

WASHINGTON, 15.—Ex-Chief Justice William Vincent, of New Mexico, before leaving Washington on the 6th instant, wrote to the President a letter, of which the following copy is now furnished for publication:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

Sir—I desire in this formal way to call your attention to the facts and circumstances connected with my appointment to and summary suspension from the high and honorable office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico and Judge of the First Judicial District thereof. I did not solicit my appointment to the office of Chief Justice, but while I was on a business trip to Europe last spring, the entire bar of my judicial district, the Delegate in Congress and many leading citizens of New Mexico joined in the request for my appointment; and after careful examination into my antecedents and my standing as a lawyer, you saw fit to tender me the position. I immediately returned to the United States and held court every day until summarily and without hearing, suspended by you. On receiving the telegram of October 14th, which informed me that I had been suspended, I sent you a dispatch asking the cause of my suspension, and that I be given a hearing as there would be no courts for ten weeks, and there was no necessity for immediate action. You have never replied to that telegram or others making the same request, and it has been necessary for me to visit Washington to learn the cause of my suspension and why I was not, before final action was taken, furnished with the statement of the charges against me, and permitted to answer whether guilty or not guilty. Although I could not learn what had been charged against me, I know there was no act in either my public or private life which would not bear the light of a searching investigation. My effort has been, as it now is, to secure an investigation of all official acts and doings. I telegraphed you on the 17th, asking for a hearing, but no reply was received. On the 20th and 21st of October, I had the following telegraphic correspondence, with you and the Attorney-General:

SANTA FE, N. M., 20.

To Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney General, Washington, D. C.:

Can I have your permission to start for Washington Wednesday afternoon. Please answer immediately.

(Signed:) WILLIAM A. VINCENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 20.

To the Hon. William A. Vincent, Santa Fe:

I have no permission to give, as your suspension by the President is absolute. Your successor will be appointed within a day or two.

(Signed:) A. H. GARLAND, Attorney General.

SANTA FE, N. M., 21.

To Grover Cleveland, Washington, D. C.:

Attorney General Garland informs me my suspension is absolute and I earnestly protest against such summary action without even a hearing, whereby my reputation is ruined forever, and appeal to your sense of manhood and justice for a hearing in order to show that I have been an upright Judge. I can reach Washington in four days and refute any charge against me. Will you not suspend any further action until my arrival? The business cannot suffer as there are no courts for ten weeks. Please answer to-day.

(Signed:) WILLIAM A. VINCENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

To Hon. William A. Vincent, Santa Fe:

The dispatch of the Attorney General was approved by me and the same will be adhered to, because upon the conceded facts, we are convinced that a change is demanded.

Signed, GROVER CLEVELAND.

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 21.

To Grover Cleveland, President, Washington, D. C.:

The full facts are not before you. I have sent them to the Attorney General by mail to-day. I am not fighting for office, but my good name. Please read my statement on its arrival.

Signed, WM. A. VINCENT.

Did I ask for more than was fair? Do my dispatches read as though I had anything to conceal? The same night I received your telegram I started for this city, and since my arrival have examined all the papers in relation to my case at the Executive Mansion, the office of the Attorney General and the Department of the Interior, including the General Land Office. The sole charge against me is that preferred by Mr. Fishback, of Indiana, namely the appointment of Stephen W. Dorsey as one of the five commissioners to select jurors for Colfax County and that was made under the impression that he was to select jurors for the United States Court. All other papers on file are testimonials and endorsements of my character as a man, my fairness and ability as a judge and the general approval of my course while on the bench. No man could desire stronger endorsements than I have in the papers on file, many and perhaps the most important of which, were filed since my suspension. You have assured me that it has not been even intimated that I am not honest as a man, that I was not honest as a judge and that my legal capacity for the position

had never been questioned. Attorney General Garland and Secretary Lamar have assured me of this in yet stronger terms. Since it is not charged that I am dishonest or incompetent, you must know that a great wrong and injustice has been done me. You did not and could not know the reasons which induced me to appoint Mr. Dorsey. It would have been only fair, and it was due me, to have waited until my explanation was made as it only asked a delay of four days before you appointed my successor.

