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Wm. Gadsby

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DEMOCRATS AFTER GERMANS

Effort of Campaign Will Be to Win Them From Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Democrats are after the Germans, thinking that the present campaign can be won by race prejudice. They have secured the addresses of the German voters throughout the United States wherever possible, and hundreds of thousands of letters and circulars, together with speeches translated into German, are being sent to these German voters with the hope that it will turn them from the Republican to the Democratic party. Of course, it is well understood that the German vote cannot be herded and driven solidly into one political camp or another. But four years ago the idea prevailed that the defeat of Bryan was due largely to the fact that the Germans voted for McKinley on the money question. Whether this be true or not, it is evident that the Democracy are locking the door where the horse was stolen four years ago, and are using methods to control votes which were lost in 1896.

Possibly the German voters can be deceived by this kind of a campaign, but it is doubtful, especially as the large and influential German papers throughout the United States are as severe in their condemnation of Bryan and Bryanism as they were before.

This attempt to work up a race prejudice shows the straits to which the Democratic party is driven in the present campaign. In the South the race issue is raised for the purpose of making the South solidly Democratic. In the State of Minnesota, John Lind, a Scandinavian, is nominated for Governor in order to secure the Scandinavian vote. In Wisconsin concessions are made to the Germans for the purpose of securing the German vote. There has been raised a great deal of outcry against New England for the purpose of securing the Irish vote. It is certainly a campaign with race issues dominant so far as the Democracy is concerned, and they are playing very strong for the purpose of securing the support of the various races of Europeans who make up the cosmopolitan population of the United States. It is safe to say that it will not work.

Imports and Exports at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The imports of specie this week were $36,366 gold and $10,856 silver. Imports of dry goods and merchandise were valued at $10,476,215. The exports of gold and silver aggregate $672,222 silver bars and coin, and $7,598,051 gold.

RELIC OF ALGERISM.

He Would Not Permit Penalties Against Defaulting Contractors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A year or more ago George D. Meiklejohn, who for the time being was Acting Secretary of War, refused to grant a contract to a certain ordnance manufacturing concern for the manufacture of six and 15-pound guns. These guns were wanted in the Philippines and are now wanted in China. They are a very valuable gun for use in light batteries, and can be utilized to advantage in infantry regiments. The reason why this contract was refused is that the concern had defaulted in the manufacture of guns which it had agreed to deliver on a contract a year previous. Penalties were imposed, which would have been enforced had not the Secretary of War returned from a visit. The Secretary at that time was one Alger, of Michigan. He reversed the action of the Assistant Secretary, remitted the penalties on the promise that the concern would go to work and manufacture the guns, and granted another contract. The result is that not more than half of the guns contracted for, and there were something like 125 of them have been manufactured in the time specified, and the Government is waiting on them. Of the large number that have been turned over to the Government, it has been found that many of them are unsatisfactory and not according to the specifications, and cannot be accepted. It is another case where the ordnance office of the War Department was poorly managed, because Secretary Meiklejohn acted against the wishes of the ordnance bureau when he refused the contract, and Secretary Alger acted in accordance with the bureau's wishes. It is more than likely now that another contract will have to be made in order to supply all guns that are actually necessary for the Army.

To the G. A. R. Encampment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A special train on the West Shore Railroad will carry the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and his staff to the 34th annual National encampment of that organization, which will be held at Chicago from August 13 to 31. Special cars will carry Mrs. General U. S. Grant and her daughter. The Woman's Relief Corps will also be carried by this train, which will leave at 9 o'clock Sunday, August 26. Another special train will leave Saturday, August 25, carrying Colonel N. P. Pond, commander of the department of New York, and his staff.

TROOPS AT SHANGHAI

British Soldiers to Be Landed as Precautionary Measure.

