

DISASTER PURE AND DREADFUL.

A Bridge Goes Down With 150 Men on It.

SICKENING SIGHTS SEEN FROM SHORE.

Thrilling Stories Told By Some of the Victims.

Wives and Children of the Workmen Driven Frantic With Grief, Could Only Stand on the Shore, Weeping and Tearing Their Hair in Their Anguish Over the Probable Fate of Those Near and Dear to Them—The Victims.

Louisville, Dec. 15.—At a few minutes past 10 o'clock this morning the false work and that part of the middle span of the Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge in place gave way, and, with all the workmen, was precipitated 110 feet into the water below.

There was but a moment's warning, and those who escaped going down with the mass of iron and timber started for the piers after the first trembling that indicated the giving way of the false work.

The accident was a horrible one and is the last of a long list of catastrophes that have marked the construction of the bridge.

The foreman, in beginning work, noticed that during the night the "traveler," which had been put in place last night, had been worked loose by the wind. The order to draw it back into place was given, and the men and the engines started. The wind was high at the time, and the gentle sway of the false work gradually forced the traveler on the piers on which it was resting.

When the end slipped, the whole work trembled and the men, realizing the danger, started for the piers.

As luck would have it, the central pier was the first to give way, and the men on this went down, to be covered by a mass of iron and timber to the other, which fell almost immediately, carrying with them the other workmen, who failed to reach the piers.

The north pier of the one attached to the Indiana pier did not fall for fifteen minutes after the other parts went down.

As near as can be ascertained there were 151 men on the bridge when the alarm was given by the engineer in charge of the work. Of this number several succeeded in reaching the piers. Of those who went down, some were covered by a mass of iron and timber, which it will be days before their bodies are recovered.

The first crash, when the center bent gave way, was at 10:05, and it was then that the great number of fatalities occurred.

A few minutes later the bent on which there was but a little of the bridge proper gave way, and the remainder of the bridge fell into the water.

In this it is believed by one unknown man was killed. He was caught by a rope and dragged beneath the water. The crash after that fall for fifteen minutes after the other parts went down.

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THEY FOUGHT HARD AGAINST THE BILL.

Republicans Try to Throttle the Arizona Admission Act.

MORE GOOD WORK BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Republicans Seem to be Afraid of Western Senators.

Hepburn, of Iowa, Shows Almost Supreme Ignorance of the Great West—Bowers Draws a Graphic Picture of the Fertile Valleys of Arizona, and Says in Five Years Her Population Will Increase Four-Fold.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The course of events in the House today resembled the halcyon days of Reed in Congress, when legislation was rushed through at a 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 the adjournment.

The bulk of the eastern opposition to the admission of the territories as created by Hepburn, of Philadelphia, is predicated on the theory that while the eastern states, rich in wealth and strong in population, would be able to hold their own in the House where the basis of representation was on population, the influence of the great states of the Union would be overbalanced by the greatly increased representation in the Senate.

Hepburn, of Iowa, raised an objection to the clause in the Arizona bill giving four sections in every range, a total of 73,000 acres.

Smith, of Arizona, interrupted, declaring that Arizona would get just what Iowa got.

Hepburn denied. Even if it had Iowa he would inhabit it. To the suggestion that people would leave Iowa to go to Arizona, Hepburn simply moved his hand contemptuously.

"The idea that people would go from Iowa to that arid country is preposterous," said he. "I went out there once, and I saw the people who were there. It was a desolation."

Bowers, of California, in a heated reply, drew a graphic picture of the valleys of Arizona, more fertile, he declared, than the plains of the Nile. In five years he predicted the population of Arizona would be increased over four-fold.

Very few amendments were adopted. One increasing the grant of lands to state institutions, one hundred thousand acres each to the insane, the penitentiary, deaf and dumb asylum, and 50,000 acres to the hospital for disabled miners was adopted.

Motions to consolidate judicial districts of Utah and Arizona and reduce the salary of federal judges were defeated.

The Republicans generally did not refrain from voting on the final passage of the bill, although many voted against it.

The motion was carried—185 to 61, and the bill for the admission of Arizona passed.

VERY CRANKY FEMALES.

They are Making Themselves the Laughing Stock of Utah.

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 say they have positive information to the contrary in the case. They have obtained this information from the missionaries scattered throughout that territory. The information is to the effect that polygamy is not carried on as openly as formerly, but in places remote from the 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 a covert observation of the old doctrine, and that everywhere among the Mormons there is a feeling in favor of polygamy, just as strong as in the palmiest days of Mormonism, and that where this feeling is suppressed it is only done so because of fear of the federal authorities.

