

DR. PARK'S WILL TO BE CONTESTED.

Wife of Policeman William Hilton Claims to be His Widow, and Will Ask for a Portion of His \$50,000 Estate.

The will of the late Dr. John B. Park is to be contested. The contestant is Mrs. William Hilton, of 924 Second street. She is the wife of William Hilton, of the Salt Lake police force, and the mother of ten or eleven children. It may be also said by way of information that this family is in no way related to Chief of Police Hilton.

The announcement that Dr. Park was married to her when she was yet in her teens will be no surprise to old timers; for friends of the doctor were perfectly familiar with the incident when it occurred in 1872. It will be a very great surprise to the public, however, that an effort will be made to break the will. Particularly when all of the circumstances in the case are known. It is a well remembered fact that the ceremony, which it is said, was performed by the late Daniel H. Wells, was conducted by Dr. Park when he believed firmly that he was getting the consent of a dying woman who was very much in love with him. But according to a statement made by Dr. Park himself, to his executor and friend, Attorney S. W. Stewart, just prior to the drawing up of his last will and testament, the marriage was not a time marriage at all. It was simply a union for eternity under the rites and ceremonies of the "Mormon" Church, and involved no responsibilities of wedlock in this life.

This was the specific declaration made by Dr. Park upon the solemn occasion when his last legal request was in process of formulation. It is the information, too, that was given to the "News" today by Attorney C. B. Stewart, who was present at the time of the conversation. A direct personal expression from Mr. S. W. Stewart, the executor of the will, could not be secured as he left for Tooele with Judge Cherry on this morning's train. But Mr. C. B. Stewart says there is no mistake about the statement as he distinctly remembers having heard the doctor make it. It came, he says, in answer to a question from his brother, but to the doctor regarding Mrs. Hilton, or Miss Armitage as she was known in 1872. "In explanation he further said to my brother," declared Mr. Stewart, "I was no more legally married to her than I was to any other woman, and she has no claim upon me."

With that the subject was dropped and nothing more thought of the matter until Attorney N. V. Jones visited the office of Stewart & Stewart yesterday for the purpose of securing a copy of the will and the petition for probate.

OFFICIALS ASTONISHED. The officials of the University were greatly astonished today in fact they were highly indignant, as were also many citizens when they learned of the determination to contest the will. After inquiring into the circumstances, however, they expressed the opinion that there need be no fear of the outcome, as the claim of the contestant is, in their opinion, anything but a substantial one. It is very difficult for them to understand how the wife of another man can claim to be the wife, or widow of Dr. Park, especially in view of the fact that she never sustained the relationship of wife to the latter, while as the wife of the former she has raised and now has a large family by him.

WHO MRS. HILTON IS. Mrs. Hilton was a Miss Armitage, the daughter of the late Prof. Armitage, the well known artist. It is related that Miss Armitage first met Dr. Park in Europe, and that she came across the Atlantic on the same steamer with him, becoming much infatuated on the voyage. There is one fact, it is said, that will greatly lessen the chances of Mrs. Hilton's success; and that is, it is stated most positively that there is no marriage certificate, which is the very nature of the affair.

IS DENOUNCED BY JOHN HELD.

"It is a cold blooded attempt at a take-off. It is the most outrageous thing I have ever heard of." That is the way in which John Held expressed himself concerning the attempt to break the will of Dr. Park. Mr. Held, it will be remembered, was one of Dr. Park's foster children, who with his sister Hortense, now Mrs. Louis Vilet of this city, was excluded from participation in the benefits arising from the distribution of the estate. Continuing, Mr. Held said:

"This gives me an opportunity to express myself upon a point that I have been anxious to say something on ever since the doctor's death, or rather, since the name of my sister and myself have been handed about as they have. It has been disappointed at the terms of the will and that possibly we might consider to make a contest. Now, I want to say that we never had intended any such thing. We knew what the doctor's wishes were and will respect them. We, of course, knew that he had been married. We have heard him talk of it and we knew that he considered himself legally divorced from this woman. We knew, too, that he had never dreamed of a contest of his will being made. We knew that he had intended for many years to leave his property to the University which he loved better. I really believe that his own life, I had frequently been told by friends who claim to know that I would come in for a share of this, or that. But I knew better and always laughed the matter off as a joke better because many times as I

substantiated the declaration by Dr. Park himself that the union did not pertain to mortality. Attorney N. V. Jones, who represents Mrs. Hilton, does not claim that such a license exists, while the firm of Stewart & Stewart takes the very strong ground that it does not and never did exist.

