PRESIDIO RECRUIT CAMP A BENEFIT

Praised in the Report of Shafter.

SOLDIERS TRAINED FOR DUTY

THOSE UNFIT FOR SERVICE WEEDED OUT.

The Department Commander Advises That Raw Recruits Be Drilled Before Going to the Front.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The War Department to-day made public the report of Major General William R. Shafter, commanding the Department of California and of the Columbia. The Department of California, General Shafter says, required very little attention, owing to the small number of troops quartered. The bulk of the work in this department pertained entirely to the transmission of stores and the shipment of men to the Philippines and taking care of those returning from there.

General Shafter says that the men in the recruiting camp have been systematically and thoroughly instructed in their various duties, with special attention to target practice. They have shown themselves industrious and anxious to perfect themselves in the use of their weapons. He further says:

There can be no doubt of the wisdom of establishing this camp and giving to recruits a preliminary course of instruction. Another advantage in keeping the recruits in this camp is that it has enabled the medical department to weed out men unfitted for such service. Had these men been permitted to go to Manila, they would have broken down there, and if they had survived they would have been a tax upon the hospital department and ultimately would have been sent back sick and discouraged, and the effect of their return upon the recruiting work throughout the country would have been unfavorable. By getting rid of them at the very outset they may return to their homes in fair condition at least.

A considerable number of horses, purchased in the department, have given entire satisfaction and General Shafter says that they are cheaper, considering the cost of their transportation, than horses purchased in the East.

He recommends that so long as any large body of troops remain in the Philippines the recruit camp be continued at the Presidio and that as a rule the troops be congregated there and drilled for at least three months before shipment.

Colonel Forwood, chief surgeon, in his report to General Shafter, notes the establishment at Honolulu of a hospital for the care of soldiers going to and returning from the Philippines.

The work of the signal corps in the department has been somewhat interrupted by the outside demands incident to the months of active war, but a school of instruction for recruits and enlisted men is now maintained at Angel Island, where the men are taught telegraphy and signaling. Upward of 100 men instructed at this post have already been forwarded to Manila.

Regarding the Department of the Columbia General Shafter's report is taken up entirely with the details of defense on Puget Sound and at the mouth of the Columbia, with the cost of installing the same and building barracks and post accommodations at various stations. The exploration work of troops in Alaska is dismissed with the mere statement that certain camps were detailed to this duty. Regarding the labor troubles in the Coeur d'Alenes he merely mentions the fact that in response to the call of General Merriam, Department of Colorado, detachments of troops from the Columbia were sent to Idaho, but soon returned and are now on duty at their home posts.

WILL GET PROMOTIONS BEFORE RETIREMENT

Veteran Army Officers to Be Rewarded Before They Leave the Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—It is understood that the President will appoint Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery, as brigadier general to succeed the vacancy created by the retirement today of General Shafter. He will immediately apply for retirement and these officers will be appointed and follow his example in the matter of retirement: Colonel R. T. Frank, First Artillery; Colonel Samuel Ovenshine, Twenty-third Infantry; Colonel L. H. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry, and Colonel D. W. Burke, Fourteenth Infantry. When the last officer has retired, still leaving a vacancy in the grade of brigadier general, the President will appoint either Major General H. W. Lawton or Major General Arthur MacArthur of the volunteer service, now in command of divisions under General Otis.

VOLCANO BREAKS OUT NEAR MEXICAN TOWN

San Martin, Once Extinct, Is Again in Active Eruption and Doing Great Damage.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 16.—The once extinct volcano San Martin, near the town of Catemaco, has again become active and molten lava is pouring from the crater and running down the sides of the mountain. The Jefe Politico of that district has reported to the Government authorities here that there is danger of great destruction of growing crops in the valley at the foot of the mountain and that the country people are fleeing from their homes. This volcano had been in a state of inactivity such a long period that small settlements have encroached on the danger line. As the present eruption is very severe much destruction may be wrought.

POSSIBLE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

General Merriam Reports Concerning Situation at San Carlos.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The War Department has received two dispatches from General Merriam regarding a possible outbreak at the San Carlos agency, Arizona. The first reads:

DENVER, Oct. 16.—The commanding officer at San Carlos reports that Friday night about twelve of the command made an attack on four peaceful Indians, beating them severely. All efforts are being made to discover the guilty parties. Bad feeling among Indians. Will report when matter is more thoroughly investigated. MERRIAM, Brigadier General.

