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THE STONE WALL OF PALO ALTO

Was Impregnable to Football Team from Berkeley.

The Stanford Collegiates Easily Defeat the California Universities.

The Former Had Twenty-Eight Points to Their Credit When the Game Closed, While the Latter Could Not Achieve a Single Unit—Reliance Falls Before the Butte City Team.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Cardinal is again the Thanksgiving Day color of the winning gladiators of the gridiron, and cardinal is the hue with which their fellow undergraduates, in honor of the victory of the eleven from Stanford, decorated San Francisco to-night.

Unique in the lack of the usual display of partisan college sentiment, the dominant characteristic of this year's struggle for the goal line of the opposing team, was the ease with which Stanford plied up point after point, touchdown upon touchdown, goal upon goal, until Leland Stanford, Jr., University had twenty-eight points to her credit, while the University of California strove in vain to achieve a single unit.

Never in the history of intercollegiate football on the Pacific Coast has victory been so overwhelming, superiority so undeniable, inferiority so unmistakable, as in the match this year, when the stalwart young athletes from Palo Alto achieved so signal a triumph over the team representing the older but less athletic University of California.

The superiority of the winning team was apparent at the first scrimmage, confirmed by the first touchdown after the ball had been in play only six minutes, and maintained throughout the entire game, the occasional rallies of the California eleven serving merely to render more marked the ease with which the Palo Alto players bore back the ball to the Berkeley territory.

Before the greater avoirdupois of Stanford, the California line gave away at every scrimmage, while as against a wall of stone the united force of Berkeley's team beat in vain against the unyielding line of the Palo Alto giants.

But it was not alone in weight that Stanford displayed and utilized her advantage. California was outplayed at every point in the game. Her interference was lamentably weak, and when interference was attempted, the California tackles were brushed aside without apparent effort by the broad-chested and strong limbed athletes from the groves of Palo Alto.

Captain Hall alone, of all the Berkeley players, achieved notable play, but his series of brilliant runs was, with a solitary exception, rendered futile by the lack of support which he received from his team. He made any number of clever end plays, and Whipple, his right end, made several good runs on quarter back kicks, and Greisberg, full back for the University of California, also deserves commendation for his heavy bucks, and Mayer, center, successfully held down Fickert, Stanford's left guard, hitherto considered invincible.

For Stanford, Captain Cotton, full back, and Murphy, an ideal quarter back, played the star parts.

Early in the second half Hall punted to Murphy, who, with the ends pressing close upon him, dodged back, then forward, and cut straight away, zig-zagging down the field, finally being downed on the California twenty-yard line, achieving the star play of the day, making in all a run of sixty-five yards through a scattered field.

But it was really the solid team work of Stanford which won the day. "The stone wall of Palo Alto" has become historic in football annals, and it was absolutely impregnable this afternoon. Strive as they might, with all the arts instilled by their watchful coach, California was powerless to break down that wall of stone. Once, through gains by off-side plays on the part of Stanford, supplemented by the gigantic efforts of Greisberg, Berkeley's full back, the ball was on Stanford's four-yard line, but the home territory was successfully defended and the ball speedily carried back. Never again in the course of the game was Stanford's goal menaced.

The weather was perfect for football, clear and cold, but bright. The attendance was the largest at any gridiron contest in this city, Stanford's victory and California's defeat being witnessed by 20,000 spectators.

When the game lacked a few minutes of being finished the roof of a flimsy constructed grandstand collapsed, the falling boards descending on the section occupied by a number of members of the University club. Several ladies sustained slight injuries, but no one was seriously hurt. The accident caused a cessation in the game, and play was not resumed. The ball at the time of the accident was on Stanford's forty-yard line, and the unplayed two minutes could hardly have affected the score.

Time was called at first half, with the ball on Stanford's twenty-five yard line and in Berkeley's possession.

Score—Stanford 16, California 0.

An unsuccessful try at goal followed the third touch down.

The final score: Stanford 28, California 0.

Stanford securing five touch downs and four goals.

