A SECRET DISPATCH

Message Received From Conger, but Not Made Public.

OF A CONFIDENTIAL CHARACTER

Speculation as to the Probable Position of the International Column—Question of Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—At the close of the official day at the State Department, the following announcement was bulletined:

"The Department of State announces that a message from Minister Conger has been received, but of uncertain date, and not in reply to the telegram sent to him August 8. It will not be made public."

This came at the conclusion of a period of intense expectancy, and yet one devoid of any actual developments, save in the foregoing meager announcement. Minister Conger's message was received in Washington shortly before noon, coming first to the Chinese Minister by the usual route through Chinese officials. It was in the American cipher, without date and signed with the Minister's name. It was at once transmitted to the State Department, and conferences began between Acting Secretary Adee and Secretary Root. Throughout the afternoon, however, the State Department maintained an unaccountable reticence concerning the subject, declining to admit that the message was in hand. The suspense was cleared up at 4 o'clock by the above announcement.

It was stated authoritatively that while the message was of a confidential character, and for that reason could not and would not be given out, yet as a means of allaying possible misinterpretation, it could be said that the dispatch showed neither a better nor a worse condition on the part of the Legationers at Pekin. It did not indicate whether Minister Conger has or has not received any messages from this Government. Nothing was contained in the dispatch which will cause any change in the instructions to General Chaffee. In fact, it was stated in this same authoritative quarter that the only additional instructions sent to General Chaffee since he left Washington were those of a more specific and explicit nature, which the developments in China and the information received by the War Department necessitated.

Throughout the day word was anxiously awaited from General Chaffee as to the development of the military situation near Pekin, but not a word came, nor did Admiral Remey send anything on the situation. The last heard from General Chaffee he was at Ho Si Wu, and, according to calculations, he must now be very near Pekin, unless events have occurred to delay the advance. The officials are taking into account that an advance even up to Pekin leaves much to be accomplished in a military way.

It was stated today by an official who has lived at Pekin that nothing short of the heaviest artillery could make an impression upon the walls of the Imperial City. He said light artillery would be of no avail, and for this reason, the advance of a flying column even up to the walls of the city, could effect little if a stubborn defense were determined upon. The walls are some 50 feet high, and wide enough on top for two coaches to pass abreast. From an offensive standpoint, the walls afford opportunity for planting guns, while from a defensive standpoint they could not be breached except by the use of very heavy projectiles.

Although the situation admits of the prospect of an assault upon Pekin, yet Government officials were decidedly more hopeful today that a solution of the Chinese problem would be found without recourse to such heroic measures. The improved feeling is based largely on the belief that China, realizing that the sacred capital is about to be besieged by the armies of the world, will yield everything, and that the Legationers will be delivered on the terms of the allies.

The Shanghai Situation.

The attitude of the United States concerning the landing of British troops at Shanghai has been made known to the foreign governments through their representatives here. This has had the effect of practically eliminating the United States from the question. Neither the French nor the German Government is disposed to accept calmly the landing of British troops, and it is understood that strong representations both from France and Germany are now being made at London. As summed up by a well-informed diplomat, these representations are, in effect, that for every British marine landed at Shanghai, France and Germany also would land a marine. It is felt, moreover, that the issue involved relates not only to Shanghai, but virtually to the control of the entire Yangtse Kiang Valley, known as the paradise of China.

Foreign governments have manifested a desire also to learn the views of the United States Government concerning the instructions of Russia to her Minister at Pekin, M. de Giers. In response to inquiries here, it has been found that this Government looks upon the course of Russia as substantially the same as that of the United States, and that the powers are, therefore, acting in substantial unanimity.

The fact that the Chinese Government has not yet replied to the American note of August 8 makes it seem questionable whether she intends to do so. Even allowing for delays in transmission, there has been abundant time for a reply to be transmitted, and its absence is causing some remark in the State Department. It is regarded as quite possible that both the Adee note of August 8 and the subsequent reply of the State Department to the Chinese edict, announcing the appointment of Li Hung Chang as peace envoy, may be now hung up in Shanghai, through fear on the part of Li Hung Chang as to his own fate if such documents are forwarded to the imperial household.