MAY PROSECUTE MRS. HILTON. Mr. C. B. Stewart stated today that it appeared to him that Mrs. Hilton would get into serious trouble should she conclude to go on with the contest. "It appears to me," said he, "that she should realize that she is beginning to tread upon most dangerous ground—ground upon which she can be prosecuted for a violation of the marriage laws. Altogether it is a most astonishing thing that she ever consented to bring the contest in view of her present marital condition—a condition as I understand it, that has existed for many years past."

ATTORNEY JONES TAKES. Attorney N. V. Jones when seen to day said in answer to questions on the part of the "News" representative: "Oh, yes, I intend to make the contest. The papers will be prepared and served on the attorneys on the other side within the next few days, and a proper filing of the same made in court." "Your contention will be, then, that Mrs. Hilton is really the legal wife of Dr. Park?" "Certainly. She is his widow in the eyes of the law, and is entitled to her portion of the estate. No matter what the terms of the will are, a husband cannot devise away from his wife that which the law contemplates is hers."

"But Mrs. Hilton is the wife of another man, is she not?" "She is Dr. Park's widow," replied Attorney Jones, "and must be so regarded in the eyes of the law." "It has been stated," ventured the newspaper man, "that Dr. Park was divorced from her, which, if true, would negate any such action as you contemplate taking." "I am not prepared to say that there was or was not a Church divorce, but even if there was, and there probably was, it would not do us any good, as it is already settled by the law of the land. The Church cannot issue a legal divorce nor can it adjudicate property interests. Doubtless both Dr. Park and Mrs. Hilton rested on the theory that they were never legally separated. There is no question but that she will come in in some way for her share of the property."

"That statement," said the reporter, "comes pretty nearly implying that you would not be unwilling to compromise." "Well, it may and may not mean that. That will be something for the future to determine. I may again that she will get her share."

"What will you claim that she is entitled to?" "I do not care to make a statement as to that today. That will be included together with some other points that are yet undiscussed, in the papers as they will be filed."

"Does it not occur to you, Mr. Jones, that the commencement of this contest casts a shadow over the morals of your client?" "That, too, is also a question that I do not care to discuss except to say that there need be no fear of the outcome on her part is not involved."

"But the public is liable to look at it in an entirely different light. Why does it not involve that question?" "It is a question that I cannot discuss at this stage of the proceedings. Naturally the situation is an embarrassing one for Mrs. Hilton, but I do not believe that she should be said, however, that she never lived with Dr. Park as a wife at all. The doctor repudiated her immediately. She has always felt a sense of relief from the moment she was freed."

"How did you become interested in the case?" "Why, I was sent for by the family and the action is the result of a conference with the various branches and why there should be so much surprise manifested over Dr. Park's marriage as that was well known by all of his intimate friends, at least, many years ago. The surprise comes in the fact that he was never divorced."

Marion, Ind., Oct. 11.—Governor Roosevelt's train was side tracked four miles from this city during the night after its run from Fort Wayne and the Republican vice presidential candidate spent peacefully until 7 o'clock. After the train left Fort Wayne, the stone throwing incident in the streets of that city was the chief topic of conversation. It was considered beyond doubt to have been the work of hoodlums. Curtis H. Guild, Jr., who was struck in the face by a stone thrown at Governor Roosevelt was not seriously hurt, receiving only a slight cut upon his upper lip. "I was not injured at all," said Governor Roosevelt. "There is danger that this matter may be magnified. It amounted to nothing." Governor Mount, who was aboard the train, expressed deep regret at the occurrence. "Nothing has happened in years," he said, "that gives me so much sorrow as that which was the work of hoodlums only, and should not be permitted to reflect upon the good Democratic of the town, for they would not countenance such an outrage." And thereupon Governor Mount went to Governor Roosevelt and extended an apology in the name of the State of Indiana. United States Senator Fairbanks, who made an address at the tent at Fort Wayne, declares that before the stone throwing happened, he was told by a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne that there had been a carefully laid plot on the part of the rough element of the Fort Wayne Democracy to break up the meeting as they did in 1884 when Blaine came here to speak. "They succeeded then," said the senator, "but this time they were discovered and warned to desist. On the way to the tent it was told that not in years had a Republican speaker been permitted to make an address in the vicinity of the tent, but when we got there we found the tent surrounded by policemen and there was no interference. That there was a plan to interfere with Governor Roosevelt I am assured."

