

DE FERRER'S DENIAL

The Alleged Bigamist Tells of His Marriage to Miss Patton.

NOT A REAL WEDDING.

He Had Informed the Young Woman That He Already Had a Wife.

PATHETIC SCENE IN COURT.

The Prosecuting Witness Faints After Denouncing the Statement of the Accused.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Nov. 16.—Judge Lorigan's court was well filled this morning at the opening hour by the curious, who gathered to hear the story of A. M. Lorenzo de Ferrer, the alleged bigamist, in his own behalf. The first Mrs. de Ferrer, with her baby in her arms, and Miss Patton, the second wife, who is



prosecuting De Ferrer, sat side by side, and frequently held whispered consultations. The defendant sat beside his counsel undisturbed, and from time to time, as the testimony pleased him, a sardonic grin spread over his face and he turned around and gazed at the spectators.

The first witness this morning was Mrs. M. Romo, a sister of the defendant, who testified that Miss Patton had been introduced to her as Miss Patton. She had met her both at Oakland and San Francisco. Her testimony as to the defendant having introduced the young woman as Miss Patton to various persons was stricken out on the ground that it was hearsay evidence.

Mrs. Romo said that she came to San Jose to see her brother after his arrest and then went to Santa Cruz to see Miss Patton. She there attempted to stop Miss Patton from prosecuting the case, telling her that she was equally guilty with the defendant of bigamy, and that she would be prosecuted. She thought it best, for the good of both, that there should be no prosecution.

Miss Pietra Richards and Miss Lulu Baez testified that De Ferrer had introduced Miss Patton to them under the name of Miss Patton. She made no objection to whatever they said. They could not fix the date of this introduction. Miss Carmen Alfonso was called to fix the date. She thought it was October 27, 1894, but she was not positive. She knew, however, that it was the latter part of the month.

A. M. Lorenzo de Ferrer then took the stand in his own behalf. He said he first met Miss Patton in Santa Cruz in November, 1893, where he was on business. He was acting as agent for a building and loan association and had some business with Mrs. Patton. She came to his hotel to see him and brought her daughter with her and introduced them. He had taken the young lady driving with him to hold the lines while he was around town visiting men on business, she remaining in the buggy. He denied that there was any tender feelings expressed then. He saw her in Santa Cruz several times afterward, but denied that they had any correspondence during the winter following.

The next time De Ferrer met Miss Patton was in San Jose in August, 1894. He conceded that during her stay here at different times he visited her and took her riding on different occasions. He said that once he drove to the Willows with her and she told him that she would make any sacrifice for the man she loved. Matters reached such a stage that he was forced to say to her that she must be careful and "not tempt him."

It was about this time, De Ferrer said, he told Miss Patton he was a married man. "It was not," cried Miss Patton, who sank in her chair in a faint. The young woman's mother at once went to her assistance and the scene was pathetic. Judge Lorigan ordered the bailiff to restore order, and Mrs. Patton was led from the room, loudly remonstrating and saying: "I don't want him to kill her." Quiet was finally restored, and Judge Lorigan said the ladies must control themselves or he would have the courtroom cleared.

De Ferrer then said that he afterward told Miss Patton he was a married man and had a wife and child living in Oakland. He said Miss Patton knew this before the marriage contract was ever mentioned. He conceded that he told her that they would get married when he got a divorce.

De Ferrer said he had signed the marriage contract on December 14 in order to pacify the girl. He said that after that they had occupied the same room at the hotel. Miss Patton went to Santa Cruz by his instructions. He said she first refused to do so, but when he had called her attention to her saying that she would make any sacrifice for the man she loved she went. He left San Jose, but later came back to San Jose. The lady came back to the Russ House and called for him, and when he arrived he was told she was there. He introduced her to Mr. Croft about the 24th of October as Miss Patton. He denied that he attended a "marriage dinner" in Mrs.

Patton's house in Santa Cruz, and said it was simply a little social affair. He did not attempt to explain why he was received as the husband of the daughter.

