PORTLAND WINS A GAME

JOHN M'CLOSKEY'S KICKING THE PRINCIPAL FEATURE.

Took Violent Exception to Two of Umpire's Rulings—Game Was Snappy—Sprinting Contests.

Portland turned the tables on Tacoma yesterday and won the second game of the exhibition series by a score of 3 to 0. The game was snappy, but without many features, unless the pouting of "Hot-Air" John McCloskey, Tacoma's manager, could be denominated a feature. McCloskey took exception to two of Umpire O'Connell's decisions, and once threw down his glove petulantly and like a 2-year-old child vowed he wouldn't play any more. After a little coaxing by his associates and jeering by the spectators, however, the sulking player condescendingly resumed his position.

The only feature of the first inning was a sensational running catch by Lynch, Tacoma's clever right-fielder, of a fly knocked by Tinker. Portland scored the first time in the second inning. Weed, first up, got his base on balls, and Mahaffey sacrificed him to second. Brown hit to McIntyre at short, who muffed the ball, with the result that Weed scored and Brown got safely to first. That ended the rungetting for that inning. In the fourth inning it looked as if Tacoma might score, but with two men out Lynch took too long a chance to get home and was thrown out by Anderson.

In the fifth inning came McCloskey's famous juvenile act. Muller, the first man up, knocked a long fly out into right field and ran around the bases like a frightened wolf. Lynch fielded the ball promptly and threw to third, in which direction Muller was headed. The ball and Muller arrived at third about the same time, but Umpire O'Connell, who was standing directly at third, and who could see better than any one else, held Muller to be safe. Then McCloskey roared. Roaring doing no good, he started to quit the game and delayed things a couple of minutes. Finally he walked back to his position and the game proceeded.

In the sixth inning Vigneux flew out. Weed followed with a hit, and Mahaffey went to first on a passed ball by Zearfoss on the third strike. He was called out, however, because Weed was on first at the time. Weed got to second on the play, stole third and came home on a hit by Brown.

Portland made her last run in the seventh. Deisel went out at first, but Anderson got first on an error by St. Vrain and scored on a two-bagger by Tinker.

In the eighth inning McCloskey's second kick occurred. It was over a decision on first, and McCloskey alleged that in catching a ball thrown by Tinker Mahaffey stepped off the base. Stulz, the runner, was called out, nevertheless.

St. Vrain did not pitch a very good game yesterday, but he cannot be blamed, for the reason that he is trying to pitch too often. Salisbury, for Portland, pitched a steady game. It was ladies' day, and the attendance was very good.

Prior to the game there were two running races from behind second base to the home plate. Lynch of Tacoma outran Weed of Portland, and Murdock of Tacoma defeated Muller of Portland.

Score of the game:

TACOMA.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
McCarthy, c. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Murdock, l. f.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Flannery, 2b	4	0	1	2	2	0
Lynch, r. f.	4	0	1	3	0	0
McIntyre, ss	2	0	0	3	2	1
McCloskey, 1b	3	0	1	7	0	0
Stulz, 2b	2	0	0	2	3	1
Zearfoss, c	3	0	0	6	1	0
St. Vrain, p	3	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	29	0	4	24	9	3

PORTLAND.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Muller, l. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Deisel, ss	3	0	1	1	0	1
Anderson, 2b	3	1	0	2	4	0
Tinker, 3b	3	0	1	0	4	0
Vigneux, c	4	0	0	7	0	0
Weed, r. f.	3	2	1	1	0	0
Mahaffey 1b	3	0	0	11	0	0
Brown, c. f.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Salisbury, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	30	3	5	*26	11	1

*Flannery out; hit by batted ball.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portland	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	*	3

SUMMARY.

Stolen base—Anderson.
Two-base hit—Tinker.
Three-base hit—Muller.
Sacrifice hits—Murdock, Deisel.
Bases on balls—Off Salisbury, 1; off St. Vrain, 5.
Struck out—By Salisbury, 4; St. Vrain, 6.
Passed balls—Zearfoss, 2.
Left on bases—Portland, 10; Tacoma, 4.
Time of game—1 hour and 15 minutes.
Umpire—O'Connell.

RACES AT LA GRANDE.

Continue to Be the Chief Point of Interest of the Fair.

LA GRANDE, Oct. 17.—The fair was attended today by 3000 people. Most of the prizes for exhibits were awarded, but none of the work is complete except on livestock. The races continue to be the chief point of interest.

In a four-best trot, Phil Ire took first money, Treah second, Duke of Walstine third; best time, 2:20¾.