CHINESE PROTESTS IGNORED

The Province Is Already in a State of Revolt, and Rioting Has Occurred Near the City.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Friday, August 10, says the British Consul-General, replying to protests of Chinese merchants against the landing of troops, explains that this is merely a precautionary measure, due to the fact that the disturbances north are spreading and coming daily nearer to Shanghai. He also says Kiang Su is already in a state of revolt, and that at Tai Tung there has been serious rioting, the telegraph station being burned.

The Chinese Minister, Sir Chih Chen Loh Fang Luh, in an interview, said the Ministers of the powers, in declining to leave Pekin, had underestimated the situation, adding that if the allies pushed on to the capital it might have the effect of involving the southern provinces in great trouble. Only today, the Minister continued, he had received the information that the proposed landing of Indian troops at Shanghai had already caused grave apprehensions, and there would be an exodus of Chinese from those channels. If these troops were landed, he pointed out, others, of course, would follow, and great conflicts would result. The Minister said that if the powers had adopted his suggestions and opened negotiations with Li Hung Chang, matters might have been arranged. The march of the allies on Pekin, the Chinese diplomat further remarked, would probably endanger the foreigners' lives, adding that telegrams had already been received showing that trouble has arisen in this connection.

The Russian Government's permission to M. De Giers and his staff to leave Pekin under Chinese guarantees, while the United States and other governments tell their Ministers to hold out until relieved, is the subject of much comment in London, where supposed Russian designs are closely scrutinized.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg attributes to Russia the intention to fill Manchuria with troops and not to let go that territory when the present ebullition is over. The Russian War Office expects to have 142,000 men and 242 guns in Siberia by the end of September.

DISTRUST OF LI.

How News of His Mission Was Received in England.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The appointment of Li Hung Chang as the Chinese plenipotentiary for the negotiation of terms of peace has been received with various feelings here. Those who know the Far East have deep distrust of the old Viceroy, and they insist that his nomination can bode no good to this country. If not hostile to all foreigners, he is at any rate a determined opponent of the British, whom he has always disliked, notwithstanding his personal relations with General Gordon and other men.

On the other hand, some Chinese experts contend that the appointment shows that the Manchu Government, realizing that the Powers are in earnest, relies on Earl Li to arrange terms and to patch up an accommodation, as he did after the Tien Tsin massacre in 1870.

The latest batch of cipher messages received from the Ministers at Pekin is considered to be significant, and in some degree reassuring. There are determined skeptics and croakers, such as those who were providing a month ago circumstantial acts of wholesale butchery at the legations, but not much attention is paid to them.

The wisdom of the Ministers in declining to leave Pekin unless adequate protection can be secured for them is obvious to everybody. It is not, however, regarded as absolutely certain that the offer to escort foreigners to Tien Tsin is really a trap. To judge from previous experiences of Chinese methods, it is possible that the Tsung li Yamun intends ultimately to deliver the Legation staffs in safety to the allied commanders, but it will procrastinate and prevaricate as long as possible, and will certainly maintain its hold on the diplomatists while there seems a remote prospect of using them as hostages to extort favorable terms of settlement.

Whether the government could in any case convoy the 800 foreigners, including women and children, unharmed through the line of Boxers and the military rabble to a distant point no one can determine. Influential men of the Chinese mercantile community believe the Tsung li Yamun could do so if it pleased, because they are firmly convinced that the whole anti-foreign movement has been deliberately concocted in the Imperial Palace, which is still capable of controlling the storm it has evoked.

The total number of Anglo-Indian troops ordered to China will not fall far short of 20,000 men, but without a much larger force, which certainly could not be spared from England's Eastern dependency, it will be impossible to police the whole of the Yangtse Valley. Indeed, the departure of the British Consul from Chung King shows that England will for the present be content merely to protect her interests at the mouth of the great river.

Mr. Goodnow's dispatch stating that Shanghai merchants believe the landing of British troops will do mischief by exciting the natives, only confirms some misgivings already expressed here.

WELL-EQUIPPED ARSENAL.