Curtis Guild, Jr., said he shouted to Governor Roosevelt in whose carriage he was riding to dodge when he saw the men raise their arms to throw the stones. "Just then," he said, "a stone struck him on the shoulder and glanced off his eye on the lip. Another broke the carriage lamp. But for the quick action with which we were driven from the spot serious injury might have been inflicted. Fort Wayne is strongly Democratic and in the crowd shouts for Bryan were more numerous than for Roosevelt. Harry S. New, Indiana member

keep house for him. We remained with him until about six years ago, and only when expenses got beyond our reach. But there was no ill feeling between us and we continued to visit back and forth up to the time of his death. In fact the last word spoken by the doctor before he sank into the unconsciousness from which he did not awake was spoken to me, when he made use of my name in recognition of a question that I propounded to him. "No, under no circumstances do I think he would be resisted. For ten years myself and my sister were as his children. Up to 1889 I was known by everybody as Johnnie Park and my sister was known as Hortense Park. In later years we were associated together in business, but the statement that I had received large sums of money from him, or money at all, after leaving his home, or that my sister had in any way been benefited, is absolutely false. It has humiliated us greatly to have this reference made to us, and we hope now that it will cease altogether. "If anybody in the world had made any contest of his will, I would naturally have supposed that such a step would be taken by his brother and sis-

AFTER SOUTHERN UTAH COAL LANDS

Syndicate Perfected in California to Purchase Thousands of Acres of Coal Lands in Iron County—Country to be Developed.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."] Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 11.—A syndicate was perfected today in Monterey for the purchase of several thousand acres of coal lands in southern Utah, on the line of the new Los Angeles and Salt Lake railway.

Some members of the syndicate also reside in Salt Lake and Frisco, Utah. The purpose is to develop coal lands for the California trade as soon as the new railroad is completed. W. H. Evans leaves for Salt Lake next Sunday night, and he will be joined there by other members of the syndicate. From there the destination will be Frisco, Utah, the terminus of a road running from Salt Lake City.

At points ten miles southwest they have an option on fourteen quarter sections of lands that contain immense deposits of coal. The veins actual measurement being from fifteen to twenty feet in thickness. The land has all been surveyed and work of development can be commenced immediately. Some of the terminal people are said to be in the deal.

T. E. GIBBON RETURNS. Talks in Los Angeles Upon the P. B. Scheme in Which He is Interested.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."] Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 11.—Thomas E. Gibbon is home from Salt Lake. In discussing the recent trip he said: "There is a world of detail to be attended to before the company can be incorporated. In the first place we want to be sure that merchants and property owners, both in Salt Lake and Los Angeles, are with us in the project. We have our terminus here and have purchased additional which will be necessary in case the road is built. This should be a sufficient guarantee of our good faith in the matter. The petition for the cession of Pioneer

WAS WORK OF HOODLUMS.

Governor Roosevelt Says He Was Not Injured at All.

Declares There Is Danger the Matter May be Magnified—Amounted to Nothing.

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of the Republican national committee, who was also in Governor Roosevelt's carriage, said: "A man whom I saw throw the rock which hit Governor Roosevelt and I described him to the police at once, but they could not find him."

Liberals Score Gains. London, Oct. 11, 2:15 p.m.—On today's election returns the liberals score 25 gains and the ministerialists one, making their respective totals of 248 and 25. The total number of members elected to the present is 522 as follows: Ministerialists 271; opposition 251.

Youtsey Still in a Stupor. Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 11.—It was announced before court convened today that Henry Youtsey, who collapsed at the court room yesterday, was somewhat better and had partaken of slight nourishment. He is still in a stupor, however, and answered no questions. He was not in the court room when court met. A postponement of the trial until tomorrow was ordered on account of the defendant's condition.

Paris Exposition Finances. Paris, Oct. 11.—A financial statement issued today shows a very satisfactory state of affairs in the exposition year. The revenue for the nine months ending with October yields a surplus of \$7,000,000 francs over the estimates and an increase of \$5,000,000 francs over the similar period of 1899. This increase is in spite of the fact that the estimates were fixed at 20,000,000 francs above 1899 on account of expansion of revenues calculated to result from the extension of the exposition to 1900. The increase will be nearly all swallowed up by the Chinese credits, which already amount to 7,000,000 francs, but the government is depending upon wiping out the latter by the indemnity to be eventually exacted from China.

