THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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"Our Best" FLOUR, $5.15 Per Barrel. $1.30 Per Sack.

Flour... WILL BE HIGHER.

Wheat has advanced again and every indication points to a further rise in price.

Whenever wheat advances flour MUST advance.

We are still selling "Our Best" flour, which is unquestionably the choicest grade sold in this city at $5.15 per barrel, or $1.30 per sack.

With every barrel of "Our Best" we give away

FREE

a one-pound can of C. & L. Baking Powder, worth 40 cents. This offer closes Saturday night.

This makes the price $4.75 per barrel for the very best flour that it is possible to buy.

COOPER & LEVY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS 204-206 FIRST AVE. SOUTH. ONE DOOR SOUTH OF YESLER AVE.

Thanksgiving Suggestions

CARVING SETS, COVERED ROASTING PANS, PUDDING PANS, CAKE PANS, MIXING BOWLS, BASTING SPOONS, EGG BEATERS, SHERBET GLASSES, WINE GLASSES, CHAMPAGNE TAPS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE OF ALL KINDS.

If you need anything in our line, you can save 20 per cent. by buying of us.

M. SELLER & CO.

CLOSED ALL DAY THANKSGIVING DAY.

LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO., 815 and 817 First Av.

Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co., DEALERS IN..... Mining, Mill, Marine and Farm MACHINERY AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES. 89 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH. Long Distance Telephone Main 89.

Watch Us! Watch Us! If you need a new watch or want your old one repaired come to us. We can save you money.

ISCH BROS., Jewelers, No. 720 First Avenue.

"IMPERIAL" On Hams, Bacon or Lard means a home product that cannot be beat. : :

NOTICE. Bank of British Columbia.

All persons holding certificates of deposit, deposit receipts or having balances at their credit will kindly present their claims to the Puget Sound National Bank, which will pay the same.

R. LEA BARNES, Manager.

Although it has been decided expedient to place the affairs of this company in the hands of a receiver for the present, we wish to inform our friends and customers that the business will be continued in all its details. EMPIRE JEWELRY CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 705 Second Av.

NO ADULTERATIONS S.C.CO. We Manufacture Nothing That Is Mixed. Our Brand is a Guarantee of Purity. Try It. SEATTLE CEREAL CO.

ALBERT HANSEN. DEALER IN Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Fine Cut Glass, Etc. Largest and finest stock in the North west. All kinds of watches and jewelry repaired and made to order. 706 FIRST AVENUE.

THE SEATTLE TRANSFER CO. Main Office, Corner of Third and Weller Streets. Hacks, Cabs and Baggage Office, Telephone Main 41, 214 Cherry St.; Freight and Dray: Telephone Main 46. Warehouse: Coal Telephone 41 or 338. STORAGE and INSURANCE at the LOWEST RATES

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS CO. J. H. PRIOR, Supt. Works—Grant St. Bridge, Bet. Norman and B Sts. Foundry, Machine And Boiler Shops.

New Mackintoshes FALL AND WINTER STYLES NOW ON SALE. WASHINGTON RUBBER CO., 714 First Avenue.

Cahn & Cohen, Foot of Yesler Av. No. 1 Canned Goods, consisting mostly of pealed tomatoes, from the wrecked steamer Umatilla: 6 Cans for 25c, or $1.00 per case. Warranted good condition.

M. FURUYA CO. JAPANESE STORE 303 Yesler Way, 802 Second Ave. NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

HAVANA FEARS ATTACK

Cuban Capital Knows That Spain Is Beaten.

ROYALISTS READY TO FLEE.

Weyler Has 30,000 Sick Soldiers—Englishman, Released From Prison, Says the Insurgents Have Won—Gen. Maceo, Safe in His Stronghold at Las Pasas, Assures the Patriots That the Star of Libery Is Shining Brightly—His Army Able to Guard the Cause in Pinar del Rio—Fearful Execution of Dynamite Guns During the Bombardment of Artemisa.