Mr. Dorsey was appointed Commissioner for the following reasons: There have been for many years a number of turbulent spirits in Colfax County, who have continually fermented trouble. Last spring the Sheriff in attempting to make an arrest, was shot and so badly wounded that he is still confined to his bed. Shortly after this occurrence, one of the guilty parties was arrested and placed in jail at Springer, the county seat of Colfax County. A number of his associates attempted to release him from jail and in the riot that followed, three men were killed. Remarkable as it may seem a large number of prominent and influential citizens sustained the parties who had made the attack upon the jail and it was necessary to call in the United States regular troops from Fort Union to quell the riot and preserve the peace. This trouble renewed the old feuds created some years ago, when on account of similar trouble, it was necessary to annex Colfax County to Taos County for judicial purposes, and the feeling between all classes of people was more bitter than I can describe or you can imagine. In addition to this there is a continual war in New Mexico between the sheep and cattlemen in regard to the range and water rights. When the court convened in Colfax County last September, there were 168 criminal cases on the docket, and during that term over 100 more indictments were found, many, if not most of them, growing out of the trouble to which I have referred. Where there had been so much feeling it was of course difficult to obtain a fair jury and I realized that the task of selecting jury commissioners was a delicate one. As you doubtless know the New Mexico statutes provide that the commission to select jurors shall consist of the District Judge, Probate Judge of the County and three commissioners appointed by the District Judge, the latter having the right to reject any one proposed by the commissioner. I have always had a republican on the commission to prevent the possibility of having a political jury and have divided the commissioners between the Mexicans and Americans so that race feeling might be avoided. The Probate Judge was a Mexican and a republican. I had never met him, but it was represented to me that his sympathies were inclined toward the sheep owners. Juan Garillo, the other Mexican on the commission, was selected because he was a democrat and a Mexican, and had been identified with mining interests. A. E. Burnham had impressed me favorably on account of his intelligence, and was selected because he was a democrat and one of the few who had no sympathy with any of the contending factions. Ex-Senator Dorsey had taken no part in the troubles referred to, was the leading republican of the county and probably the largest individual cattle owner. He had been active in his efforts to harmonize the conflicts between the sheep and cattle men, and was in reality a representative cattle man and peace-maker in the county in addition to being a man of wealth and in consequence interested in the good order of the county. I considered all these matters very carefully and it seemed to me, after consideration, that it would be a wise thing to appoint him. I did not do so, however, until after consultation with Colonel Wm. Breder, Attorney-General of the Territory, who had charge of the criminal cases; Mr. Frank Springer, a prominent lawyer of the Territory and, Colonel Richard W. Webb, clerk of my court. They all agreed that his appointment was the best that could be made, and I determined upon it for the reason that we could not think of another resident of the county, a republican in politics, so free from local complications or whose judgment would be so valuable in selecting jurors to try the many criminal cases on the docket. The same day I decided to appoint Mr. Dorsey, he happened to be in the court room. I called him and administered the oath and the commissioners selected the jury for the next term. This did not occupy an hour and I am prepared to prove that the juries for the next term are the best that Colfax County has ever had. In regard to my personal relations with Dorsey, I can say that I had never met Mr. Dorsey but once before going to Springer to hold court and then but for a moment. Some time afterward some members of the bar invited me to join them in a trip to Mr. Dorsey's ranch. I joined them, but as Mr. Dorsey was ill all the time we were there, I had no conversation with him. In the appointment of Mr. Dorsey, it did not occur to me that the fact would have any effect upon national politics or the general policies of your Administration. This view of the case never entered my mind. The preservation of the peace and good order of the community was alone considered. Fishback of Indiana, who preferred the charge of appointing Mr. Dorsey against me, may be a very reputable man, but he is a brother-in-law of a very dangerous, violent incendiary, named O. P. Mc-

Mains, who resides in New Mexico and who has been convicted of murder there, although he escaped punishment upon a technicality. I have filed with the Attorney-General a certified transcript of his trial and conviction, together with all the evidence given at the trial and from which you can see that the murder was not only cowardly, but cruel in the extreme. During the September term of the court decided two causes against McMains, at which he was much incensed. Doubtless he caused his brother-in-law, Fishback, to prefer the charge which resulted in my suspension. In conclusion, Mr. President, I earnestly request that you will cause, through the agents of your own choosing, a most searching investigation into my whole conduct in New Mexico, whether as a citizen or judge, and that, should you hereafter be satisfied, as you must be when fully informed, that I have been faithful to the sacred trust confided to me, and upright in all things, you will do me that justice which you alone can do, and which your high sense of honor and fairness will dictate. I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. A. VINCENT.

