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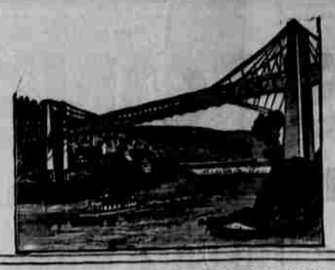
OREGON  COURIER.

VOL. XII. OREGON CITY, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894. NO. 20.

AN EVENTFUL YEAR, THIS 1894.

COXEY has trod on the grass in the Capitol Grounds.

DEBS paralyzed the Country with the greatest R. R. strike.

CONGRESS has finally adjourned and business is looking up.

WE still claim to have the Largest Stock in Clackamas County of

FURNITURE, LOUNGES, BEDDING, CARPETS,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, ETC., ETC.

BELLOMY & BUCSH,

—THE—

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

15 YEARS IN OREGON.
THE OLD ST. LOUIS

Medical and Surgical Dispensary.

This is the oldest Private Medical Dispensary in the city of Portland, the first Medical Dispensary ever started in this city. Dr. Kessler, the old reliable specialist, has been the general manager of this institution for twelve years, during which time thousands of cases have been cured, and no poor man or woman was ever refused treatment because they had no money. The St. Louis Dispensary has thousands of dollars in money and property, and is able financially to make its word good.

The St. Louis Dispensrry has a staff of the best Physicians and Surgeons in the country, all men of experience. A complete set of Surgical instruments on hand. The best Electric Apparatus in the country, both French and American. Their apparatus for analyzing the urine for kidney and bladder diseases, are perfect and the very latest. No difference what doctors have treated you, don't be discouraged, but go and have a talk with them. It costs you nothing for consultation, besides you will be treated kindly. Persons are calling at the St. Louis Dispensary, every day, who have been treated by some advertising quacks of this city and received no benefit. This old dispensary is the only one in the city that can give references among the business men and bankers as to their commercial standing. ☞They positively guarantee to cure any and all Private Diseases in every form and stage without loss of time from your work or business.

Rheumatism Cured by an old German remedy. This remedy was sent to Dr. Kessler a few months ago by a friend attending medical college in Berlin. It has never failed, and we guarantee it.

Kidney and Urinary Complaints. Painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges, carefully treated and permanently cured. Piles, rheumatism and neuralgia treated by our new remedies and cures guaranteed.

Old Sores Ulcers, Cancers, Etc., cured, no difference how long affected.

Private Diseases, These doctors guarantee to cure any case of Syphilis, Gonorhœa, Gleet. Strictures cured no difference how long standing. Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Manhood, or Nightly Emissions, cured permanently. The habit of Self Abuse effectually cured in a short time.

Young Men Your errors and follies of youth can be remedied, and these old doctors will give you wholesome advice and cure you—make you perfectly strong and healthy. You will be amazed at their success in curing SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL LOSSES, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, and other effects.

STRICTURE—No cutting, pain or stretching unless necessary.

READ THIS.

Taken clean bottle at bedtime and urinate in the bottle, set aside and look at it in the morning, if it is cloudy, or has a cloudy settling in it you have some kidney or bladder disease.

Young Men or Old Suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, lost, Failing Manhood, Physical Excesses, Mental Worry, Stunted Development, or any personal weakness, can be restored to PERFECT HEALTH and the NOBLE VITALITY OF STRONG MEN, the Pride and Power of Nations. We claim by years of practice by our exclusive methods a uniform "Monopoly of Success," in treating all diseases, weaknesses and afflictions of men.

FEMALE DISEASES In all forms Irregularities, and Nervous Prostration, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa and General Debility, and Worn Out Women speedily brought to enjoy life again. Call or write particulars of your case. Home treatment furnished by writing us particulars. All letters strictly confidential.

MEDICINE furnished free in all Private and Chronic diseases. Consultation free, in private rooms, where you only see the doctors.

☞ TAPE WORMS ☜
(Samples of which can be seen at their office, from 13 to 50 feet long) removed in 24 hours.

Heart Disease And Liver Complaint in all forms, cured.

OUT OF TOWN PATIENTS, write for question blank and free diagnosis of your trouble, enclosing stamps for answer.

CATARRH AND PILES.

☞We guarantee to cure any case of Catarrh or Piles. Don't be afraid to try because so many remedies have failed. Treated with our own remedies.

Address with stamp,

ST. LOUIS DISPENSARY,

230½ YAMHILL STREET, COR. SECOND, PORTLAND, OREGON.

