

ALARMED AT AFFAIRS.

Disorders Have Extended Beyond the Sultan's Control.

CANNOT SECURE PEACE.

There Are Not Enough Troops to Hold the Kurds in Check.

THE MASSACRE AT KHARPUT.

Soldiers Joined the Marauders in the Slaughter of the Persecuted Armenians.

LONDON, ENG., Nov. 19.—The latest advices received from the representative of the United Press in Constantinople say that the Sultan continues to be greatly alarmed over the state of affairs in Asia Minor, which has unquestionably reached a point beyond his control.

The lack of troops with which to suppress Kurdish outbreaks and to restrain the bloodthirstiness of the Kurds so as to guarantee order in future is being greatly felt, and the Porte may yet be compelled to admit its total inability to restore order in Asia Minor to the condition demanded by the powers.

Further details of the recent massacre at Kharpout have been received in Constantinople showing that the Kurds first made an attack upon one part of the town and were repulsed by the Armenians.

The authorities succeeded in protecting the missionaries, who took refuge in places of safety, but were powerless, even if they had the desire, to protect the other Christians.

The correspondent of the United Press at Constantinople sends, under date of November 18, additional details of the massacre which took place at Kharpout on November 16. The Kurdish raiders, the report says, were joined by the Turkish soldiers, who assisted them throughout the massacre.

Besides joining in the sacking of the houses they did the greater part of the firing upon mission buildings, being armed with superior weapons.

A Canadian missionary named Martin was terribly beaten and afterward imprisoned at Fekkeh, near Padjin, where he was detained sixteen hours before he was released.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The Turkish legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under today's date:

As a proof that the riots which took place in points of Anatolia were due to the revolutionary intrigues of Armenians, we send you the translation of a letter found in the house of a certain Dildjian of Diarbekir, who by his criminal conduct was the cause of the renewed disorders in that city by firing as he did on the people in the streets after everything had quieted down.

"The pursuit of big projects requires always big sacrifices. The blood already shed has moved the civilized world. But perseverance is needed still. The last hours of our struggle and the first ones of our liberty are near.

"Friends in London promised us help. But to justify that help great sacrifices are needed. The silence of your city spoils our business. Consequently, you also must raise your voice. Our enemies are as dull as beasts.

Caldwell was elected chairman and the two most important committees were named. The executive committee is composed of one man to represent each of the diversified territorial interests in the association. The auditing committee was also named. The work of providing for local agreements was left to the executive committee. Until this is done there can be no active operation under the agreement, which goes into effect December 1. A rate of 2 cents a mile for parties of ten or more is provided for in the agreement, and is one of the newest features.

Trans-Missouri Freight Rates. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—The Trans-Missouri Freight Association began a three days' session here today. One of the principal topics for discussion is a reduction in rates on packing-house production to conform to the Western Association and a withdrawal of excessive rates on grain charged by the Union Pacific Railway from Nebraska points to Kansas City. Nothing was, however, accomplished at today's meeting.

The Murder of Leonard. WICHITA, KANS., Nov. 19.—The coroner's jury has not yet completed its labors in connection with the murder of Henry H. Leonard, whose body was found in an alley. Mrs. Williamson, or Mrs. Leonard, as she claims to be, confessed to-day that herself, F. M. Williamson, her former husband, and her son Orville, were all partners in the crime. Her ex-husband will not admit his guilt.

VENEZUELA SEEKS AID.

President Crispo Asks This Country to Prevent England's Piracy.

But the Little Country Is Yet Defiant and Preparing for a Great Struggle.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 19.—The Herald to-morrow will publish the following statement from its correspondent in Venezuela, giving an autograph interview with President Crispo of the republic as to the course which that country will take in its controversy with England. The letter in part is as follows:

"The time has come to act, and even if alone and unaided Venezuela will throw all her own strength, weak though it may be, against the powerful nation. No one who has followed the course of the present troubles or who has the first idea of the boundary question now in dispute can for one moment believe Venezuela in the wrong. England in South America is only imitating her precedent on other continents.