A high Government official said that the indemnity that the United States would demand for every American citizen killed or maimed by the Chinese during the trouble would be sufficient comfortably to support their families for the remainder of their lives.

"This Government does not want a province, a town, a village, or a single square foot of Chinese territory as indemnity," said the official, who is close to the President. "There is but one indemnity which they can give our people, and that is a monetary indemnity to the families of their victims. For every one of these, China must pay a sufficient sum to keep their families from want during their lives. The Government will exact assurances of a satisfactory character that such a state of affairs as now exists in China shall not again occur.

"Effort will be made, of course, to trace the responsibility for the recent outrages, but it will be a difficult task, as there will be little disposition among the Chinese to tell the truth, especially when it would implicate one of their number. The Chinese cannot be punished indiscriminately for the atrocities, but wherever such offense is fixed on an individual, high or low, his punishment will be required. If it can be shown that orders for the hostilities were issued by the Empress Dowager or the Emperor, their deposition is certain and another government will be set up. If Tuan is proved to have ordered the outrages, the severest punishment may be accorded him."

General Chaffee's Advance.

While the State Department has no specific information as to the future movements of General Chaffee, it is thought that he may have covered the 30 miles between Ho Si Wu and Tung Chow. The Pei Ho River makes a great bend between Ho Si Wu and Ma Tou, the next town of importance on the road. It is a low, marshy country, where the river doubles back on itself in its effort to get forward. The road here cuts across country, reducing about 25 miles of boat travel to 11 miles of deep and almost impassable road journey through swamps and quagmires. This country presents no defensive features, but about eight miles below Ma Tou comes the important City of Ching Kia Wan. This is a strong defensive point, where the Chinese will make a stand, if they make it at all, this side of Pekin. From Ching Kai Wan it is practically all continuous city for the next three miles until the walled town of Tung Chow is reached. Here are stored the immense supplies of grain on which Pekin would depend in case of siege. The city would be almost as hard to carry as was Tien Tsin, probably more so, owing to the labyrinth of streets and houses outside its walls, where in case of determined resistance mines and ambuscades of all sorts would naturally be encountered at every street corner. In case a determined stand is made by the Chinese at this point, there is no question that the international column will be forced to wait for all the reserve force it can command, but the officials here are very much in hope that China will come to reasonable terms before our forces are committed to the extremity of forcing this key to the gates of Pekin.

SIR ROBERT HART'S MESSAGES.

Probably Worded Too Mildly—The Yangtse Question.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Sir Robert Hart's message from Pekin of August 5, which has just been published, is not the first that has been received from him in London, though it is the first that has been communicated to the world. On Friday he sent through a service telegram to the officers of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. This would indicate that in spite of the disorder in Pekin he is endeavoring to carry on the work of his department.

The tenor of Sir Robert Hart's communication is regarded on the whole as hopeful, for though he clearly intimates that the situation in Pekin of the foreigners is grave, he does not suggest that it is desperate. But between the date of Hart's dispatch and that of the latest received from Minister Conger, there is an interval of three days, and matters may have changed for the worse in that time.

With reference to Sir Robert Hart's mildly worded phrase that the presence of foreigners in Pekin is inconvenient to the Chinese Government, it should be remembered that Sir Robert is still in the service of the Celestial Administration, and would be reluctant to denounce his employers, especially if he thought they might be able to read his cipher.

Lord Salisbury's reply to the formal announcement by the Chinese Minister of Li Hung Chang's appointment as Plenipotentiary has not yet been handed to Sir Chih Chen Lo, but its terms have been settled. It will be much in the same spirit as the reply of the United States Government, and will be equally vigorous in tone. The Chinese will be told that negotiation is out of the question until guarantees for the safety of the Ministers and other foreigners have been given.

