

REVISION IS SHELVED.

One Great and Burning Question Put Over for Years.

DECISION OF DEPUTIES.

Bishops at the Episcopal Convention Debate Many Interesting Topics.

GREAT SPREAD OF THE FAITH.

Alaska Created Into a Missionary Jurisdiction Without Further Opposition.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 15.—The great and burning question of revision, upon which the leading minds of the Episcopal Church in the United States, have been engaged for three years past, which has been productive of tons of literature appealing to reason and to prejudice, and which has caused the eyes of the entire church in this country to be directed toward the present general significance, has been shelved until a more convenient season.

Recognizing from the experiences of the past two weeks the utter futility of any further effort to complete consideration of the revision that it might be sent down to the dioceses for their action, the House of Deputies to-day, by an almost unanimous vote, decided to refer the entire matter to a special committee of its own members, with instructions to report at the triennial convention at Washington in 1898.

The House of Bishops this afternoon decided to create Alaska into a missionary jurisdiction and to proceed at once to the nomination of a presbytery to be elected by a Bishop. A considerable portion of the missionary district of Texas was also debated and added to that of New Mexico.

The report of the committee on the state of the church, presented by Dr. Duncan of Louisiana, put the delegates in good humor at the outset of the day's proceedings. It showed that in the last three years the increase in communicants had been 12 per cent and in clergy 7 per cent. The entire strength of the denomination, its institutions and alms-giving, was summarized as follows: Number of clergy, 4543; Bishops, 79; priests, 4022; deacons, 442; deacons ordained, 621; priests ordained, 511; candidates for holy orders, 567; lay-readers, 1363; baptisms, 190,820; persons confirmed, 131,475; communicants, 1,549; Sunday school officers and teachers, 45,513; pupils, 422,451; pupils in parish schools, 11,541; pupils in industrial schools, 6980; contributions, \$31,634,243; for diocesan purposes, \$3,977,444; 25; for missionary purposes other than diocesan, \$1,406,151 09; for education of the ministry, \$88,486 29. Total, for all, \$38,373,259 44.

After Pierpont Morgan had secured the passage of a resolution prohibiting the distribution on the floor of the house of books, pamphlets and other printed matter the question of referring the constitution was taken up with the result already stated. After the final vote a recess was taken.

Consideration of article 4 was the special order upon reassembling. This section of the constitution provides that missionary districts shall be united into provinces by the general conference, each province to include not less than five contiguous dioceses and that in each province a synod composed of Bishops, clergy and laity shall be constituted and endowed with specific executive powers allowing them the trials of presbyters and deacons, convicted parties having the right of appeal to a court of Bishops. It also provides that the Bishops of each province shall elect one of their number to be provincial Archbishop.

Debate was inaugurated by Dean Hoffman of New York, who made a strong argument in favor of the plan, taking the ground that the church was now one great province and that it must be broken up into smaller ones if practical consideration was hereafter to be given to many vital questions affecting the denomination. Other systems of provincial synods had been tried and all utterly failed, and the one under consideration was the best yet suggested.

Lay Deputy Steven P. Nash of New York spoke vigorously. He said the proposed provincial synods would utterly lack authority. The delegates would simply meet and talk. He would like to see the first step taken by any diocese with pride in the direction of surrendering its power to any synod. The scheme would bring the whole synodical system of the church into disrepute.

A series of addresses on the section was offered by Rev. Dr. Huntington of New York. These in brief provided for a system of State provinces, to be created in each State having three dioceses, to be composed of two houses meeting every three years, making their own rules, but exercising such powers as should be conferred on them by the general conference.

Dr. Huntington was opposed to the creation of archbishops. He had, he said, stood by "Primate" to the death, but twelve archbishops marching across the horizon were too much even for him. He believed in State rule, and it was an evil day when, in 1838, the general conference struck out the word "State" and replaced it by "diocese." The day was coming when the bishops would necessarily be a republican body and the provincial synods would be precisely the organizations to say who should sit in the senate of the bishops.