In the seven-eighths of a mile running race, Little Henry won, Morengo second, Foul Play third; time, 1:28.

In the half-mile 2-year-old race, B. C. Greene was first, Arline B. second, K. C. third; time, 0:50.

Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Fair grounds summary:

One mile, selling—Bengal won, Antolee second, Nekarnis third; time, 1:43.

Five and a half furlongs, selling—Tenny Belle won, Ed L. second, Judge Pettus third; time, 1:09½.

Six furlongs—Hunter Raine won, Louise Wagner second, Terra Firma third; time, 1:16¼.

Seven furlongs, purse—Fitz Kanet won, The Bronze Demon second, Survive third; time, 1:29¾.

One mile and an eighth—Uterp won, Charles D. second, Nettie Regent third; time, 1:57.

Mile and a quarter, selling—Zazel won, George Lee second, Swordsman third; time, 2:12¾.

Races at Morris Park.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Morris Park summary:

Five and a half furlongs—Tribes Hill won, King Pepper second, Highlander third; time, 1:04½.

Five and a half furlongs—Josepha won, Albert second, Mint Bed third; time, 1:06.

One mile, the New Rochelle—Louisville won, Decanter second, Paul Clifford third; time, 1:42¾.

Six and a half furlongs, Westchester—Lady of the Valley won, Chuctanunda second, Carbuncle third; time, 1:21.

One mile—Ethics won, Dolando second, Knight of the Garter third; time, 1:42.

Mile and an eighth—Sadie S. won, Herbert second, St. Finnan third; time, 1:55½.

Races at Worth.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Worth results:

Five furlongs—Siheret won, Mabel Winn second, Step Onward third; time, 1:04 1-5.

One and a quarter miles—Sarilla won, Little Elkin second, El Caney third; time, 2:13 1-5.

Seven furlongs—McChesney won, Lucien Appleby second, Miracle II third; time, 1:31 1-5.

Oaklawn handicap, seven and a half furlongs—Federal won, W. J. Deboe second, Haviland third; time, 1:37.

Five furlongs—Money Muss won, Burnie Bunton second, If You Dare third; time, 1:03 2-5.

Mile and 70 yards—Baird won, Knight Banneret second, Hanswurst third; time, 1:45 3-5.

Races at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 17.—The results of today's races were:

2:10 pace, $1000—Council Chimes won in three straight heats; best time, 2:15¼. Five horses ran.

2:29 trot, the West stakes, $2000—Leola won in three straight heats; best time, 2:16. Five starters.

2:18 trotting, purse $1000 (unfinished)—Alice Carr won the first heat in 2:16½. Galbelor won the second heat in 2:16½. Una Belle won the third heat in 2:18½. Nine starters.

Races at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Americans took the two last races at the Newmarket second October meeting today. Kearsarge (Maher) won the Prendergast stakes, distance five furlongs and 140 yards. Mountain Daisy (C. Jenkins) won the Bretby stakes, six furlongs.

Some of Richard Croker's horses were sold at auction at Newmarket today. E. Corrigan bought Allyar for $410. Among the other horses were Dunlope, which as a 3-year-old cost $4000. Mr. Corrigan got him for £25.

Reiff's Sentence Extended.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The stewards of the National Hunt Club have extended the Jockey Club sentence passed on Lester Reiff to all their meetings.

Cresceus Failed in His Attempt.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 17.—Cresceus went against time at the local driving park this afternoon, but failed, the best he could do being a mile in 2:05½.

REMARKABLE GOLF PLAYING.

All Records Broken by Travis at Great River, L. I.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Walter J. Travis, of the Garden City Golf Club, amateur golf champion of the United States for the last two years, smashed all records, professional and amateur, today, in the invitation tournament of the Westbrook Golf Club, near Great River, L. I. Yesterday he won the gold medal for the best score in the qualifying round at medal play, making the four rounds of the nine-hole course, 36 holes in all, in 160 strokes. Today, in the first and second rounds at 18 holes, match play, he made the unprecedented score of 154 strokes for the 36 holes, winning both of his matches in 77 strokes each time. This is the best performance, either amateur or professional, at 36 holes, ever made on this side of the Atlantic. It is the first time that 40 has been beaten on each of the nine-hole rounds over a course of standard length in the United States.

Street Given Up to Autos.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—In order to test world's amateur and professional automobile records on a straightaway track, Park Commissioner George V. Brewer, of Brooklyn, has granted to the Long Island Auto Club the exclusive use of Ocean Parkway, one of the best-known streets in Brooklyn, during the afternoon of Saturday, November 16. It has been claimed by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., A. C. Bostwick and other amateurs that they could drive their carriages faster than a mile a minute over a clear, straight course. An effort is being made to induce the best-known professionals in the country to compete.