The Yang tse Valley question has been somewhat complicated by the evident determination of the French not to allow the British claim to look after that region to pass unchallenged. English mercantile interests are, of course, predominant in this part of China, while French trade is comparatively small, but there are French missions and French Consuls at various points along the great river. The Anglo-Chinese community are much chagrined at the conduct of the British Consul at Chung King, who hastily retired with some prominent residents to Shanghai, while the French Consul remained at his post, and is now acting as the representative of the European community and negotiating with the Viceroy.

This naturally strengthens the French claim for a voice in the administration of affairs in Central Asia, as well as in Northern China and Southern China.

DEPENDING ON CHAFFEE.

Englishmen Can Get No News From Their Generals.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—General Chaffee's message announcing his arrival August 9 at Ho Si Wu stands as the latest official intelligence of the march of the allied forces on Pekin. The English papers say it is rather annoying that their naval and military officers cannot communicate with the high officials here, while Admiral Remey and General Chaffee can do so by the Shanghai-Canton wire.

Chinese reports are being distributed far and wide in the Southern provinces of alleged Chinese successes in the North.

Secret inquiries at Canton show that all the forts have been newly armed with seven-centimeter disappearing guns, and that the garrisons number 18,000 men in all, armed with Mausers and Winchesters. The Chinese have apparently been trying to engage a foreign electrician to lay mines in the Bogue, or entrance to the Canton River.

Dr. Marks, Li Hung Chang's physician, informed the correspondents at Shanghai this morning that Li could not go North on account of the weather and the unsettled state of the country. The doctor is removing his family from Canton because he believes there may be an outbreak there.

The St. Petersburg papers are campaigning against the political activity of Great Britain in the Yangtse Valley. The St. Petersburg Gazette has interviewed a member of the United States Embassy as to the reasons why the United States assumed a hostile attitude toward China, and the motive of Li Hung Chang's declaration that Minister Conger could be sent safely to Tien Tsin on condition that the United States abandon the idea of a march on Pekin. The member of the United States Embassy in question is quoted as saying the United States was indignant at thus being bargained with, and expressed the belief that the United States would send many troops to China.

STRAIGHT TO PEKIN.

Allies' Order Is to Rush on Without Rest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the World from headquarters of the allied troops in the field, Tsai Tsun, China, August 8, via Taku, Che Foo and Shanghai, August 13, says:

The general advance of the allied forces began this (Wednesday) morning. The order is to rush to Pekin with no rest. The Chinese are reported to have retreated straight to Pekin after being driven out of Yang Tsun Monday.

Yang Tsun was captured by the Americans, under General Chaffee. They led the allies in the forced march from Piet Sang and attacked before the natives had recovered from the effects of their signal defeat of the day before. The United States regulars made a dash when they found the enemy and soon were masters of the position.

Defense of Tien Tsin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien Tsin, dated August 3, says:

General Dorward is in command of the forces left to defend Tien Tsin. The Chinese have received reinforcements from the south. The duplicity of the southern Viceroys accounts for this. The reform of China means ruin to 500,000 officials.

A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo, dated August 6, says:

The Chinese plan for the recapture of the Tien Tsin and the Taku forts has been sanctioned by the Emperor.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.
The best Liver Medicine. A Vegetable Cure for Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

DRISCOLL ADDRESSED THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Suggestions in the Interests of Harmony Between Employers and Employes.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14. — Frederick Driscoll, commissioner of the American Newspaper Association, addressed the International Typographical Union Convention today as a representative of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, making several suggestions in the interests of harmony between the publishers and the International Typographical Union. He read the resolutions which were prepared at a meeting of publishers in New York in February last, setting forth the views of the publishers in relation to various subjects of interest to employer and employes.