De Ferrer denied that the contract was ever looked upon as a marriage by himself or by Miss Patton though he intended to marry when he got a divorce. It was to pacify all parties and prevent a scandal that he signed the paper. He said that he refused to take her into society or recognize her as his wife until he could get a divorce. He said he would not have the document recorded because it was not a legal document.

In cross-examination De Ferrer was considerably confused at times and did not make the best impression. A card of invitation to the alleged wedding dinner was shown him. This purported to have been written by him. He said he could not say whether it was or not. He had attended the meal to stop scandalous tongues.

Miss Baez and Miss Richards of Oakland, two of the witnesses for whom bench warrants were issued, were called before Judge Lorigan. Their defense was that they had no money, but this did not satisfy the Judge and he made an order that neither be allowed fees or mileage.

Mrs. Romo, another witness who had fallen to come, was fined \$10. Her husband had written a letter in her name saying she could not come without money to pay her way, and that he would not furnish it. She confessed that she had property of her own and paid her fine.

Attorney Black, in his closing argument on behalf of the defendant, held that De Ferrer and Miss Patton had not in any legal, legitimate way assumed the obligations and duties of the marriage relation. He laid great stress upon the allegation that the prosecuting witness did not object

to being introduced as Miss Patton. As the so-called second marriage had neither been solemnized nor recorded, he deemed it a farce. No second marriage had been proved and his client was therefore acquitted.

District Attorney Herrington made the closing argument for the prosecution. In strong terms he denounced the course pursued by De Ferrer, and likened his characteristics to those of the infamous Durrant. He summed up the evidence, and held that the evidence against De Ferrer was a clear one. It was not necessary that a contract should be in writing, and the defendant was guilty of bigamy when he made the agreement with Miss Patton on October 23, 1894.

The admissions of the defense tended to show the prisoner's guilt, and he asked that De Ferrer be taken from society, to which he was a disgrace, and be confined in prison as the penalty of the cruel wrong done to a poor, defenseless girl.

An adjournment was taken at the close of the District Attorney's argument. The case will be called at 9 o'clock Monday morning, at which hour Judge Lorigan will charge the jury.

Sentenced for Horse-Stealing.
SAN JOSE, CAL., Nov. 16.—Milledge Ortega, the 20-year-old Mexican boy who was convicted last Tuesday of stealing a horse from J. P. Nilsson, was this morning sentenced to one year in San Quentin by Judge Lorigan.

FRESNO COUNTY'S INDIGENT.
Money Drawn for One Woman a Year After Her Death.
FRESNO, CAL., Nov. 16.—The Grand Jury, which has been in session for two weeks past, made a partial report to Judge Risley to-day.

The report covers only one subject of the jury's extended investigations, and this was in regard to the indigent list supported by the county. The jury finds that the Board of Supervisors has made cash donations to indigent persons during the first ten months of the present year to the amount of \$107 per month.

The jury reports that it is of the opinion that this expenditure is excessive and can stand considerable pruning, and that more care should be taken in the distribution of this money.

It is also evident that abuses exist by reason of not revising the list at frequent intervals. For instance, the jury has learned that one Maria Moreno drew for a long time \$10 per month from the County Treasury, up to and including the month of April, 1895, while, as a matter of fact, Maria Moreno had been dead for one year prior to that date, and still the warrant was regularly drawn and the money was collected by some person up to the date named.

FRESNO DAMAGE SUIT.
Daniel Miller Wants Pay for Injuries Received in a Fall.
FRESNO, CAL., Nov. 16.—Daniel B. Miller today filed suit against the Sanger Lumber Company for damages in the sum of \$300,000, alleged to have been sustained as the result of injuries received while in the company's employ.

Miller was engaged as night watchman at the company's mills in the mountains. In the performance of his duties, he alleges, he had to cross a footbridge, the ends of which were insecurely fastened.

In the night of September 25, while he was crossing the bridge, it gave way and he fell with it a distance of several feet. He was seriously injured by the fall, and now wants damages from the company, which, he alleges, was negligent in not having the bridge properly fastened.