Football Game Declared Off.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Oct. 17.—The Portland High School first football team, which was to have played Pacific University's first team on the college campus here Saturday, decided today that it would not play.

Will Banquet Sir Thomas Lipton.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune the American Society in London is arranging a complimentary dinner to Sir Thomas Lipton on his return to London.

Harry Corbett to Referee Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—Harry Corbett has been chosen to referee the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight, November 15.

THOUGHT HE WAS ANOTHER

Strange Story Told by Dawson Merchant Who Disappeared.

DENVER, Oct. 17.—Joseph Lancaster, the wealthy merchant of Dawson City, who was missing for about a year until he recently made known his whereabouts in a letter to his sister in this city, written from Beaumont, Tex., arrived in Denver Monday, but his presence did not become known until today. Mr. Lancaster denied ever having had any of the fierce adventures attributed to him. He is conscious of having passed through an extraordinary experience, the details of which and the incidents are clouded, although he is aware that after disappearing from Seattle, he wandered through California and around the Pacific Coast, and then to Texas. Speaking of the influence that worked upon him and caused him to hide himself away from his family and friends for the past year or more, Mr. Lancaster said:

"Overwork, a nervous strain accented by the climate of the Yukon Territory, and business worries brought about a mental collapse. It struck me suddenly. I felt as though I was going to lose my mind. I saw strange things and would talk with imaginary people. I was on the verge of insanity, when in a lucid moment I saw myself as others saw me. 'If I am going this way,' I said, 'I will cease being a burden; I will save my family and friends the annoyance of having an insane man on their hands.'

"That relieved me, and the idea grew. I quietly slipped out, and instead of coming to Denver, where my sister lived, or communicating with my family, I turned myself loose. I felt these strange moods coming on, but did not resist them. I presume I became worse, as there is a blank for which I cannot account. I had a little money, and that ran me. I remembered nothing of my past; people called me by another name. It is possible I was like a man under hypnotic influence until I found myself one day in Nevada in a lumber camp."

Mr. Lancaster says he was as easily pleased as a child, yet had a powerful inclination to do anything gay or exciting. He must have gone from place to place believing himself another person, and having forgotten he was once a merchant in Dawson. It came to him in Beaumont, Tex., during the oil excitement, that he was Joe Lancaster.

"I think the cure was complete," he said. "The instant it flashed across my mind that I was Joseph Lancaster, I telegraphed—when I found out the date—and wrote my sister here in Denver. It seemed as if a cloud had been lifted, and the clearing brought only indistinct shadow pictures, you might say, of what I had been doing since I left Seattle."

Mr. Lancaster came from Beaumont Monday night. He went to the home of Mrs. Peyton, his sister, where he was met by his mother and brother, P. I. Lancaster, who reached the city from Dawson the same day. His relatives have prevailed upon him not to risk a relapse by a return before Spring to his business in the far North. He will spend the Winter in San Jose, Cal., with his wife and children.

Congressman Hull Is Better.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 17.—Congressman Hull passed a restful night and is much improved. It is settled that he is not suffering with appendicitis.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Today's statement of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balances	$168,915,754
Gold	100,589,903

PREPARING FOR TRANSFER

INCORPORATION OF THE BURLINGTON UNDER IOWA LAWS.

Various Theories Advanced as to the Reason for the Move—Central Pacific Meeting Postponed.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 17.—What is believed to be the first tangible move in the Hill-Morgan deal for the consolidation of the Northwestern roads was taken here when articles of incorporation for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company were filed in the County Auditor's office. The capital stock of the new company is $100,000,000, and its object, as set forth in the articles of incorporation, is to acquire the Burlington system and other roads and to maintain a railroad in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The life of the corporation began October 15, 1901, and will continue for 50 years, with the principal place of business in Burlington, Ia.

It is said that the corporation will take charge of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and the many lines leased and controlled by that company, and then transfer them all together to the Hill-Morgan syndicate.

This new corporation is legally separate from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The old company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, while the new one is controlled by the laws of the State of Iowa. There is but one change in the name of the company, the old is "a railroad" company, and the new a "railway" company.

The incorporators, J. C. Peasley, J. M. Deering, J. D. Connell, W. W. Baldwin and E. M. Shelton, met in Chicago Tuesday and formed the articles of incorporation, but nothing was then given out about the matter. The same papers will be filed in the Secretary of State's office at Des Moines.

