

The Sun

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1907.

Subscribers by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month, \$1.00. DAILY, per Year, \$10.00. SUNDAY, per Year, \$3.00. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$12.00. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month, \$1.00. Foreign postage added. THE SUN, New York City.

Printed at No. 12, West Grand Street, and Kinross St., New York City, by the Sun Printing Office, Inc.

For advertising rates and other information, apply to the office of the Sun Printing Office, Inc., at the above address.

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Published for the Proprietor, The Sun Printing Office, Inc.

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dress. It appears that in connection with the Oxford scheme of university extension there are now 128 so-called provincial centers, with 1,600 lecturers and 19,000 students. These figures would impress us more but for the fact that there are obviously only a dozen students to one lecturer. It is further to be noted that of the 1,400 persons gathered in Oxford this month, ostensibly for study, a great majority are women. The inference is that the extension system is falling very far short of its purpose, so far as the male sex is concerned.

It is also open to some doubt whether the young women carry away a great deal of solid intellectual nourishment from the diversified programme of lectures, classes, sermons and conferences on all sorts of subjects which they are invited to attend. Unquestionably the body of young men and women who are enjoying a month's sojourn at Oxford comprehends some serious students, including particularly those who have taken the trouble to go thither from foreign countries. The genuine truth seekers will, no doubt, be interested in the public discussions of such practical topics as the housing question, the old-age problem, and the "educational ladder." They will also be amused, if not instructed, should they attend the Oxford Union Debating Society, where it has been reported that one subject for debate was to be the proposition "that, in the opinion of this House, education is at the present day overdue."

The nationalization of the English universities should be credited to the commissions of 1850 and 1877. Thus far it has been only to a slight extent promoted by the extension scheme, the value of which is not capable of exact measurement, and is probably but insignificant.

Respect for the Clergy. The repetition by Mrs. BARBER of her accusation against the Rev. Mr. KELLER reminds the public anew that the clergyman still rests under an imputation on his character which no public man in any other calling, even no public man in purely private life whose good reputation was valuable to him, could afford to dismiss in silence.

Mr. KELLER's case, too, has been made especially notorious by the physical assault of the woman's husband on him and by the righteous conviction of the assailant and his punishment for the undisputed crime. On one side has received judicial investigation, but the other has had no trial, and the indications seem to be that it will have none, so far as the initiation of steps to that end by the clergyman is concerned.

This is a period when, more than at any other in our religious history, the Christian clergy need so to conduct themselves as to avoid even the suspicion of evil. The public reverence in which their sacred profession was held formerly, even by religious infidels and scoffers, has been replaced by a feeling which in many minds goes almost to the extreme of contempt. Some of them are accused or at least suspected by their sceptical minds of preaching a faith that is not in them, of being at heart infidels while they profess to be believers, of building up a structure of insincerity, which purposely they make so flimsy that it shall fall to pieces of its own weight.

Correspondents of THE SUN, too, have expressed doubts of the moral integrity of clergymen so strong that they have cried out against allowing them the liberty of the customary pastoral visits to women.

Now, these suspicions, these aspersions, are injurious, not only to the Christian clergy, but also to our whole society. Apart from their religious office, the clergy render a great service to civilization as a body of men of liberal education, of refinement, as calm and serious students removed from the strife and turmoil of material competition, as examples of self-restraint and of moral purity in the conduct of their lives.

If reproach is brought upon them by the behavior of any one of their number or by rumor, provoked by his proceedings, the wholesome influence they exert as a body is impaired, to the great damage of society. Distrust of the clergy which becomes at all widespread is of deplorable consequences to the laity. It strikes a blow at one of the most conservative institutions of our civilization.

The application of this to the case of the Rev. Mr. KELLER of New Jersey is obvious, for he is a clergyman who has been accused formally and repeatedly by a woman of bringing infamy on the holy office of his hands.

New Menace to an Old Tradition. "What next?" is the most natural comment to be heard in Maryland over the revolutionary, not to say incendiary proposition of the Democrats there to disregard the great bulwark and palladium of the party's paramount prominence there—the venerable "Eastern Shore" law, adopted during the Presidency of THOMAS JEFFERSON. The "Eastern Shore" is the colloquial description of the nine Maryland counties on the peninsula bounded by Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay on the west.