The ladies argue that if the territory should be admitted as a state and its control the state organization and its laws 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 large membership in the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist churches.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

Reasons Why the Government Should Own It Are Urged.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The House committee on inter-state and foreign commerce, after listening to arguments by Senators Morgan of Alabama, and Frye of Maine, reported favorably the joint resolution of Representative DeLittle of Washington, for the appointment of a joint commission, consisting of three senators and three members, to investigate the present status of the Nicaragua canal project.

Senator Morgan recited at length the past history of the enterprise and its struggle to obtain governmental sanction. He thought the time had come when we should decide whether to build it or not.

It is estimated by engineers of the Phoenix Bridge company that the loss to the bridge will be at least \$100,000.

THE THIRD SPAN GONE.

A third span of the bridge collapsed at 8:30 tonight. So far as is known, no one was injured. This will be an additional loss of about \$75,000 to the Bridge company. This span had been completed, but the collapse of the fourth span today, it is supposed, loosened and displaced it.

THE CAUCUS ON THE TRAFFIC BILL.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The caucus on the traffic bill would not be held until after the holiday recess. Many members are going out of town, and there would not be a full attendance until the reassembling in January.

Mrs. Porter's Funeral.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The funeral of Mrs. Porter, wife of the late Admiral Porter, took place today. The interment was by the side of her husband at Arlington. The pall-bearers were General Chas. Whelan, Representative Boutelle, Admirals Joadet, Almy, Upham and Stevens, Commodore Walker and Ramsey, and Major Nicholson, of the Marine corps.

THE TREATIES ADOPTED.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—The Reichstag today adopted the Spanish, Rumanian and Servian treaties, and defeated the motion of Herr Janitz that they should remain in operation for a year only.

Count Herbert Bismarck's speech advising the dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the voters was received with cheers and hisses.

The Reichstag adjourned on Jan. 4. The ambassador to Italy, has resigned, owing to private reasons.

It is reported that Herr von Radolwits, German ambassador to Madrid, will succeed Count Solms Sauerwalde.

IT FAIRLY RAINED LEAD.

Great Damage Done to the City of Rio. New York, Dec. 15.—The Herald's Buenos Ayres, Dec. 15, special: The Herald's correspondent at Rio sends word that on the night of Dec. 10, the city was thrown into by a storm of lead.

The bullets came from the rifles and rapid firing guns on Cobras island, and fell all over the city, but especially in the streets, and in the theatres and on other points where the play houses were just being emptied of throngs of patrons and officials was tremendous. Scared women fled, shrieking for shelter. This was the result of the attack made from the shore upon the island by Federal troops, to which Gama's island batteries were not slow in responding. The houses on the waterfront were being shelled by the Federal batteries, but the number of casualties is unknown. It is stated that the attacking force of Pelkoto's men suffered heavy losses, and also the island garrison, but accurate figures could not be procured.

The usual firing between the forts and the shore continued all day. The world's special from Buenos Ayres of the 10th says: Terrible bombardings are reported in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro today. Many persons were killed.

AFTER THE ANARCHISTS.

France Does Not Propose to Be Longer Trifled With. Paris, Dec. 15.—The chamber of deputies has adopted the explosives bill, and the associations bill, both anti-anarchist measures, by sweeping majorities.

Avez, socialist deputy, protested against the manner in which the "trifling discussion," and other socialist deputies denounced the alleged indecent haste with which the measures were passed.

Flaudin defended the projects as being a new defense for menaced society.

Goblet proposed to send the association bill to the committee but this was rejected by a vote of 406 to 122, and the bill was adopted by a vote of 464 to 29.

THOSE FRENCH SPIES.

They Admit Their Guilt and Are Sent to Jail. Leipzig, Dec. 15.—At the trial of Deugong and Delagay, the alleged French spies, the prisoners confessed they intended to forward the results of their sketches of the German fortifications to the French government. The public prosecutor, in view of the present extensive espionage on the part of French officers, which rendered a large sum of money spent upon German defenses useless, he must ask a sentence of four and five years respectively. This was the sentence imposed.

The Hambrough Mystery.

Edinburgh, Dec. 15.—At the Monson trial today the managers of the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance company, at Glasgow and Leeds, and the Scottish Fire and Marine Insurance company, testified that Monson tried to effect a heavy insurance on the life of Hambrough, but it was refused because of his connection with the insurance interest in the young man. Evidence was also adduced showing that in 1892 Monson was bankrupt, with assets of £35 and debts of £2,000.