New York, Nov. 25.—The officers of the steamer City of Washington, which arrived today from Havana, say that Havana is in the worst possible state of fear. The residents are momentarily expecting an attack by the insurgents. The prisons are full, business is at a standstill and merchants of Spanish ideas are preparing to leave the country.

Dr. Taylor, a passenger, says that Spain's cause is lost and that Gen. Weyler has 30,000 sick soldiers on his hands.

Another passenger was J. W. Brown, an Englishman, recently released from a Cuban prison, where he spent a month for shouting in the streets of Havana "Cuba Libre." He was expelled a week ago by order of Captain-General Weyler. Brown said his treatment by Spanish authorities was brutal in the extreme, and that if he had not had papers proving him to be a British subject he would have been shot or would still be in the Spanish jail. He had been four years in Havana and is now on his way home. He said: "Cuba, in my mind, is lost to Spain. The latter country is now on her beam ends, and the storm on the little island will soon engulf her."

Brown declared no political prisoners in Cuba knew what they were arrested for until they had been in prison for some time. As to his own case, he does not remember having given the Spaniards any just cause for his arrest. Brown had this to say of the captain general:

"Let me tell you something of Weyler's system. Honore Laine was captured by Gen. Maceo, of the Cuban army, about nine months ago. He was detained but a few days. After his liberation Laine returned to his home in Havana. Later he was arrested at the instigation of a personal enemy, a particular friend of Weyler. Several months after his arrest he was tried before a jury composed of Weyler's own creatures and declared innocent. Did that make any difference? Not a bit. He is still held a prisoner and his case has been referred to Madrid.

"Weyler showed his displeasure toward the court that declared Laine innocent by sending its officers into the field as a punishment. Laine is a Frenchman and is trying to call his case to the attention of the French government.

"Weyler has had many foreigners arrested. He detests them. Most of these prisoners have never seen the light of day since their arrest. Finally they drop out of sight; it saves the cost of trial. The poor Cuban gets short shrift. It is sufficient to know that he is a sympathizer in the cause. That is his death warrant."

Brown related many instances of alleged cruelties by the Spaniards.

Castillo Would Fight America.

The World today prints a statement by Senor Josede Armas-Cardenas, a diplomatic agent of the Cuban republic, who claims to have visited Spain to negotiate for a sale of Cuba to the Cubans. The purchase price, he asserts, was to be $100,000,000. He describes two interviews with Premier Castillo. He says the premier promised reforms if the Cubans would abandon the fight. He suggested that an arrangement be made by which the United States guarantee the fulfillment of Spain's promises. At this Castillo burst out:

"Never. The United States are responsible for everything that is taking place in Cuba. They are the true authors of the war, and I guarantee you that if Spain loses Cuba the United States will pay Spain what Cuba is worth. The Moro damages are now costing them dear. The indemnities which Spain has asked of them amount to a hundred times more. They threaten Europe with the Monroe doctrine, and Spain, in the interest of Europe, will take up the gauntlet. Do not speak to me about the United States mediating. Spain will fight, and if they do not wish the Spanish flag to float in Cuba they will have to obtain it after a glorious Trafalgar at the gates of Havana."

Madrid, Nov. 25.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, the premier, was questioned today on the subject of contradictory reports circulated as the result of the unexpected returns of Capt. Gen. Weyler to Havana from Pinar del Rio, where he had been personally conducting the operations of the Spanish troops against Maceo's insurgents. The Spanish premier said in substance that there was no truth in the report that Gen. Weyler had been recalled, and it was equally untrue that his recall was contemplated. On the contrary, he added, the government had given Gen. Weyler a free hand in the task of suppressing the insurrection and the ministers had confidence he would be successful.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL PANDO, WEYLER'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

Lieut. Gen. Pando, who is spoken of as Capt. Gen. Weyler's successor at the head of the Spanish forces in Cuba, is reported to be a man of blood and war—more brutal, perhaps, in his methods than the "butcher," who has made for himself a name in history as a murderer rather than as a soldier or a conqueror. Pando has always believed that the suppression of the Cuban rebellion was an easy task. He predicted that Campos would suppress it, and when Campos failed he ascribed the failure, not to his own bad judgment, but to lack of soldierly qualities in the baffled captain general.