Mr. Driscoll noted the vast aggregate of interests embodied in the Publishers' Association, and stated that considerable bitterness of feeling had been engendered because of the action of the International Typographical Union in compelling proofreaders and linotype machinists to become members of the Typographical Union, which classes were in no sense to be called printers, and these new requirements occasioned a great deal of trouble.

"You are asked by the publishers," he said, "to unite with them in establishing a joint arbitration committee to adjust disputes between publishers and local unions that cannot otherwise be settled, and to act as a board of appeal. If you would do this, a long step would be taken toward the abolition of the strike, boycott and lockout."

He called attention particularly to the resolution of the publishers that the International Typographical Union make no changes in its constitution or general laws bearing upon the rights or affecting the interests of the publishers without first being heard by the publishers, and that before any new scale is submitted to the union for adoption, full consultation should be had with a representative of the employers. He advocated all differences being settled by arbitration, the men to remain at work, and likewise that the employer shall not lock them out.

The report of the committee on laws was then taken up and several sections acted upon, the remainder going over until tomorrow.

Army of the Potomac.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The regular quarterly session of the Western branch of the Army of the Potomac was held last night at the Sherman House. The feature was the third and last of a series of addresses by Lieutenant Josiah Smith on the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. The subject last night was the "Appomattox Campaign." A new constitution was adopted. It was voted to make arrangements for a camp fire of the Army of the Potomac on Wednesday night of the encampment of the Grand Army.

Apprehension at Shanghai.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Dispatches received here from the French Consul-General at Shanghai show that apprehension exists there as to the condition prevailing at Shanghai and in its vicinity. The French Ministry has therefore decided to take precautions to defend the French concern at Shanghai.

Information obtained from British sources says the allied troops were within 25 kilometers of Pekin, but the date of this news was not stated.

Ex-Senator Ingalls Dying.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14.—A special from Las Vegas, N. M., says:

The health of ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, has been failing for the past few days, and he now considers himself in a dying condition. He has expressed a wish to return to his Atchison home, and his sons will arrive here tomorrow to accompany him. He is very sick, but will probably survive for several weeks.

New York's New Custom-House.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Work has been commenced on the new Custom-house, which is to erected on the Bowling Green site. A large force of men has been put to work excavating for the caisson work. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy within three years at the outside.

An Anti-Chinese Crusade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—District Assembly No. 49, of the Knights of Labor, proposes to carry on a vigorous anti-Chinese crusade. A committee, of which William Martin has been chosen chairman, has charge of it. The first step will be to request the Federal authorities to enforce the Chinese exclusion act rigidly. In the meantime, it is the intention to urge labor organizations to boycott all Chinese enterprises.

PLOT TO KILL McKINLEY.

Italian Tells of an Anarchist Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Italian newspaper, Progresso Italo-Americano, has received a letter postmarked New York City, and signed "Cluigi Alfieri, born at Ancona, emigrated in 1897." The writer declares that he was "enlisted by deceit" in the anarchist society of Paterson, N. J., and, being afraid to withdraw, learned of the plot to assassinate King Humbert. He writes:

"On May 1 of this year, lots were cast for the infamous enterprise. The first was Gaetano Bressi's chance for the assassination of the bemoaned King of Italy; the second one Arturo Giovanelli's for the killing of President McKinley. Lots were drawn to kill the Emperor of Germany, Emperor of Austria, and the President of France, Loubet."

The writer adds that May 16 he notified the Italian Consul, Branchi, of the intention to kill King Humburt, and that he also notified the Federal Government that President McKinley was to be assassinated. He explained that his conscience compels him to write the truth of the matter. Consul Branchi laughed when shown the letter.

TAKING A LITTLE FUEL ABOARD —St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

"LA BELLA THERESA."

