

MADE NO ANSWER.

Mr. Blaine Let Stevens Manage Affairs.

HE KNEW THE HAWAIIANS.

Better Posted Than the Officials in Washington.

BAYARD'S MINDS YET IN FORCE

Besides That, the Revolution Referred to Was Not the One Finally Effected.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Ex-Minister to Hawaii, John L. Stevens today gave out an explanation of the dispatch sent out to Secretary of State Blaine in 1892, wherein he is represented to have predicted the Hawaiian revolution and to have advocated the annexation of the islands to the United States.

"Regarding the dispatch to Secretary Blaine, signed by me, it is proper to say that no answer was ever received by me, and probably none was ever written. Probably Mr. Blaine thought the standing instructions and usages of the legation, of which I then had charge, and especially Secretary Bayard's dispatch to Minister Merrill of July 12, 1887, were sufficient for my guidance, thus throwing on the American representatives at Honolulu the responsibility of dealing with facts and emergencies, as to which they could judge more accurately than Washington officials.

"All official dispatches received by me during my residence in Honolulu are duly numbered and on file in the legation at Honolulu. JOHN L. STEVENS."

The dispatch referred to was printed in the official Hawaiian correspondence and is not new. The dispatch referred to is an entirely different revolution from the one which has been effected. The revolution then apprehended was threatened by Robert Wilcox, a half caste, who had attempted to overthrow Kalakaua in 1889, and had been prevented by the white element in the islands.

NICARAGUA AND HAWAII.

Senator Frye's Novel Argument on Behalf of the Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, after listening to the arguments of Senators Morgan of Alabama and Frye of Maine, reported favorably the joint resolution of Representative Doolittle of Washington for the appointment of a joint commission consisting of three Senators and six members of the House to investigate the present status of the Nicaragua Canal project.

WANT MORTON'S SCALP.

The Grangers Getting Weary of His Foolishness.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 15.—The State Grange passed resolutions favoring free silver and the purchase by the Government of a line of railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, paying for the same in legal tender notes.

TEKAMAH, Neb., Dec. 15.—The State Grange adopted resolutions denouncing Secretary of Agriculture Morton, recommending the referendum, favoring the re-enactment of the free-coinage law of 1873 and reaffirming loyalty to the cause of woman suffrage.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—The Ohio State Grange and Patrons of Husbandry, in session at Sandusky, and the Indiana Grange at Seymour have adopted caustic resolutions against Secretary Morton. The Indiana Grange recommended the withholding of all reports until the Secretary retracts.

THURBER'S BUSINESS.

The Firm Will Be Reorganized and Go On Trading.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Regarding the reorganization of the business of Thurber, Whynald & Co., a large grocery concern, F. B. Thurber said today: "It is not certain yet whether any one man will furnish a large amount of money. Our negotiations with Hans Brothers of San Francisco, who offered a considerable sum, have closed, but for a I know Mr. Hans may take an interest in the business later on."

FEARED THE CZAR.

A Russian Refugee's Suicide to Escape a Worse Fate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Sigmund Massakowski, a Russian refugee, committed suicide in Lincoln Park last night. John Wayneski, a man claiming to be the agent of a society that extends aid to suffering Russians, told the Coroner today that the suicide had been an officer in the

Czar's army, but being implicated in a political plot four months ago, had been forced to flee the country in disguise. He left his family in Russia, and fearing detection on being without friends, killed himself to escape the terrible fate which the agent said awaited him should he be captured. He had received information that he had been sentenced to Siberian exile and that measures had been taken to prevent his wife and children from leaving Russia to come to him. This drove him to despair and death.

SHORT OF MONEY.

English Liberals Said to Be in a Bad Box.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Edmund Yates cables the Tribune from London: The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, after consulting with the Queen and the Prince of Wales, has placed himself in communication with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone on the subject of his Parliamentary allowance of £25,000 a year, which he has resolved to surrender, and this very generous decision will probably be formally announced by the Prime Minister to the House of Commons before Parliament adjourns. The Duke's allowance was granted to him by an act of Parliament, and only an act of Parliament could take it away.