Gen. Pando is apparently quite friendly with the United States. He says there is not now and never has been danger of the American annexation of Cuba. He favors Cuba's paying tribute, commercially, to this country. Cuba's natural market, he says, is the United States, and he believes in making new treaties of reciprocity to encourage increased commerce. He favors giving additional inducements to American capital. His opinion is that a removal of the duties on coal would place Cuba in the line of American and English ships as a great fueling station. With the completion of the Panama canal, Cuba would be made the mistress of the Caribbean sea republics.

Gen. Pando is reported to be possessed of real military genius. His career, if he becomes master of the army in the island, will doubtless be sanguinary, if not successful.

MACEO SAFE AND HAPPY.

Patriot General Sends a Letter to the Friends of Liberty—The Victory at Artemisa.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—The first direct and authoritative news from the mountain camp of Gen. Antonio Maceo that has been received in this country since Weyler left Havana for the front, two weeks ago, came today by special messenger, who stopped in this city.

Gen. Maceo sends greeting to his countrymen in the United States and in a few words assures them and their friends of Cuba throughout the country that his gallant band is safe and able, for a time at least, to take care of itself, no matter what the Spaniards may do. The message is directed to the New York junta and reads:

"We have withstood the enemy in many encounters and are prepared for any move he may make. We have rendered him much injury and will be able to withstand any of his attacks for some time to come.

"Assure our friends in the United States that the cause of liberty will not suffer in Pinar del Rio. To those who are friendly to our cause I send greetings.

"ANTONIO MACEO."

The message was dated at the rebel army camp, near Las Pasas, on the northern coast, at the farthest western end of the Rubi chain of mountains, along which are the several camps and strongholds of Maceo's forces. Cubans in this city are especially elated over the report of Maceo, for they were fearful of his position during the past month or six weeks.

The carrier of the message, whose name is not given out by the Cuban leaders, was a witness to the fight at Artemisa, which was first reported as a great Spanish victory, and later as a drawn battle. The Cuban officer said:

"It was a splendid fight, and gave further hope and courage to the entire army. You in the United States who read only meager reports can have no idea of the nature of things in Pinar del Rio. But I will speak more especially of Artemisa, where one of the greatest Cuban victories was won.