DRAWN BY A HORSE.
Horrible Death of a Nine-Year-Old Boy Near Nicholas.
MARYSVILLE, CAL., Nov. 16.—A nine-year-old boy named Schieber was dragged to death by a runaway horse, near Nicholas, yesterday. He had fallen from the animal's back, and in trying to regain his position frightened the horse, and before he could get his hand on the saddle the steed was off at a furious rate.

The lad's foot was caught in the stirrup, and he could not extricate himself from its position. The animal ran along close to a barbed wire fence, and at every bound the boy struck against a post or the wire rail. After running about 500 yards the horse stopped, and the father of the boy discovered his unconscious son hanging to the stirrup. The boy died within half an hour.

BRADY SHEDS TEARS.

The Bandit Overcome by the Eloquence of His Attorney.

BREAKS DOWN IN COURT.

Moved by References to the Disgrace Brought Upon His Mother.

WOMEN WEEP IN SYMPATHY.

The Trial of the Man Charged With Sheriff Bogard's Murder Drawing to a Close.

MARYSVILLE, CAL., Nov. 16.—This was a day of weeping at the Brady trial. The defendant shed tears, the ladies of the Bogard party attending the trial wept, and the female portion of the great crowd that filled the courtroom did its share in the display of emotion. It was all brought about by the appeal to sympathy on the part of W. H. Carlin, the attorney for the defense, and by eulogistic references to the murdered Sheriff by District Attorney McDaniel. Court adjourned at noon to-day, after the District Attorney had talked about thirty minutes.

Mr. Carlin resumed the closing argument for the defense at 9:30 o'clock this morning. He dissected portions of the evidence for the prosecution and denounced the testimony of Bowers, Silver, Ahern and Sheriff Johnson. In closing he referred to the fact that Brady had asserted that he had not yet given his right name, and that he never would give it. Mr. Carlin held that up manly and apostrophized his client with:

"Jack, stick to it. It is a manly action. Do not bring down the gray hairs of your mother in sorrow for the grave by letting her have any inkling of the chain of circumstances that led up to your arrest for this crime that they have not proven against you."

It was during this burst of eloquence that Brady's lip began to quiver, his face to redden and tears trickle down his cheek. Carlin closed with an appeal for his client's life.

It was 11:30 o'clock when District Attorney McDaniel took his place in front of the jury. He referred in opening his argument to the appeals for sympathy on the part of the attorney who preceded him. He said that if Brady had a mother—a mother who had striven to make a good man of her boy—no one was responsible for his present position but himself. At this point the defendant broke down again and several handkerchiefs were used among the spectators.

Mr. McDaniel had finished only the introduction to his argument and had not begun on the testimony when the hour for adjournment arrived. He will finish by noon on Monday, and the case will go to the jury immediately.

NEWS OF LOS ANGELES.

Oil Exchange Directors Seeking a Suitable Shipping Port.
The King of the Tahitis to Dwell in the City of Angels—Vagaries of a Crank.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Nov. 16.—Members of the Oil Exchange are still working hard to further water transportation to San Francisco. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Flint, Botsford and three others, went to San Pedro to look for a suitable place for the erection of storage tanks. They found that these tanks could be erected in a very advantageous position for transferring vessels, but, as it was discovered that the water was not quite deep enough for the vessel they intended putting into service.

Another committee yesterday examined the facilities which Port Los Angeles has to offer for oil shipments. At that place the depth of the water was sufficient, but the facilities for loading the vessel was not good. The storage tanks would have to be connected with the vessel by over 3000 feet of pipe, and as it would be necessary to load the oil by gravity alone this proposition was out of the question. Of the two places San Pedro seems to be the most suitable to ship from.

The exchange will erect a series of wooden storage tanks, each of about 2500 barrels capacity, instead of one large iron tank. It is understood that the vessel which the exchange will employ in its service is the ship Enoch Talbot, which is now unloading lumber at Port Los Angeles. This ship will have a carrying capacity of 10,000 barrels.