At the session of the Maryland Legislature of 1869, there was no election for United States Senator to fill a vacancy caused by political differences between the Senate and House of Delegates. Each house refused to go into joint conference and the General Assembly adjourned. The General Assembly met again in extra session in 1870 and a recurrence of the controversy threatened the election of two Eastern Shore Senators, the representatives of that geographical section being a majority of the Legislature. To prevent this a law was passed providing that one of the United States Senators should be a resident of the Eastern Shore, and this statute with only one lapse, was preserved in Maryland until 1896, when the Republicans, being in control of the Legislature,

repealed the law and elected their other Senator from a western county.

The Eastern Shore is a rural region of fruit and garden truck, farms, sandhills, estuaries from which oysters are taken and where small game abounds, a section of territory from which Democratic majorities are certain and are looked for. Snow Hill and Pocomoke are in this region. The next Senatorial vacancy in Maryland takes place in March, 1903, when the term of WELLINGTON, the political non-descript, expires. He is a resident of western Maryland and is Senator McCORMAC and the support by the Democrats of GORMAN for the seat of WELLINGTON involves the first Democratic surrender of the "Eastern Shore" tradition.

The Bryante Oil Kings. Aug. 16, 1907, was a glorious day for the Hon. CHARLES A. TOWNE'S Texas oil and pipe syndicate. On that day some of the numerous oil strata in the service of the syndicate burst all their oil vessels and Mr. TOWNE burst into a grand triumphal paean, which he sent by telegraph to the Boston agents of his concern.

Oil struck top of derrick at twelve fifteen; turned off at once. Will send photograph horizontal gusher soon and of perpendicular when water permits. Expect opinion says no bigger gusher on Spindle Top, at least seventy thousand barrels a day. Will place on pipe line soon as possible.

In his excitement Mr. TOWNE forgot to say whether the oil struck the top of the derrick at fifteen minutes past noon or past midnight. The derrick was struck hard. That is the main point, and Mr. TOWNE was struck hard himself. Seventy thousand barrels a day at least! There's a comfortable crust of oil for you. And remember that this is no oil pipe dream. It appears in the advertisements of Mr. TOWNE'S company. In a few days we shall have photographs of the top of the derrick, of the horizontal gusher, of the perpendicular gusher; perhaps of the diagonal gusher, the pyramidal gusher, the ninety-degree gusher and so on. But we had rather have photographs of the seventy-thousand-barrel smile on the faces of Mr. TOWNE, the Hon. BENTON McMILLIN and the Hon. TOM SPOFFORD.

proposed for that circumstance to be accepted as the cause. Since this picture was made, it is said, so that her guff sets better, but apparently by the later tests it does not set well enough. A picture of the Shamrock indicates that her sail trims as effectively as the Columbia's.

The tests of Shamrock II., so far, seem to indicate that she is something of a bird, as one of her owners, Mr. WATSON, said. But there is no immediate cause for alarm over the old mooring of the Cup. There are sea birds and sea birds, and nobody can tell as yet whether the wide-winged creature of WATSON'S is a gull or a penguin. If she is a dangerous thing, so much the better; the races will be all the closer and the sport all the greater.

The statement of Capt. Price, of the tug Buffalo, was taken for all that it is worth. It is somewhat evasive. "Constitution or Columbia," he said, "never sailed as Shamrock did on Tuesday." There may be a joke hiding in the words. Possibly he meant that Constitution and Columbia have a style of sailing, a "git-thar" style, different from that of the Shamrock. If he really meant to say that in their trials on the water they were inferior to the challenger, he may be mistaken.

Some well-meaning worshipper of the Hon. TOM JOHNSTON is trying to confer glory upon him by dedicating to him and naming after him a five-cent cigar. The name is mighty, but the price is wrong. It is a three-center that Tom puffs along the track of time.

Regular canvassers are now working for the Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD, the great anti-imperialist and Lobster Champion. Somebody comes and rings the doorbell in Oakham or Hingham. You come to the door. "Good evening," says the little fellow. "I have a photograph of you. Can I get you to subscribe to GAMALIEL BRADFORD? Make him the Democratic candidate for Governor and he will positively guarantee a majority of 50,000. Satisfaction given or prediction returned."

The canvassers are doing an enormous business. "I have a photograph of you," says the little fellow, "and as a reward for your trouble, I will give you a photograph of me." The Hon. J. HOGE TYLER, Governor of Virginia, takes the trouble to say that the Virginia Democrats "are ready to unite on any good man in 1904." Or on any "no good" man. The Old Dominion Democrats are meek and obedient. They will swallow whatever the next Democratic National Convention throws at them.