AMONG THE STRIKERS. They Do Some Marching but Commit No Excesses.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 11.—About six hundred strikers composed of men from McAdoo and other outside towns and this city, gathered at McAdoo before dawn this morning and marched to the Beaver Run colliery of Coke Bros. & Co., which had been kept in steady operation since the inauguration of the strike, then came around to Cuyler's strippings, east of the city, and from the strippings marched right into the heart of Hazleton. This was the first time since the strike began that the town was invaded by marchers. The procession dispersed in this city. Several women were in the crowd. It was feared when the marchers reached Cuyler's strippings that there would be trouble, but no violence was attempted. Many of the strikers were loaded in their own conveyances of the police were stationed near the place, but no disturbance occurred. The strikers reached Beaver Meadow, which is east of McAdoo, at 5 o'clock and the colliery was in operation. They would have attempted to close it down. Owing, however, to the trouble yesterday at Hazleton, which is also operated by the same company, work at Beaver Meadow and the other collieries of the firm with the exception of Drifton, was ordered suspended until

the strike is over. When the strikers reached the town and found the mine closed they gave three cheers and then proceeded to make over to Hazleton, four miles distant. On the way a number of shots were fired into the air by marchers. Everything is quiet this morning at Hazleton, where the strikers and special officers clashed yesterday. The colliery is closely guarded, but no further outbreak is feared. It was reported this morning that the Onoda store, where the special officers were barricaded during the night had been burned, but there is no truth in the report. George Keiser, the special officer, and Joseph Lipson, the strikers, who were wounded in yesterday's affray, will recover. J. S. Wentz, operating the collieries at Hazleton and Silverbrook today, posted notices offering 10 per cent increase in wages. All the companies and individual operators in the Hazleton district, except G. B. Markle & Company, have now posted notices of an increase of wages.

Silver for Rupee Coinage. Sialkot, British India, Oct. 11.—The secretary of state has completed the purchase of \$1,000,000 of silver for coinage into rupees, and \$1,000,000 in gold is being shipped to London. The silver purchased replaces gold in the rupee reserve, under the recently passed act. When the coinage of the rupee is completed, eight and a half crores of rupees will have been added to the stock of rupees since February.

Rushed Into a Section Gang. Spokane, Wash., Oct. 11.—The Northern Pacific's eastbound passenger train rushed into a gang of section men at Monroe street crossing this morning. Mike Sialta was struck by the engine, killed against a box-car and badly injured. He is now in the hospital in a critical condition.

Plague Suspects Dismissed. Glasgow, Oct. 11.—All the plague suspects have been dismissed, but twenty patients remain in the hospital. An official bulletin says:

"The outbreak has been completely checked. Twenty-one days have elapsed since the last case. The reception house will be closed today."

TRAIN ROBBER CONFESSES. Tells How an Arizona Gang Formed Plans to Hold Up Trains.

Tucson, Ariz., Oct. 11.—There was a sensation during the trial of the desperadoes who held up the Arizona and New Mexico trains at Fairbanks when George Owens, a member of the gang, was called to testify. He made a clean breast of the matter, describing in detail every circumstance of the hold-up and how the gang was organized. He said that Bert Alvord, formerly a peace officer at Wilcox, planned the hold-up and formed the gang for the purpose of holding up trains on the Southern Pacific road and Fairbanks was to be only the first operation. The gang included Alvord, Silkes, Dravo, Juan Brown, Three Fingers, Jack, Matt Burris and the Owens brothers.

REFUSED TO NATURALIZE NEGRO. U. S. Judge Kirkpatrick Decides that Only Whites Can be Naturalized.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 11.—Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States court refused naturalization papers to Robert Spaulding (colored) a native of Dutch Guiana. The papers were refused on the ground that the federal laws permit the naturalization of white males only. Spaulding is a graduate of Howard university, Washington, D. C., and is now a student at Princeton university and had expected to take up the study of law. His inability to become naturalized will prevent his admission to the bar. Spaulding said he would appeal the case to Attorney General Griggs. A decision similar to rendered by Judge Kirkpatrick was given in the State courts this week in the case of a colored

Population of Connecticut. Washington, Oct. 11.—The population of Connecticut, as officially announced by the census bureau today is 948,355. In 1890 the population was 748,253. The increase during the past decade is 200,092, or 27 per cent.