ST. LOUIS, 17.—The Catholic Protectorate, at Glencoe, was burned last night. Nine Christian Brothers and 85 boys were in the building, all of whom escaped. Two boys and one Brother who remained in the building too long jumped from the third story. The Brother was badly hurt. The loss is \$50,000; insurance \$6,000.

PITTSBURG, 17.—After lengthy discussion the National Rabbinical Convention of the Reformed Hebrew Church in session here to-day adopted a platform. It holds that every religion is an attempt to grasp the Infinite, but that Judaism presents the highest conception of the God idea. Modern discoveries of scientific research in nature and history are not antagonistic to the doctrines of Judaism, the Bible merely reflecting the primitive ideas of its age. Those portions of the Mosaic legislation which do not sanctify the lives of the people and that are not adapted to the views and habits of modern civilization are rejected. The laws regarding diet, priestly purity and dress are condemned as antiquated and apt to obstruct spiritual elevation. The Hebrews are declared to be no longer a nation, but a religious community, and therefore expect neither to return to Palestine nor sacrificial worship under the Sons of Aaron, nor the restoration of any laws concerning the Jewish State. The platform asserts that man's soul is immortal, but rejects as ideas not rooted in Judaism, the beliefs both in bodily resurrection and in Gehenna (Hell) and Eden (Paradise) as abodes for everlasting punishment or reward.

After the adoption of the platform, the question of the admission of proselytes without the rites of circumcision was taken up, and a committee of five, consisting of Rabbis Wise, Hirsch, Hahn, Sale and Sonnenschein, were appointed, with instructions to report at the next year's meeting. A resolution declaring in favor of Sunday services, instead of Saturday, provoked a heated discussion. The matter was finally laid over until to-morrow. The idea of holding Sunday services was generally favored, but the abolishment of Saturday services met with determined opposition.

SALEM, Oregon, 17.—The Legislature took the first ballot to-day for United States Senator. The vote stood: John H. Mitchell 24, Geo. H. Williams 15, remainder scattering. This was the republican vote. The democrats voted solidly for James H. Slater. There are 90 members in the Legislature, requiring 46 to elect. Mitchell claims he will be elected to-morrow. On the other hand, his opponents say he will meet the same determined opposition of the minority which defeated him three years ago, after he had received the caucus nomination, and that he cannot get enough democratic votes to elect. It is not believed that Williams can be elected, and the opinion prevails that some sort of a compromise will be reached by the contending parties. Governor Moody is everywhere mentioned as the "dark horse."

HALIFAX, 17.—Sixteen new cases of smallpox were reported in Charlottetown to-day, making 41 now existing in that city. Another death, that of a child, occurred to-day, making 30 since the outbreak of the disease about a week ago.

ST. PAUL, 17.—An Ashland, Wisconsin, dispatch states that at 1 o'clock this morning, while the night shift was in the north vein of the Colby mine at Bessemer, on the Gogebee iron range, a large section of one fell and killed four men.

CHICAGO, 18.—Wire trouble necessitates very brief bulletins of to-day's news.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—An explosion occurred at the Philadelphia Lubric Works on Millin Street Wharf. Thirteen men have been seriously burned; one man was instantly killed and four others cannot recover.

PORTLAND, Oreg., 18.—J. H. Mitchell was elected Senator on the third ballot. Democrats flocking to him.

NEW YORK, 18.—A Washington special says the President has called on the State Department for a full statement of our relations with Germany and Austria in regard to the treatment of naturalized citizens of the United States in those countries. It is understood the President has determined that the United States shall no longer remain inactive upon this question. In the event of Germany and Austria ignoring our protest, it is believed that severance of

all diplomatic relations with these countries would rapidly bring about a crisis. It is not probable that the President will mention the trouble in his message, but he will make powerful suggestions about the need of a new navy and the alarming condition of our coast defenses.