MR. GOMPER'S NEW MOTTO. Will Unionism Live Up to It? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: The labor unions have at last a device for their own use. It is a motto, and it is a motto that is both comprehensive and far-reaching. The motto is "Unionism Live Up to It." It is a motto that is both comprehensive and far-reaching. It is a motto that is both comprehensive and far-reaching.

Cheer for McKeesport. Even in its state of gloom and disgrace, the city of McKeesport has cause for congratulation. If it had to have a lawless Mayor, it is well that it will have one whose defiance of the law is so flagrant and whose trucking to disorder is so extreme and unmistakable as Mayor BLACK'S.

At the very beginning of the steel strike Mayor BLACK said frankly that he would not afford protection to workmen to whom the strikers objected. He has put this resolve into practice. He has even fined and cast into jail, without the semblance or pretense of trial, a man whom the strikers desired simply to be rid of.

As the failure of the strike began to become apparent, and McKeesport heard the rumblings of coming riot, Mayor BLACK appointed 1,500 police from among the prospective rioters.

Yesterday a rumor that the Demler Tin Plate mill would start brooding great crowds of strikers armed with clubs and no one knows what else, ready to stop or assault the would-be laborers. If Mayor BLACK should take a club in his own hand and join in actual riot he scarcely could commit any plainer betrayal of his duties than he has committed already.

Hence the grounds for congratulating the city that needs to get rid of him.

Pacer and Trotter. A look over the trotting race reports of THE SUN of yesterday will remind one forcibly of Gen. TRACY'S warning of last year that the pacer was crowding out the trotter.

At the most important track, that in Providence, only one of the three races was for trotters. In this there were eleven entries, while in the pacing races there were twenty-four entries—more than two pacers to one trotter. And in the matter of speed there were a 2:10 class and a 2:14 class for pacers, but only a 2:24 class for trotters. At Concord there was one trotting race and two pacing races, with more than twice as many pacers as trotters. At the Potstow Fair there was no distinctively trotting race. There were two classes for "trot or pace" and one pacing class. At Hornellsville trotters and pacers were even, but it was a small meeting with only three in each class.

Regarding this revolution in the light harness horse there is nothing better to be said than that if the people like the pacing kind of horse, the pacing kind of horse is the kind of horse they like.

The anti-Tammany campaign for this fall has been from the beginning largely non-partisan, but not non-partisan to the extent that it would choose for its candidate a politician ready to take the nomination from Tammany as well as from anti-Tammany.

When a modern labor leader evinces loyalty to law and fair dealing he should receive due credit. We therefore quote the words of Mr. H. W. STEINBERG of St. Louis, Secretary of the National Building Trades Council, when he says that "an organization or union should live up to its contracts strictly. This is the only way in which the public can be expected to preserve its respect for union labor." Mr. STEINBERG was considering a situation different from that of the Amalgamated Association, but none the less it is well to compare his sentiment with the repudiation of contracts advocated by Mr. SHAPIRO.

A look at the photographs of the Constitution and Columbia when under sail ought to stop all talk about the former's mode, being the cause of her failure. For example, a picture of the Constitution in Collier's Weekly shows the gaff to have swung out almost at right angles with the boom. A picture of the Columbia shows her mainmast and mizzenmast in a position which is almost parallel to the boom, and the Constitution is not, but the difference in the angle is so

needed and agricultural tools for the Filipinos. Report of the Committee. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Remembering your kind interest in our project to send simple farming tools to the Filipinos of the First Military District of Luzon, I enclose the report of the committee, thinking that you may be interested to see how the effort was crowned with modest success. To make an accurate "fit" there were those who thought the Government, having assumed the paternal attitude, should do this work itself, were those who thought we were offering a bribe to those who were struggling for independence.

But we feel that it was a good thing to do and are sure that it is better to encourage the Filipino people to carry on general pursuits than to carry on war. We are sure, also, that it is better for our own people to regard the Filipinos with friendly eyes and to seek to help them than to have bitter feelings toward them and seek to humiliate them.

The United States transport Meade, which sailed from San Francisco recently, carried the last of the Land-Hand Society's farming tools to the Filipinos of the First Military District of Luzon. An army officer had called the attention of the Land-Hand Society to the fact that the Filipinos of that populous district, once mentioned, are, as a rule, a hard-working, peace-loving, industrious people, laboring under great difficulties, digging with bamboo sticks and using primitive methods of plowing. A great work for civilization, the Land-Hand Society made its appeal with the thought that its small effort would be simply expending metal and an entering wedge for the Government's more efficient work later on. It was a small effort, which was expended for \$100.