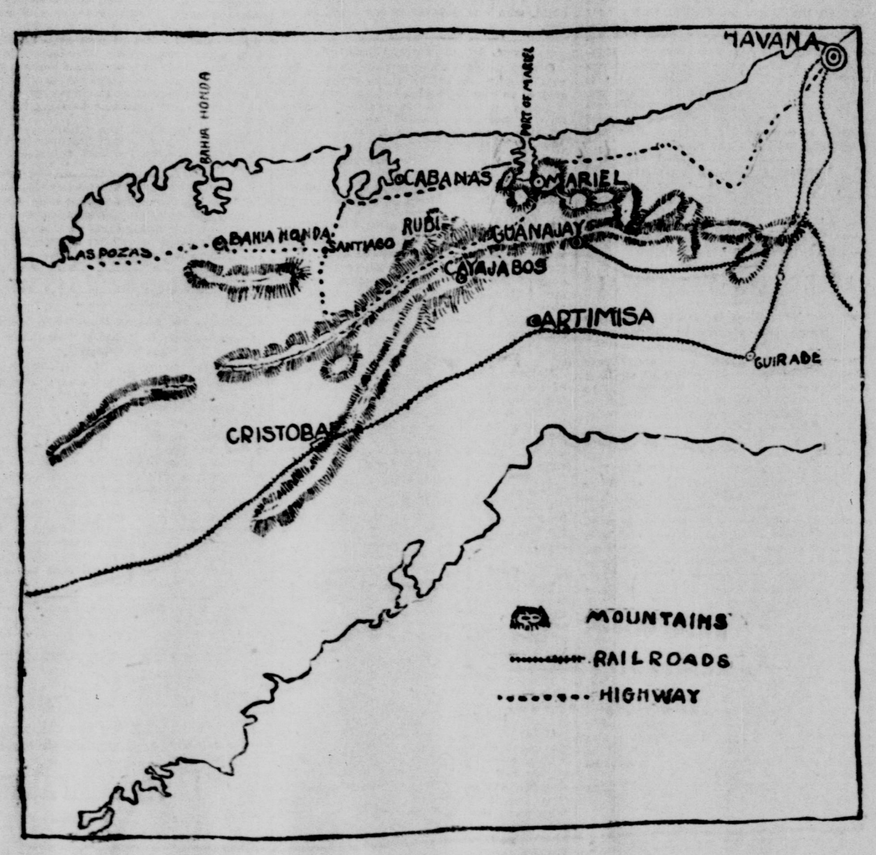
"Maceo did not use his entire force against the Spaniards, but the latter used between 4,000 and 8,000, and were driven back from the foothills and many of them slain on the retreat. When night came on Maceo ordered two batteries to the brow of the hill and to shell the town. Fires began in various places in the city, and the effective cannonading was something wonderful. Two dynamite guns did fearful work, some of which I had a chance to witness a few days ago when I passed through the city on my way to Havana.

"Artemisa was almost destroyed. You would be surprised at the work of our cannon. The walls of the city were torn apart and many of the big houses were completely demolished. I learned that many were killed during the four hours' bombardment. The loss of the enemy in the city alone was in the neighborhood of 150, according to those with whom I talked during my brief stay."

The bearer of Gen. Maceo's letter will confer with the leaders in New York, deliver the message to Gen. Palma, and immediately return and receive the promo-

(Continued on Page 8.)

MAP SHOWING WAR OPERATIONS IN CUBA.



The scene of the present campaign is presented in this map of Cuba, which extends from Havana, the Spanish headquarters, to Las Pasas, the Cuban stronghold, from which Maceo sent his letter to the friend of the patriots.

West of the city of Havana in Pinar del Rio, extends the mountains which Maceo has occupied for six months past. At Las Pasas, where these mountains bend toward the sea, he has established his headquarters and depot of supplies.

These mountains stretch out in a triangular point toward Havana at their eastern end. The insurgent forces have here a strong natural position in the form of an acute triangle, whose center and base is an elevated plateau, approached by mountain roads. Intrenched there, Maceo could at any moment descend on the trocha, ravage the plain or be ready to co-operate with Cuban forces approaching Havana.

For many weeks the Spanish forces have been concentrating around this natural fortress, itself a mountain bastion or foothill of the higher, more elevated and more rugged region, holding Las Pasas.

Weyler's recent operations, in which he failed to engage the insurgents, began by an attack from three directions. Leaving Artemisa as a base of supplies, Gen. Munoz and Gen. Echague came up from the south, Gen. Zegura came down from the north, from Loroa and Santiago. Gen. Weyler marched west from Mariel along the road, moving on the northern edge of these hills to Santiago, passing the heights of Rubi.

Artemisa, which suffered severely from Maceo's dynamite guns, is plainly shown on the map.

REDMOND IN NEW YORK

Irish Nationalist Leader to Lecture in America.

HIS VISIT NOT POLITICAL.

Ireland, He Says, for Forty Years Has Been Overtaxed $15,000,000 Annually—Report of the Royal Commission the Most Important Event in Irish History Since the Union—With Bare Justice, the Country Would Soon Develop and Become Prosperous — Redmond Does Not Believe in the Reported Dynamite Conspiracy.

