

Another Tragedy Added to Portland's Annals.

IT WAS A MURDER AND SUICIDE

A Well-Known Civil Engineer Shoots and Kills Mrs. Mabel Calvin and Himself—They Were People of Splendid Family Connections.

PORTLAND, Or., September 17.—It was about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when John W. Stengale, a well-known young civil engineer, shot and killed Mrs. Mabel Calvin of Worcester, Mass., who has been visiting with relatives here, and then, placing the deadly revolver to his own head, blew out his brains. The tragedy occurred on the sidewalk on the south side of Yamhill street about 100 feet west of Thirteenth street. Three shots were fired in quick succession, and the man and woman fell side by side on the pavement. Stengale died instantly, and his victim gave only one or two gasps after the arrival of several bystanders who witnessed the shooting. Unrequited love prompted the double crime.

The news of the terrible affair created intense interest owing to the splendid family connections of both the dead. Mrs. Calvin was a daughter of S. Forehand, President and principal owner of the Forehand Arms Company of Worcester, Mass., who is reputed to be worth several million dollars. She came here about eighteen months ago for the purpose of securing a divorce from her husband, and had been making her home with her relatives Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, at 472 Yamhill street.

Stengale had been in Oregon five years, and for some time was employed at his profession of civil engineer. He had recently been working for the city as receiving clerk in the work of constructing the new water works. He had exemplary habits, and was well thought of by a host of acquaintances, and had friends all over the state, who will think it incredible that he should have done so foul a crime. His mother is quite wealthy, and lives in Chicago.

This letter explains that the shooting was premeditated. It is as follows:

PORTLAND HOME, September 16, 1894. My Dear Cluey: Could any one ever look the face that I am making here, you would see why I am not well and why I do not sleep and eat as I used to. You know we were to be married as soon as Mabel got her divorce, and you know of our intimacy for the past year or more. I found it hard to get along with her, and I was not the only man in the case. We had a row once before, but then I was not as positive as now, and we made up. You have proved the only friend I have ever had. I hope you will never make such a mistake as I have made myself. I cannot stand life any longer, although I have been fairly successful all along. There is enough money in my pocket to pay for burial, etc. I am not particular how I am put away. Mabel is the only woman I really love. I cannot live without her, and if you know how I have been treated of late, you would not blame me.

It is almost impossible for me to write; I am so nervous. I realize what I am about to do perfectly, and I cannot for the life of me check myself. This desire to kill her and then myself came over me a few days ago. I cannot live any longer. Best wishes. Jack.

Mrs. Calvin was a strikingly handsome woman. She had a particularly graceful carriage and a sweet face, but her most striking mark of beauty was her clear, healthy complexion. She had dark eyes and hair, and was of medium height and buxom figure. Her father supplied her with a wardrobe that satisfied every whim, and although she had an extensive wardrobe of the latest style garments, they were all of subdued and modest shades. She spent two months during the past summer season at the seaside, and is well remembered by many who met her there.

VARIOUS INDIAN AGENCIES.

How the Largest Tribe and Osaage the Richest.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—C. C. Duncan, one of the five United States Indian inspectors appointed to travel and investigate the various Indian agencies, is in this city. Inspector Duncan has just returned from Round Valley, where 6,000 acres of land have been apportioned to 500 Indians. He says the most of the reservation has little value, being composed of arid hills. Some of it has been sold at a low price. The business of the agency is pretty well closed, the Indians having been put in a nearly self-supporting condition. Inspector Duncan has been visiting a great many agencies on this coast and elsewhere lately. He says that last year the statistics of the Indians showed that they had increased instead of decreased for the first time in twenty years. He added:

"The reason is that they are relying on themselves. The Osaage constitute the largest tribe—some 17,000—that are under the government. The Osaage are the richest people in the world. There are but 840 of them, but they have 47,000,000, which brings them in an interest of \$850,000 a year. Besides this they own a large area of profitable lands. The Osaage of Idaho are the most civilized of any except the Osaage. They live in good houses, and are otherwise advanced from the sale of their lands some time ago. They have received \$50,000 or \$1,100 for every man, woman and child; so they are well fixed."

Under the Mexican Flag.