The debate was continued by Drs. Carey of Albany and Button of Philadelphia, who laid emphasis upon the fact that the presbyters who might be grievously wronged in ecclesiastical trial courts had now no appeal. Dr. Carmichael of Virginia said that the experience of the church showed that the decadence of the provin-

cial system was only a question of time. Dr. Spalding of Alabama said that it was useless to keep the church in the country in swaddling clothes, and for the web-footed conservative element in the confederated keep pace with the swift-footed, light-winged progressive young American element. Dr. McKim of Maryland opposed the section, and the debate was then adjourned.

A message from the House of Bishops announced the appointment of these Bishops as members of the joint committee on ecclesiastical relations: The Bishops of Western New York, Long Island, Central New York, Iowa, Springfield, Delaware, Fond Du Lac, Michigan and the coadjutor Bishop of Springfield. The House approved the appointments and named as its own representatives Den Hoffman of New York, Rev. Drs. Laidon, Nevins, Hibbard, Hodges, Doherty, Saterlee, Jewell and Demarest, Messrs. John A. King, William Keyser of Baltimore, Hon. Melville E. Fuller, H. Chauncey, W. Bayard Cutting, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Eldridge T. Gerry, Thomas P. Nash and George L. Copeland. The house then adjourned.

Dr. Dix announced the appointment as fraternal delegates to the Canadian conference as follows: D. R. Green of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Rev. Charles Sweet of Maine, James W. Woolworth of Nebraska and Peter White of Northern Michigan.

The House of Bishops this afternoon took action looking to a revision of the Italian prayer-book, in order that it might conform to the English version, and then entered upon a revision of the revised canons.

The condition of ex-Governor Bullock of Georgia was unchanged to-day. He was not regarded as in any danger.

REPRESENTATIVES OF COIN

Meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Atlanta.

St. John of New York Will Reply to the Address of Merriam of St. Paul.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—The American Bankers' Association in twenty-first annual session met in the Grand Opera-house this morning at 10 o'clock and was formally opened by President Dell. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. B. Barnett of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. Mayor King welcomed the association to Atlanta.

G. Gunby Jordan, president of the Georgia Bankers' Association, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Georgia association. The president of the association, J. P. O'Dell of Chicago, then delivered his annual address. The next half hour was devoted to routine business, several reports being read and addresses made. Ex-Governor William R. Merriam, president of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., delivered an address on "The Currency of the Twentieth Century."

At the close of Mr. Merriam's address Mr. St. John of New York applied for the privilege of replying to the argument of Mr. Merriam. He was granted the privilege and was placed on the programme for Thursday's session. He will speak in behalf of free coinage.

After an address by William H. Rahn, president of the National Bank of the Republic of Philadelphia, on the "Utilization of lawful money reserves through bank clearing-houses in relieving monetary stringencies and preventing panics," the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

FOUGHT ON THE FLAGSHIP.

Kid Foley and Ed Hanlon Slugged to a Finish on the Cruiser New York.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 15.—News has just reached the city that a prize-fight took place on the flagship New York, situated in Hampton Roads, Saturday night. The principals were Kid Foley of the New York and Ed Hanlon of the Texas, which is also lying in the roadstead. The fight was for a purse, and to be determined in fifteen rounds, but Hanlon was knocked out in eight rounds. The time was 22 minutes 10 seconds.

Foley's seconds were Montague and Carter of the New York; Hanlon's were J. Lee and T. White of the Texas. The referee was D. Lynch of the Minneapolis. McNamara and O'Rourke officiated as judges and W. O'Neill of the New York and P. Deery of the Raleigh as timekeepers. The contest was waged on the cruiser New York, and all that the shouts of the spectators, who included all the seamen of the fleet who could obtain leave, reached far beyond the forecastle in which the fight occurred.

It was not until after the knock-out before Hanlon regained consciousness. Meantime he was attended by his seconds and the judges and timekeepers. The greatest alarm was felt lest the end should prove fatal. It is said that several officers of the fleet witnessed the fight. The officers of the New York, besides Rear-Admiral Bunce, include Captain W. S. Schley, who lately succeeded "Fighting" Bob Evans, lieutenant Duncan Kennedy and Lieutenants Wainwright, Kellogg, J. M. Ross, J. P. Parker, T. M. Brumby and H. C. Poundstone. It was announced that another fight would take place last night between two seamen from the same ships for a purse of \$1000. One of the officers could be seen last night.