The first meeting of the incorporators of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company will be held in Burlington. The new incorporators will probably meet Saturday and elect officers and the steps contemplated for taking control of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad by the new company may then be disclosed.

INTEREST IN WALL STREET.

Theories as to the Burlington's Recent Deal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Journal of Commerce tomorrow will say:

"Incorporation of the new Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company in Iowa excites unusual interest in Wall street, particularly on account of reports that plans are under way for the clearing up of the Northwestern railroad tangle. The statement in the charter of the new company that it will take over the Burlington system was unexpected, in view of the fact that Burlington stock was recently retired by an issue of bonds jointly guaranteed by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. The theory was advanced that this was only the nucleus of the company which would acquire the two latter systems, as well as the Burlington. The only information to be had today, however, was that only the Burlington system will be acquired, and that the new company has been organized to gather in some of the minor divisions of that system. This was not generally understood, as it was difficult to see how the expense of organizing a $100,000,000 company should be incurred simply to further consolidate Burlington properties which already are in complete form. The arnings of the Burlington system for the past year are nearly $750,000 less than the amount necessary to pay interest on the new bonds. The guaranteeing roads, of course, are responsible for any deficiency. By issuing new stock for these bonds this burden upon the Northern Pacific and Great Northern would be removed, and by retaining a majority of the stock of the new company, control of the Burlington system could still be held."

UNION PACIFIC TRAINS.

Improvement in Service Between Pacific Coast and Chicago.

President Mohler, Traffic Manager Campbell, General Passenger Agent Craig and General Superintendent O'Brien, of the O. R. & N., returned yesterday morning from the conference of Harriman officials at Salt Lake City. They had little to add to the report sent out from Salt Lake City by telegraph. There was a thorough discussion of the conditions of transportation on the several lines, but it was found impracticable to make as great changes as had been hoped for. A through limited train service between the Pacific Coast and Chicago was arranged, however, to go into effect November 3. This will not affect the arrival and departure of trains at Portland, the service on this end of the route being already up to a very high degree of efficiency. But Pullman cars from Portland on the limited train leaving at 9 A. M. will join the limited train from San Francisco at Granger and better time will be made on the eastern end.

North Yakima Railroad Business.

NORTH YAKIMA, Oct. 17.—The increase in business in the Northern Pacific yards has made it necessary to send a switch engine here. The run of the local freight was made from Toppenish to Ellensburg instead of from Pasco to Ellensburg, in order that it might have time for the switching in these yards, but that plan did not work. Besides, the engine and crew, other men have been added to the Northern Pacific force, one in the office, another in the baggage department, and a yardmaster will also be put on.

Pullman Annual Meeting.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—At the annual meeting of the Pullman Company, held here today, all the retiring directors were reelected. The usual quarterly dividend of $2 per share was declared. For the fiscal year ended July 31 the total revenue of the company was $17,996,781; the total expenses of operation were $7,378,199, and other items of expense, including dividends, brought the total outlay of the company for the year to $15,130,446. The total surplus of the company is now $7,762,279.

Progress of Kalama-Vancouver Road

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 17.—Judge Miller today granted the petition for a jury to fix the price for 32 lots of William Ranck and children, desired by the Washington & Oregon Railroad, for terminal facilities in this city. The jury will be announced next Tuesday.

Manager Rice, of the Washington & Oregon company, reports that as soon as suitable grounds shall be obtained the company will begin the erection of a fine depot building. It will be of brick and stone and will cost upwards of $10,000.

Central Pacific Meeting Postponed.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 17.—The postponed meeting of the shareholders of the Central Pacific, which was scheduled to take place this morning, was again adjourned for two weeks until October 31, at 10 o'clock. It is thought that the long deferred action of the stockholders in electing a Harriman board will be taken, however, at the next meeting.

Railway Telegraphers' Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—The convention of the Order of Railway Telegraphers spent the day in discussing the amendments proposed to the by-laws and constitution.

Running Railroad Line to Tillamook

TILLAMOOK, Oct. 16.—The Northern Pacific surveyors who have been running a line from Pittsburg through the Nehalem country, will complete the survey to Hobsonville by Saturday, and it is reported they have orders to continue the survey to the City of Tillamook, and after reaching this city they will continue the survey south.

Ticket Agents Adjourn.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 17.—After sessions extending through three days, the annual convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents adjourned finally this afternoon. Portland, Me., after a spirited contest with Denver, was chosen as the next meeting place.

REPLY TO DOUBTERS.

Mr. McKenna Sure Fair Will Be a Success.

