea." He claimed that it was the strongest fiber known, that the garments made from it were waterproof, and could not be worn out for years in China, the same garments being handed down to three generations. Ramie requires a clayey, sandy, alluvial soil found in the Southern States. He predicted that the invention of a new machine for separating the gum from the fabric of ramie would revolutionize the textile industry, as did the invention of the cotton gin.

Hon. Hugh Craig of San Francisco spoke on the Hawaiian question, American merchant marine, rehabilitation and the cable to the Sandwich Islands.

Resolutions were presented in favor of Government control of the Nicaraguan Canal, indorsement of ramie, appointment of a United States Irrigation Commission, admission of New Mexico to Statehood, free coinage of silver, improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, enactment of national bankruptcy laws, annexation of Hawaii and Cuba, construction of a railway from Southern California to Salt Lake, the speedy completion of the Henepin Canal, and favoring the deepening of Duluth Harbor. The congress then adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening.

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The evening session was given over to an address by Governor Prince on "Statehood of New Mexico," and by Professor John R. Park of Salt Lake City on "Forestry in the Rocky Mountain Region." Ex-Governor Prince's paper abounded in facts and figures as to New Mexico's resources and fitness for Statehood. He showed that his Territory had many mineral and agricultural advantages and was peopled by an intelligent constituency. He showed that New Mexico sent more Union soldiers into the Civil War than all the Territories recently made States; that the percentage of foreign born population was very much less than any other State or Territory in the Union.

WINTRY WEATHER.

Snow Falling in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 25.—Kansas City awoke this morning to find snow as a gloss to the covering of ice on the ground caused by the sleet storm of Sunday. The asphalt streets were as slippery as skating ponds, and traffic and travel were generally impeded. At noon snow began falling in earnest, and was driven by a gale from the north. It continued to fall all the afternoon and up to a late hour to-night. The storm is general all over Kansas and Oklahoma. Reports from the former territory indicate a regular blizzard at Emporia and west and south from that point.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, reports a remarkable snowstorm, a thing heretofore unknown at this season in that country. Several inches of snow have fallen, and one of the hardest snowstorms ever known is now prevailing there. Hennessey also reports an unusual storm for this time of the year. Snow commenced falling at 4 o'clock this morning, and had not abated up to to-night. The storm was accompanied by a high wind. Stock will necessarily suffer, as will families in remote districts, who are poorly prepared at this time of year for such severe weather.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Two Trains Come Together and Two Lives Lost.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), Nov. 25.—What came near being one of the worst smash-ups in the history of the Santa Fe line, occurred at Shoemaker, a small station just north of Las Vegas. The fast Chicago express from California, train No. 4, was thundering along at its usual speed, when, without warning, it collided with west-bound fast freight No. 35. Both engines and the mail and express cars were badly wrecked and piled up in the river. The wreckage took fire, and it was with great difficulty that any lives were saved from the cars that left the track.

So far as known no California passengers were injured, although a lady and her two small children, who were seated in the chair car, had a very narrow escape. All three were thrown into the river, but were rescued. Several Eastern people were quite seriously injured, but none were fatally hurt.

The wreck occurred at 4 p. m., and the injured were immediately sent to the company's hospital at Las Vegas, where they had their wounds dressed, and at a late hour to-night all were reported doing well.

As sudden as was the collision the train crews succeeded in jumping and saving their own necks, with the exception of Conductor Robb of the freight train, who is charged with having caused the wreck, by allowing the train to proceed upon the pasenger train's time in order to make a meeting point. He was caught under the wrecked cars and is supposed to be fatally injured. The two postal clerks, Harry Russell and F. D. Pitney, went down in their cars and were instantly killed.

MANY VESSELS WRECKED.

Severe Storms on the English and French Coasts.

LONDON, Nov. 25. — The northeast storm which set in Saturday continues and a large number of vessels on the eastern and southeastern coasts of England and on the French coast have been wrecked. In most cases, however, no lives were lost.

The Norwegian ship Isbaaden stranded at Yarmouth yesterday and broke up before the lifeboat could reach her. An attempt was made to get a line to her by means of a rocket, but this failed, and the crew, about a dozen in number, perished.

A number of Torbay trawlers were caught in the gale and made for home. While running into the harbor three of them were dashed upon the rocks and one sank. Twenty were seriously injured.

THE MAYNE CASE.

Defense Allowed Thirty Days to Prepare Papers on Appeal.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25.—In Department One this morning Judge Smith granted a certificate of probable cause in the Mayne case, and thirty days in which to allow he defense to prepare its bill of exceptions on appeal.