What the Allied Forces Found at Hsi Kio.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—Among the passengers who arrived by the Empress of Japan Thursday there were a number who had most interesting experiences, some being among the besieged in Tien Tsin, and two, in fact, being members of the now famous Tien Tsin Volunteer Corps, which aided the troops in defending the place until relief came.

Soon after the relief arrived, according to their stories, Seymour's unfortunate column struggled in. It was an awful sight to watch the long string of stretcher-bearers coming in. It did not return as a body, but trickled in, six and seven together all day. Large numbers carried trophies taken from Hsi Kio arsenal, captured a short time before and destroyed by the column. Some had fine new German-made swords sticking under their arms, the other perhaps being given to the support of a corner of the stretcher of a wounded comrade. Many, too, had new model revolvers and carbines, in fact, all kinds of trophies taken from the Chinese arsenal.

An American officer who accompanied the force said on his return that in this arsenal, which was taken after a charge with the bayonet, there was more war material than in the whole of the United States. There were a million stands of small arms. Large numbers of large guns—the officer counted 36 five and six-inch guns, all of modern type—and in cases not unpacked by the Chinese were no less than 40 of the most approved type of Maxims. There were, too, a number of 4.7 guns and ammunition revolvers, carbines and swords galore. This large amount of war munitions had all been imported since the Japanese-Chinese war, all of which goes to show that China made a preparation to drive the foreigners from the country.

The column, hampered as it was by its wounded and uncertain of its safety if it remained away from its base with its scant supply of ammunition and food, could not bring any of the war material, beyond that taken as trophies, to Tien Tsin, so it was decided to destroy it, and the Engineers prepared a charge and blew up the whole thing.

MESSAGE FROM DE GIERS.

Russian Minister Given Permission to Leave Pekin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—The Official Messenger today publishes the following:

"The Foreign Office received a telegram today direct from M. de Giers (the Russian Minister at the Chinese capital), from Pekin. The dispatch was evidently taken by special courier to Tai Nan from the capital of Shan Tung and was thence telegraphed August 7 by the local Yamun. M. de Giers announces that the siege of the Legations continues, the besieged still having some provisions left. The Chinese Government proposes to transmit the Ministers' messages and that they leave Pekin. As the Ministers had not sufficient guarantee, they replied that they must receive the permission of their governments before leaving the city."

The Messenger then announces that the Czar's approval has been given for M. de Giers to start for Tien Tsin with his entire staff and the marine guard on condition that existing government at Pekin and the Emperor afford them sure guarantee that the journey can be undertaken without danger. At the same time M. de Giers is expected to call attention to the heavy responsibility the Chinese Government will incur should there be the slightest infraction of the violability of the persons accompanying them to Tien Tsin.

The Transport Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The transports Aztec and Strathgyl will sail for Taku next Tuesday, with over 1200 cavalry horses. The transport Warren, carrying troops for China, will sail on the 16th, and the Logan will leave September 1. The Sherman will be ready for sea by August 30, but may not leave on that date. The Rosecrans will sail during the latter part of the month with the men of two light batteries, the horses and equipments of which will go on the Fredricka. The Belgian King will sail about the same time, carrying a siege battery of five-inch guns, now on the way from Fort Reilly. All the vessels will proceed to Nagasaki, where transfers will be made to other transports.

Major Gibson has arrived from the East to relieve Major Arthur as superintending surgeon of the transport service. Major Arthur has been ordered to China.

Hobson Turned Down.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Constructor Hobson has asked for the command of a marine detachment in China, and is ready, he says, to assume the duty at once, according to a dispatch to the Herald from Washington. Rear-Admiral Remey has cabled that he is opposed to the detailing of Hobson for any such duty. He adds that if the constructor is able to undertake active work in the field, he is in a position to return to Manila or Hong Kong, where the services of a constructor are required in making repair work. Hobson is still in the Naval Hospital in Yokohama under treatment for his eyes, and will probably return to this country.