PORTLAND, Oct. 16.—(To the Editor.)—It required faith, it required patriotism, it required nerve and sacrifice 100 to 1 greater in Lewis and Clark to undertake that famous trip to this Coast in 1805 than it now requires of us to celebrate its anniversary. If the people of Portland have one-hundredth part of the love of country that those noted explorers had, they will go down into their pockets and put up $300,000 to celebrate this anniversary without expecting to receive one cent back in return. Must our every act and every thought be turned to money-making? Has our patriotism and love of country forsaken us? Have we no longer any sentiment left in our hearts? Let such sordid souls hold their peace. No friend of America, no friend of Portland and the Northwest will come out at this late day and try to thwart the efforts of our noble patriots in their efforts to show their appreciation of the sacrifices made and suffering endured by Lewis and Clark.

You don't hear such men as Corbett, Scott, Bellinger and Willis talking about making money out of this celebration. With such men it is a celebration. It is patriotism. The articles of incorporation are on record. Now let all clams close their bivalves. It is too late to turn back. If you can't see money enough in this centennial celebration to justify you in giving it your assistance, and you have no patriotic spirit to serve, for the sake of your fellow-citizens who are putting their efforts and money into the enterprise, you should at least keep silent.

If you do not feel justified in assisting us, please do not place any obstruction in our way. The people of the East want to see this country. Already several conventions have been set for 1905 at Portland, and many others will be held here within that year. The people of the East will give $10 to see this country where they would not give $1 to see Buffalo, St. Louis or Omaha. Buffalo is the first failure in the great list of expositions. Bad weather, bad management, and a horrible tragedy, all contributed to that failure. The main cause of that was the attempt to do too much. Buffalo could have drawn as many people with $3,000,000 as it was possible to draw with any larger sum. There is a limit to the number of people that can be attracted to any place. It is the advertising that attracts, not exhibits. Exhibits entertain and satisfy afer the people come. What will be our attraction? Oregon, old Oregon. We will invite the people of the East to come here and spend the Summer away from the heat and cyclones, to hold their conventions here, amid the balmy breezes of Oregon, old Oregon. Big show-windows, dazzling lights and pumpkins will do for an Eastern exposition, but such are too mild for Oregon, old Oregon, with her mighty rivers, snow-capped mountains and mammoth forests. Chicago had an immovable battle-ship made of brick and mud. Portland will have the real article from the navies of the world. Buffalo had a tower of dazzling lights. Portland will have its aurora borealis of war and its natural northern lights. The big show-windows do not attract people as in times past; neither do big buildings, big wheels and high towers. The things we have to show and the things the people will travel across the continent to see will cost us nothing.

Wittenberg's fear of the dull times after the exposition reminds me of the fool who wept when the sun shone, because he was sure that it would get cloudy afterward. Omaha stockholders received back directly upwards of 97 per cent of their stock subscriptions, and they claim that indirectly, through business and industrial channels, every subscriber got back more than double the amount of his subscription. So well pleased were they that they attempted a second one, the following year. An exposition the size of the trans-Mississippi at Omaha, with a Government exhibit and a Government building for all foreign exhibits added, will be all that will be expected of us.

Where is there a man small enough of soul to even doubt our ability to match the Omaha show? In order to prove to the people of Portland that we are not all selfish grabbers, I will, in behalf of the real estate owners I represent, make the following offer: We will give to the Lewis and Clark Centennial—American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, the free use of the proposed site at University Park, containing about 200 acres of high land, including the university campus and buildings; will also give the benefits accruing to 1000 city lots surrounding, and near by, to the extent of $300,000, the latter amount to go directly to the stockholders, as dividends on their stock subscriptions. The $200,000 to include a 25 per cent discount from our present prices. This will insure a return of 66 2-3 per cent of the whole capital stock. The enterprise cannot stop. All who can should help. Those who cannot help to make it a success should do nothing against it.

FRANCIS I. M'KENNA.

From a Friend of the Trees.

PORTLAND, Oct. 16.—(To the Editor.)—The letter of Zera Snow in this morning's Oregonian will cause thousands in this beautiful city of shade trees and lawns to say amen and amen. "Woodman, spare that tree" meets today with as responsive an echo in the hearts of all lovers of the grand and beautiful in Nature, who have ever been in the beautiful City of Portland, and more especially since the declaration that the old, ornamental and useful "trees must go." Many places have I called "home" in the last 35 years, and of all the beautiful cities Portland, with its lovely shade trees, seems to me the most home-like. East, west, north and south I have met many travelers, and it has been the verdict of all that "Portland, with its lovely shade trees, is the one most of be admired." Let us hope there may be some way provided to have good sidewalks without sacrificing the trees.