The Turf Congress. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 15.—The turf congress will begin a two days' session in this city at 10 o'clock to-morrow. A number of mares will come up before the congress, the outlaw question being the most important. The question as to whether reinstatement in the East means the reinstatement in the West will have to be settled, as most of the former Eastern outlaws want to race at New Orleans and San Francisco this winter. The Queen City Jockey Club, who have built the track at Newport, Ky., will apply for membership. The election of officials will take place on Thursday.

One Set-Back for Pugilists. LINCOLN, NEBR., Oct. 15.—Prize-fighting in Nebraska was given a set-back to-day, when the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court sentencing James Lindsey to two years in the penitentiary. Lindsey and Lester Robbins of Plattsmouth engaged in a fight several months ago. Lindsey repeatedly fouled his antagonist and the referee upheld him. Robbins died from injuries received, and Lindsey was indicted for manslaughter, tried and convicted. He appealed to the Supreme Court without success. The trial of the referee is still pending.

Acceptance of the Challenge. RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT, Oct. 15.—The Royal Victoria Yacht Club received a telegram from the secretary of the New York Yacht Club accepting the challenge for the America's cup, issued by Charles D. Rose through the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and giving notice that a committee had been appointed to arrange the conditions of the race.

Cholera in Damietta. CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 15.—Eleven cases of cholera and three deaths were reported in Damietta up to October 12. Since that date no cases have been reported.

TROUBLES IN KOREA.

Official Sent by Japan to Make a Thorough Investigation.

THE QUEEN UNPOPULAR.

There Is Reason to Believe That She Has Again Gone Into Hiding.

ONCE AN EXILE FOR YEARS.

Recent Disturbances in Seoul Thought to Be Only Domestic Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The Japanese legation has no information to-day respecting the troubles in Korea, and the officials here believe the disorders have ceased and nothing further will occur to disturb the domestic peace of the kingdom. The Tokio Foreign Office has sent one of its trusted officials, Mr. Komura, who was Charge d'Affaires at Peking when the war between China and Japan arose, and who has more recently been the director of the political bureau of the Foreign Office, to Seoul to investigate and report upon affairs there.

The reason assigned for the attack upon the Queen is her unpopularity with the Korean people and the fact that she has foisted a score of her relatives as high officials upon them. Thirteen years ago Tai-Won-Kun, the father of the King, led an assault on the palace with the declared purpose of killing his daughter-in-law.

The latter was reported as having been slain and color was given to this impression by her disappearance from Seoul for three years. Then she suddenly reappeared and resumed her domestic and official duties at the palace. During that period she had been living in retirement in the country, fearing to make known her whereabouts lest the knowledge should be followed by another attempt on her life. She is said to be a woman of strong mind, whose influence upon her husband is very great. In view of her previous experience in escaping the trap set for her by Tai-Won-Kun, it is thought to be not unlikely that notwithstanding the reports of her death she may yet be alive.

The Japanese Government will, it is said, preserve peace in Korea. It is apparently not disposed to attach much importance to the recent affair in Seoul, believing it to be a personal attack upon the Queen, and not indicative of any widespread conspiracy against the Government itself. This is regarded as the more likely when it is remembered that the present King is the son of Tai-Won-Kun.

RUSSIA'S PROBABLE ACTION.

May Attempt to Take Korean Affairs Out of Japanese Hands.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 16.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: "It is said that Prince Lobanoff will return here at once in consequence of recent events in Korea. The opinion is explained in Government circles that unwelcome reforms imposed by Japan upon the Korean Government are the source of all the trouble."

It is thought that the powers already allied for intervention between China and Japan should take over Korean affairs from the Japanese. Prince Lobanoff's absence, however, leaves much in doubt.

RETURN OF CLEVELAND.