Lipton Controls America's Pork. London, Oct. 11.—Sir Thomas Lipton was questioned today regarding the pork corner, and said:

"It is a fact that I control practically all the pork in the United States. I have an intention of making a bid for an exorbitant price. I am perfectly satisfied to make a fair profit out of the deal and I shall do all possible to avoid causing serious trouble to the people who rely upon it. I let some go the other day in order to save a few threatened fatalities."

IT WAS IRENE SPICER. Whose Death Took Place Suddenly on the Train to California.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—The Tribune says: Irene Spicer was the stenographer whose death took place suddenly on a train bound for California. Officials of the detective agency, who are probing into the incident, believe the cause of death came from natural causes. In connection with the Spicer case, Supt. Soule of the detective agency registers a strange story. Miss Spicer, it has been learned, was not only a friend of E. Wayland Brown, but was also an intimate acquaintance of Miss Defenbach. The two young women were both about the same height and weight. This likeness between the two young women is believed to have been made use of in getting life insurance upon Miss Spicer, as it is believed the young woman's name was exchanged with that of Miss Defenbach, each passing herself off to be the other. Whether this insurance has been issued will be investigated today. Miss Spicer, whose fate became linked with that of Miss Defenbach's, came to Chicago six years ago from Albert Lea, Minn. Miss Ethel Johnson, who had acted as stenographer for E. Wayland Brown, is not dead as has been reported. Desires of the central station have located the girl at Lockport, Ind., where she has been married to a Chicago traveling man.

JUDGMENT BY CONSENT. McCormick & Co. the bankers, filed an attachment suit against The Grayson Gold Mining company in the Third district court today to recover \$11,288.61 alleged to be the balance due on an account. By consent, Judge Hiles later in the day rendered an judgment in the plaintiff's favor for the amount prayed for. The transaction took place at Mercer, when the plaintiff had a branch establishment.

Frank M. Orem, of the Michigan supreme court, was today admitted to practice before the Utah courts, upon motion of Attorney C. W. Burrie.

MR. WU EXPRESSES APPREHENSION.

Fears a Military Expedition to Pao Ting Fu Would Cause Complications and a Renewal of Agitation Among Chinese.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Minister Wu was one of Secretary Hay's early callers today. He had no late advices from China, but some to learn the course of this government on the French proposition. He expressed considerable apprehension over the press reports that a large military expedition was moving on Pao Ting Fu. He looks upon this as likely to cause serious complications and a renewal of agitation among the Chinese. He says that the reports of serious Boxer uprisings in the south of China are not correct and are set about with a view to creating the impression on this side of the water that grave dangers exist which call for a military campaign by the allies. The best evidence of this, he says, is the fact that there are no Boxers in the south of

China. The minister feels certain that Earl Li Jung Chang has arrived at Peking. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Conger for many days. It appears that it was an erroneous assumption that the minister had submitted to the state department a list of Chinese officials who should be punished. He did supply the department with a copy of the Imperial edict, in which a number of officials were mentioned, but made no prohibitions himself, although he did express opinion that other Chinese besides those named were fit subjects for punishment.

With the reply made yesterday to the French note respecting China, the state department has assumed again an attitude of watchfulness. The text of the note is to be made public here after lapse of the usual period allowed by diplomatic custom, which probably will be tomorrow morning.

Shanghai, Oct. 11.—The Chinese report the arrival of the emperor and dowager empress at Chou Ching (T'ien) Oct. 6th, 150 miles southwest of Pao Yuen Fu. After a day's rest, the Chinese report added, the imperial party proceeded, escorted by large forces.

It is reported here that Russian troops from the southwest occupied Mukden (Manchuria) without opposition, while Russians from the north captured (Te Liang, forty miles north of Mukden).

FLIGHT OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER

Manila, Oct. 11.—The west coast of the island of Leyte is in a state of turmoil, the rebel leaders are actively plundering, the disturbers following of tactics, raiding and attacking and then returning to the garriioned towns, while the Americans pursue in the mountains. General Mijaca's officers are surrendering and his soldiers, attempting to escape to Samar in boats, are being captured and his organization broken up.