CLAIMS TO BE OMINIPOTENT.
Complaints Against Fanatic Reed Made to the Police.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Nov. 16.—A mother came to Chief of Police Glass this afternoon in great tribulation. She said that her two sons, aged 18 and 20, had been for some time listening to the preachings of one Reed, who holds forth nightly at Fourth and Broadway. They had become, as a result, mentally affected and she was afraid they were becoming insane.

Reed claims that he is God, and asserts that those who believe in him neither work nor attempt work, as they will be provided for by his divine grace. The poor mother broke down in tears and asked the Chief if he could not do something to help her get her sons back. The Chief informed her that he was powerless to do anything.

This is not the first case of the kind reported. Reed himself is crazy, but there seems to be no way to put an end to his work.

KING OF THE TAHITIS.
Benjamin Chapman Will Discard a Crown and Saddle in California.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Nov. 16.—Benjamin Chapman, the King of the Tahiti Islands, is in Los Angeles, at the Hollenbeck. Mr. Chapman, who is now 75 years of age, went to Tahiti when quite a young man, and married a daughter of the royal line. During the past years he has, by energy and industry, become the principal merchant and importer of the islands and became their ruler. In the last six months he has been visiting New York, London and Paris, settling up his business affairs. King Chapman is so delighted with the

climate and general hospitality of Los Angeles that he will soon close up his affairs in Tahiti and then come here to spend his remaining days.

Fell From a Scaffold.
LOS ANGELES, CAL., Nov. 16.—By the breaking of a scaffold this morning two carpenters, Q. L. Spaulding and D. H. Hutchinson, fell about thirty feet to the ground, sustaining serious injuries. The men were working on a new house on East Adams street, near Main, when suddenly the scaffold gave way. Spaulding's injuries will undoubtedly prove fatal. Hutchinson was more fortunate, his principal injury being a broken ankle.

Safe-Blower Arim Sentenced.
LOS ANGELES, CAL., Nov. 16.—Gus Arim, the safe-blower and all-around burglar, pleaded guilty and was sentenced at noon to-day by Judge Smith to ten years in Folsom. Arim received five years for robbing the Keystone Hay and Grain and Milling Company, and five for the same offense in the office of the McDonald Company.

LOST IN WILLAPA BAY.
Two Men Who Tried to Cross in a Storm Met Their Death.

SOUTH BEND, WASH., Nov. 16.—Stanley Egbert and G. A. Riddell, who left here Wednesday afternoon in a fishing-boat to cross Willapa Bay to North River, have been given up as lost. The boat was seen yesterday from a distance, and this morning D. Riddell and A. M. Hill, two oystermen, found it with the bow submerged and anchored on the mud flat at the mouth of North River on the ballast, which had shifted forward. The stern was over water and the sail was floating on the surface.

They brought the news to South Bend and parties went out in search of the lost men and the boat. A visit was paid to Stanley Egbert's cabin, but there was no evidence that he had been there since leaving South Bend. There was a heavy storm on the bay Wednesday and they had been warned against starting out, but Riddell was one of the most experienced yachtsmen on the bay and he was confident there was no danger.

Stanley Egbert was a son of Marion D. Egbert, Mayor of South Bend, and had just attained his majority. He had gone on a winter cruise and was returning to his net when drowned.

RATES ARE GOING DOWN.

War Between the Oregon and the Southern Pacific On in Earnest.

Sweeping Reductions Made by Both Companies. With More in Prospect.

PORTLAND, OR., Nov. 16.—The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company to-day announced a steamer rate to San Francisco of \$10 first class and \$5 steerage. The Southern Pacific people no sooner heard this than their agents were instructed to announce similar sweeping reductions.

The Southern Pacific put into effect a rate of \$15 first class to San Francisco, including a berth, and \$7 50 second class. General Passenger Agent Hurlburt of Oregon says that lower rates are to be put into effect at once. Besides cutting the regular rate from Portland to San Francisco, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has, it is said, prepared itself for the war by making an arrangement with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company whereby through tickets will be sold to San Diego, Los Angeles and Southern California points at greatly reduced rates. The steamer rates are considerably less than the rates which when taken with this difference is added the difference between rates from San Francisco to Portland, the reduction is sweeping. The steamship company to-day placed on sale tickets for Los Angeles first class including berth and the usual accommodations, \$25 50. This is a saving of \$12 50 over the present railroad rate, without sleeper accommodations.