NEW YORK, September 17.—It was announced from Panama that a new steamship line, the vessels to be built in England and to sail under the Mexican flag, is to be established between Panama and San Francisco to connect with the Tehuantepec railway.

The Seventh Magnitude.

NEW YORK, September 17.—A special dispatch from Kiel says Prof. Halting of Bamberg has discovered the variability of the star of the seventh magnitude in Hercules. The star is a variety of the Algol type.

McDonald's Trial Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—The trials of Richard McDonald, Jr., H. T. Graves, A. L. Jenkins and Charles Montgomery, charged with embezzlement on grand jury indictments, have been continued until October 1.

The Yield of Raisins.

FRESNO, Cal., September 18.—Since most of the first crop of raisins have been picked and cured, those who are best posted on the yield say there will be a shortage of 500 to 1,000 carloads in this part of the valley. The quality is very fine.

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NO. 26.

WELLMAN'S EXPEDITION.

The Chicago Newspaper Man to Sail for Home Wednesday.

LONDON, September 17.—Mr. Wellman, the leader of the American Arctic expedition, whose plans to explore the far North were frustrated by the sinking of his vessel, which was crushed in the ice, will sail from Southampton for New York Wednesday next by the steamer Sprea. He will be accompanied by the American members of his party. In the course of an interview to-day Mr. Wellman said the failure of Lieutenant Peary to reach North Greenland shows that, like the Wellman expedition, he met unusual difficulties arising from the extremely unfavorable season. He warmly defended the expedition against the charges made of inexperience and a bad outfit. He especially protested that he had not abandoned Prof. Oyen on Danish Island. The professor, he added, had 1,200 pounds of provisions on the island, and was therefore in no danger from suffering from a lack of food. Prof. Oyen had himself completely absolved himself from the charge of abandonment. In conclusion Mr. Wellman stated that the Norwegian members of the expedition had promised to accompany the next expedition. As to Messrs. French, Mohun and Dodge, he said, braver or better men cannot be found.

HIS POLITICAL TESTAMENT.

The Document is Brief and Was Written in the Stowe House.

LONDON, September 17.—The political testament of the late Comte de Paris was made public to-day. The document, which is very brief, is dated Stowe House, July 21, 1894, and says:

"As I had no knowledge of my future, I would not attempt to trace a line of conduct for my son, feeling with perfect confidence that he will always uphold the traditions of our house, which are love for France and the faithful discharge of all the duties incumbent upon him. I hope that France will soon be reunited, all parties finding a basis of common agreement under the traditional monarchy. If I went to Frohnsdorf in 1873, it was to show my respect to the hereditary Prince. Since then I have tried to deserve the confidence of my king by fighting, although an exile, zealously for France."

The document concludes by expressing his trust that God has not abandoned France, to whom he gave Saint Louis and Joanne d'Arc. He felt certain that France will return to her old religion, and that she will be united to the rest of the world for the unity of all existing parties. He was sure that his friends would understand that this was a necessary condition and precedent to all they hoped for.

THE YACHT RACE.

Propositions From the British Not to Our Liking.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Both Lord Londale and Lord Dunraven are seriously talking of building a yacht to race for the American cup, and, judging by the comments in English papers, a number of important concessions will be asked of the New York Yacht Club. It is said that if the Englishmen decide to challenge with a seventy or an eighty-footer, they would like the New York Yacht Club to meet them with a boat of similar size and not have the Vigilant, Jubilee or Colonna put against their smaller craft. They also say that they would like to have the race decided off Newport to avoid excursion steamers. While no formal proposition has thus far been made to the New York Yacht Club on the subject, the questions have been informally discussed among the members, and those in authority say that neither proposition finds favor here or could be accepted under any circumstances.

AFTER INFORMATION.

Australia Wants to Learn Many Things From American Farmers.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—James McInnes Sinclair of Victoria, Australia, is in the city with a commission from the Department of Agriculture of Victoria to study the system in vogue among the farmers of this country. He said to-day:

"The government of Victoria sent a man to Denver a few years ago to report on the dairy interests of that country. The effect has been marvelous. Four years ago our exports of butter to the United Kingdom amounted to less than \$2,000. Last year our exports of butter amounted to \$5,500,000. Next year the figures will be upward of \$5,000,000. My visit to America is of a similar nature, though the scope of my work is greater. I have to report on all the economic of grain production in California, the sugar-beet industry, tobacco-growing and pork-packing."