New York, Nov. 25.—John E. Redmond, M. P. for Waterford city, Ireland, arrived on the White Star liner Teutonic tonight. He was met at quarantine by Edward O'Flaherty, president of the Irish Independent Parliamentary party, and John J. Daly, the secretary of the Waterford Men's Association of this city, who invited Mr. Redmond to a reception to be held in his honor at the Hoffman house as soon as he reached that hostelry.

Mr. Redmond has, since he succeeded the late Charles Stewart Parnell as leader of the Independent section of the Irish Nationalists, become a prominent figure in Irish and English politics. He has become somewhat grayer and stouter than when he last visited New York in the spring.

A fellow passenger of Mr. Redmond was Dr. Edward Byrne, the editor of the Irish Daily Independent, who comes here to spend his vacation. He was curiously enough a companion of Mr. Redmond when, with William O'Brien and other members of parliament, that gentleman attended the National League convention held in Chicago immediately after Gladstone's introduction of his home rule bill for Ireland in 1886.

JOHN E. REDMOND.

Mr. Redmond, in an interview with the Associated Press representative, said:

"My present visit to America is entirely non-political, in the sense that I do not intend to take advantage of my visit to promote the interests of any political party in Ireland. I am here on a lecture tour and will deal with political parties, for nobody can speak about the British parliament without dealing in politics. Irish controversial politics I shall, however eschew."

Mr. Redmond then referred to the royal commission on the financial relations between England and Ireland, of which he is a member. He said:

"For the last half of a century representatives of Ireland have been insisting that Ireland has been overtaxed. Two or three parliamentary commissions have been reported, but in vain. At last, however, a representative commission of English, Irish and Scotch members of all political parties in the three countries has investigated the subject in the most exhaustive way. The commission has unanimously reported that Ireland has for the last forty years been overtaxed about $15,000,000 a year, judged by her relative capacity to bear taxation with England. Certain members of the committee have believed a certain proportion of this overtaxation was offset by the fact that the cruel military administrations of Ireland were very costly.

"A majority of two-thirds of the commission has reported that a full allowance being made for every excessive expenditure in Ireland, that country is still overtaxed $12,250,000 a year. This I regard as the most important event in the history of Ireland since the union.

"If the money that we have overpaid be refunded to us, it will extinguish taxation in Ireland altogether for an indefinite time. Even if restitution be left out of account, and we get bare justice for the future, we ought to have the latter sum each year henceforward to enable Ireland to develop her industrial resources and make her the prosperous country she would have been but for this intolerable burden."

When asked in regard to the arrest of alleged dynamiters and the subsequent appearance of Jones, the American, as an informer, Mr. Redmond said:

"Of Jones' performance I know nothing. I do not believe in the existence of any new dynamite conspiracy here or elsewhere against England, and while I cannot but recognize that this new dynamite scare may interfere with the release of the Irish and Irish-American prisoners still in Portland prison, I feel that when the true facts come to light the English people will not be deterred from performing a duty of justice by releasing the few remaining prisoners, who have already suffered greatly.

"The news that Gallagher and Whitehead were hopelessly insane when they arrived here was no news to me. They were both mad for many years before they were set free. Of the five men still in Portland prison in whom Irishmen most take an interest, Flanagan is undoubtedly insane, while Wilson and Burton are so delicate that the prison doctor has forbidden them from doing any heavy work. The other two are not in much better condition."

EARL RUSSELL'S TESTIMONY.

In the Libel Cases He Identifies Letters Written by Lady Scott.

London, Nov. 25.—The trial of Lady Scott, charged with criminal libel by Russell, the son-in-law of Lady Scott, was continued before Justice Hawkins at Old Bailey today.

Earl Russell continued his testimony. He stated that on Christmas, 1892, he received a card saying: "God grant that next Christmas all will be forgotten and you will be with the people who love you." The witness identified a letter as written by Lady Scott, and addressed to Private Detective Dickman continuing the following words: "Any one who proves anything will not only get my thanks, but enough for a start in life, for although we have enough evidence to hang any ordinary man it is not sufficient for our purpose."