The result of this clash will undoubtedly be a general demoralization in rates between the sound and the Bay City. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company will have a job on its hands to maintain a fair share of the passenger traffic with the Portland companies at longer hauls. The sound company will undoubtedly make radical reductions immediately. The Southern Pacific people are determined to fight it out, and it is altogether very probable that rates will be a great deal lower before the end of the war.

SANTA MONICA'S NEW ROAD.
Work on the Electric Line to Los Angeles Soon to Commence.

SANTA MONICA, CAL., Nov. 15.—Superintendent Larrabee of the Pasadena and Pacific Electric Railway Company, has been in Santa Monica several days this week looking over the route for the Los Angeles and Santa Monica electric road. Town Engineer Thomas H. James is preparing a profile map of the route, and the Santa Monica people are determined to fight it out, and it is altogether very probable that rates will be a great deal lower before the end of the war.

DROWNING AT SEATTLE.
John Brown and the Boy He Attempted to Rescue Lost Their Lives.

SEATTLE, WASH., Nov. 16.—John Brown, a laborer, age 60, and Royal Euel, a boy 12 years old, were drowned this afternoon in Elliott Bay. They were fishing on the Northern Pacific trawl running across West Seattle, when the lad fell into the water. Brown heroically leaped in after the drowning child and in the struggle both were lost.

The Philadelphia at Seattle.
SEATTLE, WASH., Nov. 16.—The Pacific squadron flagship Philadelphia arrived in port this afternoon and dropped anchor at 2:15 o'clock off Seneca street. It was greeted by a shrill blast of whistles from many boats and water craft assembled in the harbor. To-night Rear-Admiral Bardslee, who came down yesterday from Everett, was given a banquet under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

Santa Ana Mountain Bears.
SANTA ANA, CAL., Nov. 16.—Ed Adkinson and W. A. Jones, on returning from a hunt in the Santa Ana Mountains, reported having encountered two large bears, which they said, were grizzlies. A party of hunters will start from here to hunt them. No grizzlies were ever seen in this vicinity until it is probable that these two are large cinnamon.

Selma's New Creamery.
SELMA, CAL., Nov. 16.—A creamery plant recently purchased by the Selma Association was received to-day, and will at once be put into operation. The plant is complete for butter and cheese, and has a capacity to handle the product of 1000 cows.

To Pension Indian War Veterans.
PORTLAND, OR., Nov. 16.—Indian war veterans are holding reunions at various places over Oregon and Washington to-day. The national memorial Congress and the passage of a bill granting pensions to Indian war veterans.

COULTERVILLE MINES.

Pushing Development Work on Some Big Paying Properties.

IN MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Seven Hundred Claims Located in Good Ore Within the Past Two Years.

DEMAND FOR BETTER ROADS.

The Yosemite Free Wagon Way Still Hoped For by Ranchers and Miners.

[Special Correspondence of THE CALL.]

COULTERVILLE, CAL., Nov. 14.—Since the quartz mines of this county began attracting attention there have been located about 700 claims. This covers a period of two years. Of this number 450 have been located within the past year and 250 within six months. Most of them are quartz veins, though a few are placer mines.

Taken in connection with the unprecedented investment of capital, the systematic prospecting and the solid improvements in the principal towns, it is in evidence that the prosperity of Mariposa County is of a permanent character. The people here do not approve the term "boom," considering its suggestive of inflated values, a speedy shrinkage and inevitable collapse, followed by an epidemic of financial embarrassment and bankruptcy; they prefer the common-sense word "progress."

The old town of Coulterville is in the line of march. Buildings of a substantial character are being erected. Brusch, an old-time merchant, has just completed a new brick fire-proof building for a store. The new town, about a mile below, known as Cornistown at present, consists of a half dozen or more cottages, occupied by employes of the Merced Gold Mining Company. Other dwellings will be erected, and eventually a boarding-house for employes.