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

Mutiny in Chicago Because Their Pay Has Not Been Received.

CHICAGO, September 17.—A mutiny broke out in the ranks of battery D of the Illinois National Guard last night, and seventeen artillerymen were placed under arrest, pending a dishonorable discharge from the service of the State. The trouble has been brewing several weeks, and had its origin in the failure of the State to pay the men for their services at the stock yards during the recent railway strike in sympathy with the Pullman workmen. Last night was drill night, and when the order was given to "fall in" seventeen men refused to put on their uniforms and present themselves for roll call. One of the malcontents voiced the feelings of his fellows by saying:

"We don't put on our uniforms until we get our \$60."

United States Preferred to Canada.

LONDON, September 17.—The Chronicle to-day publishes an interview with Sir John T. O'Brien, Governor of Newfoundland, who is spending a vacation in England, and with reference to the question of confederation. Governor O'Brien says that, so far as Newfoundland was concerned, confederation was not a live issue; but, if the question ever arose, he should say that the people were probably more inclined to join the United States of America than Canada. It was most improbable, however, that such an issue would arise. There was no weakening in loyalty of the people of Newfoundland to Great Britain.

THE EXPECTED ORDER

Changes Made in Location of United States Army.

EAST GAINS FROM THE WEST

When the New Posts in Montana and Colorado Are Completed Troops Will be Further Concentrated—List of Posts That Will be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The order anxiously awaited in army circles providing for extensive changes in the location of the United States army was issued to-day. They provide garrisons for the old recruiting depots, and also contemplate a considerable concentration of troops. Several of the smaller stations east of the Mississippi, as well as a few in the Western country, are given up as no longer necessary. The regiments which are to be brought East in whole or in part are the Third and Sixth Cavalry, the Thirtieth and Seventeenth Infantry and the whole Twentieth Infantry, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. The Tenth Infantry, that has heretofore been scattered between five posts from the Pacific Coast to the Mississippi Valley, will now come together at Sibley, where the whole Fifth Regiment, formerly occupying five stations, will be assembled at Fort McPherson, Ga. As soon as some changes are made in the quarters at Jefferson Barracks and Columbus Barracks, the two troops of cavalry now ordered to the former will be joined by four other troops, and the remainder of the Seventeenth Infantry will be sent to Columbus Barracks, making the latter a regimental post. David's Island will be occupied by the artillery as a modern fortification, which has been constructed there to command the southern entrance to New York harbor and is now receiving the armament required as an artillery garrison. Fort Columbus on Governor's Island will hereafter be an infantry post, to be ultimately increased to a full regiment. The total number of companies now serving east of the Mississippi is 100. In future it will be 119, occupying thirty-one posts. The gain to the East, of course, comes from the West, but the number of posts remaining west of the Mississippi is forty-nine, and those are garrisoned by 245 companies, without counting the independent companies at Fort and seven. It will be seen, therefore, not more than two-thirds of the regular army still remains in the West. Congress has ordered the building of two new posts, one in Montana and one in Arkansas. When these are completed the total will be given up. General Howard's command will be increased to nineteen companies. The department of the Platte loses seven, Colorado four and Dakota eight. The order itself is as follows:

CAVALRY.

First Regiment—Troop A from Fort Myer, Va., department of the East to department of Colorado.

Second Regiment—The Junior Major and three troops from Colorado to Fort Riley, Kan., and Troop B from Fort Worth to Sibley; the Lieutenant-Colonel and Troops B and I from Fort Bowie, A. T., to Fort Logan, Col.

Third Regiment—The Senior Major and Troops C, E, F and G, now temporarily at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; headquarters to take place of the headquarters of the troops, one of them Troop D, from Oklahoma Territory, by October 1 and the Junior Major to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Sixth Regiment—From the department of the Platte to the departments of the Missouri and East; headquarters Junior Major and Troops of E, G and H, now temporarily at Fort Sherman, Ill., to Fort Myer; the Lieutenant-Colonel, the three remaining troops to Fort Leavenworth, the movement to commence October 1. The Indian Troop L will remain at Fort Niobrara.