UNREQUITED LOVE

Portland Once More the Scene of a Double Tragedy.

CASE OF 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. Stengele, 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. Stengele 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 and also their large circle of acquaintances throughout the city. 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.

Stengele had been in Oregon five years, and for some time was employed at his profession of civil engineering. More recently he had 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 would commit 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 HOTEL, September 16, 1894.

My Dear Clohessy: Could any one overlook the fact that I am mad? I have done a lot of worrying, and you can now 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 to my sorrow after watching her that 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 d— f— of yourself as I have made of 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 knew 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 sufficient means to satisfy 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.

Denied by the Cunard People.

LIVERPOOL, September 17.—The managers of the Cunard Steamship Company declare that the statement made by the officers of the American steamer New York that the Cunard steamer Lucania, bound east, was seen by the New York fifty miles north of her proper course is "absurdly incorrect." The New York beat the record from Southampton by one hour and twenty-four minutes last Friday. The same day the Lucania from New York broke the eastward record by two hours and nine minutes. The New York log showed that she sighted the Lucania fifty miles north of the eastward route and in the line followed by the west-bound steamers. The routes are agreed upon by the various companies, and captains are expected to adhere strictly to the agreement.

YOUNG M'ALLISTER

He is Being Sued for Breach of Promise by a Widow.

WARD LOOKING UP HER PAST

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. Louisans 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 were sent 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 place 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. As the torpedo flotilla was 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 cannot but be regarded as a signal to make the slumbering Chinese know of the presence of the Japanese, as it is not customary to fire salutes at the dead of night."

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 $26,000 has been paid out so far by the company.

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. This 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.

Northern Pacific Bondholders.

NEW YORK, September 15.—At a meeting of the Northern Pacific second-mortgage reorganization committee of bondholders held to-day Charles B. Wright of Philadelphia and B. H. Cheney, Jr., of Boston were added to the committee. In view of the large amount of bonds personally owned by these gentlemen and the interest they represent in Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere the committee now claims to practically control the situation.

The New Head Tax.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—Secretary Carlisle has issued orders in accordance with the law passed by the last Congress that after October next the head tax on immigrants shall be raised from 50 cents per head to $1, and that the money thus collected shall be covered into the treasury instead of being set aside to be expended under the control of the bureau of immigration.

Desperate Anarchist Coming.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The treasury officials are informed that the Denmark anarchist, Vorle, a desperate character, has sailed as a seaman before the mast on a vessel bound for San Francisco. The immigrant inspector at San Francisco was to-day directed to keep a sharp lookout for him.

KIDNAPED FROM HIS GUARDIAN.

The Son of Fredinand Ward Taken and Recaptured.

THOMASTON, Conn., September 15.—Thompson, a town one mile south of here, was excited to-day by a report that Clarence Ward, the ten-year-old son of Ferdinand Ward, ex-banker and financier of New York, had been kidnaped from the home of his guardian, Frederick D. Green. About 8 o'clock two men seized the child and put him in a carriage. They the drove north toward Webster, Mass. Mr. Green notified the police of all the surrounding towns by telephone, and then started in pursuit. About 10 o'clock a message was received here from Webster announcing the men had been arrested and the boy recovered. Fredinand Ward has several times tried to get possession of the child. The boy has made his home with his uncle, Mr. Green, at Thompson since the death of his mother, while his father was in Sing Sing. Mr. Green was appointed the boy's guardian by the New York courts, and has charge of the property left to Clarence by his mother. Fredinand Ward since his release from prison has made several attempts to gain the custody of the boy through the courts, but has always failed.

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 Westminister 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. Greembrecht, 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 Salamoni 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.

RATHER ROUGH ON THE MINISTER.

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 coal tar, dusted him with feathers, and then rolled him down a steep hill. Then they warned him that he would receive another dose as soon as he shed his feathers if he did not get out of town.

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 Port Gaffey. One hundred and fifty five-tael 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 Minneola are charged with having landed the opium at Port 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 out in small boats and pull up the stuff and take it ashore in fishing bags.

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 states 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 advices 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 sacked by outlaws and murders and other outrages committed.

THE DEBS CASE.

Witnesses Give Evidence in Regard to Violence.

DEBS URGED THE BOYCOTT.