A quiet, but romantic royal wedding was celebrated last week in Genoa by Archbishop Regio. The bride was the granddaughter of both the Emperor of Austria and of the Prince Regent of Bavaria. The contracting parties were Baron Seefried, son of Chamberlain Seefried von Battenheim, a handsome young subaltern in the Royal Guards, and the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Leopold, Inspector of the Bavarian army. At first the relatives of the bride firmly declined to give their consent, and Baron Seefried was sent in disgrace to Metz, but during the summer Princess Elizabeth pleaded his cause so effectively with the Emperor at Ischl that his approval was won. Both her parents, as well as the Princess Gisela, were present at the ceremony.

I hear that the grievously depleted condition of the Liberal electioneering fund is causing the gravest concern to the party wire-pullers. It is well known that a number of Irish members required to have all their expenses paid for their last year, and many of them expect to be again generously assisted whenever an election takes place, while, of course, the labor candidates stipulate for Liberal aid.

Some of the most generous contributors to the Liberal funds are so disgusted with the socialistic tendencies of the Government that no further checks will be received from them, and those few supporters of the Ministry who are really rich manifest no disposition to afford pecuniary assistance. Carlyle defined a wealthy radical as being usually the most close-fisted of mankind, and Gladstone's party managers will now fully acquiesce in this view.

HORSES BURNED ALIVE.

Destructive Fire in the Tenement District of New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A fire which broke out in the furniture and upholstery seven-story building of Henry Thelen & Brother on Third avenue and Forty-ninth street today destroyed nearly \$500,000 worth of property in less than an hour from the time of its discovery. The fire, besides destroying the upholstery building, also burned out 801, 803 and 805 Third avenue, 209 and 211 East Forty-ninth street, five tenement houses in Kings-tall alley, or Beekman lane, occupied by forty people, and the marble and statuary yard of Samuel Adler, and his stables adjoining. In the stables were ten horses, which perished in the flames.

MONSON WAS BANKRUPT.

He Tried to Effect an Insurance on His Victim's Life.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 15.—At the Monson trial today the managers of the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company at Glasgow and Leeds and of the Scottish Provident Life and Company testified that Monson tried to effect a heavy insurance on the life of Hambrug, but it was refused because Monson could not show an insurable interest in the young man. Evidence was also adduced showing that in 1892 Monson was bankrupt, with assets of \$25 and debts amounting to \$2000.

Two Negroes Hanged.

PRINCES ANNE, Md., Dec. 15.—Arthur Courtney and Henry Taylor, negroes, were hanged here at noon for the murder last June of Captain Cooper, owner of a small boat plying on Chesapeake Bay. The murderers were the crew of the vessel and the murder was committed for robbery.

He Built the Merrimac.

NORFOLK, Dec. 15.—John L. Porter, formerly chief naval constructor of the Confederate States navy and the projector and builder of the famous ironclad ram Virginia, the Merrimac, died at Portsmouth last night, aged 80 years.

Arguments in the Meyer Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—In the Meyer trial the prisoner's counsel moved his client's discharge on technical grounds. The motion was overruled and arguments on the testimony were begun.

Death Better Than Prison.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Dr. Moll, recently convicted of perjury and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, committed suicide today by taking poison while on the way to prison. The poison was handed the doctor by an unknown person.

An Ambassador Resigns.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Count Solms Sonnenwalde, German Ambassador to Italy, has resigned, owing to private reasons. It is reported that Herr von Radwitz, German Ambassador to Madrid, will succeed him at Rome.

Killed a Servant-Girl.

SEDALE, Mo., Dec. 15.—Dick Robinson was hanged this morning for the outrage and murder of Johanna Schellman, a servant-girl, and the killing of her unborn babe in October, 1892.

Case of Prendergast.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—In the Prendergast murder trial today further evidence was introduced to show that the prisoner was insane when he killed Mayor Harrison.

Bishop of Monterey.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The congregation of the propaganda will examine on Tuesday the nomination for Coadjutor to the Bishop of Monterey.

Young Phil Dwyer Reported Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—It is reported here that Phil Dwyer, son of the turfman, died at Los Angeles today.