The Berkeley team has never won a game from its opponents at Palo Alto, and it was entirely the lack of a vitally necessary snap and vigor that brought the score to the sinister twenty-eight to nothing. When the California players from time to time made some ground their spirits arose, and they temporarily worked with a dash that boded ill for the cardinal ranks. A single fumble or failure to gain, however, was sufficient to throw them back on their old hopeless method of listless fighting.

The Berkeleys might have scored, and would have done so, but for a mistake in the judgment of the quarter back. With the ball on Stanford's fifteen-yard line, Haskell, quarter, began working Greisberg, the big full back, on the line. With the ball on Stanford's four-yard line, and Greisberg exhausted, Haskell transferred the line work to Hall, a smaller man and one less capable of making the few necessary yards against a team realizing its danger and fighting in desperate defense of its goal.

Had Haskell worked Hall to Ludlow when the goal was not so near and the danger to Stanford less imminent, reserving Greisberg for the final struggle, there is little doubt that the giant full back, the most determined man on California's team, would have accomplished the much needed touchdown. As it was, the Stanford line held, and Murphy kicked out of danger. Berkeley needed only a little generalship to have secured six points at that juncture.

Captain Hall of Berkeley is a star of the first rank, his playing being well up to form. Had he not been impressed with the hopelessness of the struggle, had he received the support which should have been his, he might have accomplished more. His runs were well executed, and at times he fought with a spirit and vim which made the Stanford ranks tremble. His kicks, however, were feeble, and in this feature he was far outclassed by Murphy, the Stanford quarter.

Viewed by results, Stanford's plays were successful, while Berkeley's failed to bring the expected gains. California's ends back proved a futile ground-gaining method, and time and again her men were thrown back for heavy loss. Whipple was a plucky end for Berkeley, and kept his opponents busy, while on the quarter kicks he made good ground, and once was all but clear of the tackles.

In a word, the Berkeley ranks lacked the necessary ginger which, apart from inferior weight and poor generalship, would alone have accomplished their own defeat. Stanford, on the other hand, went to the game confident and determined to win. Every man in the Palo Alto eleven had been worked into the best possible condition, and all were ready and eager for the great annual struggle.

Murphy, Stanford's quarter, despite recent illness, could hardly have put up a better game under any circumstances. His judgment was correct in every play, and he studied the opposition forces during the entire game to good advantage. His kicking and running comprised the spectacular features of the match, while his brilliant sixty-five yard dash through a scattered field brought renewed homage to this college idol.

Captain Cotton of Stanford played the good game expected of him, and something more. The huge gash above the eye he received in the second half served but to increase his determination, and soon after his mishap he made the cleverest buck of the game.

Parker and Jeffs worked the ends to advantage, the former playing a poor game the first half, and not rising to his best form until far into the second half. Jeffs was finally compelled to go out of the game, owing to a bad knee. Daly at half played a steady game, and Burnett, the big center, proved the hardest player of the team.

Viewed as an aggregation, it may be said that victory was due to the team work of the cardinal wearers, the clever playing of the Stanford backs, together with the well balanced and effective work of her guards, contributing largely to her overwhelming victory.

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

The game in detail was as follows:

Berkeley chose the kick off, and the teams lined up for the whistle. Ludlow punted out for bounds, and the ball was brought back to center. His second punt went down forty-five yards to Murphy, who returned the punt with fifteen-yards gain. This practically determined the game. It was as coach Brooke of Stanford had predicted, a kicking game, and went to the best punter.

Berkeley, with the ball on her fifteen-yard line, led out with a bucking game, and the ball went to Stanford on downs. Cotton went through right tackle for three yards. Daly and Fisher carried the work along, and without once losing the ball on downs, Cotton went over for the first touchdown in six minutes from the beginning of play. Murphy kicked the goal.

Score: Stanford 6, California 0.

Ludlow kicked off at the whistle to Fisher, who ran it in twenty yards, when Murphy again kicked to Hall, who proved the star player of the Berkeley team, making one of the finest runs of the game, dodging tackles and without interference advanced the ball forty yards. His bucks, however, were soft and ineffective, and the ball went to Stanford on downs.