Rioting Around Swatow.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Rioting and looting continue around Swatow and the Viceroy ignores the protests of the foreigners, says a cable to the Journal and Advertiser from Hong Kong. All the missions at Ung Kung (Yung Chun?) have been razed to the ground and the native Christians stoned to death.

The Rev. Mr. Foster and Rev. Mr. Groesbeck telegraphed yesterday to Consul General Wildman as follows:

"Three more chapels burned, mission houses looted. Our lives endangered. Tao Tai silent. Save us. Insurrection spreading."

LIFE IN PHILIPPINES.

Some of the Characteristics of the People.

MANILA, P. I., July 9.—My window in the Cuatrel looks out on a green grass patch. Since the recent rains the grass has grown beautifully green, affording a favorite playing-ground for the children of the neighborhood, who gather and frolic and tumble over each other with all the abandon of childhood, whether it be in the Philippines or New England, or whether the children be European, American, Mongolian or Malayan.

Most of those who come under my observation in the yard belong to the latter race, which is no disgrace to them, as they are the best-natured little folk in the world. In fact, I feel justified in making the statement that Filipino children are models of propriety. I would not like to venture the statement that they never quarrel, for I have a dim recollection of witnessing a mild sort of disagreement on one occasion in the enclosure I have mentioned. But day after day they meet and play as heartily as American children ever do, with none but joyful exclamations heard, and no anger in the childish shouts that arise from the merry playground.

The fathers and mothers are a good-natured people. I think perhaps herein lies our chief hope of ever conciliating the people of these islands. They do not hold resentment. They are a childlike race, generally good-natured, easily excited and angered, but easily placated. They are very fond of simple pleasures, and enjoy their numerous fiestas with much gusto. One great obstacle in gaining the confidence of the natives is our lack of tact in our every-day treatment of them. A Filipino said: "An American officer will walk into my house, where my family are—my wife and daughters—without removing his hat. That shows how much the Americans think of us." Little points of etiquette are all-important with an Oriental people who have been under the sway of the most punctilious people in Europe for three centuries.

I am happy to state that the above can be said of but a small proportion of American officers; but that small fraction can do incalculable harm. A slight to a vain person will be longer remembered and hurt him more than a real injury.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Manila in a manner befitting the day. The school children contributed largely to the commemoration of American independence, which, it is to be hoped, will be hailed by future generations the day of Filipino independence. The city was resplendent with flags, and the National colors were fairly wrapped about portions of the principal places, particularly the Oriente, the chief hotel of the city. English, Swiss, German, French, Chinese and Japanese flags were intermingled with the Stars and Stripes, making a gala and very interesting scene, the more striking as several of the flags are floating in the breezes of China in unison.

ADVANCE NOT BEGUN

Piet Sang and Yang Tsun Taken to Secure Tien Tsin.

BASE FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS

Germany Preparing to Checkmate England in the Yangtse Valley—Selection of Waldersee.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The belief still prevails here that the allied forces have not undertaken the Pekin advance, and that the recent actions at Peit Sang and Yang Tsun were solely meant to secure the strategic tenure of Tien Tsin against Chinese troops sent from Pekin or from the South, as Yang Tsun dominates both railroad and river communication. The military authorities here also maintain that an advance upon Pekin with the present forces and lacking an officer in chief command would be equivalent to failure and enormous losses. The Foreign Office wholly distrusts the reliability of the news that Li Hung Chang has been empowered to negotiate for peace, and the German press coincides in that view.

The news received here that the United States is satisfied with the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to the chief command of the allied forces has created great satisfaction, as for a time it was feared that the United States might, with Great Britain, object, thus frustrating military harmony.