"She sees in the weakness of Venezuela an opportunity to grasp without calling down upon her head the condemnation of other nations. She has made a wrongful seizure. But what can we do? We call on the people of the United States to turn their voice, through their Government, against this gigantic piece of piracy on a sister republic. We only ask what is just, but sooner than feel the heel of a tyrant humiliating us we will fight to the bitter end."

Accompanying this letter the dispatch states that the Venezuelans are everywhere arming, and that the forts and strategic points on the boundaries are being strengthened for the struggle which seems inevitable.

WON BY RELIANCE TEAM.

Palo Alto Men Go Down Before the Sturdy Players From Oakland.

Score a Single Touchdown, While the Conquerors of Butte Make Two.

PALO ALTO, CAL., Nov. 19.—Stanford was defeated in the practice game this afternoon by the Reliance team by a score of 8 to 4. The play lasted an hour and a half, and was very hard from start to finish. Men were replaced as fast as they became winded, so at no time were both elevens playing their best full teams against each other.

Reliance showed the beneficial effects of their hard games in the north and in Montana. In interference the Oaklanders were greatly superior to the college team at times, and made the best gains on Frick's and Walton's end runs. McMillan's gains by bucking the line were not great, and the line was finer than seen for some time. Carle at guard seemed to strengthen the line greatly. He played the position in fine style, breaking through frequently and making several pretty tackles. He showed up best, however, in stopping mass plays. Fickett made a strong guard on center's left, and tackled in good shape.

Perhaps the most surprising part of the game was the wonderful showing made by new men for Stanford. Forrest Fisher, '98, played left half and succeeded in going through the Reliance line at every attempt, making three to seven yards. He tackled finely, and his great strength, speed and build make him a very likely candidate for varsity honors. Dole, '98, also played a star game during the first half. Jeff, '98, and Thomas, '97, each made fine plays. The former at full back, and the latter at center, both doing some clever tackling. Plate made an excellent halfback. Neither of Stanford's regular halves lined up during the game.

Each team made a touchdown in the first half, but Reliance was the only team able to carry the ball over the goal line in the second.

HANGED AT SANTA FE.

Desperadoes Vailpando and Chavez Executed in Public.

FACE DEATH BRAVELY.

Close of Two Careers of Crime and Outlawry in the Southwest.

BROUGHT TO BAY BY A DOG.

The Faithful Brute Had Led the Way to the Bones of Its Murdered Master.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 19.—Jesus Vailpando and Feliciano Chavez, convicted of murdering and burning the body of young Thomas Martinez in Santa Fe County on January 20, 1895, were hanged here this morning before 1000 people in a valley north of the city.

The crowd gathered at the jail at 6 o'clock, when the condemned men were put into a hack and taken to the place of execution, accompanied by Vicar-General Fourchreu and a posse of guards. The rope was quickly adjusted and the cap drawn, when Sheriff Cunningham sprang the trap and Vailpando dropped, his neck being broken instantly. He died in four minutes without a struggle. Chavez was then hanged in the same manner, dying immediately without a visible struggle.

Both faced death bravely. Vailpando made quite a speech relating to his life and the bad associations leading up to the murder, and warned others to beware of his example. The bodies of the two will be shipped to their families at Las Vegas to-day.

The crime for which Jesus Vailpando and Feliciano Chavez were executed to-day is, with its attendant circumstances, without a parallel in the history of American jurisprudence, and the life-story of the firebrand and general rascal reads much like a chapter or two from those sensational books on Western life published for the special delectation of all boys and the feeble-minded. Especially favored by the extraordinary fortune of Western life, he, at several times, was in a position to rise to influence and attain wealth, but he threw these away for the career of outlawry for which he paid the penalty to-day.

Vailpando was born at Rio Abajo, Valencia County, N. Mex., May 5, 1865. At an early age his father removed to the ranch of the famous Romero of New Mexico, now known as Romeroville, where he was employed as a blacksmith. It was here that Vailpando worked for the first time, and many of his evenings were spent at the ranch, where, on account of his intelligence, the women of the family read him the rudiments of what afterward developed into a very good education. It was here that his father died, leaving the family without any support. The boy was but 12 years of age at that time and unable to do ranch work. Trinidad Romero took compassion upon him, however, and he was sent to the fields to care for the sheep. For this he was paid \$10 per month. This was sufficient to maintain his mother, and he continued herding sheep for fourteen months. In 1880, at the age of 15, he married Juanita Montoya, and from that time fate was kind to him for a number of years.