Two No. 1 Junior house and cultivator combinations, two dozen shovels, hand pointed, two dozen two-way garden axes, two dozen garden mattocks, two dozen picks, one and one-third dozen grass hoes and handles, two McGee garden cultivators.

M. Osborne Auburn, N. Y., one barrel, Joseph Brock & Sons, Corporation, Boston one silver child No. 10 plow, plow, Derr & Fisher company, Minneapolis one hand saw, one axe, one hatchet, one Ames plow company, Boston, one Eagle plow with wheel, one Universal hand wheel plow.

James J. H. Gregory & Son of Marblehead, Massachusetts, contributed six bushels of seeds of different kind of vegetables, melons, etc., best adapted to do well in the climate of the Philippines. These were carefully packed in six metal-lined boxes. In each box were sent 500 seeds of different kinds, so that the best of the seeds might get to the Philippines. The boxes were raised and the seed contained in each box was necessary to expend a small part of the money for freight for boxes, metallic linings, labor, etc.

The Land-Hand Society desires through the public prints, to thank the donors of the tools contained in the boxes, and to give good use and also all who remitted charges for boxes, packing, freight, etc. The Land-Hand Society is indebted to the Goodwill Rubber Company (Robert Josselyn, agent) and to the S. S. Pierce Company, both of Boston, for kindly storing the tools until they could be forwarded.

The Government, through the proper authorities, the Land-Hand Society, is now preparing to send the tools to the Philippines. The tools are now being packed in boxes, and are being shipped to the Philippines. The tools are now being packed in boxes, and are being shipped to the Philippines.

History of the U. S. S. Vermont. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Referring to the letter of James DeKay in THE SUN of Aug. 12, the following is the official record of the receiving ship Vermont, which was received from the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department.

The United States ship Vermont was built at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Her keel was laid November 18th and she was launched Sept. 14, 1848. She was fitted out at the navy yard, Boston, in September, 1849. She was then sent to Port Royal, S. C., where she remained until 1851, when she returned to the navy yard, New York, and has been in receiving ship at the yard since Aug. 11, 1864.

Her present commander, Lieut. Comdr. Snow, her present complement, is 74 gun-ship-of-the-line, her armament consists of 32 smooth bore, the heaviest of which were 32-pouncers. Soon after her fitting out she was sent to the Mediterranean, where she was engaged in the capture of the Barbary pirates. She was then sent to the West Indies, where she was engaged in the capture of the pirates.

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Failure in the Pickle Crop. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The failure in the pickle crop is a serious matter. The crop is a failure in many places. The failure in the pickle crop is a serious matter. The crop is a failure in many places.

Found a \$200.00 Pot of Gold. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I have found a pot of gold. I have found a pot of gold. I have found a pot of gold. I have found a pot of gold.

Farmer Girls Who Farm. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The farmer girls who farm are a brave and hard-working set of people. They are a brave and hard-working set of people. They are a brave and hard-working set of people.

Will Women Wear Lightning Rods? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The question of whether women should wear lightning rods is a serious one. The question of whether women should wear lightning rods is a serious one. The question of whether women should wear lightning rods is a serious one.

Mr. Rockefeller and Golf Are Strangers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Mr. Rockefeller and golf are strangers. Mr. Rockefeller and golf are strangers. Mr. Rockefeller and golf are strangers.

WRS. MUIR TO FIGHT BALDWIN. Protects Against Probable of Her Mother's Will in Washington. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Edith McPherson Muir, daughter of John R. McPherson, late United States Senator from New Jersey, and Edith Jones McPherson, late a professor in the local court against admitting the will of her mother to probate.

The estate left by Mrs. McPherson is valued at about \$750,000, and about \$300,000 of this consists of real and personal property in the District of Columbia. It is explained that similar proceedings have been instituted in the State of New Jersey, but that these will in no way interfere with the progress of the litigation in the local courts.

Mrs. Muir states in her caveat that her mother, Edith J. McPherson, died in New York on March 20 last. At this time, the caveat says, she was in Europe. After receiving notice of the death of her mother by cable Mrs. Muir took passage for the United States, and while returning on April 5 she says that a paper writing dated March 25, 1901, purporting to be the last will and testament of her mother, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court in the case of Hudson, Estate of Aaron S. Baldwin, who is named in the will as executor. This paper, she adds, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were issued to Mr. Baldwin.