Earl of Bective Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Earl of Bective is dead.

SAY, GUYS, if you want to fool that best fellow just ask him to give you his package of White's Yucatan Gum, when he asks you to be excused for a moment between acts, see?

WHAT IS A LINE?

Here Is a Fine Point in Railroadng.

HIGH AUTHORITIES DIFFER.

Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL CLAUSES.

There Should Be a Criminal Statute Covering Discriminations Made in Charges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the seventh annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission attention is called to the peculiar office of common carriers and the dependence of every occupation upon their facilities; the right of every person to receive just and equal treatment in all that pertains to public transportation and the paramount purpose of regulating enactments to secure to the people the actual enjoyment of this right. There must be a common and public rate, prima facie just and reasonable, which measures the lawful charge of the carrier. Two classes of questions are involved in the consideration of a rate: one relates to the methods by which the justice and reasonableness of a rate is determined, the other to the measures by which observance of that rate is to be secured. Departure from the established tariff includes the offenses of rate-cutting, rebates, under-billing, false classification, and endless other devices by which unjust discrimination is effected. The only effective mode of dealing with discriminations arising through departure from the public rate is to place them in the category of criminal misdemeanors. Any redress by means of civil action for damages is manifestly inadequate. If such offenses escape detection and punishment, it is not because of defects and weakness in the criminal machinery for that purpose, but because those charged with the administration of criminal law are unable to enforce it against this class of offenders. In cases arising under the act to regulate commerce the guilt does not consist in determining what constitutes a criminal act, but in uncovering the guilty transaction and bringing to justice those who engaged in it. That the public tariff charges are frequently departed from in particular localities, and that rebates are paid and other prohibitions of the statute disregarded, is believed to be true. The legal truth of these violations may not be obtainable, yet the fact of their occurrence is a moral certainty. To attempt the extermination of illegal preferences by executing penal provisions of the act, to ferret out the vast number of condemned transactions, to discover the parties who participate in them and secure legal evidence of their guilt and prosecute them to conviction and punishment is, of course, a difficult undertaking. In view of these facts it may be suitable for Congress to consider whether legislation should not seek to lessen the evils of secret discriminations by endeavoring to remove their cause.

Many railway managers, unable to set aside the training received in railway service prior to the passage of the act to regulate commerce, view obedience to that statute from the standpoint of a private corporation rather than that of the public agency, and consider evasion rather commendable as in the line of their duty to their employers. The policy of the commission has been to make proceedings before it as simple as possible, keeping in view the necessity of basing any authoritative action upon due process of law. There is comparatively little and often no expense to complainants in proceedings before the commission. The commission may be directly communicated with by any shipper or passenger feeling himself aggrieved. Hearings and investigations have been held during the year at Washington, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Macon, Charleston, New Orleans, Birmingham and Tuscaloosa, Ala., Columbia, Tenn., Columbus, Miss., Detroit, Chicago, Sioux Falls and Omaha.

The enactment of the long and short haul clause was deemed a public necessity. It is nothing more than an extension to places of the rule forbidding unjust discrimination between persons. These long and short haul and unjust discrimination sections apply directly to particular transportation services, and are essential to successful regulation. They prevent a large number of abuses which would exist with impunity until separately condemned in actions brought under general provisions of the statute, like first and third sections. The operation of the long and short haul provision is stated to have been satisfactory under the construction put upon it by the Commission and accepted generally by the carriers. But the effect of a decision of the Court of Appeals in an Iowa case, wherein the word "line" in the statute was given a wholly different meaning from that which the commission had held was the proper construction, has been startling. This court decision has been followed and expanded by other courts. These decisions hold in effect that one railroad is a line, and that the same and another railroad is a different line, and that three railroads are still another line, and so on; and that rates on one line are not to be compared with rates on another. The commission holds that the word "line" means a physical line—a track of one or more railroads—and that a line may be extended over other roads by simply connecting the tracks.