A later dispatch says:

Have ordered Colonel McGregor, Ninth Cavalry, Fort Grant, to proceed in person immediately to San Carlos and investigate disturbance between soldiers and Indians. Have also ordered one troop of cavalry to follow soon as possible and take temporary station there.

Beaten by Hoodlums.

SANTA ROSA, Oct. 16.—As the result of a brutal attack by a gang of roughs George Straub lies in a serious condition at the County Hospital. The roughs beat Straub into insensibility and left him last night. He managed to crawl to his room, where he was found this morning.

Pears'

Get one cake of it.

Nobody ever stops at a cake.

TOURS OF McKINLEY AND BRYAN IN MIDDLE WESTERN STATES

Through Iowa and Wisconsin the President Advocates Expansion, While in Kentucky the Nebraskan Attacks Imperialism.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 16.—President McKinley and his party arrived in Wisconsin's capital at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after a day of speechmaking in three States. After leaving Dubuque, Iowa, the train crossed the Mississippi River into Illinois, where Galena was reached at 1 o'clock this afternoon. There the train turned northward. At Ipswich, the first town in Wisconsin in which the party did any speechmaking, Congressman G. W. Babcock joined them. At Dodgeville, Barneveld and Mount Horebeck the President addressed the assembled citizens. Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock and Attorney General Griggs also spoke briefly at most of these points.

In Madison the President was cheered enthusiastically from the moment of his appearance. All the members of the party were driven immediately to the State Capitol, a mile from the depot, a detachment of militia acting as escort. Probably 10,000 persons, eager to hear the President speak, were massed in front of the Capitol. Directly in front of the speaker's stand was a body of students from the University of Wisconsin. They took occasion to exercise their lungs vigorously throughout the President's address. Mr. McKinley was introduced by Governor Scofield. In the course of his speech the President said:

The voice of partisanship is hushed to-day and the voice of patriotism is alone heard in the land. We know neither party nor creed, nor sect nor nationality in our devotion to a common country and common flag. We are all one in the presence of a great national duty and there are no divisions among us whenever our flag is assailed, wherever and by whomsoever.

We have gone through a war, the celerity of which and the results of which are scarcely rivaled in any other war in history. The American arms triumphed on land and on sea, with unprecedented exemption from disease and death on the part of our soldiers and sailors. We are proud of the army and navy. They have brought us great responsibility. They have brought us new acquisitions and new territory and forced us to accept these responsibilities. I trust them with manly courage, respond in a manly fashion to manly duty and do what in the sight of God and man is just and right.

One tribe—a small part of that tribe—is questioning the sovereignty of the United States in the Island of Luzon. The very people we emancipated from oppression struck our flag and shot our soldiers. The shedding of blood is anguish to my soul. The giving up of the lives of our bravest and best young men wrings my heart. The shedding of blood of the misguided Filipinos is a matter of sincere regret and sorrow to all of us, and yet they are resisting the sovereignty of the United States over a territory which we acquired, not by conquest alone but by the solemn treaty of peace sanctioned by the Congress of the United States, and as long as that sovereignty is disputed, so long we will continue hostilities. When our authority is undisputed in every part of that archipelago they will stop.

It is said we could have peace if we would give them independence and a government of their own, under their own sovereignty. It is said that if the President would do this we would have peace. The President has no power even if he was disposed, which he is not, to alienate a single foot of territory which we have honestly acquired, or give up sovereignty over it to other people. That power belongs to the people. That power is vested in Congress, which represents the people, and no such power was ever given to the chief executive by the people, by Congress or by the constitution, and to use such power would be a base usurpation of the prerogative by the chief executive of the Government. And then, if we were going to cede the islands away, to whom would we cede them? There is no government there but ours. The great majority of the people acknowledge allegiance to the United States flag and are glad to have the shelter of its protection.

My fellow-citizens, the Philippines came to us not of our own seeking. None of us ever dreamed when this war commenced that we were to have either Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands. We went to war for civilization and humanity and to relieve our oppressed neighbors in Cuba. I was one of those who held back until the last moment, hoping that war might be averted. I did not want to involve my countrymen in bloodshed. But the war came and a few of those who wanted it most are now trying to shirk its responsibilities. Man plans, but God Almighty executes. We cannot avoid our responsibility. There was no fault in the victory. There must be no halt in upholding it. We have got the Philippines and our flag is there.