The news cabled here that the United States is now desirous of bringing about a clear diplomatic understanding regarding the intended extent of the expedition is received by the Foreign Office favorably, since the aims of the United States, viz., the re-establishment of order, the awarding of damages to Americans for injury and guarantees against the recurrence of similar events, tally precisely, so the Foreign Office declares, with the German programme. It is here surmised, however, that such diplomatic negotiations will not meet the approbation of Great Britain and Russia, whose enormous sacrifices in men and money, owing to the Chinese troubles, seem indeed worth some equivalent. Regarding Great Britain's apparent designs upon the Yangtse Valley, particularly Shanghai, Germany will not allow their realization, and in this France supports Germany, and, it is hoped here, the United States will also do so, since such action contravenes the open-door policy.

Germany, before long, will have a good-sized force in Shanghai to checkmate single handed the British schemes there. The correspondent of the Associated Press hears that a brigade of 5000 men is now forming, and will proceed to Shanghai for that purpose and to protect German commercial interests in the valley, notably at Shanghai and Han Joi.

The German press comments on the present situation are very varied. The Lokal Anzeiger deems it probable that Field Marshal von Waldersee will not be bedded in roses in China, owing to lack of harmony among the powers, even at this early stage, and it believes that before long quarrels will arise between Russia and Japan, France and Great Britain and the United States and Germany. It points out the main trouble between the powers is not of a military but of a commercial character.

The Voerwaerts says the "irresponsible China policy," meaning the Emperor's, has thus far "carried rioting before it," and that the "responsible party of the Cabinet has long been annulled by the Empress." Several papers, among them the Hamburg Correspondenz, counsels the immediate seizure of the right Yangtse shore by Germany, in order to neutralize Great Britain's attempts there.

The Germania and the Cologne Volks Zeitung, the two leading Centralist organs, insist that the Reichstag decide on the present and future China policy to be followed by Germany.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria, Luitpold, has summoned his Berlin delegate to the Bundesrath, Count von Lerchenfeld, to take council with him regarding article 64 of the Imperial Constitution, as to whether it is admissible that besides volunteers, regulars may also be sent to China. This, with a number of other signs, shows that the Emperor's vigorous policy towards China is by no means approved all around.

A member of the Japanese Legation has informed the Associated Press correspondent that the Japanese Government welcomes the appointment of Field Marshal von Waldersee, as Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces, but the Legation thinks the rescue of the Ministers will be finished before Von Waldersee's arrival in China, and is of the opinion that the allies will not be able to advance without great difficulty.

The officials of the German Foreign Office say the fact that the Chinese Government permits the foreign Ministers to communicate with their governments should warrant the expectation that the Chinese troops will not offer further resistance to the advance of the allies. But the Foreign Office does not expect this.

Great Britain has answered Germany's proposal of Field Marshal von Waldersee, as Commander-in-Chief, by accepting the same, provided all the other powers do likewise.

The British news about the Pretoria conspiracy to seize the person of Lord Roberts and shoot all the British officers possible, is dicredited here. The Vossiche Zeitung ridicules the alleged fact that foreign conspirators should plan such an elaborate scheme, requiring this, and the Deutsche Tages Zeitung recalls the previous Johannesburg conspiracy, whose purpose, it adds, like the present "plot," was merely a British desire to expel all foreigners and others considered obnoxious. The Vossiche Zeitung prints a private letter from Pretoria, dated July 10, in which it is related how the British issued orders expelling forthwith a number of peaceful German residents of Pretoria and elsewhere, giving them but a few hours in which to regulate their private affairs. But finally, on the strenuous objections of the German Consul, the expulsion orders were rescinded.

M. Lockroy, the ex-French Minister of Marine, has been accorded an unusual mark of imperial favor, receiving permission to visit Germany and investigate its naval organization, and especially the manner in which the naval increase is carried out.

The Bavarian Government has issued a decree providing a suitable celebration of the Emperor's birthday by displaying the German flag by the side of the Bavarian flag.

The Berlin police have authorized the carrying out of the Liebnecht funeral plans for tomorrow. The procession will contain three bands of music and probably about 50,000 person will participate through the whole city, but it is stated there must be no display of red flags.