Seventh Regiment—Senior Major and Troop F from Fort Myer to Fort Stanton, N.M.; the Lieutenant-Colonel to Fort Riley.

Eighth Regiment—Troop H from Fort Myer and Troop B from Fort Leavenworth to the department of the East.

Ninth Regiment—Troop K from Fort Myer to the department of the Platte.

Tenth Regiment—Troop I from Fort Leavenworth to the department of Dakota.

Troops of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Regiments, as in the foregoing, will move upon the arrival of the incoming troops for Fort Myer.

ARTILLERY.

Third Regiment—The Junior Major and two batteries to Jackson Barracks, La.

INFANTRY.

First Regiment—One company from San Francisco harbor to San Diego Bay, California, to relieve Company C, Tenth Infantry, without unnecessary delay.

Fifth Regiment—To be concentrated at Fort McPherson, Ga.; Company A at Fort Leavenworth and F at Houston, Tex.

Sixth Regiment—Company A from Fort Wood, N. Y., and E from Newport Barracks to Fort Thomas, Ky.

Seventh Regiment—Company H, now at Fort Leavenworth, and G at Camp Pilot Butte to Fort Logan.

Eighth Regiment—Headquarters and three companies from Fort McKinney to Fort D. A. Russell.

Tenth Regiment—The department of Missouri headquarters and four companies to Fort Reno and four companies to Fort Sill, the distribution to include two companies at Fort Leavenworth.

Nineteenth Regiment—Headquarters and Companies E and H from Fort Leavenworth and Companies B, C and D from Fort Sullivan to Fort Niobrara.

Fourteenth Regiment—Company H from Fort Leavenworth to Vancouver Barracks.

worth. Indian Company I will remain at Fort Assinaboine.

POSTS ABANDONED.

In connection with the foregoing these posts will be abandoned under the usual orders to be promulgated hereafter:

Fort Marcy, N. M.; Fort Bowie, A. T.; Fort McKinney; Fort Sullivan, S. D.; Fort Sumner, D. T.; Fort Mackay, Mich.; Newport Barracks, Ky.; Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

Accompanying the new order, the War Department makes public this statement:

"The order for the discontinuance of three recruiting posts—David's Island, Columbus Barracks and Jefferson Barracks—is contained in the announcement that troops to occupy these stations would soon be designated."

MIRACLE AT LOURDES.

One Sick Almost Into Death Made Strong and Healthy.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The Herald prints the following from its Rome correspondent under date of September 2: Another pilgrimage from across the Atlantic, this time from Canada, has arrived in Rome, and was received this morning by the Pontiff with great ceremony and graciousness. They came to Rome last Thursday from Lourdes, where they were during the national pilgrimage. As they steamed into the famous town of Bernadotte their American colleagues were just leaving. In an interview with M. Rivet, the director of the pilgrimage, he informed me that, although some of the party started out with rather vague ideas of Lourdes, they were all enthusiastically devout and delighted with their visit, and it was with great difficulty that they went away, even after the prospect of their being received by the Holy Father. The first day of their stay ten miracles were registered at the bureau, and their faith was strengthened to exultation by the complete restoration to health of one of their party. Mrs. Burque, the wife of a physician at Montreal, suffering from tumor, took this pilgrimage as a last resort, having been given up by the doctors in Canada. It was against their advice, and even in Paris no one could relieve her in any way, and she was told that, if she took such a journey, it was for the risk of her life. She persisted, being strong in her faith; and, though much exhausted on arriving, a few days later she re-embarked for Paris, radiant with health, perfectly cured and devoutly thankful to "Our Lady of Lourdes."

The like reception at the Vatican was much like that at Lourdes. The Pope, an American pilgrim, the Pope seeming to have a special love for his children across the water. He murmured from time to time: "Oh! ce sont mes Canadiens. Oh! que je suis content." M. Rivet presented the Holy Father with \$2,500 for the pence, and was elected a member of the order of Advocates of St. Peter. They left to-day via Florence, Venice and Geneva to sail for Canada from Liverpool.

CRUISER NEW YORK.