Debs Declared He Would Rather See the American Railway Union Go to Wreck in So Righteous a Cause Than to Drag Along Uselessly.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The government attorneys in the Debs case to-day asked that President Debs and the other defendants be called upon to testify. The defense objected. Judge Woods allowed the matter to pass without ruling. Joseph Elbers, night clerk at the Leland Hotel, testified he had delivered numerous telegrams to Debs, and the latter read them in his presence. Walter Rice, a reporter, who as delegate from a local union was present at the American Railway Union convention, told of scenes during the consideration of the Pullman strike. Witness said Debs made a fiery speech, urging the boycott and declaring he would rather see the American Railway Union go to wreck in so righteous a cause than to drag along uselessly. Howard, Rice said, opposed ordering the boycott.

Most of the afternoon session was consumed in examination of witnesses in regard to the violence committed along the Atchison and Topeka road. Superintendent Ressegule of the Chicago division of the Atchison and Topeka road testified he was in the Chicago yards from June 27 to July 11. He said that the company had no difficulty with its employes, and the switchmen had told him when they went out that the union had ordered a boycott on Pullman cars, and as the Atchison and Topeka would not cut them off, its employes had gone out. On cross-examination Mr. Gregory elicited the fact that the company was thirty or more days behind in the pay to their men, and that there had been some complaints in regard to this condition of affairs. H. R. Bliss, an engineer on the Atchison and Topeka road, then told how he was prevailed upon to strike. He said that a mob had threatened to fix him. He said:

"For fear they would fix me I quit work when I did not want to."

Fred W. Einsheimer, Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was called and identified two contracts, one between his company and the Eastern Illinois road and the other between his company and the Atchison and Topeka. They were the contracts about which there was so much conjecture during the strike.

A message was produced from Mrs. Leland Stanford to Debs July 2, asking him to grant permission to the trainmen to take her private car to San Francisco. Mrs. Becker, telegraph operator, testified that Debs replied to Mrs. Stanford that the trainmen would take her car through. This was the first evidence that Debs had personally sent messages relative to the strike. Mr. Walker announced the government's case was closed with the exception of the production of the Pullman contracts.

The counsel for the defense surprised the government attorneys by deciding not to call any witnesses in behalf of their clients, but to rest their case on the evidence presented by the government. These cases will come up for oral argument September 25, and both sides are allowed twenty days in which to file briefs on the legal questions involved. Judge Woods will probably render a decision early in October. Attorney Gregory told the court that the counsel for the defendant preferred to present a written argument on the case. He said:

"We are willing to submit this case on the evidence the government has put in. We might prove a few things by putting witnesses on the stand, but we are willing to waive this privilege."

Attorney Walker argued for an oral presentation of the defense, and Judge Woods said he preferred such an argument, as by this means greater light might be thrown on the subject by questions which could be asked the speakers and that might arise from their remarks. Attorney Erwin of counsel for the defense then said:

"We do not desire to have any oral argument in this case. In its relation to the great American public this case is one of the most important that ever came before a United States Court. It involves a great question, and we wish to place our views on record in cold leaded type, where it can be seen as often as necessary. This court should consider well the law regarding the issuance of the injunctions which brought our clients here, and we shall have some views on that point. We ask twenty days in which to prepare briefs on this subject and to carefully consider the evidence in this case. Our honor, our Christian conscience will appear in this, our arguments."

After further discussion the court concluded to have the case argued orally September 25 and to allow briefs to be submitted on the legal phases of the case in twenty days. Ten days longer were allowed the counsel for the Atchison and Topeka road. The Judge said:

"If the counsel for defendants feel compelled to consume so much time, I shall probably have to use the midnight hours to prepare my opinion on this case, as it will have to be done between now and October 6, when I begin a long session of court."

Attorney Walker stated to the court that he did not think the government would submit any argument on the law, it being quite clear now, as he thought, to the court.

Medal for California Wines.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—Colonel Charles Murphy, one of the representative of the Agricultural Department abroad, has reported to Secretary Morton the award of a gold medal at the Universal Exposition at Antwerp to the California wine exhibit. The California wines failed to reach the exposition until two weeks ago, after all the awards had been made and the jury had adjourned. The persistence of Colonel Murphy, backed by Mr. Gore, the American Commissioner-General, finally succeeded, however, in having the jury reconvened with a satisfactory result. Colonel Murphy's address to the jury was a most creditable one.

Not to be Published Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The custom of publishing in the newspapers throughout the country the list of unclaimed letters at postoffices will be abandoned, but the lists will be bulletined in the postoffices as heretofore. Acting Postmaster-General Jones has decided to stop the old custom, as Congress has failed to make sufficient appropriation for the usual amount of advertising. The expense of publishing the list last year was $19,000.