At 4:40 o'clock the Presidential party retired to carriages and rode to the train, which left immediately for Waukesha.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Oct. 16.—Five thousand people gathered around the Northwestern Railway station here to see the President. The train arrived at 6:30 o'clock. The President and members of his Cabinet were escorted to a stand near the President's car. It was, perhaps, the noisiest crowd yet faced by the President in the Northwest. At the conclusion of the speech Miss Edith Wilbur, daughter of the millionaire lumberman of this city, stepped to the platform and presented the President with a silver loving cup and a bottle of mineral water that has made Waukesha famous. The President thanked Miss Wilbur and the train left immediately for Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—The special train bearing President McKinley and party arrived in this city at 7 o'clock this evening. It was the first visit to Milwaukee of a chief executive of the nation in a decade, and the greeting he received from many thousands of people was most enthusiastic. As the train entered the depot Battery A, First Artillery, W. N. G., fired the President's salute of twenty-one guns from Juneau Park, which faces the lake and within a few hundred yards of the depot. With the battery's salute as a cue every steamboat whistle and everything else that could make a noise joined in the greeting. The President and party were immediately escorted to carriages by the reception committee and driven to the Hotel Pfister, preceded by a military escort.

After an hour's rest the Presidential party re-entered carriages and were driven to the Deutscher Club, where a public reception lasting one hour was held. The grounds of the Deutscher Club were beautifully illuminated and thronged by many thousands of persons. During the limited time it is estimated the President shook hands with 3000 persons. Following the public reception the party returned to the Hotel Pfister to participate in a banquet.

McKINLEY IN IOWA.

Greeted by Enthusiastic Thousands in the Hawkeye State.

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa, Oct. 16.—The President arose almost with the dawn this morning and delivered at 6:30 in Iowa Falls the first of his series of addresses in Iowa. A good-sized crowd was present at the station. The President said:

My Fellow-citizens: We are a united people; we are united in interest and sentiment and purpose and in love of country as we have never been before. Sectionalism has disappeared, old prejudices are but a faded memory; the orator of hate, like the orator of despair, has no hearing in any part of our beloved country. We are stronger and more united than we have ever been before. The men of the South and the men of the North have been fighting for the same flag and dying for the same flag, and shedding their blood together for the honor of the country. Lawton and Wheaton in the Philippines are fighting side by side to-day. My fellow-citizens, the cause of humanity has been triumphant and that cause, committed to our hands, will not suffer wherever we have raised our flag. We have raised it not for territorial aggrandizement, not for national gain, but we have raised it for civilization and humanity, and let those lower it who will.

At Ackley, Iowa, the next stop, Mr. McKinley spoke as follows:

My Fellow-citizens: I recall in this presence my former visit to this people, now, I believe, five years ago. I congratulate you upon the improved condition of the country. When I was here last we were in a condition of business depression. Times were hard. Fear had overcome courage. Now, all are changed. We have general prosperity, good crops and fair prices, steady employment and good wages, and we are a happy and contented people. Not only are the people prosperous, but the nation itself is doing well. Our revenues are abundant. Interest has fallen all over. Mortgages have been lifted and markets are being extended. We are using more of our own products than we ever did before. We are importing fewer products from abroad than we have done in many years and we are sending more of American products abroad than we ever sent before. We are on a gold basis and we mean to stay there. (General cry of "Good.")

I like the sentiment that stands for your platform here: "Sustain the nation's flag." That is what we are doing in the Philippines to-day, and that is what we will continue to do until we conquer the rebellion against the sovereignty and authority of the United States. We mean to sustain the boys in blue who carry the flag whether in the Philippines or here in Iowa. It represents not tyranny, but liberty and civilization, and stands for hope to humanity.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Oct. 16.—An immense throng had congregated at the station when the presidential train arrived this morning. The President spoke as follows:

My Fellow-citizens: We have before us a great national problem. We have resting upon us a great national duty, growing out of our war with Spain. When that war commenced there was little or no division of sentiment among the people. Before the declaration of war the Congress of the United States, under the leadership of our distinguished Senator Allison, voted for a national defense fund of $50,000,000 for the use of the Government at its discretion. It was voted practically without division in each house of Congress. The Senator assured me that it was done with absolute unanimity. When war was declared the resolution was voted for by all parties from all sections of the country, and the bill was passed with provisions for money to carry on the war. That was started into the war with Spain with all the people and all the representatives of the people standing together. The war came and the war was ended sooner than any similar war in history; ended with the triumph of American arms; ended in the triumph of the cause of humanity. Having been united in bringing on the war, having been practically united in the conclusions of peace, the question is, Shall we stand together until the job is finished? (General cries of "Yes.")