The President and Family Again Occupy the White House.

An Uneventful but Stormy Passage to the Capital on the Oneida.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The President arrived here at 4 o'clock this evening. He was accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber and E. C. Benedict, who has been for the past four days his host on board the steam yacht Oneida. The party boarded the yacht off Gray Gables and started down Buzzards Bay about 5 o'clock Friday afternoon. A rough sea was encountered during the run to Sandy Point, near New Rochelle, at the western end of Long Island Sound, which was reached about 9 o'clock Sunday morning. The Oneida remained at anchor there all day, the President desiring to fish, but it rained and prevented any sport.

On Sunday morning the yacht moved down East River and anchored off Twenty-sixth street, the party going ashore and dining with Dr. Bryant. Sunday afternoon the yacht went down the bay, anchoring for the night a short distance from Sandy Hook. At 5 o'clock the next morning the Oneida put to sea and set her course for the capes of Chesapeake.

From Sandy Hook as far as the entrance of Delaware Bay the ocean was exceedingly rough. Cape Henry and Cape Charles lights were seen at 1 o'clock this morning, and about daybreak the Potomac was entered. The President was met at the wharf by his carriage, which drove him rapidly through the city, reaching the White House accompanied by Mr. Benedict a quarter past 4. The President has improved notably in appearance during the summer, and is evidently in excellent health.

Mrs. Cleveland arrived safely in Washington with her children and the parties accompanying them from Gray Gables at 11:10 to-night.

SECURED RUGS AND WINES.

Washington Society People Turned Out to Buy the Collection of the Russian Minister.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—There were more society people at the Russian legation to-day than have been gathered under one roof since the season ended. The occasion was the sale of the household goods of the Minister, Prince Cantacuzene, who will shortly leave for his new post at Stuttgart. The sale was advertised to begin at 10 o'clock, and half an hour later the legation was so crowded as to make locomotion difficult. The sale served the purpose of a sort of social clearing up, in that it brought together, for the first time since the lenten season, a number of society people who have been spending the intervening period at the seashore or in Europe. The articles offered for sale were

CASES IN THE COURT.

Important Matters Before the Highest Federal Tribunal.

JUDGE LONG'S PENSION.

His Suit Against the Commissioner to Be Soon Finally Determined.

CALIFORNIA'S VARIED SUITS.

Actions Against the Central Pacific and the Irrigation Controversy in Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The Supreme Court to-day devoted the forenoon hour of its session to hearing motions by attorneys chiefly to advance cases on the docket for an early hearing. Solicitor-General Conrad, on behalf of the United States, made this motion in nine cases, the most important being that of the State of California, ex rel. Judge Long of the Supreme Court of Michigan, vs. Commissioner Lochren, to test the question whether or not a pension once fixed by a Commissioner can be changed by a Commissioner subsequently in office.

Five of them were murder cases from Texas and Arkansas. Another was the case of Marie M. Schwalby vs. Davis, S. Stanley, brigadier-general, U. S. A., et al., involving the title to a part of the military reservation in San Antonio, Tex.

Attorney W. L. Ketchum of Indiana asked to have advanced the cases appealed from the Supreme Court of that State involving the law for the taxation of telegraph companies. The Western Union corporation thinks the statute does not provide the proper method of assessing property, but a majority of the State's Supreme Court decided against its views. A. H. Snow, counsel for the telegraph company, was present and united in the request of the Attorney-General.

The irrigation law of California is involved in two cases, which Mr. Huntington said that so far as the Southern Pacific Company and the Cœur d'Alene Railroad and Navigation Company are parties were consolidated for hearing as one case. The question they present is, Which company under the act of 1870 has the better claim to a right of way?

The cases of the State of California vs. the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Company will be heard at an early day if the wish of counsel is gratified. When case No. 2 was called, the Southern Pacific Company in New Mexico vs. Leofille Equibell, Hubley Ashton of counsel for the railroad company stated that it was decided to pass the case until No. 361 was reached, which, he said, involved the same question as to the power of Congress to forfeit the Texas and Pacific land grant. As this case has been pending since September, 1888, at which time the record was filed, and no brief has since been filed, the Chief Justice directed that it be dismissed under the nineteenth rule, which authorizes the dismissal of cases in the second term at which they are called for argument, counsel then not being ready to proceed.