Railway statistics are discussed at a considerable length. The total railway mileage on June 30, 1892 was 171,563.52 miles, an increase of 3160.78 miles; the total number of railway corporations was 1822, being an increase of 37 during the year; 839 maintained independent operating accounts, and 712 were independent operating companies. Of the 761 subsidiary roads, 320 were leased for a fixed monthly rental and 186 for a contingent monthly rental; 19 roads were abandoned. There were 9 mergers, 17 reorganizations and 16 consolidations. The capitalization of roads reporting was \$10,226,748,134. There were 500,958,211 passengers and 706,555,471 tons of freight reported as carried during the year ending June 30, 1892. The gross earnings reported were \$1,171,407,343, and the operating expenses were \$780,997,936, leaving net earnings of \$390,409,407, to which add \$141,000,752 as income to railroads from investments. After payment of \$416,404,938 as fixed charges, \$431,044,745 was paid in dividends, and \$431,044,745 in other payments, leaving a surplus of \$14,036,056. The passenger revenue for the year was \$286,805,708; and freight revenue amounted to \$799,316,042. There were 821,415 persons employed in railway service at the end of that year, of whom 2554 were killed and accidents and 28,267 were injured. Three hundred and

seventy-six passenger were killed and 3227 were injured. These accident statistics are carried out with considerable detail. Earnest recommendation is made for an amendment providing a penalty for the failure of carriers to file their annual reports within a specified time. The form adopted for these reports is noted as being satisfactory to the carriers, and as having been put in use by twenty-two State commissions. A preliminary statistical report for 1893 will form a part of the appendix to this report.

The commission recommends additional legislation on the following subjects: 1. With respect to proceedings to enforce the lawful orders of the commission. 2. To give legislative construction to the word "line" in the statute. 3. To provide for establishing through routes and joint through rates. 4. To give the commission power to prescribe minimum as well as maximum rates to compete with points. 5. To provide for adoption of a uniform freight classification. 6. To make corporations subject to the act liable to indictment for violations of the law. 7. To provide a penalty for failure on the part of carriers to file their annual reports within a specified time.

BY HER SWEETHEART.

A Vallejo Girl Tries to End Her Weary Life.

Because Her Mother Opposed Her Marriage She Used a Pistol on Her Own Sweet Self.

VALLEJO, Dec. 15.—One of the saddest things that has ever taken place in this city was the attempt today of Miss Emma Brown, a beautiful young lady, to take her own life by shooting herself in the left breast with a pistol. The deed was committed in one of the front rooms of the Dawson building on Santa Clara street.

The report of the pistol attracted the attention of the girl's mother, who hastened to the room, and was horrified to see the form of her daughter on the floor, propped against a bureau. Bending over and gently holding her was a young man named Hiram Bagan, to whom it was afterward learned she was engaged.

The mother was frantic. She raised the window and attracted the attention of people on the street by crying, "My daughter is shot." At the time she fully believed the act had been committed by young Bagan. A large crowd gathered in the building in an instant. The young lady seemed the calmest of all.

"I did it, I did it," she said repeatedly, and she pointed out the pistol. Coroner Trull was soon at her side and made a superficial examination, pending the arrival of Dr. P. Vallejo, who had been sent for. From the mother of the girl it was learned that the cause of the shooting was due to her protest against her marriage to Bagan. Bagan has been a roomer at the house, and has been paying attention to Miss Brown and his attentions were reciprocated. Miss Brown had spent the morning packing her trunk and did not appear out of her usual spirits. She intended to go to San Francisco tomorrow afternoon to visit her brother, who lives at 5 Grant avenue. Bagan was with her most of the day, and had left her just a moment before she shot herself. She declared she was tired of life, and had not doubted on the spur of the moment. Dr. Vallejo located the bullet. It had penetrated a lung, he said, and there was danger that the wound would prove fatal.

Stole Ladies' Coats.

MARYSVILLE, Dec. 15.—James Lewis, an Eastern vagabond, who struck this city only a few days ago, stole three ladies' coats from in front of a local dry-goods store the night before last. Their value made his offense grand larceny. He had a preliminary examination yesterday and today in the Superior Court he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment at Folsom.