In 1889 Vailpando was appointed Constable for precinct 15, San Miguel County, N. Mex., but resigned the following year to enter upon the duties of Justice of the Peace, to which office he had been elected while he was constable. He held this office for two years, when he was elected School Director for his district. So soon as his term ended, however, he entered the service of a contractor who was in charge of the mail route between Las Vegas and Los Alamos. It was at this time that his peculations began and for some trifling thing, which he could not explain, he was discharged. He thereupon removed to Rincon Tabezon, a tie camp, where he was engaged as a cook. Again some petty stealing caused his dismissal and he left the camp on March 28, 1894, to hunt, he said, for some horses which had been stolen. This was fated to be an eventful journey for him.

As he journeyed over the plains he met German Maestas, a fugitive from justice who, at that time, was under indictment for horse-stealing and who had escaped from jail at Las Vegas. With this Maestas Vailpando traveled that day, slept that night and traveled the next morning.

It was on the following day, as they were walking along, they came to the sheep camp of Pedro Romero. This Romero and Maestas were sworn enemies and had vowed to kill each other on sight, because of the fact that a woman, the divorced wife of Maestas, was in the habit of distributing impartially her smiles upon either. As soon as they reached this camp and discovered that Romero was in charge, Maestas and Vailpando opened fire and killed the sheep-herder. They had not noticed a small shepherd boy, however, who hid in the pinon bushes until the danger was over and then went to a neighboring settlement and gave the alarm, stating that he recognized Maestas but did not know the other man, whom he accurately described. On the strength of this information a posse was organized and led by the boy, sent to the scene. When it arrived it found the remains of a fire which the men had built of pinon bushes and cedar trees and wherein they had placed the body of Romero. It was clearly identified and the boy was taken to Las Vegas, where the Grand Jury was in session and where an indictment was found against German Maestas and John Doe.

Warrants were issued immediately and Maestas captured soon after by a deputy Sheriff of Santa Fe County and turned over to the authorities of San Miguel County, where he was convicted and hanged. Before he was executed, however, he confessed the crime and the facts as narrated, terming Jesus Vailpando "the most desperate and dangerous man in the Southwest." He informed the Sheriff of the whereabouts of Vailpando. At that time a reward of \$500 had been offered for the apprehension of John Doe, otherwise Vailpando, but the man was so desperate that the officials were afraid of him and made no effort to arrest him, though knowing of his hiding-place all the time.

Finally "Billy" Green, one of the noted characters of this section, and who has killed at least six men in efforts to arrest

them, started after the fugitive and the reward. He got neither, for Vailpando was sharp and eluded his efforts until he gave up the chase. The outlaw had a great many friends, who were ever ready to conceal him, but his pet weakness was stealing stock. He would cross from one county to another, stealing and driving cattle either way and selling at both ends of the route. It was this that was the cause of his last and most heinous crime and capture.

In the latter part of December, 1894, he, with Feliciano Chavez and Emilio Encinas, stole four horses at Rio la Baca, in San Miguel County, and crossed to San Pedro, in Santa Fe County, a distance of about eighty miles, where they sold them for practically nothing, trading one of them for a shirt and 75 cents in money. In San Pedro they met Zenobio Trujillo, who, being a man of their own rank, joined them. The object of this alliance was to return to the eastern part of the Territory on a stealing expedition.

They left San Pedro on January 19, 1895, and traveled all that day on foot. That night they stole four horses and saddles. These furnished mounts and they traveled about twelve miles when while crossing the ranch of Thomas and Maximiliano Martinez, one of the most respected families in the Southwest and certainly one of the most prominent in New Mexico, they killed a fine heifer, which they partially skinned. It was quite near an old corral, built of great logs, which they used to make a fire, and as it had been snowing for some time there were about three inches on the ground. They had just finished building the fire and were cooking the meat and coffee when Tomas Martinez rode up. He greeted them pleasantly and Vailpando, as chief of the marauders, invited him to dismount and take supper with them.