Mr. McComas objected to the granting of the certificate, and the court stated that he agreed with him, but the Supreme Court had left him no discretion.

Mrs. Shipton has been found living in Tia Juana, Mexico, at the residence of Mr. Sabin, and is accompanied by her two daughters, Delia and little Florence. Constable Manning of San Diego went to Tia Juana last Saturday and requested Mrs. Shipton to return to Los Angeles, as it was desired to have her present when trying to obtain a new trial for Mayne. The publication of the papers sworn out for her arrest, and the news of Mayne's incarceration, have nearly scared Mrs. Shipton to death, and she now lives in a state of trembling fear. She emphatically refused to accompany Manning back across the line, but said that if Attroney James L. Copeland would come down after her she would go. Constable Manning left at once for this city to see Copeland, and he will probably return with Manning and exert his power of persuasion on the fugitive.

STEAMSHIP STRATHNEVIS.

News From the Overdue Vessel Anxiously Awaited.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Nov. 25.—The Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma, expected here from the Orient to-night will, it is hoped, bring some tidings of the long overdue steamship Strathnevis, which left here for Yokohama over six weeks ago and which has since been unheard of. When the Captain of the Strathnevis left here he stated that he would be fully thirty days on the voyage, owing to the poor running condition of the steamer's machinery, but as this time has long since elapsed, anxiety is beginning to increase with fervor.

The Strathnevis is a new vessel of tremendous carrying capacity, having during two trips she made for the Northern Pacific Company carried the largest freights ever borne across the Pacific. Her present cargo only amounted to 2,000 tons, and this was made up of flour, canned goods, etc. There is no fear of her crew starving, nor from its size is there any danger of the vessel sinking from being overloaded. The only feasible theory is that the steamer broke her machinery far out from land, and is probably drifting about, making as good use of her short sails as possible, in hopes of sighting another ocean liner. All transpacific liners now follow one course between here and the Orient, and hence news is expected by the Tacoma.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Favorites and outsiders broke even to-day, three of each winning. The weather was cool and track fast.

Five furlongs, Sir George won, Imported Trentola second, George Rose third. Time—1:02 3-4.

Five furlongs, Free Will won, Fireman second, Imported Endymion third. Time—1:02.

A Merchant Killed.

MADERA, Nov. 25.—A. Cavignaro, a well-known merchant, was killed this afternoon at Fresno Flats, in this county, by Abe Speckerman. Coroner Coroner Payne was notified by telephone and has gone to the scene. The particulars are not known. Cavignaro conducted a store at Fresno Flats and another at Yosemite Mile Valley. Speckerman bears the reputation of a quiet, peaceable citizen. The scene of the killing is near that of the Baker murder and the Victor Adams lynching last summer.

A PUBLIC MARKET.

Forcible Argument in Favor of Such a Plan at San Francisco.

WOULD BE OF BENEFIT TO PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS.

Testimony Closed and Argument Begun in the Carson Mint Scandal—Three Americans Thrown Into Jail at Ascencion, Mexico, Because Two Head of Cattle Claimed by Mexicans Drifted Into a Band Which Was Being Shipped to This Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The Call to-morrow will print the following: At its last meeting the Merchants' Association took up the project of establishing a public market in this city, whereby the producer and the consumer can meet and do business without the intervention of the middlemen. The advantages of a public market were set forth recently in an interview with W. H. Mills. It was argued by the merchants that free markets are a success in the East, and there is no reason why one or two should not be a success in this city.

The Merchants' Association took up the matter in earnest, but there seemed to be two or three obstacles in the way. The first was that the commission merchants would fight the project and bring strong influences to bear upon the Supervisors, who would have to establish such a market. It was feared that the argument that the commission merchants cause thousands of tons of produce to be dumped into the bay, while hundreds of people in this city are almost starving to death because of the high prices of the necessaries of life, would be of no avail. A second obstacle was the belief that there are not enough small farmers in the vicinity of San Francisco to supply a large public market with vegetables, and that the gardeners near by who peddle around the city would prove a dangerous rival to such a market.