Carle ran in thirty yards on the famous Pennsylvania guards back play. Jeffs worked it on for fifteen more, and by a series of runs and bucks the ball was landed by Carle on Berkeley's ten-yard line. Here Cotton fell on a dangerous Stanford fumble. Fisher bucked the center for five, Cotton followed it for two and a half, and Fickert fell over the line. Murphy kicked an easy goal, and the score stood 12 to 0.

It was at this point that the Berkeley backs found Stanford's weak point. Jeffs, the Stanford left end, and Rice, left tackle, were unable to hold the line. One after another the Berkeley backs drove through the gap. Griesberg went through for four, and Hall for two yards with a couple of Stanford off-side plays added, and the ball lay far down in Stanford territory. But Hall seemed intent on demolishing the Stanford stone wall, and throughout the game battered the Stanford trio for small gains or none at all.

The ball went to the cardinals, and Murphy punted. Hall ran it in, and again began his bucking.

On the third down Rice, eager to relieve himself, burst through the Berkeley tackle, and spoiled her most vital play again, throwing the ball to the cardinals.

Murphy kicked to the five-yard line, Hall ran it in to the thirty-five-yard line, and once more the blue and gold sought Stanford's weak side. Good work was being done, but a high pass to Hall spoiled the play, and again the ball is lost.

Here Cotton made the star buck of the game. With strong interference, and a man by his side to hold him up, he dragged the Berkeley tackles thirty yards down the field. Fisher bucked again for gains, and Cotton carried it in for the third touchdown, Murphy missing an easy goal. Murphy returned Ludlow's kick off, and Hall took the pigskin for his second star play, this time driving it in thirty-five yards.

It was here that the blue and gold took a good brace and began hard ball, but somehow their men could not hold an advantage, and after a series of

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPT. LOVERING.

Judge-Advocate Hunter's Address to the Court.

Severely Arraigns the Officer for His Treatment of Private Hammond.

Does Not Believe It Conducive to the Welfare of the Army for an Officer to Resort to Measures Which He Asserts That Lovering Did in Disciplining Privates.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—In the Lovering court-martial case at Fort Sheridan, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Hunter of Fort Snelling, Department of Dakota, acting as Judge-Advocate, severely arraigned Captain Lovering for his treatment of Private Charles Hammond. When the testimony was all in and Attorney Blair had addressed the court in defense of Captain Lovering, Judge Advocate Hunter Began.

After speaking of the importance of the case he took up the specifications of the charges, saying that Lovering was first accused of a failure to use legitimate means to get a garrison prisoner before a summary court, and, second, that he cruelly abused and ill-treated the prisoner. He reviewed the general evidence against Lovering, saying that the testimony showed beyond doubt that Lovering, as first officer of the day, kicked Hammond, prodded him with his sword and cursed him.

"Gentlemen, I submit that in our military community anything in the nature of punishment should conform to law," he continued, "and that a general use of arbitrary power, or punishment without trial, is calculated to hasten our disbandment as an organization not restrained by law and in opposition to the spirit of our free institutions.

"Between the officers who exercise power in the manner the accused did, and the enlisted men, who are liable to become their victims, there can be no other relation except that of master and slave. The general exercise in the service of power and means such as the evidence shows the accused to have employed would necessarily result in our officers owning the enlisted men. There would then be little necessity for military tribunals and judge-advocates, for our system of discipline would be a revival of the one in vogue before the civil war on the plantations of the South, where the right of the master to the obedience and submission of his slave in all lawful things was perfect, and the power belonged to the master to inflict any punishment on his slave not affecting life or limb, which he might consider necessary for the purpose of enforcing obedience."

Colonel Hunter here quoted from several cases showing that the power of officers aboard ships was limited to such reasonable force as was necessary to carry out their commands, and, continuing, said:

"For, if you establish the fact that an officer may, with impunity, order any punishment he pleases to be inflicted on a soldier you reduce enlisted men to a condition of servitude. That is what is meant by the false doctrine of being masterful. Nevertheless, it is the law that should be our master. There are rules published for the guidance of those who may command as well as those who may serve. These rules are well considered, appropriate to the condition of our service, and a strict observance of their principles would go far to prevent complaints like the one we have investigated. That Hammond should have been produced in court I do not deny, but that his disobedience and stubbornness justified his being roped and dragged there in a helpless condition, kicked and prodded with the sword I do most emphatically deny. The position in which the accused was placed by the disobedience of Hammond does not appear to have been a seriously trying one, for he had about him in the guard soldiers who were able to lift Hammond and carry him to the court. The conjecture does not appear to have been so extraordinary as to justify a military officer in either making a mistake of judgment, or losing his temper. The military law makes no allowance for the infirmities of human temper. It perceives that loss by soldiers of self-control is loss of power to command respect. No circumstances of irritation will justify a soldier in breaking from the established rules of discipline."