Schaefer Outplayed Slosson.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The fifth game in the billiard tournament was between Schaefer and Slosson. The latter was badly outplayed at every stage and Schaefer won by a score of 600 to 394. Average Schaefer, 45-17; Slosson, 23-3-17. High runs—Schaefer, 203; Slosson, 124.

Professor Torrey Dead.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Professor Henry W. Torrey, one of the oldest professors of Harvard, is dead, aged 83. He was professor of history.

Iron Company Assigns.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The Crane Iron Company assigned this afternoon. The company was capitalized at \$2,000,000.

I Am Cured

Of Catarrh and Headache—Now Strong and Well.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen, I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with great success. I have been troubled with this complaint for over ten years, with dull headache nearly all the time. After taking three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am cured of catarrh and clear of the headache. I also had a scalp disease, which was very annoying four or five years. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I do not have any trace of this trouble. I sleep well, have a good appetite and feel strong, quite in contrast to my feeling before I began to take this blood purifier.' J. M. CANNON, Patton, Ill."

ON THE TURF.

Racing at New Orleans Over a Track That Was Heavy.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—The track was heavy. Five furlongs, Eyelet won, Ike S second, Alroy third. Time, 1:09 1/2. Six furlongs, B. J. won, San Bonita second, Onyx third. Time, 1:24. Six furlongs, Moses Solomon won, Jim Henry second, Tippecanoe third. Time, 1:25 1/2. Five furlongs, Joe Woolman won, Zingara second, Maug B third. Time not given. Five furlongs, Boro won, Coronet second, Rosemont third. Time, 1:52. Six furlongs, Dalsyrien second, Vevay third. Time, 1:32 1/2. Five furlongs, Golden Valley won, Nattie Howell second, Harry third. Time, 1:06 1/2. Six furlongs, Chiv-wick won, Inge S second, Miss Bess third. Time, 1:19 1/2. Five furlongs, Captain Brown won, Grey Eagle second, Little Fred third. Time, 1:08 1/2. One and a sixteenth miles, Elroy won, Lismore second, Fayway third. Time, 1:54 1/2. Six furlongs, Robb Hood won, Syracuse second, Lester third. Time, 1:19.

PRIORITY OF LOCATION.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 15.—A suit was begun today to contest the ownership of the great Mammoth mine on the ground of priority of location. The plaintiffs are A. B. Conser and others, local mining men. The defendants are these at owners, C. L. Ball of Denver, D. S. Sullivan of Leadville and Henry McCrea of Washington, D. C. The location was made by the plaintiffs of the Big Four mining claim in September, 1892, and the location of the Mammoth mine by the defendants, as presented in the claim from the original locators last June for \$20,000 and within the past month has re-located on the same ground. The result of the suit is awaited with great interest, as numerous other claims in the same district are likely to come into litigation.

A Suit Involving the Ownership of a Rich Mine.

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Identified Their Father's Body.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 15.—About a week ago the dead body of an unknown man was found in the brush on Yolo river and buried here. A few days ago it was reported that an elderly man named John Smith was missing from San Pablo County, Cal. County, and to-day his sons came here and the buried remains were identified, when they identified the body as that of their father.

Will Winter at San Diego.

VALLEJO, Dec. 15.—As soon as repaired the United States ship Albatross, now at Mare Island Navy-yard, will proceed to San Diego, where it will winter, and will probably be patrolling Berling Sea.

The Burglars Found Wino.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 15.—Burglars entered the Arcade Hotel between 1-30 and 6 o'clock this morning and opened the till, in which there was no money. They entered by the side window, took 10 or twelve cases of wine and made an exit out of the back door.

For Lovers of Art.

The loan exhibition of paintings on view at the Mark Hopkins Institute, on the corner of California and Mason streets, is attracting lovers of art. Those who may be residents who have not yet inspected the great collection of pictures on Nob Hill, and this exhibition affords them an excellent opportunity of doing so. The collection of pictures is a rare and valuable one, the cream of many private galleries, hitherto accessible to very few.

FOLLOWED HIS PREDECESSOR.

Suicide of a Gambler Who Married a Suicide's Widow.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15.—Charles M. Purdon, who, with his wife and two children, resides at 731 South Los Angeles street, committed suicide this afternoon, putting a bullet into his brain. The deceased was about 23 years of age. Five months ago he married the widow

NOT QUITE DEAD.