We have resting upon us the great responsibilities of government in Porto Rico and in the Philippines. Our flag has been assailed in those distant islands in the Pacific, and I ask the people of Iowa whether we will not stand firmly and unitedly until American sovereignty shall be established in every island of the archipelago. We will not take down that flag, representing liberty to the people, representing civilization to those islands. We will not withdraw it, because the territory over which it waves is ours by the right of international law, and by the sacred sanction of the constitution of the United States. We are not there to oppress. We are there to liberate. We are not there to establish an imperial government, but we are there to establish a government of liberty under law and protection of life and property and opportunity to all who dwell thereon.

INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, Oct. 16.—The President spoke to a large crowd here as follows:

My Fellow-citizens: The people are thinking about just one thing now in this country. The thoughts of the citizens of the United States have not for a third of a century been centered upon the Government and its future more than at this very hour. They rallied to the support of the Government when it went to war. They have stood and did stand by the Government until the treaty of peace was made. That treaty of peace, ratified by the Senate of the United States, approved of by a vote of Congress, gave to the United States the sovereignty and territory of the Philippine Islands.

At this point the school children waved their flags and the President said:

The little ones have been studying their geography, and that territory, my fellow-citizens, the President has no power to alienate, if he was disposed to do so, which he is not. The sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines cannot be given away by a President. That sovereignty belongs to the people, and so long as it is our territory, and so long as our sovereignty is there by right—not by right of conquest only, but by right of solemn treaty—the President of the United States has but one duty to perform and that is to maintain and establish the authority of the United States in those islands.

He could not do less and perform his duty, and our prayers are not only going out to the boys in the trenches, but more men and more means and more arms of war will follow the boys at the front.

MANCHESTER, Iowa, Oct. 16.—The following address was made here by the President to an enthusiastic crowd:

My Fellow-citizens: We have had more than a hundred years of national existence. These years have been passed over for liberty and civilization. The ship of state has sailed on uninterruptedly on its mission of liberty, and one thing that can be said of this nation for which we should all give thanksgiving and praise—it never raised its arm against humanity, never struck a blow against liberty, never struck a blow except for civilization and mankind, and now that we are seventy-six millions of people, I do not think we have lost our vigor, our virtue, our courage, our high purpose or patriotism. We are just as strong for our country as we ever were, and we are just as sensible of national honor as our fathers were and just as determined to keep unsullied the American name as those who created us a nation.

This, my countrymen, is not a partisan Government. While parties control administrations, in the presence of a great national peril or a great national duty, the people are united as one man, all for country, and the people's heart to-day goes to the soldiers who are doing battle for the country in the Philippines. Your hearts are with them, your hopes are with them, your prayers are with them, and if I am not mistaken the American people do not propose, whatever may be the cause, to see our flag dishonored anywhere.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 16.—The citizens of Dubuque, the home of Senator Allison, gave the Presidential party an enthusiastic reception to-day in spite of a steady downpour of rain. The President said:

This is a year of sublime patriotism. From one end of your State to the other, through all sections of the West over which we have traveled we have heard but one music—the music of the nation; but one song—the hymn of the republic. And we have seen but one flag, the flag of our fathers and ours, the flag of a happy, reunited, a never-to-be-broken nation, a flag that expresses our hopes, our purposes and our faith, a flag that expresses the sacrifices we are willing to make for it anywhere and everywhere.

I have come to-day, my fellow-citizens, not only to greet you all, but to make public acknowledgment in this city of the patriotism of the people of Iowa. You not only served and sacrificed for the nation in the great Civil War, giving up many of the best young men of the State upon the altar of country that the nation might be preserved, but in the war with Spain this State almost the first of the Federal Union answered to the call of the Government.

All of your soldiers did not have service on the firing line, but they were ready and anxious to go and disappointed that they were not permitted to go. But to them I want to say they have, like the soldiers at the front, won the gratitude of the republic for the State.