In conclusion Colonel Hunter said:

"In this trial I think there is something more than a serious accusation involved. I think the reputation of the army officers for good judgment, for command of self, for humanity and just consideration is also on trial here. This is a time of peril to your order and to your tribunals. I think the things which the accused has done tyrannically ought to appear to you who have heard them just as bitter and scandalous as they did to him who felt them. The finding rendered by this court will live long after the taps have been sounded over the graves of the men composing the court."

WILL ONLY BE REPRIMANDED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The verdict in the Lovering court-martial has been forwarded to the Secretary of War. The court held a short secret session to-day, at which the verdict was made and dispatched to Washington. It is the general opinion that Captain Lovering will meet nothing worse than a reprimand.

IS DURRANT INNOCENT?

Blanther's Widow Asserts That He Did Not Murder Blanche Lamont.

FORT WORTH (Tex.), Nov. 25.—The widow of Arthur Forbes, alias J. E. Blanther, who was arrested at Meridian, Tex., charged with having murdered Mrs. Phillipina Langfeldt in San Francisco, and who committed suicide in the Bosque County Jail, has been located in this city by the police officials. The woman now goes by the name of Ada Taylor. She says that she married Arthur Forbes at Little Rock, Ark., in 1892, and that they taught in public schools in Bosque County in 1896. They had some trouble, during which Forbes shot her three times.

About that time Arthur Forbes, alias Blanther, was arrested on a charge of murdering Mrs. Langfeldt, and he was lodged in jail, where he subsequently committed suicide by taking morphine.

Mrs. Forbes says there is no doubt as to Forbes being the murderer of the San Francisco women; that he often told her that he was well acquainted with Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont, having been introduced to them by Theodore Durrant; that he often referred to the murders in such a manner that she was convinced that he knew of them. Mrs. Forbes, or Ada Taylor, says that one of her trunks is still in San Francisco, where it was used in evidence during Durrant's trial. She to-day wired Durrant as follows:

"Have courage. I believe you to be an innocent man. If I can help to prove your innocence, command me."

McKINLEY IN GOLD.

A Statue of the President to be Made of the Precious Metal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Ada Rehan, in silver, is to be outshone by William McKinley in gold, according to the "Herald" of to-day. The added fame which the actress acquired by posing for the Montana statue of solid silver exhibited at the World's Fair is to be approached, if not eclipsed, by the President of the United States, who will furnish the figure of a life-size statue of solid gold.

This will be the most costly lump of precious medal the people of the modern world have ever seen. So says F. D. Higby of Chicago, who has been retained by Western millionaires to furnish such a statue for exhibition at the Paris Exhibition in 1900. Mr. Higby was in the city yesterday, on his way to Washington, to get the consent of President McKinley to pose for the figure.

As Mr. Higby took a prominent part in the headquarters management of the late national Republican campaign, and has asked for no office, he is confident of success in this mission.

"You know," said Mr. Higby, "that I designed and built the Montana statue at the World's Fair for which Miss Rehan posed. I suppose it was because of my experience that I have been retained to build this statue, which, with the base, will contain bullion to the value of $1,050,000.

"While I designed, primarily, to first exhibit this statue at Paris in 1900, the directors of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held on Cayuga Island, in the Niagara River, in 1899, are anxious to have it completed in time to be exhibited there first. It is likely that this arrangement will be made.

"I cannot divulge as yet who the capitalists are who are back of this project, but there are a half dozen of them, and everything is ready for the beginning of work on the statue as soon as a design is completed."

Severe Earthquakes in Roumania.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 25.—There were two severe earthquakes here at 1:45 this morning. No damage was done.

Twenty-Eight Horses Burned.