Mormons Still Practice Polygamy.

DONE UNDER THE ROSE.

For the Most Part in the Remote Districts.

ALL LEAN THAT WAY YET.

Should Federal Supervision Be Revived.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The bill for the admission of Utah will probably be opposed in the Senate by its old antagonist, the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, which is seeking an opportunity to be heard by the Senate Committee on Territories. The members of this society take exception to the statements which have been made very freely by the advocates of the bill that polygamy is dead in Utah, and state that they have positive information that the contrary is the case. They obtain this information from the missionaries scattered through that Territory. Their information is to the effect that the practice is not carried on as openly as formerly, but assert that in places remote from towns and centers of habitation there is little or no abatement in the custom. They also say that in the towns and cities there is covert observance of the old doctrine, and that everywhere among the Mormon people the feeling in favor of polygamy is just as strong as in the palmest days of the Mormon Church, and that if this feeling is suppressed at all it is done because of the fear of the Federal authorities. The ladies argue that if the Territory should be admitted as a State and the Federal authority removed, the Mormons would control the State organization and it would be a short time only before polygamy would again be openly taught and practiced as one of the tenets of the Mormon people. The society embraces a large membership in the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist churches.

STATEHOOD FOR ARIZONA.

The House Does Its Share Against Republican Protest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The course of events in the House today recalled the halcyon days of the Reed Congress, when legislation was ushered through at galloping speed. The bill for the admission of Arizona was put through under whip and spur, and the bill for the admission of New Mexico was well under way when a wrangle over what was to be done with Oklahoma intervened, and the debate lasted until adjournment.

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—A daring attempt to escape from the Westminister penitentiary was made last night by three convicts, who with fifty others had been working all the afternoon in the grounds. When the men were ordered to return to the prison a number made a break for liberty.

The attempted escape had evidently been planned by the convicts, who had gathered and ran in the direction of where only one guard was stationed. He fired over their heads to stop them, and all but three were secured.

THERE WAS NO WATER.

SAN RAFAEL, Dec. 15.—This morning at 3 o'clock the property of Mrs. A. Perleat, a widow at Tamalpais, a station on the line of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, and about five miles from San Francisco, was destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the cellar of the general merchandise store, and there being no water supply in the immediate vicinity the flames were not checked and the property residence and consumed the entire property. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary, and the cause of the loss, partially insured in the Liverpool and London Insurance Company.

So a Fire at Tamalpais Made a Clean Sweep.

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A Noted Land Case Decided.

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 15.—The famous Nogales-De Elias land-grant cases, on trial here for several days before the court of private land claims, has been decided. The court has ruled in favor of the grantee, amounting to an area of little more than 750 acres, or about 32,000 acres; that this amount has been entirely satisfied within the Mexican territory, and that consequently the claimants had no cause of action against the United States for any lands lying north of the international boundary line.

Indorsed the Exchange.

FRESNO, Dec. 15.—An important conference was held here today between some of the leading bankers and business men regarding the policy of raising money in uniting with other fruit interests in establishing a strong State fruit exchange. Edward F. Adams, manager of the California Fruit Growers' Association, presided, and after a conference lasting nearly all day, resolutions were passed indorsing the State Exchange, and pledging those present to use all possible efforts to promote it.

Robbed a Sailor.

VALLEJO, Dec. 15.—E. McFoy, a sailor on board the receiving ship Independence at Mare Island, was garrotted last night on a street wharf and robbed of everything in his clothes. McFoy, however, recognized his assailants, and to-day James Scully and John McFoy, two notorious sailors, were arrested and identified by McFoy as the ones who had robbed him.

A Soul-Saving Bombshell.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—The resignation from the Calvary Baptist Church of Rev. J. E. Coombs, formerly of Lacore, Wash., has thrown something like a bombshell among the ministers of the city. He announced in a letter that he proposes to go fully into evangelistic work, depending solely on providence, and intimating that he will give up his ministry, and devote his life to the neglect of soul-saving.

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