AN UNUSUAL BATTLE.

Neither Side Claimed the Victory This Time, Though.

SHANGHAI, September 15.—Rumors have reached here that a battle was fought between Chinese and Japanese near Kair Cheng, Corea, about September 2. Native newspapers of September 10 say the fight lasted two days and was still undecided when the news was forwarded the native press. Chinese papers of September 12 announce that General Yeh, Chinese commander, reports having gained a victory over the Japanese. It is supposed here, however, that the Chinese have met with a reverse at Ping Yang.

The floods in Corea still prevent the Chinese troops from crossing the Imchin river to attack the Japanese intrenchments.

Another report current here says the Kirino division of the Chinese army has crossed the Kulin river and is now holding the city of Suhning while awaiting the advance of the main body before attacking the Japanese right flank. No reliable news, it may be added, is obtainable here regarding the progress of the war.

UPRISING AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

LONDON, September 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says reports from Fusan state that the whole population of Southern Corea has risen against the Japanese. It is feared that the rebels, many of whom are armed, will attack Fusan. Two thousand Japanese troops have just arrived at that place. Later news confirms the report, and tells of the wreck of a Japanese force of 2,000 men who attempted to march from Fusan to Seoul. A portion of the force was compelled to return to a treaty port, only 800 men reaching there. Two thousand fresh troops have arrived at Fusan to guard the Japanese settlement against a feared attack by Tonghaks.

GATHERING AT PEI YANG.

HUAPO, September 15.—Reports are that the Chinese Admiralty has determined to order to Pei Yang from the Yang Tse coast all warships of a certain tonnage and armament. The dispatch adds that a number of torpedo boats from the squadron at Foo Chow, Canton and Nanking will also be ordered to Pei Yang. The intriguing enemies of the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, have reported to the throne the presence at Tien Tsin of Chang Pei Lun, the Viceroy's son-in-law, banished in 1884. The throne has ordered his return to exile.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT DENIED.

LONDON, September 15.—In regard to the sensational stories circulated by a news agency Sir Halliday Macartney, counselor of the Chinese embassy here, has written a letter saying there is no foundation whatever for the reports of disorderly conduct by the Chinese troops so "wantonly and assiduously circulated." He asserts that there never has been a moment's uneasiness among the foreigners or the native population on account of the Viceroy's soldiers.

TO DEFEND TIEN TSIN.

LONDON, September 15.—A Shanghai dispatch says 24,000 troops from the provinces of Chih Li and Lian King have been ordered to the defense of Tien Tsin, to guard against a possible invasion by the Japanese.

SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS.

Editors of the South Resent the Coming of England's Committee.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 16.—The following resolutions were introduced by Editor Robert E. Lee of Selma at the session of the Alabama Press Association here yesterday, and were unanimously referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

"Whereas, Actuated by motives known only to themselves and intent upon a mission at variance with custom, a committee of Englishmen is said to have arrived in this country for the alleged purpose of investigating and denouncing the so-called Southern lynchings; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Press Association that we look upon their coming as hypocritical and meddlesome; that knowing, as we do, their willful ignorance as to the American organic law and customs of the people and press the visitors claim to represent, and knowing the irresponsible sources from which their alleged information is derived, we denounce their object and interference in our affairs as unjustifiable either by circumstances or precedent; be it further

"Resolved, That in view of the recent whitecap horrors, Jack-the-Ripper slashings and famous Maybrick trial we recall to the gentlemen from England the scriptural injunction, 'Remove thou first the beam from out thine own eye, and then thou canst see clearly to take the mote from out thy brother's eye;' be it also

"Resolved, That while the association deplores the taking of the law into their own hands by justly incensed communities, and pledges its earnest efforts in behalf of a speedy trial, that even-handed justice may be meted out to the rapist fiend, yet we resent the attempt of a 'holier than thou' committee from a foreign land to teach us morality and justice."

The resolutions will be favorably reported by the committee, and will be adopted by the convention to-morrow morning.

BANK RECEIVER'S SUIT.

Crookedness of a Missouri Institution to be Brought to Light.