And of the boys sent to the Philippines I want to say that they did even more than was required by their terms of enlistment. They had the privilege of being mustered out when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged—that was the end of their term if they had sought to claim their privilege, but when it was offered to them they refused to accept it.

They said, "We will stay with the Government, we will stay with the flag, until you can make a new army to take our places." And they did.

All honor to the Iowa Regiment in the Philippines, now that their faces are turned homeward. God grant them a safe arrival in the old State among their friends and families.

And now, my fellow-citizens, I simply want to say one other thing, and that is that our flag in the Philippines still waves there, and it waves not as a banner of imperialism, it waves not as a symbol of oppression, but it waves as it waves here and everywhere—the flag of freedom, of hope, of civilization.

PROBABLY WENT DOWN WITH ITS ENTIRE CREW

Waterlogged Bark Sighted at Sea Disappeared Before Aid Could Be Rendered.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The brig Motley arrived from Surinam after a passage of twenty-five days. Captain Diller reports that on October 3, latitude 33, longitude 76 45, he sighted a wreck, apparently a bark, dismasted and waterlogged, with the crew on board. As a heavy gale of wind was blowing and high seas were running he could not render them any assistance. As night was approaching he hove to until daylight and the next day cruised around in search of the wreck, but she had disappeared. Apparently she foundered during the night.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—The first day's trip of the Bryan-Goebel party through Kentucky commenced this morning at Cairo, Ill., the first speech of the day being made at Bardwell, Ky., in the presence of a good-natured and good-sized crowd. The special train reached the Kentucky town at 8:30 o'clock. In his opening address Mr. Bryan demonstrated his purpose to urge the support of the Democratic State ticket headed by William Goebel for Governor. He held that the question whether or not the next President of the United States were a Democrat depended largely upon whether Kentucky were Democratic this fall. He held that it was not a matter of moment what man headed the ticket, claiming that any Democrat who stood for the Chicago platform was better than a Republican. This question was one as to principles between the parties.

Mr. Bryan assailed the attitude of President McKinley as related to the Philippine Islands, asserting that the President's declaration that Congress would care for the islands was a subversion of the Declaration of Independence and the first to be openly made by a President of the United States. The declaration of the President suggested the use of the word parliament instead of congress, and recalled the colonial days and policy of King George. The islands did not and could not belong to us simply because we had paid a decaying monarchy for them.

The silver question and the Chicago platform as a whole, Mr. Bryan declared, form the vital questions to be solved in the coming political contest of 1900.

At Fulton, Paducah, Benton and Princeton there were large crowds of enthusiastic Democrats. At all these points Mr. Bryan covered about the same ground as in his speech at Bardwell.

From Princeton the special was diverted to Hopkinsville, a distance of thirty miles from the main line of the Illinois Central. There were liberal decorations at Hopkinsville and great enthusiasm. From Hopkinsville the Louisville and Nashville road was utilized in reaching Norton, where the main line of the Illinois Central was again struck, and the next stop, just as evening came on, was at Circle City. The crowd here was very enthusiastic, especially on State topics. From Circle City the special sped on to Litchfield, the last stop of the day, prior to passing the night at Louisville.

Among those who were present on the trip were: Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan, Urey Woodson, national committeeman from Kentucky; William Goebel, candidate for Governor; Captain James Blackburn, brother of ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn; G. G. Coulter, candidate for State Auditor; Edward Fennell, State Jury Commissioner; Captain Lillard, Penitentiary Warden; Hon. O. M. James and others prominent in Kentucky Democratic politics, and an army of newspaper correspondents.

SAMOAN DIFFICULTY MAY BE ARBITRATED

Germany and England to Resort to This Course if They Fail to Reach an Agreement.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The Schlesische Zeitung announces that a new proposal has been put forward regarding the Samoan question. England has offered Germany compensation if she will renounce Upoli. The Agrarian organ adds that it is not impossible that Germany will accept the proposal, provided that a very high indemnity is paid.

I am, however, informed by the Foreign Office that the report in the Schlesische Zeitung is an indiscretion and is not quite exact. It is true that England has made the proposal in question, but it was declined. As a consequence the North German Gazette declares that Germany's position on the Samoan question remains unchanged. I am, however, informed that in regard to the question of compensation to individuals both Germany and England have agreed to appeal to arbitration if they fail to come to an agreement otherwise. The consent of the United States to this course has not arrived, but there is no doubt that the reply will be favorable.