Martinez had barely complied when Vailpando covered him with two large revolvers, commanding him to throw up his hands, and Chavez, grasping him around the waist from behind, disarmed him. The two men then deliberately shot and killed him.

Not disconcerted in the least, they left the body lying in the snow and went on preparing and eating their supper. When they had finished additional logs were placed upon the fire and the body placed upon top. This seems to have been Vailpando's favorite method of disposing of his victims. A dog that had accompanied Martinez still remained and was shot. He was not killed, however, and herein lies the most remarkable and romantic incident that has ever been recorded in the criminal annals of this country.

Supposing that they had covered their tracks thoroughly they took the horse and continued on their way. The dog was badly hurt, but after lying in the snow for a few hours it revived and made its way for eight miles to the case, where, by its howling, it attracted the attention of the brother, Maximiliano. For a time no attention was paid to the dog's howling, as no danger was apprehended. Tomas was in the habit of riding around the ranch, and very often did not return until late. The dog finally attracted attention, and when examined it was found that it had been shot. Further examination revealed the fact that the bullet had entered just above the right eye, where it had glanced on the frontal bone and continued around until it lodged just under the hide and behind the right shoulder blade.

When these facts were ascertained Maximiliano mounted his horse and followed the dog for eight miles to the scene of the murder. The dog walked up to the still blazing fire and, looking in, whined. Senior Martinez could see nothing, but the brute being persistent, he finally got a pole, and raking in the embers pulled out the skull bone, a part of the hip bones and the lower portion of the lower limbs. The remains could be easily carried in one hand, and they were identified only by the fact that over his boots Martinez had worn a pair of overshoes of an unusual pattern.

A runner was immediately sent to Santa Fe and Sheriff Cunningham left immediately in pursuit. Going to Ojo la Baca, where the murder was committed, he trailed the men through the snow for about thirty miles, when the track was lost. After fifteen days of the hardest kind of work he was able to capture them.

These were desperate men, and during the entire time of their incarceration it was necessary to chain them to the floor, and only eight days ago a search of their cell resulted in the finding of a file.

GOLD IN CARSON SEWERS.

Land Near the Mint Found to Be Rich in the Yellow Metal.

The Heney Defense Shows That Quantities of Bullion Escaped Through the Drainage.

CARSON, NEV., Nov. 19.—The defense in the trial of Heney, the alleged bullion thief, opened to-day. Thomas Price, an assayer of San Francisco, swore that in working gold by the chlorination process it would, if imperfectly worked, be held in solution and run off in the mint sewer. Several witnesses who had taken samples of mud from the mint sewer, which had been assayed, gave testimony. The samples ran from 25 cents to \$52 a ton. The sewer, however, by the gold and silver which floated out from the sewer of the mint. Maps of the sewer system of Carson, from the mint to the outlet, were placed in evidence.

Deputy Marshals are scouring the country for Charles Langerman, the missing witness, who rode with Heney to Reno on the night Heney took the bullion down, but so far he cannot be located. He disappeared about a week ago.

WINS SPOKANE LAND.

B. T. Cowley's Suit for Valuable City Property Decided in His Favor. SPOKANE, WASH., Nov. 19.—A contest of 100 years' standing over the title to 120 acres of land in the heart of the city, which was waged between H. T. Cowley and the Northern Pacific Railway, was practically settled in favor of the former by the United States Supreme Court. The land is valued at \$1,000,000, and \$2,000,000. The tract has become famous because of the fact that it has been a scene of bloodshed during the years that it was in litigation, when jumpers took possession and were forcibly evicted. Many fine buildings have been built on this land, the owners of which now have no title to the ground.

PAPERS ARE MISSING.

Second Sensation in the Agricultural District Scandal.

GOVERNOR BUDD ANGRY.

Copies of the Counter Charges Disappear From His Office.

THE INQUIRY HAS GONE OVER.

An Expert Appointed to Examine the Books and Accounts of the Directors.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Nov. 19.—Another mild sensation concluded for the present the inquiry into the Sixth Agricultural District scandal to-day. Immediately after the adjournment of the inquiry, it was discovered that Governor Budd's copy of the counter-charges and some letters relating to the case were missing.