In order to secure further information, a committee was instructed to make inquiry, and a letter was addressed to Mr. Mills. His reply, which is given below, is a complete answer to the second objection. He wrote:

"In reply to yours of November 22d I inclose herewith a copy of an interview published in the Call of recent date. I have recently made an inspection of the Sacramento Valley, and my observations convince me that San Francisco should have a free market; that a large number of persons who have planted lands in garden stuffs, or who are raising poultry and dairy products, would get a reasonable price for their products if there was one place in San Francisco where they could sell by their own agents; that in their locality a number of producers could join together and employ agents to sell their products. I have taken some pains to ascertain what the people of San Francisco pay for garden stuff, for dairy products, for breadstuffs, etc., and discover that while the producer is producing these things at a loss, so far as the prices paid for them by the commission men go, the consumers of San Francisco and the rest of the State are paying a very large price.

"The interview discloses some instances I found on the Sacramento River upon certain reclaimed lands and other lands reclaimed from aforesaid condition, a capacity for the production of 20,000 pounds of potatoes to the acre. It is not unusual to have potaoes sell for a cent a pound, which would be $200 per acre, and yet a farmer informed me that the prices at which he was enabled to sell potatoes did not pay for their cultivation. I should be much pleased in a private interview to meet your committee and give it the benefit of any information I possess on the subject. The Call interview, however, presents the full round of the theory."

CARSON MINT SCANDAL.

Testimony in the Case Closed and Argument Begun.

CARSON (Nev.), Nov. 25.—The testimony in the mint case closed this morning and the arguments were begun.

District Attorney Jones opened by showing that Heney had sold gold of mint fineness to the Reno Reduction Works, and had jumped the country thirteen days before any warrant had been issued for his arrest.

The attorneys for the defense denounced the system of espionage practiced by the United States. They claimed that Government Inspector Mason had exceeded his authority in investigating the shortage, and had been over-zealous. Woodburn charged the shortage to Harris, the successor of Jones, and claimed that he had broken his word to Jones, his subordinate, in weighing up the bullion when he was absent. The Government detectives and officials were denounced for trying to railroad innocent people into the penitentiary.

Heney, the defendant, did not go on the stand.

The case will be submitted to the jury to-morrow.

IN A MEXICAN PRISON.

Three Americans Thrown Into Jail at Ascencion.

DEMING (N. M.), Nov. 25.—Israel King, ex-member of the Legislature, and one of the most prominent men in the Territory, and two of his employes, Henry Coleman and John Ward, are under arrest and imprisonment at Ascencion, Mex., in a filthy and unhealthy prison without proper food, and refused bail, and not permitted to communicate with any person, because two head of cattle belonging to an American, who traded for them, but claimed by the authorities to be owned by a Mexican, strayed into a herd which King was shipping to the United States. The arrests were totally unjustified. The authorities at the City of Mexico and Washington have been notified in order that the men may be protected. King had no personal knowledge of the stock, and had complied with every law and regulation in making his shipments. Thirty-six charges have been preferred against the men in all, and all messages which they sent out have been intercepted. The people here are indignant, as this is the second or third affair of the kind.

IMPORTANT RULING

Made by a Superior Judge in Relation to Taxing Bank Stock.

MODESTO Nov. 25.— Superior Judge Minor this morning rendered a decision in the case of O. McHenry et al. versus W. A. Downer, Tax Collector, holding that taxation of shares of national bank stock was legal. It was a test case in which all the national banks of the State combined. The decision is long, citing many authorities, quoting sections of Acts of Congress, State laws, etc.

Judge Minor concludes: "A large part of the moneyed capital of the State is invested in bank shares and probably no mode of investment is more profitable. The property of all other corporations and individuals bears the burden of taxation. The Constitution expressly states that the stock shall be taxed; the Acts of Congress permit it; the revenue laws of the State are framed for the purpose of reaching property of every description, and I do not believe that the State Legislature has been so powerful for evil or so futile for good as to overthrow the plain provisions of organic law and at the same time to defeat the object it started out to accomplish in the enactment of revenue laws, namely, the imposition of the burdens of the Government upon all property alike. In my opinion the assessment is valid."

The case will be appealed.

MONTGOMERY CONFESSES.

Admits That He Murdered His Father and Mother.

ALBANY (Or.), Nov. 25.—Lloyd Montgomery has fully confessed to the murder of his father and mother and D. V. McKercher at the Templeton farm, three miles from Brownesville, on Tuesday morning. He says that the deed was done in a moment of passion, and that he was beside himself and did not know what he was doing at the time. His father asked him to get him a drink of water, and upon the boy's refusal the father slapped him in the face. He went into the house, secured his rifle and shot his father down. McKercher turned to flee, but the infuriated boy brought him down with his second shot. Mrs. Montgomery endeavored to escape by running into the kitchen, but young Montgomery sent two shots after her with fatal effects. He then placed the rifle upon McKercher's knees, thinking that when people found the bodies they would think that McKercher had done the shooting.