SEDALIA, Mo., September 16.—W. A. Latimer, receiver of the First National Bank of this city, filed a suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court at Jefferson City for $358,000 against the directors of the suspended institution. The petition is of a sensational nature, and makes public for the first time the alleged methods of President Cyrus Newkirk and Cashier J. S. Thompson, as well as those of the directors, in conducting the business of the bank. Only three of the directors, E. C. Cassidy, H. W. Wood and John W. McClure, have property that can be reached by the suit. J. S. Thompson, the cashier, is a fugitive in Mexico, and Cyrus Newkirk, the President, is now residing in California. In a nutshell it is charged that the directors allowed Newkirk to overdraw his account to the amount of $101,000 and permitted Thompson to gamble away $71,000 in stocks and real-estate deals, besides allowing insolvent parties without security to draw $90,000 out of the vaults. The receiver alleges that the defendants as directors during the whole time between September 6, 1890, and May 4, 1894, utterly failed and neglected to perform their duties, and failed to hold meetings of said Board of Directors and look after the affairs of the bank. They also signed and attested false reports to the Comptroller.

Not Round by the Scale.

LONDON, September 17.—The majority of the miners in South Wales have cast ballots in favor of giving the mine owners notice that they will be no longer bound by the sliding scale of wages now in force.

FOR THE FARMERS

Selected Matter Worthy of a Careful Perusal.

SUBSOIL PLOWING RESULTS.

Corn on Subsoil-Plowed Ground Seems to Possess a Special Element of Strength That Will Demonstrate the Value of Subsoil Cultivation.

The following letter, giving the results of experiments with subsoil-plowing, was recently received by the Secretary of Agriculture from Peter Youngers, Jr., of Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb.:

Having practiced subsoil-plowing extensively on our nursery grounds near Geneva in growing fruit and ornamental trees with gratifying results, we concluded to experiment with grain and vegetables.

The ground was prepared by subsoil-plowing in the fall of 1892, and the crop of 1893 consisted of corn and potatoes. Corn that year being only a very moderate crop in this vicinity (maximum forty bushels per acre, and the average not exceeding twenty bushels), we harvested a crop of seventy-five bushels per acre from a strip of ground that had been subsoiled. The potato crop was practically a failure in this vicinity; the result of our experiment was a good crop—about 125 bushels per acre.

This season (1894) the crop consists of rye, oats, corn and potatoes. Rye harvested indicates a yield of thirty-five bushels per acre, while rye in an adjoining field—the same seed, planting and harvest, but not subsoiled—will yield ten bushels per acre.

Oats on land subsoil-plowed in fall of 1893 will yield forty to forty-five bushels per acre; oats on land subsoil-plowed in fall of 1892 will yield thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre; oats on land adjoining under ordinary cultivation will yield ten to fifteen bushels per acre (the average crop under the adverse conditions that prevailed), in each instance the seed, soil and planting being the same.

The superiority of subsoil cultivation is especially conspicuous in the length of straw and stand on the ground.

The results of experiments with this year's corn and potatoes cannot at this time be determined. With a continuation of the present favorable conditions we will have the largest yield of corn we have ever had. Even under these favorable conditions the corn on subsoil-plowed ground seems to possess a special element of strength that will in all probability exert its influence in demonstrating the value of subsoil cultivation.

POULTRY NOTES.

Remember to keep the drinking vessels supplied with water.

A small stock well cared for will pay more dollars than a large one neglected.

Market your eggs when fresh and you will establish a reputation that brings money.

Don't feed surplus cockerels till they become "old roosters." It takes corn and cuts the price to do it.

Some who supply customers regularly with fresh eggs use a rubber stamp to mark on each egg the date on which it was laid.

Gather the eggs daily—store in a cool, dry place, and find as far as possible private customers that will take eggs weekly or oftener.

When shipping poultry long distances supply the coops with corn and water. Do not mix a lot of meal and compel the eating of sour stuff.

The hog has been called the mortgage raiser. Have you ever tried to see what a few hens well cared for will do toward preventing a mortgage?

BRAN VS. WHEAT.

The Results of a Test in Which They Were Compared.

In view of the very low price of wheat and the probable doubt in which many farmers find themselves as to whether to sell or feed their wheat, the results of a test I made last winter in which bran and wheat were compared may be of interest.

On February 15 two lots of ewes with lambs averaging five weeks old were selected, making the lots as similar as possible. Each lot contained nine lambs and their mothers. They were confined in stalls, given what mixed hay they would eat, and were watered from pails. For their grain ration one lot was given half corn and half bran by weight, the other half wheat and half corn. The lambs were fed by themselves twice a day what they would eat up clean of the same ration. The bran-fed lot weighed at this date 173½ pounds and on March 13 220 pounds, a gain of 46½. Those fed on wheat weighed at the beginning of the experiment 168½ and at the close 229, a gain of 61½ pounds.