The captured guerrillas and leaders, when questioned, stated that the 4th instant, thirty Americans attacked forty-five rebels fortified their stronghold in the Camarin province, and routed them, killing ten. Two Americans were killed and three wounded. Twenty of the Thirty-second infantry, in an engagement on the 10th inst., in Butan province, had one man killed and four wounded.

Manila, Oct. 11.—The Philippine commission, of which Judge Taft is president, today passed eight bills of minor importance, one providing for civil increase of salaries of several municipal officials, including school teachers, appropriating \$7,500 in aid for the construction of a garage-crematory at Manila, and for the reorganization of the auditor's office.

The eight bills asking for a million dollars in gold for the completion of Spain's plans for Manila harbor improvements elicited comment from the representative of Manila's International Chamber of Commerce to the effect that, as the merchants had long been paying a special impost fund to this end, the merchants should belong to the board controlling the construction, and that as the United States had collected \$2,000,000 in gold for the purpose of harbor improvements, he failed to see the necessity for the appropriation of insular funds and suggested the use of a special fund.

The discussion was deferred until Friday.

BOERS AMBUSH ENGINEER TRAIN.

London, Oct. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Oct. 10.—An engine with a truck conveying a party of engineers belonging to Paquet's rifle brigade, while proceeding yesterday to Kaapmuiden, was ambushed by Boers. Captain Stewart, with forty men of the rifle brigade, went to their support. The casualties, unfortunately, were heavy. Stewart and one private were killed, Cap-

tain Paquet, Lieut. Staubs and five engineers were wounded, and Lieut. Sewell and ten of the rifle brigade were made prisoners. De Lisle's mounted men and colonials, after three days' fighting, have driven De Wet north of the Vaal, near Venterskroon. De Wet has been assuring the burghers that Europe would stop the war October 30. The burghers were loyal with the hope that something would intervene to end the war in their favor. I trust they now realize how futile are their expectations."

BRYAN TOURING MICHIGAN.

Says Filipinos Should be Allowed to Work Out Their Own Destiny.

He Asks if Some Trusts are a Good Thing and Some Bad, How Can You Distinguish?

Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 11.—W. J. Bryan made the first speech of the day at Hastings, beginning at 7:15 and notwithstanding the early hour he had a good audience. He talked largely of imperialism, saying that the Filipinos should have their own flag, we should help to protect it. They should be allowed to work out their own destiny as we desired to be allowed to work out ours.

The second speech was at Nashville, where for five minutes Bryan suggested a series of questions to Republicans. These were as follows: "If the trust is a good thing, why did the Republican platform denounce trusts?" "If the trust is a bad thing, why does the Republican administration permit more trusts to be organized than during all previous history of the country?" "If some trusts are good and some bad, can you tell the difference between a good one and a bad one?" "Do you know of any good monopoly to stand at the head of a monopoly and determine the price of that which others are to use?" "Do you know of any good reason why the army should be made 100,000?" "Would you be willing to make the army 200,000 if the Republican leaders said so, or a half million if they wanted it?" "What is your title to the Filipino? Did you buy him or did you get him by force?" "Do you think you can buy the right to govern people?" "What are you going to do with the Filipino? When you get him, are you going to kill him?" "Well, you cannot do that because then you would lose your trade argu-

ment. You have got to let him live if you trade with him. Dead men don't buy things. If he lives he is to be a citizen or a subject? Are you going to have congressmen from the Philippines, and senators and electors? If not, are you going to have subjects? When did you decide that it was for us to have half an empire and half a republic? When did you decide that a colonial policy was good? Shall we force upon the Porto Ricans because we have the power that which we would not bear ourselves? What are you going to do with the Philippine question?"

At Charlotte, Mich. Bryan hurriedly over the issues of the campaign during the twenty minutes stop. He also defended his declaration that the President of the United States is only a hired man, and said that even any man in America reached the conclusion that he had a right to rule he was very sure to be found to be wrong himself. He charged the Republican party with defiance of the people because the trusts were the chief source of supply in their campaign fund.

Discussing the increase in the size of the army, Mr. Bryan asked if there was a man in the army who had ever written in a public address for an army of 100,000 men, one had written a voice in the crowd shouting, "He can't write." The man then said that he had never resigned a commission in the army. He told Mr. Bryan replied that he had resigned his commission, and that he had done so because he thought this country in more danger at that time than was Cuba. He said he had volunteered on the day that was declared and had resigned on the day that the treaty of peace was signed. He said that when he found the Republican party was trying to establish here the doctrine which under the auspices of the old world, he could be of more service as a citizen than as a soldier.