THE TREATY DEFT. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—For the half month of October the receipts of the treasury have been \$13,236,332 and the expenditures \$22,721,000, making the net deficit for the half month \$9,484,668. The deficit for the fiscal year to date is \$19,369,325. The deficit for the month will probably be reduced at its close to \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year at the close of October to \$15,000,000. The total receipts to date are \$92,959,013. For the fifteen days of October the treasury paid out \$752,759 in gold in redeeming United States notes and treasury notes, and for the fiscal year to date \$38,355,987 in gold.

Pacific Coast Patents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Patents have been issued as follows: Henry T. Atkinson, assignor of one-half to J. E. Morris, Oakland, street-car brake; Lafayette L. Betts, Berkeley, sack-faster; John Joseph A. B. T. Timewell, Spokane, Wash., assignors to A. Dickenson, Chicago, Ill., automatic sack billing and sewing machine; Erwin W. Harris, Palisade, Nev., furnace door; Charles A. Long, Los Angeles, trolley rope and pole controller; Louis E. Miller, Los Angeles, current pumping machine.

Out in the Third Round.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 15.—The fight between Frank Goetz of Chicago, lightweight champion of Illinois, and Eddie Connolly of New Brunswick, originally scheduled to occur before the Farragut Club of Boston, but which the police caused to be transferred to this city, was pulled off to-night at the Cleveland Athletic Club. The men, both of whom weighed less than 130 pounds, Gerard having four inches the best of it in height, Connolly knocked Gerard out in the third round.

The Fight Postponed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The fight which was to have taken place between George Godfrey and Billy Woods, heavy-weights, at the Eureka Club to-night, did not come off owing to the refusal of the pugilists to contest for the amount offered. The fight was for the gate receipts, but the attendance was too small to pay expenses.

Made Ill by a Telegram.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 15.—Rev. Mr. Moideken, president of the Lutheran conference in session here, was called to New York yesterday on account of his wife's illness. Mrs. Moideken's illness was due to a misunderstanding of a telegram. She imagined that it was a message announcing her husband's illness, and a hemorrhage resulted.

Bankers Set at Liberty.

PLEASANTON, KANS., October 15.—Three of the Kincaid brothers, Zalmon, cashier of the defunct Hood & Kincaid Bank of this place; Robert, president of the defunct Citizens' Bank of Mound City, and Joseph A. Kincaid, were to-day set at liberty, the statute under which they were indicted being declared unconstitutional.

Shot a Negro to Death.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 15.—Eugene Valoy, a negro living near Manchester in Coffee County, was called out from his cabin last night by a crowd of white men and shot to death. They charged him with keeping a young white girl named Daisy Copeland at his house.

Struck a Reef.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, Oct. 15.—Advices from Batavia, Java, state that a Portuguese warship which had been sent to Temor to suppress a native insurrection has struck the Rapoahang reef. A Dutch steamer has gone to her assistance.

A Steamship Boiler Busts.

GENOA, ITALY, Oct. 15.—A boiler of a steamship lying in the harbor of Spezia exploded this morning, killing four stokers and badly injuring one of the engineers.

Commander in Egypt.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 15.—Major-General C. B. Knowles is gazetted as commander of the British troops in Egypt.

Burglary at Stielacom.

STELLACOM, WASH., Oct. 15.—Burglars entered the store of E. R. Rogers last night and made away with \$500 worth of groceries and clothing. They escaped in a row-boat.

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Attorney W. L. Ketchum of Indiana asked to have advanced the cases appealed from the Supreme Court of that State involving the law for the taxation of telegraph companies. The Western Union corporation thinks the statute does not provide the proper method of assessing property, but a majority of the State's Supreme Court decided against its views. A. H. Snow, counsel for the telegraph company, was present and united in the request of the Attorney-General.