The attorneys in the case volunteered an inspection of the papers they had with them, but the missing documents could not be found. The Governor then stated to the attorneys that he would expect them to furnish him with another copy of the counter-charges.

The investigation of the charges against the directors has resulted in engendering an immense amount of hard feeling and but little else.

The directors themselves feel highly aggrieved because they have been accused of voting themselves certain sums of money from the funds of the association, presumably in direct conflict with the law. There is no doubt but that they did receive the sums as alleged, but they claim that they were entitled to them for services, and they cannot conceive how any one would have the audacity to charge men of whom it is said every one is worth at least \$100,000 with peculation of such small amounts.

Speaker Lynch has been accused of conspiracy in railroading a bill through both houses of the Legislature, while in reality the bill was introduced in committee and thoroughly discussed on the floor. Senator Andrus has been included in the same charge, and both the gentlemen are woefully lacking in good fellowship toward their accusers.

The charges as filed cast a reflection upon the legal acumen of Governor Budd, inasmuch as they allege a cleverly laid scheme, covered up in the smooth wording of the document, and to these conversant with the amount of close and careful study the Governor devoted to the bills passed at the late session, it needs but little to convince that the head of the State is, to say the least, not unduly hilarious.

John W. Mitchell, the attorney whose Southern blood and breeding will suffer no insult to go unpunished in any presence, is highly incensed at Speaker Lynch and Louis Thorne, the secretary of the board, and Director Wright has not spoken to his conferees for an age.

The morning proceedings of the examination opened with a discussion on the passage of the bill through the House of the Legislature, and matters again waxed warm. Governor Budd stated that he had given the matter full consideration, and he was fully satisfied that no undue haste had been used to secure the passage of the bill. In fact, there were many other bills which had been rushed through in two or three days, while the passage of this bill had consumed eleven days and it had passed through the hands of Timothy Guy Phelps and Senator Langford, the oldest Senator in the house, which fact alone is sufficient guaranty for any bill.

"You gentlemen have preached and given to the press charges which are apparently untrue, and reflect strongly upon the integrity of certain gentlemen of high standing, and I intend that you gentlemen shall declare on oath from what source your information was derived. The bill could not possibly defraud the State of any property on account of the deed of trust." So said the Governor.

"I agree with you, Governor," said Attorney Mitchell, springing to his feet; "but it was the intent of the authors that it should, and it is the intent we are after."

"Intent, Mr. Mitchell!" retorted Governor Budd, with a tinge of sarcasm in his voice. "Intent! A man may intend to commit murder, but if prevented he don't do it. Any one might attempt to assault a big man with a little cane, but every one knows he could not kill him. You attempted to chastise Thorne with a black-thorn, but if any one does it any more in my presence he will get thrown bodily through the window. Did you make any effort to find Mr. Salsbury when you were in San Francisco, Mr. Mitchell?"

"I did," answered the attorney, "but he was not to be found."

"Well, I'll see that he is found before this investigation is over," declared the executive. "I have appointed Mr. George Hoskins to expert the books of your board. He will accompany you to Los Angeles, where you will turn over every book and paper connected with this case, and he will make a thorough examination."

Director George Hinds was then sworn, and when questioned as to what stock, if any, had been transferred of late, said: "I don't know of any very late transfers of stock. There may be three or four transfers, if so the books would show."

"But," demanded the Governor, "you don't mean that the transfer of three or four shares of stock means a control of the association?"

asked Senator Andrus about it and the Senator said he knew nothing about any such a bill. He subsequently learned that the Senator did know about it, and that he had even voted for it. This was all he knew about the conspiracy. He had reason to believe it was true, although he did not know it of his own knowledge.

"I see by the books, then," said the Governor, "that money was loaned to one of the directors and his personal note taken in lieu, in the sum of \$3000. How do you explain this?"

"Well, I believe there was a man named William Niles," replied Mr. Hinds, "who was threatening suit against the board, and it simply made a transfer of the amount of money in hand in order to get it out of the way of attachment."

"In other words, Mr. Hinds, it was done for the purpose of hoodwinking the court, so that in case the suit was ever begun the board could represent that there were no funds in the treasury, was it not?"

"I guess it was. But that was not done by our board; that happened under the previous administration."