The earl, on cross-examination, admitted his former affection for Lady Scott, and said that on Sunday prior to his marriage he wrote her as follows:

"Parting with you seems harder to bear as it gets nearer. I don't see why you are not coming to the station. I want to give you a last hug, my darling, my angel. Bother, I am beginning to cry."

The earl says this was simply an expression at the time of his feelings for the mother of the lady he was about to marry.

Replying to further questions, witness said he presented Lady Scott in 1889 with Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation of Christ," because he thought it would be useful to her, and as she often told him that she would like it. It was inscribed on the fly leaf:

"To My Dear Bo, the truest woman and the most faithful friend I have known, from her loving "FRANK."

This language, the earl added, was sincere then, but was somewhat exaggerated.

Continuing, Earl Russell testified that when his wife first left him, in 1890, he loved her and wished her to return, and in a letter to Lady Scott at that time he alluded to the countess as follows:

"She has not been actually disagreeable, but, of course, the stony-hearted, self-righteous saint has not shown an atom of kindness or softness, and it will be a relief to get rid of my curse for a few days."

In a subsequent letter to Lady Scott the earl described his wife as a hard-hearted fiend, and while the countess was gone on a three months' visit to Earl Russell's mother, the witness wrote to Lady Scott and asked her to come and stay with him during his wife's absence. He said:

"If you fail to accept this concession, I shall know you love me no more than that false woman does."

This characterization applied to the countess. This letter also read:

"God bless you, my dear one. God keep you safe always. Oh, dearest, I cannot write any more. I cannot see the paper. Good night, my darling."

In another letter two days prior to his marriage the earl wrote to Lady Scott:

"Oh, darling, will you forgive me? I was very naughty to you, you true-hearted angel. I go to bed at 3 and have a splitting headache. Come soon, my lovely one. Ever your loving "FRANK."

Earl Russell is about 30 years of age, and is the son of the famous John Russell, who was premier and first lord of the treasury of Great Britain from 1846 to 1852, and from 1865 to 1866, and who for about fifty years represented the Whig policy in and out of parliament.

After the reading of these letters, a discussion ensued relative to the admission of further and similar evidence, and Justice Hawkins said:

"I have nothing to do with the relations between Lady Scott and Lord Russell."

After a reference to incidents of Earl Russell's past life and the original separation case, including the fact that he was expelled from Oxford, the hearing of the case was again adjourned.

NO ROYALIST DEMONSTRATION.

At Brussels Orleans Is Given an Ordinary Reception.

Brussels, Nov. 25.—The Duke of Orleans and his bride, the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria, arrived here today. The greatest efforts were made to make their arrival the occasion of a royalist manifestation, but the plan failed, owing to King Leopold, who discountenanced it.

The duke and duchess were met at the railroad station by a few member of the royal family, the royal waiting room of the depot was closed and the travelers were conveyed in ordinary carriages to their hotel, where a few royalists were in waiting, and presented them their congratulations.

King Leopold and the queen called on the pair at their hotel.

Indian Crop Prospects Improved.

London, Nov. 25.—A cable message has been received from the viceroy of India, Lord Elgin, giving the amount of the rainfall in various districts since November 18. The message adds that the prospects are greatly improved in the Deccan districts, markedly so in the central provinces, and sensibly in the northwest provinces.

TO JOIN STRIKING DOCKERS

Laborers at Hamburg Unite to Assist the Men Who Are Out—Bremen Warehousemen Strike.

Hamburg, Nov. 25.—The lightermen at this port will demand an increase of wages tomorrow. In the event of being refused they will join the strike of the dockers, which is causing much disturbance in shipping circles here and elsewhere. Engineers, boiler cleaners and iron workers have undertaken to support the striking dockers financially, and to engage in a sympathetic strike if necessary.