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TEHACHAPI FLAME-SWEPT. A Dozen Buildings in the Center of the Town Destroyed.

Feeble Efforts of a Bucket Brigade Unable to Stay the Conflagration.

TEHACHAPI, CAL., Oct. 16.—Tehachapi was deluged by fire to-night, and a conflagration is still raging in the heart of the town, opposed only by the feeble efforts of citizens fighting it with buckets of water. A dozen buildings have been swept away, and though the flames are partially subdued, there is no telling where the destruction will end.

The first alarm was given at about 8 o'clock. Flames were then bursting from the rear of a shoeshop owned by H. E. Coleman. They spread rapidly to the courtroom of Judge Lee and then to the postoffice. Across the alley was the Plute Hotel, and in a short time it was a mass of smoldering ruins.

The burned district covers the center of town and the flames have made a clean sweep. There was little insurance because of the prohibitive rates. It is impossible to get anything like an accurate report of losses, for the fire is not nearly under control and the town is unprotected, except by the bucket brigade.

The brick store of H. M. Jacobs stopped the flames from a further spread west, and hard and heroic work of citizens saved the east side of Green street.

The engine and water-car came up from Mojave by order of D. Burkhalter, but arrived too late to be of any material assistance. Harry Mead, one of the railroad boys who came with it, had his right ankle broken while fighting the blaze. This was the only casualty known.

The estimated losses are: E. L. Spencer, on saloon and fixtures, \$1500; C. A. Lee, Postmaster, furniture and fixtures, \$450; H. Witkowski, confectionery and news stand, \$600; H. E. Coleman, shoeshop, \$1500; F. A. A. Buhn, on building and restaurant, \$2000; Plute Hotel, bar and stables, owned by John Iribarn, between \$800 and \$10,000; Charles Heath, bar and fixtures, \$900; Mrs. T. Borgwardt, on buildings, \$4000; D. S. Clark, meat market, \$100; H. M. Jacobs, baled hay, grain and building, about \$6000; Walter & Hart, meat market, \$250; Sid Tourpin, saloon and fixtures, \$1000; M. Hirschfeld, building and agricultural implements, \$1000; Mrs. M. A. Haigh, building and confectionery, \$800; Dan Reese, building and machinery, \$1500; H. Seger, building, \$300; R. R. Taylor, building, \$300.

There are some serious losses to small holders in breakage in moving. The Summit Sun's outfit was saved, though in a badly mixed condition. E. A. Carr, a grocer, lost about \$60 or \$70 by moving. These losses may be increased or reduced when the losers can collect their scattered chattels.

Suit Against a Swiss Estate.

SUISUN, CAL., Oct. 15.—W. S. Chapman of San Francisco will commence an action in the Superior Court of Solano County against G. W. Wilson, administrator of the estate of E. J. Wilson, deceased, for \$13,336, which Chapman claims is due to him on a land transaction with Wilson.

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

Apollinaris

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

SPokane's Police War.

Judge Arthur Quashes a Restraining Writ Issued by an Associate on the Bench.

RECORDS FALL AT NAPA.

Foster Lowers the World's Mark for One-Third of a Mile.

CHAPMAN AND PARKER IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL TRIAL SET A NEW FIGURE.

NAPA, CAL., Oct. 15.—Walter Foster has been in Napa for a week, training at Agricultural Park, and a quad team arrived Saturday to pace him in record-breaking trials. This afternoon Foster went against the world's record, flying start, third of a mile, both paced and unpaced. Delmas, Davis, Jones and Dow manned the quad in the third, which was made in :30 flat.

After a short rest Foster rode a third of a mile unpaced. He came down the stretch in grand shape, making the distance in :32.25, which beats the world's record, unpaced, by six seconds, and equals the world's record paced for this distance, which has been held by Johnson.

Chapman and Parker, two Napa boys, rode an exhibition third paced on a tarmac in :31.5, making the quarter in :23 flat. Chapman and Parker could not get the L. A. W. sanction, so their record, which is a world-beater, will not stand.

If the weather is favorable Foster will attempt to break the third of a mile paced flying start class B record to-morrow.

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