At Bellevue, Mich. Bryan made a one minute speech and at 9:30 a. m. the train reached Battle Creek, where he talked for half an hour.

Michigan Legislature. Lansing, Mich., Oct. 11.—The joint resolution authorizing the submission of the general election in November of a constitutional amendment permitting the taxation of railroads and other corporations on the cash value of their property, passed the house at noon today. The Republican majority in the senate caucused early today and decided to dispose of the resolution this afternoon.

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Fears a Military Expedition to Pao Ting Fu Would Cause Complications and a Renewal of Agitation Among Chinese.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Minister Wu was one of Secretary Hay's early callers today. He had no late advices from China, but some to learn the course of this government on the French proposition. He expressed considerable apprehension over the press reports that a large military expedition was moving on Pao Ting Fu. He looks upon this as likely to cause serious complications and a renewal of agitation among the Chinese. He says that the reports of serious Boxer uprisings in the south of China are not correct and are set about with a view to creating the impression on this side of the water that grave dangers exist which call for a military campaign by the allies. The best evidence of this, he says, is the fact that there are no Boxers in the south of

China. The minister feels certain that Earl Li Jung Chang has arrived at Peking. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Conger for many days. It appears that it was an erroneous assumption that the minister had submitted to the state department a list of Chinese officials who should be punished. He did supply the department with a copy of the Imperial edict, in which a number of officials were mentioned, but made no prohibitions himself, although he did express opinion that other Chinese besides those named were fit subjects for punishment.

With the reply made yesterday to the French note respecting China, the state department has assumed again an attitude of watchfulness. The text of the note is to be made public here after lapse of the usual period allowed by diplomatic custom, which probably will be tomorrow morning.

FLIGHT OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER

Shanghai, Oct. 11.—The Chinese report the arrival of the emperor and dowager empress at Chou Ching (T'ien) Oct. 6th, 150 miles southwest of Pao Yuen Fu. After a day's rest, the Chinese report added, the imperial party proceeded, escorted by large forces.

It is reported here that Russian troops from the southwest occupied Mukden (Manchuria) without opposition, while Russians from the north captured (Te Liang, forty miles north of Mukden).

BOERS AMBUSH ENGINEER TRAIN.

London, Oct. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Oct. 10.—An engine with a truck conveying a party of engineers belonging to Paquet's rifle brigade, while proceeding yesterday to Kaapmuiden, was ambushed by Boers. Captain Stewart, with forty men of the rifle brigade, went to their support. The casualties, unfortunately, were heavy. Stewart and one private were killed, Cap-

tain Paquet, Lieut. Staubs and five engineers were wounded, and Lieut. Sewell and ten of the rifle brigade were made prisoners. De Lisle's mounted men and colonials, after three days' fighting, have driven De Wet north of the Vaal, near Venterskroon. De Wet has been assuring the burghers that Europe would stop the war October 30. The burghers were loyal with the hope that something would intervene to end the war in their favor. I trust they now realize how futile are their expectations."

BRYAN TOURING MICHIGAN.

Says Filipinos Should be Allowed to Work Out Their Own Destiny.

He Asks if Some Trusts are a Good Thing and Some Bad, How Can You Distinguish?

Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 11.—W. J. Bryan made the first speech of the day at Hastings, beginning at 7:15 and notwithstanding the early hour he had a good audience. He talked largely of imperialism, saying that the Filipinos should have their own flag, we should help to protect it. They should be allowed to work out their own destiny as we desired to be allowed to work out ours.

The second speech was at Nashville, where for five minutes Bryan suggested a series of questions to Republicans. These were as follows: "If the trust is a good thing, why did the Republican platform denounce trusts?" "If the trust is a bad thing, why does the Republican administration permit more trusts to be organized than during all previous history of the country?" "If some trusts are good and some bad, can you tell the difference between a good one and a bad one?" "Do you know of any good monopoly to stand at the head of a monopoly and determine the price of that which others are to use?" "Do you know of any good reason why the army should be made 100,000?" "Would you be willing to make the army 200,000 if the Republican leaders said so, or a half million if they wanted it?" "What is your title to the Filipino? Did you buy him or did you get him by force?" "Do you think you can buy the right to govern people?" "What are you going to do with the Filipino? When you get him, are you going to kill him?" "Well, you cannot do that because then you would lose your trade argu-