Heideman's coal porters struck this morning.

Advocating a Universal Strike.

London, Nov. 25.—At the office of the federation of ship, dock and riverside workers, an organization which directly appeals to over a million men, a representative of the Associated Press was informed today that replies had been received from over 50 per cent. of the circulars sent out during the past summer to similar organizations throughout the world, looking to steps being taken to bring about a general strike of dockers, etc., in all the countries at a given signal. The officials in charge of the office today added that the circulars had now been sent out to the dockers of Great Britain, asking them if they think an immediate universal strike is advisable, and further stated that there was no doubt that such a strike would shortly be ordered.

Commoner McHugh has been sending glowing letters, describing his success in pushing the dockers' strike movement in the Atlantic ports of the United States and Canada. He says the men there are in thorough sympathy with the views of the federation.

Warehouse Employes Strike.

Bremen, Nov. 25.—Five hundred employes of a warehouse company struck last evening. The strikers demand 3½ marks a day instead of 2 marks, which they have been receiving. The company offered to compromise on a basis of 3 marks and 30 pfennigs, but the offer was rejected.

Demands of the Unemployed.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—At an immense mass meeting of the unemployed held last night some very strong language was used by the speakers against the government and city council. Resolutions were passed favorable to abolition of the monopoly in land by removing all taxation from buildings and personal property; the spending by the Ontario government of the $1,000,000 surplus in developing Canada's mineral resources and settling the unemployed on free lands; that the paper currency be taken out of the hands of the banks, and be issued by the government; that the government establish by law a minimum rate of wages of 15 cents per hour, and provide a superannuation fund for Canadian laboring men in their old age.

IN THE PALACE AS USUAL.

Emperor Francis Joseph to Open the Diet Today.

Budapest, Nov. 25.—In the lower house of the diet today the presiding officer referred briefly to the millennium celebration and expressed the loyalty of the house to the crown.

Baron Banffy, the premier, announced that Emperor Francis Joseph would formally open the diet Thursday next at the palace, whereupon Deputy Komkathy, a Kossuthist, stated that he and his friends could not attend the ceremony, adding that the king ought to open the diet in the parliament house and not in the palace, over which the black and yellow flag of Austria waved.

In reply Baron Banffy said there was no warrant for these objections, as no law obliged the king to open the diet in the parliament house, and therefore his majesty would open the session in the palace, surrounded by the dignitaries of Hungary, and over the king's residence would be displayed the national tri-color, and the standard of the reigning house.

This announcement was greeted with loud cheering.

The late Baron Hirsch's splendid mansion at the corner of the Avenue Gabriel and the Rue de l'Elysee, Paris, has been offered for sale for $200,000.

GRINGOS' LIVES UNSAFE

Americans Forced to Flee From Metlaltoynca.

TO ESCAPE THE PEON'S DAGGER

Californians and Other Settlers Became Too Prosperous, and the Natives Resolved to Kill Them Off—The Colony Terrorized by Assassins, Who Have Slain Three of the Americans in Cold Blood—Mexican Government Trying to Restore Order by Means of Troops—Information of the Murders Conveyed to the State Department—Colonists, Once Prosperous in This Country, Regret That They Left It for the South.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—Private advices received in the city today from the American colony at Metlaltoynca, in the state of Pueblo, Mexico, give definite information of assassinations by peons which the Mexican government has until now been able to keep secret. There are several Californians in the colony, and in view of recent events they are fleeing to this country for their lives. The Mexican government has sent troops to the colony in the hope of capturing the assassins, who during the past four months have murdered three American settlers in cold blood.

The colony was formed about four years ago and numbers 200 souls. A tract of 100,000 acres of land was secured at Matlaltoynca, midway between Tampico and Vera Cruz. Most of the colonists were prosperous farmers of the United States, who disposed of their property and invested the proceeds in improving their tracts in the colony. Over $500,000 was invested in improving land in the colony. The prosperity of the colonists aroused the hatred of the Mexicans, who perpetrated abuses upon them.