CALDWELL (Kan.), Nov. 25.—The Two Orphans livery stable caught fire last night and burned down. Twenty-eight horses were burned to death.

ON THE DIAMOND.

THE ALL-AMERICAS DEFEAT THE FRESNO TEAM.

Thompson Holds the Easterners Down to Eight Hits and Strikes Out Six of Their Men.

FRESNO, Nov. 25.—One of the largest crowds ever assembled in Athletic Park witnessed the baseball game to-day between the All-Americas and the Fresno Republicans. The All-Americas won by a score of 8 to 1. The error column of the home team was not as immaculate as it might have been, and the errors came at a critical time. Hayes, in the left garden, allowed two flies to get away from him, which each time cost a run. Thompson was in good form, allowing the heavy-hitting visitors only eight hits, and striking out six men, while Hastings was touched up for but five.

The score in detail follows:

All Americas.	a.b.	r.	b.h.	s.b.	p.o.	a.	e.
Burkett, lf	4	2	3	0	1	0	0
Lange, 1b	4	3	2	1	11	1	0
Dahlen, ss	5	1	0	0	4	4	0
Stahl, rf	5	0	1	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	4	1	1	0	1	2	1
Tebeau, 2b	3	0	1	0	2	3	0
Powell, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, c	4	1	0	1	7	0	1
Hastings, p	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	37	8	8	2	27	14	2

Fresnos.	a.b.	r.	b.h.	s.b.	p.o.	a.	e.
Brittan, 2b	3	1	1	0	0	1	2
Hanley, cf	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Mertes, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Chance, c	4	0	1	1	6	2	1
Hanlon, 1b	4	0	1	0	12	1	0
Hayes, lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	2
Francks, ss	3	0	1	0	2	5	2
Waggoner, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Thompson, p	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	32	1	5	1	27	13	7

Runs by innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
All Americas	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	8
Base hits	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	8
Fresnos	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Base hits	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Summary: Earned runs—All Americas 2. Three-base hit—Lange. Two-base hits—Burkett, Lange. Sacrifice hit—Stahl. First base on errors—All Americas 5, Fresnos 1. First base on called balls—All Americas 3, Fresnos 3. Left on bases—All Americas 6, Fresnos 5. Struck out—By Hastings 5, by Thompson 6. Hit by pitcher—Collins. Wild pitch—Thompson. Time of game—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Cal McVey and Wm. Taylor. Official scorer—Herman Swarts.

BEACHCOMBERS WON.

SANTA CRUZ, Nov. 25.—The baseball game to-day resulted as follows: Beachcombers 13, Reliance of Oakland 3.

ALERTS DEFEAT HEESMANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—At Central Park to-day the Alerts defeated the Heesmans by a score of 7 to 4. The game was hotly contested and the victory of the Alameda nine was largely due to errors of their opponents. The fight for the place in the championship series has now narrowed down to the Alerts and the Beachcombers. The winner will then have to meet the Santa Claras and California Markets.

STOCKTON, Nov. 25.—The football game here to-day between the Stockton Y. M. C. A. team and the Fresno Athletics resulted in a victory for the Stocktons by a score of 12 to 6.

ROTHSCHILDS AND THE ALASKA TRADE.

The Big Bankers at the Head of the Exploration Company.

Building Vessels For Use in the Northern Territory Waters.

A Boy Instantly Killed While Stealing a Ride on a Freight Train in Santa Clara County—His Neck Broken and His Body Badly Mangled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The Rothschilds, through the San Francisco house of Liebes & Co., are about to enter the Alaska trade.

Four steamers are being built in sections by W. H. Brick & Co., the owners of the California Machine Works. When this contract is fulfilled the machinery and timbers will be sent to Dutch Harbor, near Unalaska, to be set up. The firm will then build nine barges in sections, to follow the material for steamboat building, and the barges will likewise be put together at Dutch Harbor.

All of this work is being done for the Alaska Exploration Company, which was incorporated about four months ago with a capital of $1,000,000.

Isaac Liebes, in speaking of this project, said that it is proposed to have the steamers and barges ready for business when the ice breaks in the Yukon in June. He said that the Rothschilds are interested in the venture, which was arranged in London five months ago, and there is practically unlimited capital behind it. Besides doing a general transportation business, the company will establish trading stations, and thoroughly explore the country.