Anarchist Recently Arrested in Paris Is Known in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Emanuel M. Friend, an attorney of this city, claims to have known "La Bella Theresa," of anarchist fame, who was arrested in Paris, and says her real name is Mrs. Theresa Ighani. He says:

"About a year ago an Italian named La Guardia affronted her. The woman apparently ignored the insult, and fooled the man into believing she was in love with him. One night in her place she gave him a glass of wine. While he was drinking she threw vitriol in his face. Then she dragged him to a basin and threw water in his face, causing the vitrol to burn more severely than ever.

"La Bella's mother lives in New Britain, Conn., where her father was a wealthy fruit dealer. He often came to this city, and about six months ago his body was picked out of the North River. He had been struck on the head and his pockets rifled."

Strike Against a Reduction.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 14.—After several secret meetings, the men employed in the nut and bolt works department of the Indiana Iron Works, owned by the Republic Iron Company, have decided to strike if the new wage scale of 15 per cent reduction goes into effect Wednesday, as threatened. The strike will affect 600 men.

The San Francisco Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The situation in the strike of the mill men in this city remains unchanged. The strikers are very orderly, and seem determined to hold out. The mill owners seem equally as determined not to surrender to the strikers, and a prolonged strike seems inevitable from the present outlook.

Battleship Oregon May Come Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The question of making the permanent repairs on the Oregon at home instead of in Japan has been discussed by some of the authorities of the Navy Department, and may result in her being brought back to the Pacific Coast.

Harper Whisky Got First Award.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—American whiskies received the official approval of the exposition today when the first award for merit was made to Bernheim Bros., Louisville, Ky., on their I. W. Harper whisky.

Heat Wave Moving West.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 14.—Twelve heat prostrations, with one that will prove fatal, is the record today at this point, which was the hottest of the season. Thermometers registered 101 degrees.

On the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Major J. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army, has been placed on the retired list of the Army by operation of the law, on account of age.

Allen Returns to Porto Rico.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The gunboat Mayflower, having on board Governor Charles H. Allen, of Porto Rico, sailed from the Charlestown Navy-Yard today for that island.

Clothing Factory Burned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The clothing factory of K. B. Olson & Co. was destroyed by fire early today. Loss on buildings and goods, $55,000.

DEATH WITHOUT WARNING

HEART DISEASE ENDED THE LIFE OF C. P. HUNTINGTON.

The Funeral Cortege Will Start From Racquette Lake for New York Today.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Heart disease was the direct cause of Collis P. Huntington's death. The remains are to be conveyed to the Huntington residence in New York. The funeral cortege is expected to start from Racquette Lake tomorrow, and may not be able to reach New York City before Thursday. The time for the funeral has not yet been announced.

Apparently well on retiring at 11 o'clock, Mr. Huntington was taken suddenly with a choking spell, which was quite common with him, and was not thought to be serious, but he became worse. As soon as the seriousness of the attack was realized a messenger was dispatched to the camp of Governor Lounsberry for a doctor, and he was on hand in half an hour. Mr. Huntington died without gaining consciousness. Mrs. Huntington and Mr. Huntington's secretary were at his bedside at the time of his death.

After a delay the news of the death was delivered to W. West Durant, who was jointly connected with Mr. Huntington in the Racquette Lake Railway. Mr. Durant will contribute his boats and teams and servants towards making the final arrangements for the disposition of the body.

Mr. Huntington, wife and servants arrived at Durant Friday, August 10, in their private car. The steamer Oneita was awaiting their arrival at the wharf to convey them to their mountain home, Pine Knot Camp. Friday and Saturday he was about his camp noting the progress of the improvements which he had been carrying on this year. Sunday he remained at his lodge very quietly, receiving calls of several friends from the neighboring camps. Yesterday he continued in good health and made no complaint whatever of illness.

He retired last evening at 11 o'clock apparently in the very best of health, and so far as can be ascertained slept soundly, as no disturbance was heard from his room until a short time before his death. Moans proceeding from Mr. Huntington's room aroused members of the household and they immediately went to his assistance. An attendant went to his room and discovered that he was in great distress. Help was summoned, but in about 10 minutes after this discovery he was dead. His death occurred at 11:55.