RENO'S SMALL-POX SCARE.

The Excitement Subsiding—The Disease Confined to One Patient.

RENO (Nev.), Nov. 25.— The small-pox scare has somewhat subsided. No new cases developed to-day, the disease being confined to Student Smith. The State Board of Health thoroughly investigated the seminary premises to-day, and consulted concerning the best means to be employed to prevent the spread of the disease. About ten of the students who were in quarantine last night were allowed to leave the building to-day, they not having been in contact with the sick man. This leaves about thirty-five students still in quarantine, who will be kept therein for eight days. The university will continue studies as usual, it being the opinion of the Board of Health that there is no danger in so doing. The public schools have been ordered closed for one week, and no child will be admitted on Monday next except on presentation of a physician's certificate of of improving his health.

Under Communication From the Lord.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25.—When the case against James Sharp was called in Department One this morning, Judge Smith stated that as it had been charged that the defendant was insane, he proposed to have him first tried by a jury to thoroughly determine that question before the charge of criminal assault was tried against him. A great number of witnesses were examined from El Monte and elsewhere, and the gist of the testimony was to the effect that Sharp was irresponsible and under "communication from the Lord," liable to do anything which he imagined himself called upon to perform. He was unhesitatingly pronounced by all to be of unsound mind. The case was submitted both by the defense and prosecution to the jury without argument. The jury, after an absence of five minutes, returned with a verdict of insanity. Sharp will be sent to the Highlands Asylum. He is the man who criminally assaulted five-year-old Requena Moore on September 9th last. The child died last Friday night at the Sisters' Hospital.

Two Tramps Killed.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 25.—Two unknown tramps who were seated on the railroad tracks in the outskirts of this city were killed by an engine this afternoon about 5:30 oclock. One of the men was killed instantly. The other lingered in an unconscious condition until 9 o'clock. One of them is reported to be James Ryan of San Francisco. They were each about 50 years of age. Engineer John McCreagh was the only witness to the accident. The train could be seen for some distance from where the accident occurred. The men were drunk.

Seizure of the Louis Olsen.

PORTLAND (Or.), Nov. 25.—In the United States District Court to-day the Government secured a conviction in the case of the sealing schooner Louis Olsen, on trial for fishing within the protected zone. Judge Beilinger decreed that the schooner and her cargo, valued at $10,000, were forfeited to the Federal authorities. The Olsen was boarded by officers of the revenue cutter Rush in Behring Sea on September 3d last, and sufficient evidence of poaching was found to warrant her seizure.

Attempted Stage Robbery.

CHICO, Nov. 25.—The Forbestown stage was stopped by highwaymen near Oroville this morning. The driver paid no heed to their commands to hand over the express-box, and whipped up his horses. The robbers opened fire, and the horses bolted, running into Wyandotte before being brought under control. Two bullets struck the rear of the fleeing stage, but no one is injured. Officers have been dispatched to search for the highwaymen.

Suicide at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Nov. 25.—Archibald Jenner, son of Hon. Charles H. Jenner, a prominent attorney of this city, committed suicide in an obscure lodging-house this morning by shooting himself through the brain. He left a note apologizing for his action and stating that it had been carefully premeditated. No motive was assigned.

Death of Judge Dibblee.

SANTA BARBARA, Nov. 25.—Judge T. B. Dibblee died this morning of heart failure after a long sickness. Judge Dibblee was a pioneer lawyer of Santa Barbara, and has been one of the most prominent citizens since early days. He was very wealthy, owning large tracts of land in this vicinity.

McMenomy's Injuries Were Fatal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—John McMenomy of 731 Natoma street, the young accountant, who, while riding a bicycle, was run over by a buggy in Golden Gate Park Sunday afternoon, died this morning. An inquest will be held. He was unmarried.

Heavy Frost at Redding.

REDDING, Nov. 25.—Heavy frosts prevailed in this section this morning, but no serious damage has been reported. Indications to-night are favorable for rain.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S DEED.

He Fires Five Shots at His Wife, Three of the Bullets Taking Effect.

THE WOMAN NOW LYING IN A VERY CRITICAL CONDITION.

An Inyo County Farmer Thrown From His Horse and Dragged to Death—A Santa Rosa Blacksmith Has a Desperate Encounter With Two Highwaymen—Knocked Down With a Slungshot, But Manages Finally to Make His Escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—John Ford, a painter, fired five shots at his wife Lizzie early this morning. Three took effect. The Receiving Hospital surgeons say the woman cannot recover. Ford is under arrest.