Waiting for a High Tide to Take Her Off the Dry Dock.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The cruiser New York is in the dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yard, and cannot get out there is such an unusually high tide as that on which she went in nearly a month ago. The New York took advantage of a spring tide to get into the dock to have her bottom scraped and cleaned. It was expected another spring tide would float her out. But the spring tide did not come, and officers and crew have orders to go and "watch the tide." She may have to wait another month or more, and even when she does come out her keel is not over. It has been learned that the blocks on which the cruiser rested were not fitted so as to be moved while the vessel is in the dry dock. These blocks cover more than 100 square feet of the vessel's bottom, making large spots which it has been impossible to scrape or paint. She therefore must be moved out of the dry dock, the blocks must be moved, and she must then be put back so that different parts of her bottom may rest on blocks permitting the painting of the present foot spots.

EASTERN OREGON MINING.

Another Quartz Mill in Operation in Her City.

BAKER CITY, Or., September 17.—A new quartz mill has been recently built and put into successful operation within the limits of the city. One from the Emma is being reduced there, the results being very satisfactory to the owners. As the cost of hauling fuel is a great item, it will only be a short time before several other mills will be erected in the city. H. Winden, who has been placer-mining on a gulch on Miner's creek, reports the bedrock very deep. Prospects are very flattering for a successful run next season. The gold is very coarse. C. M. Tracy has uncovered a very promising vein of free-milling ore near Sparks. He is now at work sinking a shaft, and if the ledge is found to be extensive, preparations will at once be made to make the property a producing one.

Cattle Suffering in Lower California.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., September 18.—Amos Gilbert has driven 1,500 head of cattle from Valle de Las Palmas, Lower California, into the mountains, owing to the scarcity of feed near the coast. Pancho Crowtheave has moved over 1,000 head of cattle as far as the Colorado valley on the Colorado river bottoms, where he will take up his permanent abode, having left Mission Vieja. The drought below the line is proving a serious matter for the cattlemen.

Mexican Congress Opened.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 18.—At the opening of Congress President Diaz announced that Mexico had proposed the holding of a conference by the American and Asiatic powers on the silver question, but the project had been delayed by the war between China and Japan.

Black Republics Feasible.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The steamship Clyde from Cape Haytien, which arrived to-day, reports that up to the time of her departure there was no further outbreak in San Domingo or Hayti.

LOOKING UP HER PAST

Mrs. McCall's Suit Against Young McAllister.

"FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED"

The Leader of New York's "Four Hundred" Will Defend His Son as Much as Possible—There May be Some Testimony That Will Embarrass Her.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Ward McAllister believes in the old saw that "forewarned is forearmed," and when Mrs. McCall brings her suit for breach of promise against the son of the famous leader of the 400, there may be some testimony that will embarrass her. McAllister, Sr., has been gathering evidence with assiduity that proves that he is good for something more than a model for those who wish to be in the swim. He has learned that Mrs. McCall has rather an unenviable St. Louis record, and two well-known men of that city, as well as a prominent New York newspaper man, may have to tell what they know of the woman's past. One of the St. Louisians in question is Colonel John Norton, manager of the St. Louis Grand Opera House, who is one of the best known theatrical men in the country, and whose wife eloped some years ago with Henry Moore, managing editor of the Post-Dispatch. Mrs. McCall played a temporary engagement in St. Louis not very long ago, which ended in her chasing the susceptible Colonel Norton through the streets with a horsewhip. All this, with much inside history, Mr. McAllister is said to have gathered as ammunition in case his son Heyward is called upon to renounce his celibacy.

SALUTE AT MIDNIGHT.

Why the Attack on Wei Hai Wei Proved a Failure.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The following remarkable message in the original has been translated by a Japanese gentleman in New York. It was sent by a special Japanese correspondent serving with the fleet in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li to the newspaper in Japan which he represents, and the name of which is for obvious reasons withheld. The Japanese government, which exercises a strict censorship over all news relating to the war, prohibited its publication. It is dated "With the Japanese fleet before Wei Hai Wei, Gulf of Pe Chi Li, August 12."