Valliant Was Heibed.

Paris, Dec. 15.—Liberte states Valliant has confessed he was given a hundred francs by well-to-do anarchists in order to make a big coup. Valliant is quoted as adding that he used this money to purchase explosives, etc., with which he made the bomb and concealed the latter in a naval waist belt. Still, according to Liberte, Valliant intended to barter the deputies after the explosion, but was choked with smoke.

The Liceo Outrage.

Barcelona, Dec. 15.—Anarchist Joseph Codina was arrested and brought here from Perpignan on the day following the dynamite bomb outrage in the Liceo theatre. It is now definitely stated that he was the author of that disaster. In all 143 anarchists are imprisoned here. A number will be transported to the Nevada penitentiary. The captain has sealed orders regarding their destination.

The Italian Ministry.

Rome, Dec. 15.—The official list of the new ministry is as follows: Crispi, premier and minister of the interior; Baron Blank, foreign affairs; Sonnino, finance and treasury ad interim; Saracco, public works; Calenda, justice; General Macconi, war; Admiral Morri, marine; Baccelli, education; Roselli, husbandry; Ferrario, posts and telegraphs.

A Bomb in a Church.

London, Dec. 15.—A bomb loaded with powder and shot, and with a lighted match attached, was found in the church at Aelzen, Hanover.

Blockade the Harbor.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 15.—State rebel war ships now completely blockade Rio and Santos. A number of failures Saracochants in San Paulo have occurred.

Railroad Collision in Russia.

London, Dec. 15.—It is reported that fourteen were killed and thirty wounded in a railroad collision near Sozovka, Russia.

LITERALLY LOADED WITH DIAMONDS.

The Treasures Found on a Colored Boy in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Five thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and diamond rings were found in the possession of a colored boy arrested this morning. He said his name was Frank Easton, and he confessed to a successful burglary committed in San Francisco a few weeks ago.

HE NABBED THEM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Most Valuable Darkey Since the Anti-Bellum Days. Damaging Evidence Introduced in the Trial of the Portland Smugglers—A Double Haiking in Maine—Another Piece of Hemp Stretched in Missouri—The Mysterious Simonds in the Cronin Case—The Prendergast Trial—Other Crimes and Criminals.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Five thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and diamond rings were found in the possession of a colored boy arrested this morning. He said his name was Frank Easton, and he confessed to a successful burglary committed in San Francisco a few weeks ago.

The detectives saw Easton standing in front of a pawn shop, acting in a peculiar manner. The officers took him to the station and found diamonds and watches that a millionaire might be proud of. Easton made a full confession of how he came into possession of the valuables.

He said: "About three weeks ago he met another colored man in San Francisco. The latter planned the burglary and a man's house on Sutter street was seen. Having the jewelry and the precious stones in my possession I immediately left San Francisco coming directly to Chicago."

An expert jeweler and diamond dealer pronounced the property worth at least \$5,000. One ring with four diamonds is alone worth \$1,000. Among the other treasures taken from Easton was a woman's gold watch and chain valued at \$250; three ovals, \$300 each; two diamond studs, \$300 each; pair of cuff buttons, four set gold chains; 30 other pieces of jewelry and valuable stones were found on him, all of which Easton said he got from a residence in San Francisco.

THE PORTLAND SMUGGLERS.

Further Damaging Evidence Was Elicited Yesterday. Portland, Dec. 15.—In the conspiracy trial, Blum testified that about March 1, last, he paid Collector Lotan and Special Agent Mulkey \$3,800. Last July, Blum, Lotan and others met and agreed to try and handle the members of the grand jury so as to prevent indictments. When arrested in September, Blum told the United States district attorney that his associates had abandoned him and left him in jail, expecting he would be sent to the penitentiary and they escape.

The district attorney did not promise him any immunity in return for his testimony. Blum then made a full confession of the conspiracy, and the documentary evidence.

Cross-examination failed to shake Blum's testimony. W. B. Jackson, engineer of the Portland, Me., street railway, corroborated Blum's testimony.

DESPAIR AND DEATH.

A Russian Refugee Suicides in Lincoln Park. Chicago, Dec. 15.—Sigmund Massakowsky, a Russian refugee, committed suicide in Lincoln park last night.