There is an unusual number of Americans taking out passports at the embassy here, owing to the present rigid requirements of the Berlin police.

THE IMPRISONED EMPEROR.

KWANG HSU, THE NOMINAL RULER OF CHINA.

THE PRETORIA PLOT.

Roberts Says It Was Clumsily Conceived.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The War Office today received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Aug. 10.—Johannesburg reports that a patrol from the water works was attacked August 7.

"Buller occupied Ameerspoort the evening of August 7. The enemy retired before his force about six miles before Ameerspoort was reached. The casualties were 20 men wounded. Buller was on the north bank of Reitspruit August 9, on his way to Ermelo.

"Rundle arrested at Harrismith Commandant Marais, three Field Cornets and 30 armed burghers, and a British subject of Natal, named Marais; a Boer spy, Erasmus, and a former member of the Free State intelligence bureau.

"Hunter reports that 130 burghers, with upwards of 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition, surrendered August 3, and August 9 Cloet, a member of the Volksraad, was a prisoner with Hunter.

"Kitchener engaged Dewet's rear guard yesterday, near Lindeque, within hearing of Methuen's guns, six miles northwest."

Lord Roberts wires to the War Office from Pretoria under yesterday's date as follows:

"A plot to carry me off has been discovered. It was clumsily conceived. The ringleaders and all concerned are now under arrest."

Misplaced Leniency.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

For the moment the Chinese question is eclipsed in public interest by the report of the Prertoia conspiracy to murder the British officers and kidnap Lord Roberts. This is the talk of the clubs where the correctness of the report is not doubted, though some cautious persons believe that the plot may turn out to be a much smaller affair than it seems at first sight.

The revelations will, at any rate, strengthen the hands of those who have been loudly exclaiming for weeks past that Lord Roberts has been absurdly moderate in his methods and that there must be an end of misplaced leniency, which has only encouraged the Boers to prolong their resistance after all chance of successfully opposing the British advance in the field is at an end. They are in favor of treating the Boers now in arms as mere banditti, instead of soldiers, and they argue that the pacification of the country will be indefinitely postponed unless drastic examples are promptly made. They say that snipers, train-wreckers and burghers found in arms after taking the oath of allegiance should be promptly shot and their property confiscated.

The fact is Englishmen are beginning to lose their temper over the irritating delay of the Boer War, and Lord Roberts, if his own prudence and sense of justice would permit, might adopt a rigorous policy of repression without being condemned by public opinion at home.

MRS. HOLT'S WILLS

Almost Identical in Terms and Execution.

ONE HAS BEEN DECLARED INVALID

Another Now in Probate Court—Seven Years Have Passed, and Legatees Have Received Nothing.

OREGON CITY, Or., Aug. 11.—The matter of the estate of Matilda D. Holt, deceased, came up for a hearing before County Judge Ryan on objections filed to the report of C. M. Idleman, while acting as executor of said estate under a former will. The Court made an order that Idleman file within 10 days a report, containing a full and detailed statement of all his receipts and expenditures, as executor of the estate up to the time of his removal as executor. It was further ordered that Idleman submit a statement showing the nature, amount and condition of all property of said estate now in his care and custody.

This estate has been in the courts for over seven years, and not one of the 10 legatees named in the wills has ever received a cent. The wills have been admitted to probate, and careful comparison of both wills on the records shows that they are identical as to the bequests, which are as follows:

Charles W. Rounds, of Iowa, a nephew, $250; Mary A. Weaver, of Illinois, a niece, $250; Ella Neuman, a niece, $100; Belle Cole, a niece, $100; Julia Whiting, a niece, $100; A. S. Hawkins, a nephew, $100; Charles Lewis, Klickitat, Wash., $100; William Hawkins, a brother, $1000; Thomas Holt, husband of the decedent, $1000; Charles B. Hawkins, a brother, the remainder of the estate. The only perceptible difference in the two wills is the wording of the $1000 legacy to Thomas Holt. In the will dated November 22, 1892, and declared invalid, the amount is spelled out, "one thousand dollars," and in the will recently probated it is spelled out, "ten hundred dollars." However, in the comparison of the two original wills, it was noticed that in the latest will probated the amount of the legacy to Thomas Holt had been written "fifteen hundred dollars," but the word "fifteen" had been marked over with ink, and the word "ten" written above with a lead pencil, making it read "ten hundred dollars," as recorded.