COURSING AT INGLESIDE.

A Large Crowd Witnesses the Thanksgiving Day Chase.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—There was a large attendance at the Ingleside coursing park to-day. The results are as follows:

Occidental beat Captain Morse; Swinnerton beat Vigilant; White Chief beat Gladiator; Mountain Beauty beat Sarcastic; Move One beat Sylvia; Senorita beat Nelly B.; Sapasoni beat Playmate; Right Bower beat Laurelwood; Granuale beat Koolawn; High Born Lady beat Cross Patch; Best Trump beat Sonoma Skip; Emerald beat Fireball.

First ties—Occidental beat Swinnerton; White Chief beat Mountain Beauty; Senorita beat Move On; Right Bower beat Capasoni; High Born Lady beat Granuale; Emerald beat Best Trump.

Second ties—White Chief beat Occidental; Senorita beat Right Bower; Emerald beat High Born Lady.

Third ties—White Chief beat Senorita; Emerald a bye.

Final—White Chief beat Emerald.

The draw for Saturday and Sunday's coursing was held to-night. It resulted in a thirty-six-dog stake with a consolation purse. The draw was as follows:

Occidental vs. Nelly B.; Fireman vs. Jimmy Cork; Black Prince vs. Move On; Fireball vs. Granuale; Best Trump vs. Lady Geraldine; Sarcastic vs. Big Buck; Othello vs. Vida Shaw; Captain Morse vs. Sly Boy; Oakwood vs. White Lily; Systematic vs. Susie; Emerald vs. Lady Harkaway; White Chief vs. Mountaineer; Bend Along vs. Snow Bird; Capasoni vs. Right Bower; Senorita vs. Tessie Fair; Laurelwood vs. Flashlight; Mohawk vs. Swinnerton; Hazel Glen vs. Gladiator.

JOHN R. TREGLOAN.

A California Pioneer Passes Away at Oakland.

ALAMEDA, Nov. 25.—John R. Tregloan, a pioneer of California, and formerly a prominent man, is dead, aged 80 years. He was a Cornishman by birth, but came to this State in 1852, and mined successfully in Calaveras County, afterward going to Nevada and taking part in the heavy operations on the Comstock. He subsequently returned to California and mined in various localities, finally settling in Amador County, and taking hold of the famous Grover mine. He was subsequently interested in many other properties, and was very successful in his operations. He leaves a widow and four children. The estate is a valuable one.

WHITE RIVER UTES.

A Number of Bucks Desert the Reservation.

WHITE ROCKS (Utah), Nov. 25.—Agency officials have been on the alert for trouble among the Uncompahgre and White River Utes ever since the dead and wounded Indians shot down by the Colorado Game Wardens were brought to the reservation on November 5th. Numerous applications have been made by the Indians to Agent Beck for permission to go hunting, but they have been refused. Yesterday the agent discovered that a number of young bucks were absent.

A rigid inquiry was made at once and a half-breed confessed that an old subchief had persuaded the missing bucks to accompany him to the Colorado hunting grounds to wreak vengeance on those implicated in the killing of the Indians at Lily Park. Agent Beck at once assembled his Indian police and instructed them to follow the fugitives with all possible speed and not to return without them. He also notified the army officers at Fort Duchesne to hold their troops in readiness.

Elisha R. Reynolds, agent for the Indian Office at Washington, is here holding an investigation into the recent killing of Indians by the Colorado Game Wardens.

San Pedro Harbor.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25.—In view of the action taken by the Free Harbor League in passing resolutions for submission to President McKinley protesting against further delay in the harbor matter, the Chamber of Commerce has taken a like step, and to-day sent to President McKinley a request that he insist upon the immediate carrying out by Secretary of War Alger of the Act of Congress providing for the construction of a harbor at San Pedro.

FIRE IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Five Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed at Fortuna.

EUREKA (Cal.), Nov. 25.—A disastrous fire occurred in Fortuna at an early hour this morning. It started in the rear of Jackson's jewelry store at 2 o'clock, from what cause is not known. Dickson's jewelry store, Jones & Loring's drug store, Hunt's hall and store and Chauncey Langdon's office were totally destroyed.