John Wisneski, a man claiming to be an agent of a society that extends aid to suffering Russians, told a coroner today that the suicide had been an officer in the czar's army, but being implicated in a political plot, four months ago he had been forced to flee the country in disguise. He left his family in Russia, and fearing detection, and being without funds, killed himself to escape the terrible fate which the agent said would come to 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.

IT WAS NOT PEJURY.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The celebrated land office case, involving Attorney J. W. Badger and S. H. McCarty and Mrs. Abbott, came to a sudden termination today. United States Judge Beatty quashing the indictment. He held that the affidavit filed by Mrs. Abbott, who impersonated Mrs. L. C. Wing at the instigation of the attorneys, was not required by the law, but was merely a department ruling; therefore it was not perjury, though she swore to an absolute falsehood.

The Train Was Not Robbed.

St. Louis, Dec. 15.—It is said at police headquarters that a train robbery took place ten miles east of here in Illinois, at an early hour this morning and that two men were killed. It is impossible as yet to learn on what road the robbery occurred. It is believed the robbery occurred on the Jackson-ville Southern.

It is said the story originated with a drunken negro who last night told the conductor of the Mobile & Ohio train that his train would be robbed. It was not.

Mysterious Simonds.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—The connection of the mysterious "J. B. Simonds," who rented a flat on Clark street, with the Cronin murder, was the subject of investigation by the prosecution in the Cronin trial today. The defense moved that the entire Simonds story be excluded, as Simonds had never

Two More Stretch Hemp.

Prince Anne, Me., Dec. 15.—Arthur Courtenay and Henry Taylor, negroes, were hanged here at noon for the murder last June of Captain Cooper, the owner of a small boat plying on Chesapeake bay. The murderers were among the crew of the vessel and the murder was committed for robbery.

The Prendergast Case.

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.

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 the arguments on the testimony began.

The World Better Off.

Sedalia, 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 on Oct. 12.

His Just Deserts.

Cando, N. D., Dec. 15.—Albert Bamberger, the murderer of his uncle, David S. Kreider, his wife and four children, was hanged here today.

STILL THE ISLANDS.

The Dispatch From Stevens to Blaine—Thurston Goes to Hawaii. Washington, Dec. 15.—There was published this morning a dispatch addressed by Minister Stevens from Honolulu to Secretary Blaine, dated March 8, 1892, in which Stevens asks for instructions in the event of a revolutionary movement. This dispatch was printed in the official Hawaiian correspondence and is not new. The dispatch relates to a treaty of friendship and protection from the one which has been affected. The revolution which Stevens apprehended was threatened by Robert Wilcox, a Hawaiian, who attempted to overthrow Kalakaua in 1889 and was prevented by the white element in the islands.

Stevens says they are all on file. Boston, Dec. 15.—Ex-Minister John L. Stevens made the following self-explanatory statement today: "Regarding the dispatch to Secretary Blaine signed by me and published by the Associated Press yesterday morning, probably no answer was ever received by me and probably no answer ever written. Doubtless Blaine thought standing instructions and charges of legislation, of which I then had charge, especially Secretary Blaine's dispatch to Minister Merrill of July 2, 1887, were sufficient for my guidance, thus throwing on the American representatives at Honolulu the responsibility of dealing with the 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 are on file in the legation at Honolulu. (Signed) JOHN L. STEVENS."

Thurston Goes to Hawaii.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—Among the passengers who left on the steamer Alameda today for Honolulu were L. A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister to the United States, and J. Mott Smith, wife and daughter. Smith was succeeded by Thurston when the provisional government went into power.

AGAINST MR. MORTON.

More Resolutions Denouncing the Secretary. Cincinnati, Dec. 15.—The Ohio State Grange, patrons of husbandry, in session at Sandusky, and the Indiana Grange at Seymour, adopted caustic resolutions against Secretary Morton. The Indiana Grange recommended the withholding of all reports until the secretary's retractions.

Dec. 15.—The State Grange adopted resolutions denouncing the secretary of agriculture, Morton; recommending referendum, favoring the re-enactment of the law of 1887, and reaffirming their fealty to the cause of woman suffrage.

A SPARK FROM AN OPIUM PIPE.

Four Bodies Already Taken From A Burned Building. San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 15.—A Chinese wash house was burned this morning. Two bodies have already been taken from the ruins. It is supposed that two more perished.

The bodies of the two missing Chinese were found in the ruins, making in all four victims. The theory is that the fire started by a spark from an opium pipe, which one of the Chinese was smoking, and that the four who burned were too far under the influence of the drug to escape.