The couple lived at the Mozart lodging house, 319 Ellis street. Ford accused his wife of undue regard for a young man with whom she was acquainted. He returned to his room shortly after midnight and accused his wife of infidelity at the same time drawing a pistol and opening fire upon her. After the shooting Ford leaped through a window, but was caught by neighbors and turned over to the police.

Such in brief is the story of the shooting as told to the police. Mrs. Ford is in a very critical condition. Her recovery is possible, though hardly probable. She has not made an ante-mortem statement to the police. She told the surgeons that her husband was drunk and jealous. From a woman who occupied an adjoining room the police learn that the couple indulged in frequent quarrels. This witness says that Mrs. Ford was in bed when the first shot was fired. Ford told the police that he found another man in the room with his wife. If there was such a man he must have been a witness to the shooting, and the police would be pleased to interview him.

Immediately upon his arrest Ford told the police he had shot his wife and had been driven to the deed by jealousy. He told how he had borrowed a revolver and returned to the room "intending to make a good job of it." The rest of his story was this:

"Poor Lizzie was sitting on the lounge when I entered, and without waiting for her to speak I accused her of being unfaithful to her marriage vows. She only smiled, when I commanded her to speak, and in a moment of desperation I drew my revolver and fired. My God, how I wish I had dropped dead before my finger pressed the trigger."

Just before his wife was taken off to the hospital he said to her: "I did not mean to kill you. You know it was an accident, don't you, Liz?"

The wounded woman did not reply at the time, but as she was being carried down stairs she told one of the police officers that "it was all an accident."

In the City Prison Ford told Sergeant Shields that his wife had attempted to shoot him, and that while he was struggling to get possession of the weapon it went off accidentally. He could not account for the five shots being fired, except that his finger caught in the trigger, and in extricating it all but one of the cartridges exploded.

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The Question as Viewed by United States Judge Delaney.

SEATTLE (Wash.), Nov. 25.—Alaska's Judge, Hon. A. K. Delaney, recently appointed by the President, believes that England, in the matter of the Alaska boundary dispute, is after trade and territory, particularly the former, and that she will be none too conscientious in her efforts. Concerning the boundary agitation, Judge Delaney said:

"I am one of those who believe that England would like to captnre a portion of Alaska which does not belong to her. I do not think she can succeed, but I do think she would like to. My opinion is that England wants to get a dispute up as to the boundary line, get the matter before a commission and urge a compromise, she offering to take that little strip of land known as Pyramid Channel. If she gets that England will hold the key to the upper Yukon country. Instead of the United States controlling things England will be boss. A trading post will be established and the United States will lose the enormous business growing out of the development of the Yukon gold fields. I think, though I don't know, that if such a move is on foot that the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, through Mr. Van Horne, its President, is back of it. If the deal is ever worked no corporation would be so greatly benefited as the Canadian Pacific."

DRAGGED TO DEATH.

Death of the Man Who Built the Famous Geiger Grade.

BISHOP, Nov. 25.—D. M. Geiger left his cabin, a few miles east of here, last Friday to visit a neighbor. That afternoon his riderless horse came back, and search was begun for him, but was unsuccessful until Saturday morning, when he was found lying in the road. The horse had shied and thrown him off, dragging him to death.

Mr. Geiger was a California pioneer and a Mexican War veteran, and the builder of the famous Geiger grade between Virginia and Reno, Nev. He was wealthy in the earlier years, but was in very reduced circumstances at the time of his death. His age was 74 years.

Bold Footpads.

SANTA ROSA, Nov. 25.—V. J. Morrow, a blacksmith of this city, was assaulted on Fifth street late Saturday night by two highwaymen. He was walking along the street when two men closed on him. One struck him on the back of the head with a slungshot, but did not succeed in knocking him down. Morrow started to run, and the men followed and struck him again, but he managed to escape.

Train Robbers Indicted.

PORTLAND (Or.) Nov. 25.—James Pool and John Case, who held up a Southern Pacific train at Riddles on July 1st, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury to-day.

Whitelaw Reid.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), Nov. 25.—Whitelaw Reid arrived in Phoenix this morning. He is suffering from asthma, and will spend the winter here, in hopes of improving his health.

Blizzard in Texas.

DALLAS (Tex.), Nov. 25.—A big storm set in early this morning. The weather is very cold and a blizzard is blowing. This is the earliest big snowstorm in Northern Texas since 1888.