The large store of the Fortuna Merchandising Company was badly scorched and the side of the building burned through in several places. It was saved by the heroic efforts of a bucket brigade, there being no fire apparatus.

The approximate loss is $5,000. Hunt is insured for $500 on building and Dickson for $500 on stock. Several small buildings were torn down by the impromptu firemen to check the spread of the flames.

This is the second disastrous fire in Fortuna within the past six months, the large planing mill of Swortzel & Williams having been destroyed, but recently rebuilt.

The burned buildings will probably be replaced at once.

GOLDEN GATES WON.

Defeat the Stocktons and Triangles in a Swimming Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—At the Cliff House to-day much interest was taken in the swimming contest between representatives of the Stockton Swimming Club and the Golden Gate and Triangle Swimming Clubs of this city. The race was a 500-yard relay, and the prizes were five gold medals given by Adolph Sutro.

The swimmers plunged into the water by threes, and swam the distances in phalanxes. It was mostly hand over hand swimming, and gave scope for pretty play, but the Golden Gates were too much for their opponents, and won in an average of 6 minutes and 50 seconds, against 6 minutes and 24 seconds.

WAS LEAKING BADLY.

The Chilean Ship Republic Compelled to Go Into Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The Chilean ship Republic, bound from Port Townsend to Port Pirie, Australia, came into this port to-day, leaking badly.

Captain Lerch reports that he sailed from Port Townsend on November 6th with nearly 1,000,000 feet of lumber. Before getting out of Fuca Straits a high swell was encountered, and the storm rapidly increased in violence. The vessel sprung a leak, and it was necessary to keep the pumps constantly manned, and also to cast overboard the deck cargo. Finding it impossible to proceed on her course, the Captain made for this harbor.

Relief for Alaska Miners.

PORTLAND, Nov. 25.—At a joint meeting of the Oregon Congressional delegation and the Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to ask Congress for an appropriation to assist in the transportation of supplies to Dawson City for the relief of miners in Alaska. It was also decided to ask the Treasury Department to rescind the order making Dyea a port of entry.

Killed While Stealing a Ride.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 25.—Charles Felles, an eighteen-yer-old boy of this city, was instantly killed to-day near Hillsdale while stealing a ride on a freight train. A coupling broke, and Felles fell between the cars. His neck was broken by the fall, and his body mangled by the wheels.

SHOCKING CRIME.

COMMITTED ON THE FON DU LAC RESERVATION.

A Half-Breed Chippewa Murders His Wife and Child and Another Indian.

DULUTH (Minn.), Nov. 25.—Word has just reached here of a shocking murder that took place on the Fon du Lac reservation, forty miles north of here.

A Chippewa half breed named John Anamasin left the reservation several days ago, and went to the town of Cloquet. Late Tuesday he returned crazed with liquor, and in a fit of drunken rage attacked his wife, who was about to give birth to a child. He dragged the woman from her bed and threw her on the floor, where he beat and kicked her into a state of unconsciousness.

The brutal treatment caused premature labor and while actually receiving the blows from her husband the woman gave birth to the child.

About the time Anamasin had finished his work another Indian named Peterson happened to be passing the house, and, hearing a noise, he broke into the room and attempted to protect the prostrate woman. Anamasin seized a club and turned his attention to Peterson, who made an effort to get out, but before he could do so it is said Anamasin knocked him down and literally pounded his head into a pulp.

He then took the body and threw it into a creek near by, and returning to the house, saturated the floor of the room in which his wife and child lay with kerosene and applied the match. Then with the evident intention of covering up the act, he closed and locked the door and left the house.

A number of neighboring Indians by this time became aware that something was wrong, and breaking into the house succeeded in getting the woman and child out, but the rescuers barely escaped with their lives.

Both Mrs. Anamasin and the child died half an hour later.

A squad of Indian police started out after Anamasin, and caught him about daybreak on the Cloquet road. He showed considerable fight, and informed the police that he would not be taken alive, whereupon the police fired, inflicting a slight wound. He was taken back to the reservation and locked up.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 25.—The Kiaochau affair is seriously occupying the attention of the Japanese Government, and the representatives of Japan abroad have been instructed to ascertain the position of the Powers.