The company is grading for the new mill, which will have a capacity of 240 stamps. The entire structure will be of iron, and when completed will be one of the most complete and expensive buildings of the kind on the continent.

Work is progressing in the group of mines embraced in the Seth Cook property under the systematic management of the new company. On the Louisa they are sinking a shaft which will strike the vein at a depth of 900 feet.

At the depth of 300 feet they ran a crosscut through the vein, which proved to be 131 feet in thickness, said to be of good milling ore. This was stated on the authority of an expert. But men who depend upon practical experience think this thickness should more properly be termed vein matter. Notwithstanding this distinction, it is a fact that on both of these parallel veins, and on each and every one of the claims, the linear extent of which is within a fraction of five miles, gold has been located in paying quantities. Hence the possibilities in the line of development are incalculable.

Speaking of the coming electric plant, a gentleman who has some experience in this business, and whose opportunities for observation are excellent, says 6000-horsepower could be advantageously used, appropriated and paid for immediately.

Next in interest to the group of mines owned and operated by the Merced Gold Mining Company is the Pinon Blanco. Commencing at the northwest boundary line of the Seth Cook property it runs northwesterly to the Tuolumne County line. The parallel veins, heretofore mentioned, converge before striking the Pinon Blanco and form one solid lode. The mine takes its name from the white-crested pine which is a landmark well known to the pioneer miners, prospectors and stockmen long before quartz mining was dreamed of. The rough and rugged mountain is one of a series of immense croppings which mark the general direction of the mother lode through the foothill counties.

The property is now owned by Captain A. H. Ward, who has other valuable interests in the county. The original claim extends 5550 feet. To this has been added by purchase 2050 feet, making altogether 7600 linear feet. Several tunnels have been run for the purpose of testing the thickness of the vein. At the depth of 50 feet the vein showed a width of 26 feet. At 200 feet below the surface it was 50 feet in width, and at 300 feet it had increased to over 100 feet.

A few months ago the owner started work at a lower point, and is now running a tunnel south along the footwall. It is already in a distance of 460 feet, and will be continued 300 feet further to a point abreast of the north slope of the Pinon Blanco summit. Here crosscutting will commence, and this will tell the story.

Coulterville will soon have a direct wagon road connecting with Mariposa, a distance something less than that of the horseback trail, which is about twenty-five miles. Work on the bridge near the old Benton millsite has been commenced and it will soon be completed.

Away up on the main fork of the Merced River, above its junction with the south fork, are the Cranberry and Rutherford mines. The former is a patented mine extending 1500 feet on the line of the vein, and the latter is a vein average four feet in thickness and will pay from \$4 50 to \$5 per ton. The original owners of the Rutherford worked with the old-fashioned Mexican arastras when the selected ore paid as high as \$34 per ton. Both these properties are owned by Captain A. H. Ward, who has expended a large amount of money in the development of the Cranberry with no return in coin. There are about 700 tons of ore on the dumps at this mine, which it is safe to say will pay \$8 per ton.

This property is located close to the surveyed route of the Yosemite free wagon-road, which was not built. Had this road been constructed there would now be a 40-stamp mill in operation and a thriving little mining camp at this point.

The latest phase in Yosemite road-building was on exhibition a few days ago on the line of survey of the projected railroad. The surveyors were camping on a ranch owned and held under a United States patent by a citizen of this county. This property is within the limits of the Yosemite National Park. Captain Rogers, who is in command of the troop of cavalry—whose performance of duty in a general way is said by the owners of cattle and

sheep to keep their predatory hands from eating up the mountains and forests within the park boundary—made a descent upon the surveying party and ordered them to leave. So they moved outside and below the western line of the park, and when last heard from had their base of operations near Jenkins Hill.

There is a gentle murmur of indignation at the action of the soldiers. The owners of property hope it will have the effect of spurting up the Pacific Coast delegation to action on behalf of the miners and settlers along the western line of the Yosemite Park, which extends within less than five miles of the county seat, and embraces within its scope mountain ranches which have been occupied and cultivated for more than forty years, and many valuable mines held by United States patent.