What could have been Mrs. Holt's motive in making and executing two wills identically the same is an enigma. It was contended that when the last will was admitted to probate, which is apparently the first one executed, that Mrs. Holt desired to cut down the legacy made to her husband, on account of deeding him some property after the first will was made, but the erasure made would not carry into effect this intention. Thomas Holt, the husband, contested the will made November 22, 1892, and it was declared invalid, principally because it was shown that L. R. Janney, who drew the will and was one of the witnesses, brought the alleged instrument to John Weismandel's house, the latter being the other witness to the will, and informed him that he had signed the document in the wrong place, whereupon Weismandel again affixed his signature, not in the presence of Mrs. Holt, but, it was alleged, on the top rail of a fence. Both wills specially provided that C. M. Idleman should serve as executor without bonds. The Circuit Court affirmed the ruling of the County Court in declaring the will void, and, on May 10, 1897, R. D. Wilson was appointed administrator of the estate, and Thomas Holt named as the sole heir. Although repeated attempts were made by the administrator and Court to get an accounting from Mr. Idleman, none of the property ever passed into Mr. Wilson's hands.

When the other will was being contested, the fact that another will was in existence is said to have been incidentally mentioned by the attorneys in the case. The will admitted to probate on July 17, reinstating C. M. Idleman as executor of the estate, was filed in the County Clerk's office March 24, 1900, by Idleman's attorneys. Several prominent attorneys from different sections of the state are employed by the legatees named in the will, who are looking after the interests of their clients in the estate.

PLEA FOR STANDING ARMY

General Wheeler's Address at the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—General Joseph Wheeler made a strong plea for the standing army in his convocation address at the University of Chicago. He declared that the most certain way to avoid the desolation and the horrors of war was to be constantly ready with men and arms for every emergency; that the only security for peace was to be always prepared and ready to engage in war. At the close of the address, General Wheeler was cheered by the students, many of whom are from the Southern States, and when the University band struck up the tune of "Dixie," the enthusiasm rose to a high pitch. General Wheeler's topic was "Our Pacific Possessions." He said in part:

"We are now a great world power, and the destiny of the human race is in the future to be largely guided by the influence exerted by this Government. This should be impressed upon the rising generation, and the memory of the flag of our country floating over the schoolhouse and songs breathing patriotic devotion within its walls should be indelibly connected with the first impressions of the youth of our land."

Rev. Arthur Maxson Smith, of Colorado, who took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy yesterday, will start immediately for Honolulu, where he has been elected president of the Oahu College, the largest educational institution in the Hawaiian Islands.

Booming a Worthless Mine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The Examiner says:

A number of mining promoters holding title to some mineral lands near Oroville, Cal., have been endeavoring during the past two months to unload upon Eastern markets 1,000,000 shares of stock in a mining company which, during its entire existence, has taken out just $170 in gold. None of its mines are in operation, but nevertheless this organization, named the Sunset Mining Company, of California, agrees to pay monthly dividends of not less than 2 per cent on all its outstanding stock. G. W. Rumble, who testified on the stand a few days ago that he had been interested in a game similar to the "clock" game, which the police of this city has raided, is the secretary-treasurer and general manager of the company. Its nominal president is Mrs. K. E. Allington, of Rochester, N. Y.

Treasury Balances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$141,325,307
Gold	72,625,300