CHICAGO, 18.—The second day's session of the National Cattle Growers' Association of America opened with President Henry C. Alvord in the chair. Thos. Sturgis of Cheyenne, Wyoming, read a paper on "Live Stock Diseases," treated from the commercial standpoint. The paper recommended, first, a somewhat larger appropriation for seaborad quarantine, so that the bureau might retain men of character and ability; second, the suppression of foreign disease, increased power to the Bureau of Animal Industry and the passage of sanitary laws modeled on those of Nebraska; third, to sustain and rigidly enforce the local quarantine for protection against domestic diseases. The paper was warmly applauded.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions then made a report. The resolutions provided for the following: A finance committee of five to collect subscriptions and raise funds to prosecute and to secure legislation, this committee to act under the Executive Committee of the National Cattle Growers' Association. The committee to gather and give to the newspaper press, authentic information regarding contagious diseases, so as to remove popular misconceptions. The committee to urge upon Congress the necessity of perfecting the existing laws and to make provisions for a national oversight of cattle diseases by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The resolutions asked for an appropriation of not less than \$1,500,000 from Congress to pay for diseased cattle slaughtered, and also to provide for the payment of experts to settle the value of cattle on the basis of their health, before infection. The resolutions were adopted.

At the afternoon session, President H. E. Alvord read a paper entitled, "Dairy Interests of America." He represented that the farmer and the dairyman in putting upon the market a genuine article could not compete with parties who adulterated their products, and appealed to legislative assemblies to either suppress the manufacture of the bogus articles, or to cause them to be so labeled that the public could distinguish the genuine from the adulterated.

L. S. Coffin, of Iowa, presented a resolution calling upon the State and National legislative bodies to regulate the sale of adulterated butter if the traffic in it be permitted to go on. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The report of the committee on resolutions was received, and resolutions calling upon the Government to aid in stamping out disease and to suppress or regulate the traffic in adulterated dairy products and in relation to better cars in which to transport cattle and better means of branding cattle, were adopted, after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

MONTREAL, 18.—The former comrades of Reil in the school he attended here have resolved to wear mourning for a month in respect to his memory.

Le Monde this evening issued a bulletin, which stated that Madame Reil in a dispatch had expressed her willingness to have her son interred by the side of the graves of the patriots of 1837. It is proposed to invite Madame Reil and her family to take up their residence in this city and to establish a fund for their support.

A deputation of the members of the Club Cartier has waited on Senator Lacaste and requested him to accept the leadership of the conservative wing of the French National party which is to be built up on the Reil question. Mr. Lacaste has asked a few days' time to consider the matter. He also intimated that he would first require to hear the explanations of the French Canadians.

The students, together with some quarrymen and others, numbering about 800, paraded the streets to-night. The quarrymen carried ax-handles, clubs and thigh bones. They shoved the people from the sidewalks, frightened horses and committed other aggressive acts. It was thought at one time they would attack the Salvation Army Hall. They have threatened to attack La Minerve office to-morrow night. About 250 of the Sixth Fusiliers had assembled at Dominion Square to meet the French Canadians if they attempted to carry out their purpose of burning Colonel Stevenson in effigy on the Square. It is stated that to-night's demonstration was the result of information which the students of Victoria University had received during the day that the students of the McGill (English) University intended to burn Reil in effigy on the Champs de Mars to-night.

CHICAGO, 18.—The State Veterinary Association, at their convention this morning, heard a report by Dr. Hopkins, which was to be presented to the Cattle Convention, recommending more stringent laws in connection with cattle quarantine. The present officers were elected to serve during the ensuing term. They are: Dr. Kinckopfer, President; Dr. Garth, of Lincoln, Nebraska, Secretary and Treasurer. Dr. Hopkins said the convention of Veterinarians had been an experiment. They had received encouragement and considered that their efforts had been successful. The convention adjourned *sine die*.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., 18.—The city is crowded with visitors who have come