All these proceedings, Mrs. Muir says, were had without any notice whatever being given to her. She says she believes the action of the Surrogate's Court was ineffective and void, because her mother, the testatrix, was not a resident of the State of New Jersey at her home having been in Washington, and that the Surrogate Court in that jurisdiction was without authority in the case. By the provisions of the proposed will Mrs. Muir states a life interest in the estate of her mother is given to her and that upon her death the estate is to go to her children, but she has no claim upon her mother's bounty by relationship or otherwise.

The provisions of the proposed will Mrs. Muir says, any children who may be born to her are entirely cut off from any share in the property of the estate of her mother.

As soon as the weather will permit and proper locations can be selected there will be pitched near Boston the first of a number of canvas tents for the purpose of holding a series of lectures. The tents will consist of ten piano-box tents, arranged in a circle with an open-air fire in the center, and surrounded by a duck wall four feet high. The tents will be made of a heavy canvas, and will be light and portable. The tents will be made of a heavy canvas, and will be light and portable.

The tents are made of twelve-ounce duck, are only 7 feet high, with four-foot walls, boxed in around the bottom a foot or more, and covered with a heavy canvas. The tents will be made of a heavy canvas, and will be light and portable.

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A PERSISTENT HIBERNIAN. Third Attempt to Expel Pictetroue. McGuire from the Ancient Order. Patrick McGuire, keeper of the Brooklyn Morgue, an active member of the W. L. G., a street machine and a character in Irish circles, is the Vice-President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians County Board of Kings county and a member of Division No. 4. He was expelled from the order by the National Board at New Haven last the order of expulsion before the various divisions of Brooklyn. These divisions through their delegates in the Kings county board, ordered action at a meeting to be held on Aug. 21. The circular said that McGuire had called the members of the National Board "cousins, secondaries, traitors" and other things.

McGuire directed his counsel, Thomas C. Whitlock, to apply for an injunction, Justice Stover of the Supreme Court granted a temporary injunction. Counselor Whitlock on behalf of McGuire says that the action taken at Buffalo was not legal. Charges had been made against McGuire. He went before the National Board and defended himself and he declared that he was acquitted. McGuire then left the hall the board charged its members with ordering his expulsion. He charges that Miles McParland, President of the Kings county board, made the charges and that they were unfounded.

McGuire says that he has been a Hibernian for thirty years and that he has been expelled from the order. He says that he has been expelled from the order. He says that he has been expelled from the order.

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MILITIA FUNDS ALLOTTED. Porto Rico Gets \$100,000 and Hawaii \$50,000 in the Apportionment. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The War Department today announced the allotment of \$1,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores and equipment for issue to the militia of the different States and Territories. The allotment follows: Alabama, \$25,000; Arkansas, \$10,000; California, \$10,111.61; Colorado, \$8,496.73; Connecticut, \$12,745.09; Delaware, \$28,111.11; Florida, \$2,372.53; Georgia, \$27,614.37; Idaho, \$6,372.53; Illinois, \$50,000.00; Indiana, \$31,862.73; Iowa, \$21,040.37; Kansas, \$21,341.82; Kentucky, \$27,614.37; Louisiana, \$25,000.00; Maine, \$12,745.09; Maryland, \$16,993.46; Massachusetts, \$31,862.73; Michigan, \$20,728.53; Minnesota, \$19,117.64; Mississippi, \$19,117.64; Missouri, \$25,000.00; Montana, \$25,000.00; Nebraska, \$18,993.46; Nevada, \$6,372.53; New Hampshire, \$8,496.73; New Jersey, \$21,341.82; New York, \$78,470.50; North Carolina, \$25,000.00; North Dakota, \$6,372.53; Ohio, \$48,858.20; Oregon, \$8,496.73; Pennsylvania, \$67,978.86; Rhode Island, \$8,496.73; South Carolina, \$25,000.00; South Dakota, \$6,372.53; Texas, \$31,862.73; Utah, \$18,993.46; Vermont, \$8,496.73; Virginia, \$25,000.00; Washington, \$8,496.73; West Virginia, \$25,000.00; Wisconsin, \$25,000.00; Wyoming, \$6,372.53; Arizona,