Attorney Mitchell then stated that it would be impossible to proceed intelligently until the report of the expert on the books came, and he moved that the investigation be adjourned until some future time. This was satisfactory to both sides, and it was agreed that the Governor would meet the board in Los Angeles.

The Governor granted the directors power to continue the lease of the Los Angeles fair grounds, which will expire shortly, from month to month.

With a grinding crash that brought the startled passengers running upon the deck, the Harvest Queen struck the first row of piling, and then, rising on one of the sunken piles, settled back, the jagged point of the timber piercing through the steamer's bottom. The engines, reversed at full speed, had sufficient power to drag the boat backward, at the same time breaking off the pile and tearing wider the hole.

The Lurline reached the scene of the wreck shortly after 2 o'clock this morning and the passengers and the baggage of the Harvest Queen were transferred, the Lurline continuing on down to Astoria.

LOS AGUILAS RANCHO SOLD.

HOLLISTER, CAL., Nov. 19.—The Los Aguilas rancho of 23,000 acres, in this county, was sold at auction to-day to A. B. McCreery of San Francisco for \$80,000. The rancho was a portion of the estate of Jose Vicente de Laveaga.

WORK DAY AND NIGHT.

Fifteen Miles of Track Laid on the Valley Road.

STEEL FOR THE BRIDGES.

The First Carload Unloaded on the Banks of Mormon Channel.

A WATERWAY TO THE YARDS.

Men and Teams Are Engaged in Deepening the McDougald Canal.

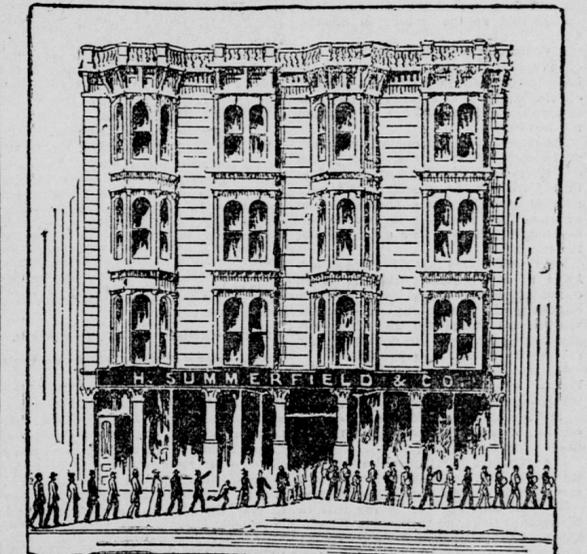
STOCKTON, CAL., Nov. 19.—Fifteen miles of track have been laid by the Valley road outside of the city limits. In order to expedite the movement of barges laden with material for the Valley road, the work of unloading them is being pushed day and night. At night the headlights of steamers are used to enable the men to work. The steamer Danmiles brought up a number of switches for the road this morning, to be used on the sidetracks at way stations.

One of the busiest scenes about Stockton now is to the west and south of the material yards of the Valley road. About fifty teams are busy digging out the McDougald canal for a distance of nearly a mile southward from Mormon Channel. This will be made deep enough to accommodate ordinary river craft and freight can be loaded on the steamers or barges from the yards of the railway. The earth that is being taken from the canal is used to fill in the material yards. The land will be filled in until all the track is above high-water mark. The bed of the canal has already furnished thousands of yards of earth for this purpose. Toward the northern end of the canal the scrapers have dug down about as far as they can go, for in many places water has been struck. In a few days dredgers will be put at work digging more earth in these places and they will dig down about six feet further.

As the cut in the basin, or canal, is almost perpendicular large holes have been cut in the levee along the east side of the canal at intervals of twenty or thirty yards in order to let the teams come and go. These will be filled in when the teams and scrapers have taken out all the earth they can. Not only will the gaps in the levee be filled up, but the space to the east of the canal for about a mile will be level with it. The tract which is being improved is 300 feet wide and 3000 feet long and contains more than twenty acres.

The first carload of steel for the Valley road's drawbridge across Mormon Channel at Edison street has arrived. The rest of the steel, filling nine cars, is on the road from Pittsburg.

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