CALLED HOME.

Professor Torrey. Boston, Dec. 15.—Prof. Henry W. Torrey, one of the oldest professors of Harvard, is dead, aged 80.

John L. Porter.

Norfolk, Dec. 15.—John L. Porter, formerly chief naval constructor of the confederate states navy and projector and builder of the famous ironclad, Virginia (Merrimack), died at Portsmouth last night, aged 80.

Earl of Beattie.

London, Dec. 15.—The Earl of Beattie is dead.

The Olympia Up to Requirements.

Santa Barbara, Dec. 15.—The new cruiser Olympia, on a trial test, did not equal the expectations of the builders, but made a record of 23.87 knots per hour, and, of course, thus exceeding the requirements. All conditions were favorable, and the machinery worked perfectly.

A Famous Case Decided.

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 15.—The famous Nogales De Elias land grant case, which has been on trial here for several days before the court of private land claims, has been decided. The court held that the grant was made by quantity amounting to an area of a little more than seven and a half miles square, or about 32,000 acres; that this amount had been entirely satisfied within the Mexican republic, and that consequently the claimants had no cause of action against the United States for any lands lying north of the international boundary line.

Glove Contests Legalized.

New Orleans, Dec. 15.—The jury in the case of the state vs. the Olympic club has returned a verdict in favor of the defendants, thus, in effect, legalizing glove contests.

FREE SILVER AS THE SOLE PLANK.

The Possibilities of a New Political Party.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The conference of the leading silver men of the country to devise means for continuing the fight for free silver was opened today. Among those present were Generals Weaver and Fields, of Iowa; Stewart, of Nevada; Kalm, of Alabama; Moreton Eweson, a British authority on bimetalism, and General Master Workman Sovereign. About fifty in all were present, representing the bone and sinew of the silver movement.

LABORERS AND THE WHITE METAL.

Depreciation of Silver, the Cause of all the Troubles. An Effort Will Doubtless Be Made to Carry Congressional Elections Next Fall—Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance, National Grange and Populists Will Probably Come Together in a New Party With Free Silver as the Only Issue.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The conference of the leading silver men of the country to devise means for continuing the fight for free silver was opened today. Among those present were Generals Weaver and Fields, of Iowa; Stewart, of Nevada; Kalm, of Alabama; Moreton Eweson, a British authority on bimetalism, and General Master Workman Sovereign. About fifty in all were present, representing the bone and sinew of the silver movement.

General Weaver says the conference will probably last several days and be a very thorough canvass of the situation. The conference is being held with closed doors.

The possibilities of a new political party, with free silver as the sole plank of the platform, was among the developments at today's secret session of the silver leaders. The day was devoted to expressions of opinion of representatives from different states. They were uniformly to the effect that the working people and farmers were dissatisfied with the course of Congress in repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman act.

Senator Jones and Stewart, Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, and National Lecturer Whitehead, were among the speakers of the afternoon.

During the address of Senator Jones an interesting colloquy occurred between him and Master Workman Sovereign. Jones suggested that when the labor ranks had organized toward securing free silver, there should be reciprocity by which the silver leaders would assist in securing labor reforms.

Jones insisted that all labor questions were merged in the money question, and its solution would settle them all.

Sovereign and the Senator at last met on common ground in agreeing that the silver question has made the paramount issue of all labor and industrial organizations.

Frequent references made during the speech today of the necessity of organizing a silver party, made up of the elements heretofore gathered under the standards of the Populists, National Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance, etc.

The tendency of the conference is towards this new organization. The probability of a new independent silver candidate for Congress or by endorsing such candidates of the old parties who have shown by their records they favor silver is the least effort of those attending the conference that a national silver ticket will be put in the field, as a result of the present meeting and the victories in the congressional elections.

Senator Jones said at the close of the conference that this new national party was among the strong probabilities of the meeting.

A BIG SUIT DECIDED.

The Verdict Contrary to the Judge's Instructions. Butte, Dec. 15.—A suit of considerable importance to that class of mining men, who lease property was decided by a jury in the district court here this morning, but the verdict was contrary to the instructions of Judge Spear, being rendered in favor of the defendant.

The material instruction was in effect that a lease of the character at issue created a community of interest, and that the rights of the lessor were to be equally protected with those of the lessee, and that the equity terms of the lease, as relating to the mine, could not be subject to a forfeiture in favor of the lessee to enhance the profits of an individual enterprise such as the smelter.

The case was that of James A. Murray, a wealthy