A San Franciscan who has invested heavily in the colony stated today that a reign of terror prevailed at Matlaltoynca, and that its effect was bound to be disastrous to the colony. The peons, he declared, were determined to drive the settlers from the country, and unless the government interfered their efforts would succeed.

It is understood that the state department has been made acquainted with the facts and that the Mexican government would be called upon to make a thorough investigation of the facts, and to afford American citizens the protection they need.

City of Mexico, Nov. 25.—Six cavalrymen have been dispatched to Metlaltoynca, and a rigorous investigation is being made into the recent murders of the three colonists. A letter from an English colonist, received today, says the failure of certain colonists to pay their laborers, who took revenge upon them, is the cause of the assassinations. The government will severely punish the perpetrators of these deeds. There is no truth in the story of the hatred of the Mexicans for the colonists.

OFFICERS MUST EXPLAIN.

B. B. & B. C. Railroad Charged With Violating the Interstate Commerce Law.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—Assistant United States Attorney Knight filed a petition in the United States circuit court today requesting that a writ of mandamus be issued compelling the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad Company to return its report to the United States interstate commerce commission, as provided for in an act of congress adopted in February, 1887. Judge McKenna issued a temporary writ directing the officers of the railroad company either to return the report or to appear in court on December 4 to show cause why they should not be compelled to comply with the terms of the law.

The company has offices in this city, though the railroad is operated in Washington and British Columbia. It is a small branch, tapping the Canadian Pacific road fifty miles east of Vancouver and running thence to New Whatcom, where connections are also made with a line of steamers. The case will attract much interest, as the constitutionality of the law may be attacked.

The penalty for a violation is a fine of $5,000, payable by the officers of the road.

Short Haul Clause Objectionable.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The interstate commerce commission has issued an order in the matter of the petition of the railroad companies doing business between common points in Colorado and terminal points in California, for a hearing on December 18. The railroads interested in the petition are the Atchison, Denver & Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, Southern Pacific, Colorado Midland and Union Pacific. They ask relief from the fourth section of the interstate commerce act, which they ask may be modified as follows:

"That the petitioners may be authorized in the transportation of like kinds of property to charge less compensation in the aggregate for the longer distances between Colorado common points and California terminal points than for shorter distances over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance."

The companies filing the petition are also ordered to file their existing tariffs on through and local business, together with changes they wish to make in case of suspension of the law asked for.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE QUEEN.

Libellants Win Suits for Sums Aggregating $20,000.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—United States District Judge W. W. Morrow today handed down an opinion in the suit of Bancroft, Whitney and others, who libeled the Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Queen in order to recover damages aggregating nearly $20,000. A decree was given in favor of the libellants, and the case referred to the commissioner to ascertain the exact amount of damages to be awarded. In all, three suits were entered, and the decision rendered in the case of Bancroft, Whitney & Co. affects all alike. On April 30, 1888, the steamer Queen, having sprung a leak at sea while on the way to San Diego from this port, was run ashore at Port Harford in order to prevent the sinking of the ship.

The entire damages claimed amount to $21,000.

Lost Many Votes by Bad Spelling.

Lansing, Nov. 25.—The board of state canvassers today completed the work of canvassing Michigan's vote on presidential electors, state officers and congressmen. Sligh, fusion candidate for governor, lost 4,178 votes through his name having been misspelled on the ballots in some counties. The result on president is: McKinley 293,327; Bryan 277,251; Levering 4,968; Palmer 6,935; Bentley 1,809. McKinley's plurality 16,076.

Flood Declines His Certificate.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 25.—Hon. W. D. Flood, Democrat, has declined the certificate of election from the Tenth district, which was awarded him on account of clerical irregularities in certifying the vote of Buckingham county. The certificate will be given to Jacob Yost, Republican, who carried the district by 347 votes.