The Funeral Train.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—A special train bearing the body of Collis P. Huntington will leave Clearwater at 9:30 tomorrow morning, arriving at Utica, at about 11, and will proceed to New York at once.

THE NEWS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Sensation Caused by the Report of Huntington's Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The news of Collis P. Huntington's death created a great sensation in this city, where his movements, both in railroad and private life, have been studied and watched with keen interest. Although Mr. Huntington spent most of his time in the East, he maintained a residence in this city, and spent two or three months here each year.

J. C. Stubbs, second vice-president and traffic manager of the company, was deeply moved at the news of Mr. Huntington's death. Mr. Stubbs has been intimately associated with Mr. Huntington for over 20 years. Speaking of his death today, Mr. Stubbs said:

"The news of the death of Mr. Huntington is paralyzing. I can hardly believe that such a hale and hearty man has gone to the great beyond. He used to tell me that he expected to pass the century mark and I really thought he would realize his expectations. His dominant will and keen perceptive faculties were the foundation of his success. Nothing daunted him, and to lose him now grieves me deeply."

Julius Kruttschnitt, general manager of the Southern Pacific Company, said:

"The news was a terrible shock to me. At first I thought there must be some mistake, but the confirmation of his death removes the hope that I had that the news was unfounded. I am greatly grieved. His death removes one of the greatest men in the country. It was during his last visit here that we had a talk regarding the terms of our existence and he told me that his father had lived to reach the age of 96 years and from what he said regarding his own lease of life, I know that he expected to live even longer than that. I am extremely sorry for his death at this time, just when all his plans have been about successfully consummated."

H. E. Huntington left Houston, Tex., last night for San Francisco, but has been informed of the death of his uncle and will doubtless proceed East at once.

H. E. Huntington was Mr. Huntington's personal representative in this city, and it is thought here that he will succeed to the management of his uncle's vast possessions.

HUNTINGTON'S WEALTH.

Russell Sage Says He Was Worth Twenty Millions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Press tomorrow will say:

Wall street estimated Mr. Huntington's wealth at $12,000,000 to $60,000,000. He had been at times the largest borrowar in the money center, and in 1884 was so involved that rumors were current that his failure was threatened. But in the last six years he had reduced his obligations, and the wave of prosperity that swept over the country three years ago enabled him to sell many of the securities that he had been carrying with borrowed money. Probably the best-informed man on Mr. Huntington's affairs is Russell Sage, the street's biggest money-lender. In referring to Henry Clew's estimate that Mr. Huntington was worth $40,000,000, Mr. Sage said:

"You can cut that in half. I regard $20,000,000 as a liberal estimate. My dealings with him were enormous, and I have had intimate knowledge of Mr. Huntington's affairs. I had his confidence, and he had mine. In the last six or seven years he reduced his loans by half, and in the last 13 years his business affairs had been adjusted so that they are in fine shape now. There is nothing to disturb the business situation through Mr. Huntington's death. Mr. Huntington's debts to me have been discharged in a most honorable manner. He was a strong and able man, and, though broad, he was a master of details."

In addition to his other vast interests, Mr. Huntington enjoyed the reputation of being one of the largest, if not the largest, single land owner in the country. Of his real estate holdings, the property owned by him in cities was only a small part. He also held title to large farming tracts as well as to vast undeveloped areas in California, Kentucky and West Virginia, New Mexico and Guatemala. Compared financially with some of his other enterprises, Mr. Huntington's operations in New York City real estate seem insignificant, yet, considered by themselves, they were of considerable magnitude. Some of the holdings were acquired several years ago, and at the time of his death he owned vacant property on Manhattan Island worth several hundred thousand dollars. Besides, he owned several large tracts in the Bronx.

STOCK MARKET NOT AFFECTED.