Dropping out of account one from each lot that made very little gain, owing to the fact that their mothers were very poor sucklers, those fed on bran made an average gain of 5 pounds 10 ounces; those fed on wheat, an average gain of 7 pounds 9 ounces. So far as this experiment goes it shows wheat to be the cheaper feed at the present relative prices, 42 cents per bushel and 70 cents per hundred. No trouble arose from constipation among the wheat-fed lambs, as was feared.

Grade the Butter.

Until country storekeepers grade the butter they buy and pay just what they can afford to for each separate lot, oleomargarine will find a place. Some farmers' wives make butter that is just as fine as ever came from any dairy, and they should get the highest price for it, while other samples are not fit to cook with and should be condemned. When butter is bought and paid for according to its quality, country butter will improve in its average quality.

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THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market.

Not much business is reported in the local wheat market, and quotations remain unchanged at 67½@70c per cental for Walla Walla and 75@77½c per cental for Valley. Exporters claim No. 1 Walla Walla is not worth over 40c per bushel delivered, although 42c is being paid. The less figure represents the top of the market. Foreign markets are lower and weaker, with very little demand for cargoes. Freights are nominal at 32s 6d for iron.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Standard brands are quoted as follows: Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $2.50 per barrel; Walla Walla, $2.85; Snowflake, $2.55; graham, $2.40; superfine, $2.05.

OATS—The market is quiet at figures; No. 1 white feed oats, 30c on track; good winter gray, 25@28c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; cases, $3.75.

BARLEY—Feed barley is quoted at 65c per cental as the extreme. Brewing is worth 80c per cental, according to quality.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $14; shorts, $15; chop feed, $15@17; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 60@65c per cental.

HAY—Good, $10@11 per ton.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, [illegible] per pound; fancy dairy, 20@22½c; fair to good, 15@17½c; common, 12½c.

CHEESE—Oregon, 8@10c per pound; young America, 10@11c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 14@15c.

ONIONS—New California red, 1c per pound; yellow, 1¼c per pound.

POULTRY—Old chickens are quoted at $3.00@3.50; young, small, $2.00@2.25; young, large, $2.50@3.00. Young ducks are quoted at $2.00@3.00, and young geese, $4.50@5.00. These prices are nominal. Turkeys sell at 9@10c per pound.

EGGS—Stocks are scarce, and the market is firm at 20c.

VEGETABLES — Lima beans, 4c per pound; sweet potatoes, 1¾c per pound; string and wax beans, 1½@2c per pound; cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen; corn, 8@10c per dozen; egg plant, 8c per pound; green peppers, 6c per pound; garlic, 6c; tomatoes, 25@35c per box; Oregon cabbage, 1½@2c per pound.

MELONS—Watermelons are worth 75c @$1.75; cantaloupes, $1.25@1.50; nutmeg, $1.25.

FRESH FRUIT—Pears, 50c; grapes 75@80c per crate; Oregon apples bring 50c@$1 per box; Walla Walla peaches, 40@60c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, $5.50@6.50; Sicily, $6.50@7.00; bananas, $2.50@3.50 per bunch; Honolulu, $1.75@2.50; pineapples, Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; sugar loaf, $5.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 15@16c per pound; large, —c; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon 14½@15½c; short clear sides, 12½@13c; dry salt sides, 11@11½c; dried beef hams, 14@15c; lard, compound, in tins, 10@10½c; lard, pure, in tins, 12@13c; pigs' feet, 80s, $5.50; pigs' feet, 40s, $3.25; kits, $1.25.

WOOL — Valley, 7@9c, according to quality; Umpqua, 7@9c; Eastern Oregon, 6@7c.

HOPS—There is no settled market price. Dealers anticipate opening at 7@9c.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON.—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, $1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, $2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, $1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, $1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, $1.90@2.25.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½c per pound; No. 2, 4½c; large white, 3½c; pea, 3½c; butter, 3½c; bayou, 4½c; Lima, 4½c.

COAL—Sales are slow and prices steady. Domestic, $5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, $8.50@11.00.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 9½c, and Sisal, 7½c per pound.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 22@22½c; Rio, 20@21½c; Salvador, 21@21½c; Mocha, 26½@28c; Padang Java, 31c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Columbia and Lion, $23.30 per 100-pound case.

RICE—Island, $6.25@6.50.

SALT—Liverpool, 50s