THE DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

How It Was Observed at Home and Across the Atlantic.

No One Was Allowed to Go Hungry in the Big City of New York.

A Big Programme of Sporting Events Claimed the Attention of San Franciscans Who Sought Recreation Out of Doors—Americans at London and Berlin Celebrate the Day at the Banquet Board.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—New Yorkers have the advantage of celebrating two holidays in one. This was not only Thanksgiving Day, but also Evacuation Day, the anniversary of the departure from New York of British troops. Evacuation Day is a social holiday, and is generally observed by the old guard and the military.

The old guard observed the day, as usual, by marching from its headquarters down to the battery, where the exercises of raising tentage were followed, as usual. The old guard was escorted by a detachment of the United States regulars from Governor's Island.

Flag raising exercises occurred at the Block-house at Central Pork.

Great preparations had been made to feed the poor by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections and the institutions of this city, and none went hungry.

The striking feature of the day was the absence of any great sporting event.

AROUND THE BAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed as a holiday in this city, all public and most of the leading mercantile offices and stores being closed. A big programme of sporting events claimed the attention of those who sought recreation out of doors. The chief attraction was, of course, the intercollegiate football game at Recreation Park; but despite the interest evinced in this event, there were big crowds at the races at Oakland, at the Ingleside coursing park, where a special crack dog stake was run off; at Central Park, where the insurance men played a friendly game of football; at the Presidio grounds, where baseball and football claimed attention; at Sutro baths, where a 500-yard relay swimming race for the championship of the Y. M. C. A. was the feature, and at the Longbridge course, where a series of impromptu swimming and rowing events by members of the Ariel Rowing Club and others amused the lovers of aquatic sports. Nearly all the theaters gave matinee performances, and all were well attended.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Over 300 American men and women and a few English persons celebrated Thanksgiving Day by a dinner at the Hotel Cecil today. The party included John Hay, the United States Embassador, and his wife and daughter; Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy; J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of the Embassy; Archdeacon Sinclair, Louis Astor Chandler and William Fuich, United States Minister to Uruguay.

The health of Queen Victoria was proposed by the Chairman, who read a letter dated Windsor Castle from Sir Arthur John Biggs, Private Secretary to her majesty, saying:

"The Queen desires me to beg the American Embassador to be so good as to convey to the members of the American Society in London the expression of her majesty's sincere thanks for the beautifully illuminated address of congratulations she received from that body. I have further to assure your excellency how deeply the Queen was touched by the sentiments of sympathy with the enthusiasm of her own subjects on the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, which was contained in this address from the citizens of the United States."

When the health of Embassador Hay was proposed, he responded with a bright speech. Mr. Hay paid an eloquent tribute to "The unknown, nameless artist, who in the days of early New England, first brought to perfection the pumpkin pie." He indorsed Benjamin Franklin's suggestion that the turkey should be the national emblem, instead of the eagle.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Hay enumerated the causes of thankfulness and said: "We are thankful that we speak English, or if our friends on this side of the ocean think that is boastful, that we talk United States, which answers equally as well for telling the truth."

Lord Strathcome and Mount Royal of Canada responded to the toast: "Our next-door neighbors."

Hon. Sir John Garrell Barnes, Justice of the High Court of Justice, proposed the health of Embassador Hay, dwelling upon the great friendliness that he believed existed between England and the United States, saying: "If the two countries could only put their forces together, they can rule the destinies of the world."

Archdeacon Sinclair proposed the toast: "The Ladies," which was responded to by Miss Genevieve Ward, the actress.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Americans in Berlin met to-day at a Thnaksgiving banquet at the Kaiserhof. The occasion was very enjoyable. Celebrations were held also at Stuttgart, Dresden and Frankfort.

London Engineers' Strike.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The conference between the delegates of the striking engineers and the representatives of the employers, which began yesterday, was continued to-day. The subject of discussion was freedom. No agreement was reached when the conference adjourned. The representatives of the employers maintained that the latter had a right to conduct their affairs without the interference of trades unions.