Meeting of the Southern Pacific Interests in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—C. P. Huntington's private secretary, J. E. Gates, received a message at his residence, the Hotel Majestic, this morning, announcing the sudden death last night of the millionaire at Racquette Lake, N. Y. Mr. Gates left for Camp "Pine Knot" on the first train early this morning. Friends of the Huntington family in this city sent a cablegram to London, addressed to the Princess Hatzfeldt, the adopted daughter of Mr. Huntington, announcing the death of her father.

A dispatch received from London yesterday by the Associated Press said the Princess Hatzfeldt was booked to sail for the United States on the steamer Majestic August 15.

Mr. Huntington's death had little effect on the general stock market. Even his own stocks, chief among which was Southern Pacific, were hardly disturbed. Some large lots of Southern Pacific came out in the initial transactions, but they were promptly taken by banking interests known to represent the late millionaire and as a result the price of Southern Pacific soon rallied from its one point decline. It seemed to be the general opinion of those conversant with Mr. Huntington's affairs that he had left his properties in such shape as to permit of easy handling by others.

A meeting of the Southern Pacific interests and certain prominent banking interests was held early today. The Southern Pacific road and other corporations all carry large deposits in this city and are frequently in the money market. It seemed to be the opinion of the bankers at this morning's conference that no apprehension need be felt because of Mr. Huntington's death.

Undue Haste.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Public Administrator Boland today applied for letters of administration upon the estate of Collis P. Huntington, in this city. Judge Bahrs refused to grant the order, characterizing the application as unduly hasty.

HUNTINGTON'S CAREER.

Linked Atlantic and Pacific With First Transcontinental Railroad.

Collis Potter Huntington was born in Harwinton, a small town in Litchfield County, Connecticut, October 22, 1821. His ancestry was Puritan, and he was one of nine children. When 14 years of age he left school and began to earn his own living. His wages were $7 a month. In 1843 he made his business entrance into New York.

He was successful from the start, and, at the age of 22, he and his brother, Solon, opened a general store in Oneonta, Otsego County, New York. The "gold fever," arising from the California discoveries, seized Mr. Huntington in 1849, and he started for the fields, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama. His capital at the outset was $1200; but, by skillful manipulation, he increased this sum to $5000 on the way to his destination. With the foresight which has always characterized him, Mr. Huntington selected Sacramento as the base for his operations. Here he associated himself with a partner in the business of supplies, under the firm name of Huntington & Hopkins, and in seven years Mr. Huntington had made a fortune.

The need of a transcontinental railway had become obvious, and Mr. Huntington realized this. But the undertaking was gigantic. Together with six of his Sacramento friends, and in the face of ridicule, he defrayed the expenses of the first surveys. In 1861 success crowned his efforts, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company came into existence, with a capital of $8,500,000.

The Southern Pacific was this resourceful man's next undertaking, and in 1881 he organized the Southern Pacific Company, of Kentucky. This concern operates 25 railway and steamship lines. Mr. Huntington was president of the Southern Pacific Company, and also of the Guatemala Central Railroad, one of the finest lines in Central America. He was also president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and his shipyards and drydocks at Newport News, Va., are among the finest in the world.

Mr. Huntington numbered among his ancestors Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was also president of the Continental Congress and Governor and Chief Justice of Connecticut. Also, Bishop F. D. Huntington and the artist, Daniel Huntington.

Directly or indirectly, he had 20,000 men under him. In business he was an autocrat; his manner, quick and decisive; he was direct in his speech, and expressed himself with force when he said anything. He also knew when silence is golden. He was a good story-teller, and had a large fund of anecdotes; he had original wit, a store of quaint, homely sayings which were often singularly apt. Sitting in his office chair, with a black skull cap, which he usually wore in business hours, pushed back on his head, he had an open, jolly, unassuming look, and the stranger would hardly take him for one of the financial kings of this country.

Huntington's Boyhood.