MRS. L. M. WOODIN.

Bank Messenger Missing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—George Armitage, a messenger at the New Amsterdam National Bank, has been missing since Tuesday. When he disappeared he had with him $50,000 in checks and drafts. According to the Commercial Advertiser, of this city, the bank officers think he has been foully dealt with. Tuesday, Armitage went out to collect on checks and drafts received by his bank, the sum being variously stated at from $25,000 to $60,000. He failed to return to the bank and has not been seen since. Today the bank officials received by express the bank's wallet, which Armitage had carried, containing all the missing checks and drafts except $5896 58, which may be actual cash or negotiable paper. It is argued by the officers that if Armitage had absconded, he would have never returned the wallet. The missing messenger was formerly employed by the Chase National Bank and has always borne an excellent reputation.

Ordered to Central America.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The German cruiser Falke has been ordered to Central American waters.

THE PRESIDENT'S CASE

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SURGEONS WHO ATTENDED HIM.

Never Was There a More Harmonious or Better-Agreed Band of Consultants—The Autopsy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The New York Medical Journal for Saturday, October 19, will contain the full official report of the medical staff attending the late President. McKinley in Buffalo. The report contains more than 15,000 words and constitutes the official record of the case. The report is signed by Doctors P. M. Rixey, M. D. Mann, Herman Mynter, Roswell Park, Eugene Wasdin, Charles McBurney and Charles G. Stockton, as members of the medica istaff attending the late President. The report of the autopsy is signed by Dr. Harvey R. Gaylor, a pathologist of the New York State Pathological Laboratory, while the bacterological examination bears the signature of Dr. Herman G. Matsinger, bacterologist in the New York State Pathological Laboratory. The important feature of the report in the New York Medical Journal is the emphasis with which Dr. Matthew D. Mann, speaking for his colleagues, declares that there never, under like circumstances, was a more harmonious and better agreed band of consultants, thus setting aside the rumors of disagreement among the attending physicians and surgeons.

The report describes in detail the events immediately following the shooting which are familiar to the public. Then follows a description of the operation in all its technical minutiae. The utmost care was used to prevent infection of the abdominal cavity and of the wound, by the most approved modern methods of surgical cleanliness. The wounds in the stomach were sutured with silk, using double rows of stitches so arranged that the greatest possible security was given to the sutured spots. The application of these stitches were accompanied by great difficulties, especially the suturing of the opening i nthe posterior wall of the stomach. The chief trouble was the depth of the abdominal cavity, the lack of instruments to draw the edge of the wound apart during the sewing and the lack of good light. In his comments on the report of the operation, Dr. Mann particularly emphasizes the disadvantages under which he labored when suturing the wounds in the stomach with the failing light of a September afternoon. Later in the operation a movable electric light was used with advantage. Speaking of the search for the bullet in the operation, the report says:

"The operation on the stomach now being finished, Dr. Mann introduced his arm so as to palpate carefully all the deep structures behind the stomach. No trace of the bullet, or of the further track of the bullet, could be found. As the introduction of the hand in this way seemed to have a bad influence on the President's pulse, prolonged search for further injury done by the bullet or for the bullet itself was desisted from."

Further search might have caused the death of the patient upon the operating table. At the close of the operation, the surgeons present unanimously assured Dr. Mann, in answer to his questions, that they were perfectly satisfied that everything that was possible had been done, and that they had no further suggestions to make. It was also decided not to introduce any gauze or tubes into the abdomen for drainage, as this was not necessary, but the wound was not sewed up so tightly that no drainage could take place naturally.

The report then continues the history of the case after the operation. The progress of the illness is given day by day, and the bulletins, as given out by the attending physicians, are incorporated in the report. On the fifth day, September 10, took place the much discussed removal of stitches from the wound in the abdomen walls. The report says:

"In the evening the dressings were examined and, as there was considerable staining from the discharges, it was thought best to remove four stitches and to separate the edge of the wound. A little slough was observed near the bullet track covering a space nearly an inch wide, the thickness of the flaps. The supuration seemed to extend down to the muscle."

The remainder of the wound looked healthy, and it was thought that the infection was due to the bullet or to a piece of clothing which had been carried into the wound at the time of the shooting. The wound was then dressed, and on the following day the patient's condition was much improved.