to take part in the celebration to-day of the completion of the Southern California Railroad, which gives the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system a through transcontinental road to the Pacific Coast with a terminus at this point. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among all classes of citizens. The day is observed as a public holiday, all business being suspended. The festivities will be continued three days. The floral and fruit exhibits are acknowledged to be the finest ever displayed on the Pacific Coast.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 18.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in Edgefield County to-day. A white man named Robert Jones occupied some land rented from his relatives, Charles and Edward Pressly. They notified him that as he could no longer pay the rent, he must vacate to-day. Jones went to the field where Edward Pressly, aged 80, and sons, Charles and Edward, Jr., were plowing and shot Charles dead. Edward started in pursuit and Jones stabbed him mortally with a knife. Jones then reloaded his gun and killed the father, old Mr. Pressly, who is a grandfather of Jones's wife. Jones then came to the court-house, entered the jail and surrendered, remarking that he had killed three of the best men in the county. This account is from the News and Courier correspondent, who visited the scene. Another account is that the Presslys went to the field where Jones was working, and that Jones killed them in self-defense.

PITTSBURG, 18.—At the session of the National Rabbinical Convention of the Reformed Hebrew Church to-day, the subject of Sabbath observance was discussed at some length and a resolution was adopted declaring that there is nothing in the spirit of Judaism or its laws to prevent the introduction of Sunday services in localities where the necessity for such services appears or is felt. In the preamble to the resolution the importance of maintaining the historical Sabbath as a bond with the past and as a symbol of the unity of Judaism the world over, is recognized. After recommending the formation of societies for the propagation of Reformed Jewish doctrines among the poorer classes, the convention adjourned to meet in Cincinnati the first Monday in May, 1886.

DENVER, 18.—Colorow, with 14 lodges of 500 ponies, camped on the Yampa River, 25 miles above Cross mountain, and burned the cattle ranges along the trail, leaving 75,000 cattle without feed. The Indians are slaughtering thousands of elk, deer and antelope for their hides, leaving the carcasses to rot. The settlers are wild over the destruction of the game and the ranges, and have assembled and will order Colorow to leave, and in case of his refusal a general extermination is expected. The Indians are well supplied with rifles and ammunition.

FOREIGN.

BELGRADE, 17.—General Topalovitch with the Moravian division had a desperate battle with the Bulgarians at Irn, and the latter were totally defeated. The Servians fought with great gallantry and captured two guns and many prisoners. Three battalions of Bulgarian volunteers stationed at a point on the Timok River capitulated without firing a gun to Col. Djukitch commanding the Servian Timok division. The Bulgarians yesterday evacuated their fortified position at the Dragoman Pass, which the Servians attacked on Sunday. The details of the capture of the Dragoman Pass by the Servians show that the Drina and Shumadga divisions under Colonels Michkovitch and Zenecky were engaged and attacked the Bulgarians in force, completely routing them. Hordes of Bulgarians laid down their arms, being panic stricken. Several guns were captured and the pass abandoned.

BELGRADE, 17.—The Servian division marching on Widdin gave battle to the Bulgarians near Widdin and inflicted upon them a crushing defeat. The loss is heavy on both sides. The Servians captured 1,000 prisoners.

EDINBURGH, 17.—West Calder is today handsomely decorated in honor of the visit of Gladstone. Great enthusiasm prevails and crowds of people line the streets. Gladstone arrived at 3:30 p. m., and a delegation of newly enfranchised electors presented him with an address which was received with cheers and unbounded enthusiasm. When he entered the hall to deliver his second speech of the parliamentary campaign, it was packed with people who had been there for two hours.

ATHENS, 17.—The invasion of Macedonia by the Greek army is imminent. TZARIBROD, 17.—The present Servian order of battle is as follows:

Col. Benecka, with the Shumadji division, has ascended the Luknaiski stream and is approaching Slonivitz.

Col. Michkovitch, with his force, has reached Gentzi Pass, on the route to Slonivitz.

Gen. Govanovich, with a large force, is in the Dragoman Pass.

Col. Djukitch is at Knyozevatz with the reserves.

Gen. Leshjanin remains at Kiola, which he has captured.

Col. Topalovitch, with his force, is at Irn, and is going to Brasmk, whence he will cross by a direct route to Slonivitz.

Each marching division numbers 10,000. The Bulgarians are concentrated at Slonivitz.

Travelers report the Bulgarians as hopelessly depressed and expecting the Servians to enter Sofia forthwith.