HARWINTON, Conn., Aug. 14.—The boyhood of Collis P. Huntington was spent in Harwinton, in an old-fashioned, dilapidated house in the "Poverty Hill" district. His mother was a hard-working, Christian woman, but the father was a man in whose make-up ambition had no part. He was a tinker, and traveled about the country making umbrellas, sharpening razors, etc. The income of the elder Huntington was far too meager to supply the wants of his large family, and when Collis was 10 years old, his parents separated. Mrs. Huntington going to make her home with friends, and the children being placed with different families. Collis made his home with the family of Orza Barbier. Mrs. Barbier was an unusually intelligent woman, and to her training, as Mr. Huntington in the days of his success always admitted, was due the fire of ambition which was early kindled in his breast.

Fifteen years ago he returned to his native town and erected a memorial to his mother, Elizabeth Vincent Huntington, which will serve to perpetuate his name and his successes in Harwinton. The memorial was in the form of a massive granite chapel erected at a cost of $50,000. When completed, it was presented to the Congregational Church of Harwinton, of which Mrs. Huntington was a member.

MAJOR FREDERICK E. PRIME

Death of General Grant's Chief Engineer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Major Frederick E. Prime, an engineer officer of the Union Army during the Civil War, and Chief Engineer in Grant's Mississippi campaign, is dead at Litchfield, Conn. He belonged to one of the oldest families of New England, being descended from Mark Prime, who emigrated from New England about 1640 and joined the colony that founded the town of Rowley, Mass. He was a grandson of Nathaniel Prime, head of the old-time firm of Prime, Ward & King, which in its day was the largest banking house in New York, and was the oldest son of Rufus Prime, a well-known merchant and scholar of this city. He was born in Florence, Italy, September 24, 1829, and was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from New York, being graduated in 1850 at the head of his class of 44.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was captured at Pensacola, while on his way to Fort Pickens, but obtained his freedom in time for duty as assistant engineer on the construction of the defenses of Washington. He was in the Manassas campaign in 1861, took part in the battle of Bull Run, and afterwards engaged in the erection of the temporary defenses of the threatened City of Baltimore, and then became in quick succession Chief Engineer of the Departments of Kentucky, of the Cumberland and of Ohio. While in the latter command he was wounded and taken prisoner during a reconnaissance near Millspring, Ky., on December 5, but was back to the Army again in time to join General Grant in the Spring of 1862.

He was brevetted Major for gallantry at the battle of Corinth, and Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry during the siege of Vicksburg, and was promoted to the rank of Major in the Corps of Engineers June 1, 1863. He was brevetted Colonel March 21, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the whole war, and at the same time declined a brevet as Brigadier-General in the United States Army. His later services were in connection with the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi and the survey of Galveston Harbor.

Ninth Cavalry to Sail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The Ninth Cavalry will sail on the transport Warren next Thursday, with a full complement of officers and men. Owing to the large number of officers who will occupy the quarters on this transport, no women will be permitted to sail, and many of the officers who had planned to take their families to China will be disappointed.

A Sergeant and 40 privates of the Signal Corps have arrived here from Fort Myer, Va. They will be sent to China.

Losses in Panama Battle.

PANAMA, Colombia, Aug. 14.—The official report of the Government commander in the recent battle at Panama says the rebel casualties were 600 and those of the government 100. The commander intimates that the Consuls favored the rebels, and that their intervention was dangerous and pernicious.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate
Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—
Hood's Pills

CURSE OF DRINK
Drunkenness Cured
—BY—
White Ribbon Remedy
Can Be Given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge.
White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "a tippler," social drinker or drunkard.
Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy.
Portland, Oregon: Woodard, Clarke & Co., Fourth and Washington sts. By mail, $1. Trial package free by writing MRS. T. C. MOORE, Pres. W. C. T. U., Ventura, Cal.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.
Twenty Years Proof.
Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.
"Can't do without them"
R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured.
Tutt's Liver Pills

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.