The findings at the autopsy, as well as the developments of the case during the last days, exclude all possibility of absolute injury to the stomach by the premature giving of solid food, as was alleged at the time, when unfavorable symptoms came on after the change to solid diet. On the fifth day, the President sipped hot water; on the sixth he had beef juice, the first food taken by mouth since the operation. In the meantime nutritive enemas were continued, but were not well retained. At 8:30 o'clock in the morning of the seventh day he was allowed chicken broth, a very small piece of toast, and a small cup of coffee. He did not care for the toast and ate scarcely any of it. The wound had, in the meanwhile, been doing very well, and had been dressed daily after the removal of the stitches and the sloughing tissues. The President seemed at his best and a favorable result was now confidently predicted. There was no sign of blood poisoning or of inflammation of the peritoneum. The only alarming symptom was his rapid pulse, but as the President had naturally a rather rapid pulse, and as it had been of a fairly good quality right along, the surgeons did not attribute very great importance to this sign.

On the seventh day toward noon, the pulse began to grow weaker and grew rapidly worse. Stimulants were given and the food was discontinued, while castor oil and an enema of ox-gall were given to move the bowels. At midnight there was some improvement in the pulse, after an injection of salt solution into the subcutaneous tissues.

On the eighth day, the condition of the President was described as very serious, as he did not respond to stimulation. Stimulants and injections of salt solution, coffee and broth were given, but without much effect. At 5 o'clock oxygen was given and continued for some hours. At 6:30 the President was restless. At 10 P. M. he lost consciousness and he continued to sink until he died at 2:15 A. M., September 14.

In speaking of the criticism that Roentgen rays should have been used to locate the bullet, Dr. Mann said in his report:

"We were often asked why, after the operation, we did not use the X-ray to find the bullet. In the first place, there were at no time any signs that the bullet was doing harm. To have used the X-ray simply to have satisfied our curiosity would not have been warrantable, as it would have greatly disturbed and annoyed the patient and would have subjected him to an additional risk. Had there been signs of abscess formation, then the X-ray could and would have been used."

Dr. Gaylord's report of the autopsy is long and detailed. Nothing of importance was noticed about the wound on the chest caused by the first shot, except that the area of the skin was found to be discolored, greenish-yellow and mottled and that there was a hemorrhage into the fat under the skin beneath this area. The abdominal wound showed no evidence of necrosis or sloughing. No inflammation of the peritoneum was found. The wound in the front wall of the stomach was found to be held intact by silk sutures. The area of the stomach around the posterior wall of the stomach was also of a dull gray color, but the sutures held the wound intact. Behind the latter wound there was a spot of discoloration which showed that the sloughing process had gone backward in the track of the bullet. The gangrenous cavity found behind the stomach involved the pancreas and the surrounding loose tissues, the bottom of the blind pocket being formed by the upper end of the left kidney, which was found to be lacerated at the point to the extent of about two centimeters. The track of the bullet was then traced through the gangrenous tissue in the fat behind the kidney to the muscles of the back wall of the abdomen. The direction of the bullet, however, could not be traced any further. The search for the bullet was most thorough and painstaking, but in spite of all efforts it could not be found and the autopsy had to be discontinued because the time allotted to it by the family of the late President had already been exceeded. Dr. Gaylord adds:

"As we were satisfied that nothing could be gained by locating the bullet, which had set up no reaction, a search for it was discontinued. Examination of the heart muscles showed that it was affected with well-marked fatty degeneration, and in some places the muscle fibers showed groups of dark brown granules, demonstrating a diseased condition of the cardiac muscle."

Dr. Gaylord believes that the repair to the stomach wounds had been effective, and that the gangrene around these wound does not seem to have been the result of any well-defined cause. He attributes the gangrenous condition of the tissues solely to low vitality in the parts. The appearance of the gangrenous tissues shows that the gangrene took place shortly before death.

In speaking of the causation of the cavity behind the stomach, he says that it must largely be attributed to the action of the missile. It may have resulted from the rotation of a nearly spent bullet, or from the simple concussion of the bullet as it passed into the soft tissues. The injury to the pancreas, producing a cavity within it, occurred during the passage of the bullet, because the cavity was found walled off by the fibrin in an advanced stage of organization. There was no leakage of pancreatic fluid into the surrounding tissues. The extensive gangrene of the pancreas seems to have been an important factor in the case, though it has never been shown how much of this organ must be destroyed to cause death. The wound in the kidney is of no importance, except as showing the track of the bullet. The diseased condition of the heart muscles shows why the pulse was so frequent and why it did not respond to stimulation at the critical time. The report of the bacteriologist is largely what the doctors call "negative," i. e., it concerns rather the absence of germs than their presence. As the result of an examination of various tissues and fluids removed post-mortem in very small supplies, Dr. Matsinger concludes that "the absence of known pathogenic bacteria warrants the conclusion that bacteria infection was not a factor in the production of the condition found in the autopsy."