The people here have no interest in the war inaugurated for the control of Yosemite Valley, but are interested in a change of that western boundary line of the park.

When it is taken into consideration that these roads reach an altitude of 7000 feet, that they are impassable during the winter months and are rarely open for travel before April 1, and then only by an outlay frequently reaching \$4000 to \$5000, it may be considered a bad investment for the Government, though a sound financial proposition for the owners now paying toll.

The present boundaries of the Yosemite Park include a long stretch of toll road, and the road is for sale with the United States Government as a prospective purchaser. One of the purposes of the Yosemite free wagon-road was to secure a route which could be traveled during the winter months. The extreme altitude on this proposed route before reaching the floor of the valley is 3360 feet.

RICHES OF NEZ PERCES.
Prospectors Report Gold Finds on the Indian Lands.

TACOMA, WASH., Nov. 16.—Two prospectors who have just arrived here from Lewiston, Idaho, report that a company of surveyors, who were the only people allowed through the Nez Perce reservation, have succeeded in locating some rich deposits in a part of the reservation heretofore unexplored.

Prospectors state that Indians were exceedingly careful regarding any one going over the reservations lately, but sharpshooters palmed themselves off as surveyors and made a general investigation of choice sites and incidentally ran on rich mineral deposits. Parties interested are jubilant over the find and have made arrangements whereby they can have it corralled early on Monday.

LAND SELECTIONS VOID.

Secretary Smith's Decision Relating to Certain Northern Pacific Patents.

There Is a Question as to Whether the Company Has a Grant Within Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Secretary Smith has decided a case of considerable moment known as the Eastern terminal case. On March 17, 1894, there was transmitted to him for approval a clear list of 320 acres of land, selected as indemnity for lands lost within its granted limits by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The basis of the lands was in the Ashland (Wis.) land district. The question, the Secretary says, is whether or not the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant within the State of Wisconsin, and if so, does the grant extend east of the city of Superior. If it has no grant east of that point, the basis for this selection is not within the granted limits, and consequently the selection must fail.

The Secretary, in deciding the matter says that he cannot approve the list, as it is based on a claim for lands lost east of Superior City, Wis., where, according to his views, the Northern Pacific Company had no grant, and he rejects the list.

The Secretary directs the Commissioner of the General Land Office to suspend action for the present upon all cases involving the question of the company's right to a grant between Thompsons Junction and Superior City. Thompsons Junction will be treated as the terminal until it is determined whether the same extends to Superior City.

He directs that the company be allowed sixty days for notice of this decision within which to specify a new basis for any of its indemnity selections voided by the decision, and that during that period no contests against such selections where the charge that the basis was made of lands east of Superior City, or application to enter under settlement laws, will be received.

Suicide of a Veterinary Surgeon.
DAVENPORT, IOWA, Nov. 16.—Dr. Richard Preussing, a veterinary surgeon, committed suicide in this city yesterday. Cause unknown.

"77"

FOR

COLDS

Grippy Colds.

Colds are epidemic and quite grippy. Mark that nearly every person you meet is coughing, sneezing or wheezing, and yet it is so easy to be "cold proof" by using "77."

It acts directly on the mucous membrane—stops the cough, restores the voice, clears the throat and head, dispels the languor, and the cold is gone, not to return if you keep "77" handy.

"77" cures Colds, Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever. "77" will "break up" a stubborn cold that "hangs on."

NEW TO-DAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
"THE HEALTH"
"AND VIGOR"
"OF AN INDIVIDUAL"
"DEPEND UPON"
"THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY"
"OF THE BLOOD."
"IF THE BLOOD IS DISEASED."
"THE BODY IS DISEASED."
"RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER,"
"THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER."

IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING. THOUSANDS OF WONDERFUL CURES HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY IT."

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It is pleasant to the taste and guaranteed free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age. The proprietors solicit sufferers to test its value. Sold in bottles, \$1, and gallon jugs at \$3 by special agents in almost every town, or at all druggists. Pamphlets free on application, with history of Microbe Killer and Testimonials.

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