"At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, August 11, our fleet, consisting of twelve men-of-war and a fleet of six torpedo boats, took advantage of the darkness of the night and crept into the harbor at Wei Hai Wei unknown to the Chinese in the forts and vessels. Six torpedo boats went out with the purpose of blowing up the Chinese warships anchored within. The fleet was proceeding in the wrong direction, and then, discovering their mistake, they turned back, changed their course and made straight to the places where the Chinese lay in safety. When midway a British man-of-war, which was anchored there, fired a salute for the Japanese vessels, a very unusual thing to do in such circumstances. Upon this all the electric and search lights at the forts were lighted in an instant, and soon all the forts were in activity. An exchange of shots for over an hour followed. Seeing that the plan to take the Chinese by surprise had fallen through on account of the salute from the British, and further firing being of no avail, the Japanese retired, made straight to the sea, returning, a Chinese torpedo boat discharged a torpedo against it, but failed to do any damage, and for its trouble was instantly rewarded by being sunk by a torpedo discharged from one of the Japanese boats. The salutes from the British vessels could be regarded as a mistake to make the slumbering Chinese know of the presence of the Japanese, as it is not customary to fire salutes at the end of night."

THE OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

How They Evade the Law in Southern California.

LOS ANGELES, September 17.—A big gang of opium smugglers was unearthed to-day by Collector of Fort Gaffey. One hundred and fifty-five cans of opium have been seized and several arrests made. The chief of the gang was Gus Algren, a restaurant keeper in Santa Monica, who was arrested this afternoon and brought to this city along with the opium seized. Steward Smith and a colored boy of the steamer Minneloa are charged with having landed the opium at Fort Angeles. A man named McClellan, a partner of Algren, is wanted, but has not as yet been captured. It has been known for some time that a well-organized gang has been operating in several places along the coast, and Collector Gaffey several weeks ago put Special Agents Cornell and Mappa to work up the case. They discovered that the smugglers were dropping the opium overboard from sailing vessels outside, encased in black bags. These were sunk with weights, but had ropes attached above to buoys. Confederates would go in small boats and pull up the stuff and take it ashore in fishing bags.

Paying the Claims.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—The first damages growing out of the collision between the steamers Oceanic and the City of Chester have been paid by the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company to the families of the victims. The accident occurred in 1888 in San Francisco harbor. Suits were brought in behalf of the six minor children of Columbus Davis and of three other children, whose parents were drowned. The jury awarded the Davis children \$10,000, and the steamship company appealed the case. The appeal is still pending, but the company finally decided to pay the claim in full. The results of the other suits hinged on the decision in the Davis case, and they, too, have been settled. In all \$28,000 has been paid out so far by the company.

KIDNAPED FROM HIS GUARDIAN.

The Son of Ferdinand Ward Taken and Recaptured.

TOO PROUD TO BEG.

The Child Dead and the Mother Dying From Starvation.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 16.—Mrs. Kate Massey, her three-year-old child and her infant were found starving yesterday in their house in Westminster avenue, Stockton, near Camden. A month ago Mrs. Massey's husband died while undergoing an operation in a Philadelphia hospital; two weeks later Mrs. Massey gave birth to a child. She was left destitute, but she would not ask for aid, and her neighbors did not know her condition until yesterday, when Overseer of the Poor John Renner visited her house and found her and the children apparently dying. Mr. Renner immediately summoned Dr. O. L. Greenbrecht, but the doctor said the woman and her children were too exhausted to recover, but he took them in hand immediately. The infant died soon afterward. Its death was entirely due to lack of nourishment. Mrs. Massey can live but a few days at the furthest, and the other child is very low. The mother had starved herself and given the trifling food she had to her older children.

MINISTERS IN TROUBLE.

A Baptist Preacher Who Made False Representations.

WABASH, Ind., September 16.—Rev. J. W. Power, Baptist Minister of Liberty Center, who was arrested, charged with stealing a pocket-book from Miss Lizzie Sparks, and who was acquitted, was tried by the Salamon Baptist Association on two charges, one alleging that he had represented that he had \$1,700 on deposit in Indianapolis banks, by reason of which he secured two names as surety on two \$500 notes, which the signers paid. As a result of the trial it was decided to expel the minister from the church.

BATHING BOUGH ON THE MINISTERS.