A chemical analysis by Dr. Hill, of the remaining bullets, and of the contents of the cartridge chambers in the murderer's pistol, showed that there was no poisonous material, thus disposing of the theory of a poisoned bullet.

ARMED WITH CAMERAS.

Nonunion Linemen Enabled to Get Evidence Against Strikers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—F. E. Farnum, while making repairs on a telephone wire today under the guardianship of a special policeman, was attacked by seven men, whom, he says, he recognized as striking linemen. Farnum, like other nonunion men, carried a camera for the purpose of taking snap shots of any one found injuring the telephone company's property. He quickly got a focus on the crowd and pressed the button. This further angered the seven men, and they threatened the amateur photographer, who thereupon drew his revolver and fired a shot over their heads. The men started to run, followed by two patrol wagons loaded with policemen, a riot call having been turned in. Four of the men were arrested. The linemen, numbering 250, went on strike a month ago. It has always been difficult to identify the strikers charged with violence, and the expedient of equipping nonunion employes with cameras is a novelty likely to prove of practical use.

GOLDEN ON THE STAND.

Repeated the Story Told at Powers' First Trial.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 17.—In the Caleb Powers case today, Mrs. Anderson, telegraph operator at Barboursville, Ky, identified several telegrams sent by Powers to men in that locality, instructing them how many men to bring to Frankfort.

It is rumored that Henry E. Youtsey will be put on the stand to tell what he knows about the affair as his only hope of escaping life sentence. Arthur Goebel, however, says Youtsey will not be called by the commonwealth.

Miss Lucy Brock testified to hearing Powers say that Taylor had given him $1000 to pay the expenses of the mountain men, and that he and Charles Finley were raising the army.

Detective Jenkins, of Lexington; Sheriff Henry Bosworth and Deputy Frank Rodgers told of Powers' arrest the night he fled from Frankfort, disguised as a soldier.

Victor Anderson, steward of the Second Regiment, said he took a bundle to Powers on the night of his escape. It was sent by Assistant Adjutant-General Dixon and contained a military suit.

F. Wharton Golden, considered the state's star witness, was then placed on the stand. Mr. Owen moved to exclude Golden, because he was under indictment as accessory to the murder. "No man," said he, "with a halter around his neck should be allowed to testify."

Judge Cantrill overruled the motion. Golden repeated his story given at the former trial.

Golden testified that it was generally understood among the mountain men that Goebel was to be killed. At the night session Golden told of his connection with Powers in assembling the mountain men to Frankfort and of a conversation he had with Governor Taylor, in which Taylor said:

"Whart, it is an awful thing to think of taking human life, but it looks like Goebel and those fellows must die or we will be robbed."

The cross-examination was then taken up. Golden was still on the witness stand when court adjourned. Golden admitted that he entered into an agreement to procure the murder of William Goebel; that he had offered $500 to any man who would murder him.

Annie Rogers' Plea.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 17.—The preliminary hearing of Annie Rogers, alias Maude Williams, was held today and the woman was bound over to the grand jury under a $10,000 bond, in default of which she was committed to jail. Annie Rogers is suspected of having intimate knowledge of the details of the Great Northern express robbery at Wagner, Mont., July 3, as she was apprehended in an endeavor to effect an exchange at a local bank of a large number of bills that were stolen from the express safe. She stated to the magistrate that she came in possession of the money honestly and did not understand why she should be subjected to such treatment.

Molineux in the Tombs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Roland B. Molineux, after spending 18 months in the death-house at Sing Sing prison, is tonight in his old cell in the Tombs, this city. He was brought from the state prison during the afternoon and reached the Tombs at 5:30 o'clock. He was accompanied on the trip by his father, General Molineux, and George Gordon Battle, one of his counsel. Molineux appeared in good health.

WOMEN IN THE PULPIT

SUBJECT CONSIDERED BY CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

Question of Officiating at the Marriage of a Divorced Person Also Taken Up.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 17.—"Woman's Work in Congregational Churches" was the theme considered by Rev. T. C. McClelland, Ph. D., pastor of the United Congregational Church of Newport, R. I., before the National Congregational Council today. In substance he said that the latest records of National councils show the names of nine women licensed by some Congregational order to preach in "set assemblies," and the names of 37 women who have received full ordination to the gospel ministry, 16 of whom are settled as pastors; that nearly two-thirds of the miss