HILLSDALE, Mich., September 16.—Word reached here yesterday afternoon that at Frontier in this county Tuesday night Rev. Charles Clancy was tarred and feathered. Clancy was until a year ago pastor of the Methodist Church here, but had trouble and started a church of his own with a score of members. Tuesday night forty masked men, among them husbands of the women of his flock, called him from his house, and liberally applied cold tar, dusted him with feathers, and then rolled him down a steep hill. They then returned to the church to receive another dose as soon as he shed his feathers if he did not get out of town.

The Rates Reduced.

TACOMA, September 17.—The Executive Committee of the Interstate Fair has yielded to the public demand and made a 25-cent rate of admission to the fair for evenings and Sundays. The regular rate of admission throughout the day is to remain at 50 cents, but in the evening and all day Sundays the price of admission is to be 25 cents. The rate begins at once. The people and the concessionaires have been clamoring for a lower admission. This trial is made as an experiment. If the fair does not continue to pay expenses, the trustees say the straight 50-cent rate will be restored. Many believe the attendance will be more than proportionately increased.

Coming Back From Behring Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—Lieutenant Commander Morton of the United States steamer Adams, which has arrived from Behring Sea, in an interview stated that the remainder of the patrol fleet may be expected here shortly. The Yorktown, which left Sitka on August 31 for Unalaska, is due here in about two weeks, and the Ranger may be expected in a month or so. The extent of the damage to the keel timbers of the Adams through their contact with the rocks will not be known for some little time, as it will be about a month before she can obtain her turn in the dry dock, other vessels being ahead of her.

American Bankers to Meet.

BALTIMORE, Md., September 17.—The Executive Committee, having charge of the arrangements for the forthcoming national convention of the American Bankers' Association, has received advice indicating that fully 1,500 delegates will be in attendance and that every State and Territory will be represented. This will make it the largest convention of representatives of the financial interests ever held in the country. The committee, which will decide what subjects shall and shall not be discussed at the convention, will meet this week.

A Bloody Border.

OAXACA, Mexico, September 17.—Late advices from Chiapas state the troubles on the Guatemalan border are growing more serious, and the indications are favorable for bloodshed unless the two governments reach an understanding as to what is to be done with the brigands and cut-throats, who make the border country their rendezvous and prey upon peaceable citizens. Several villages along the border in Guatemala have been made by outlaws and murders and other outrages committed.

Putting Her Home in Order.

NEW YORK, September 18.—At the age of the season, when the last of the social celebrities are departing from Newport, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has given orders to have the famous marble palace put in order. Many rumors are afoot. One is to the effect that she intends to take up her abode in Rhode Island in order to secure a divorce. The law in that State being almost as liberal as those in South Dakota. Another report says Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have patched up their troubles, and that they are to live together in their Newport home.

First Protective Association Formed by Players.

PUGILISTIC ACTORS SHUT OUT

They Are Banded Together to Discourage Such Accessions to the Stage as Corbett, Sullivan and Miss Pollard—Gompers Issues Them a Challenge.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Christopher Evans, the Secretary, this morning performed the somewhat elaborate ceremony of bestowing a charter upon the "Actors' Protective Union No. 1" of the city of New York. The affair, which took place at No. 8 Union Square, was strictly private; but, judging from the applause which came in noisy bursts from behind the closed doors, the speeches made by President Gompers and the members of the Central Labor Union to the town's vaudeville artists, who crowded the hall, hit the professional entertainers just about right. The speech of Henry White of the Garment Workers' Union, in which he described the misery of East-side tailors, saying that without an organization the actors of America might in future perhaps be brought down to the same starvation wages, was received with great enthusiasm. As soon as the charter had been conferred and the Actors' Protective Union No. 1 had become an integral part of the Central Labor Union, the action of officers took place. The Presidency of the union was conferred on John H. W. Byrne, who, besides being a musical comedian, is the author of several pleasing ballads. That he is a strict disciplinarian is proved by the fact that his first official act to-day was to issue an order forbidding members of the union hanging round the saloons and hallways leading to the room of the union. According to Matt Harrington there are now nearly 500 members enrolled in the union, ranging from \$20 to \$150 a week artists. He said:

"What the union proposes is to elevate the profession and stop accessions to the stage of professional freaks and monstrosities generally. We shall not attempt any violent methods. Members of our union will not be forbidden to play with non-union actors, but we believe we can gradually bring about a weeding