MURDERED AND HIS VESSEL SET AFIRE

Fate of the Master of the Oyster Sloop Dream in Maryland Waters.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—The little oyster sloop Dream, on fire, drifted into Rock Creek yesterday, bearing evidence that a murder had been committed on her deck. The dismembered portions of a white man's body, supposed to be that of Captain Oliver Caulk, her owner and commander, were found after the fire had been extinguished. A colored deckhand named Frank Collier is missing and he probably shared the fate of the captain.

The police are searching for a mysterious stranger who boarded the Dream on Saturday and asked to be taken to St. Michaels, Talbot County, her home port, whither she was bound. The vessel sailed on Saturday evening. On Sunday morning she drifted into Rock Creek, eight miles below the city. An unknown man was picked up off Sparrows Point, nearly opposite Rock Creek, yesterday morning from a yawl boat by the crew of the schooner Amelia and brought to Baltimore, where he disappeared. The police believe that this man is the murderer. Captain Caulk had about $300 on his person when he sailed on Saturday.

SAN DOMINGO'S DEAD PRESIDENT ACCUSED

New Government Charges Heureaux With Having Mismanaged Public Funds.

SAN DOMINGO, Oct. 16.—The Government has issued a decree declaring the late President, General Heureaux, responsible for the mismanagement of the public funds through mixing with private affairs and introducing unlawful currency, and has ordered the public attorney to proceed against his heirs and all whom it may concern, commencing by attaching the estate.

Great indignation is expressed at the discovery of the rebellious plot, involving an attempt to assassinate General Jimenes and General Vasquez, the provisional President. Many persons have been placed under arrest, and it is expected further arrests will be made. Severe measures are being taken to insure public order and the country is apparently quiet.

A decree has been issued allowing the export of cattle until December 31, at dues of $5 per head.

BIDS ON WATER BONDS.

City Clerk of Los Angeles Authorized to Advertise.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16.—At a meeting of the City Council held this afternoon the City Clerk was directed to advertise for sale the recently authorized water bonds to the amount of $2,090,000. Bidders are to be given a chance on two sorts of proposals, one for the entire issue, the other for a portion of the issue sufficient to make a tender to the water company of the arbitrators' award. The latter proposal really makes the bonds twenty-three years' serials. Bids must be in by December 4.

WAS KILLED FOR HER PENSION

Fate of Mrs. Christina Edson.

MURDERER HAS CONFESSED

TERRIBLE CRIME OF COLEMAN GILISPIE.

After Having Strangled the Old Lady Robs the Body, Eats a Lunch and Sets Fire to the House.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CRESCENT CITY, Oct. 16.—The tragic death of Mrs. Christina Edson at Gold Beach, Or., last week, it has developed, was a most fiendish murder. A young man named Coleman Gillispie, arrested a few days ago at Cottage Grove, Lane County, Or., upon suspicion, has since made a confession of the terrible deed.

Gillispie by his own statement went in the night to the secluded little home of the widow and demanded of her a pension check for $75 which she had received but a short time previously. Mrs. Edson, declining to comply with the request, the assassin seized her by the throat and choked her till she was almost lifeless. Then relaxing his grasp he succeeded by threats in securing the paper and its assignment. But his design was not yet accomplished. Again clutching the helpless woman by the throat he held her prostrate till life was extinct. He then searched the premises for valuables, finding only $11 50 in money and a few articles of jewelry, some of which he took off the corpse. Next he repaired to the pantry, from which he secured victuals for a luncheon. After leisurely eating a repast he proceeded to saturate the clothing of his victim with coal oil and applying a lighted match walked away.

Suspicion was first attracted to Gillispie when he presented his sweetheart with a ring which he had removed from the hand of the murdered woman. The second link forged in the chain of circumstances leading to his capture was the selling of the pension check to a rancher in Coos County, to whom he made false representation as to the manner in which he had become possessed of it.

Gillispie is of notoriously bad character aside from the charge now pending, having been accused of various crimes. He was accused of horse-stealing and would have been convicted but for the influence of relatives and their money.

Mrs. Edson was a pioneer of the county wherein she was murdered and highly esteemed. During an outbreak of the Rogue River Indians in 1856 she was compelled to witness the slaying and scalping of her husband and two sons, after which she and her daughter, now Mrs. Fred Blake of Chetco, Or., fell captive to the Indians and were so held for a number of weeks, when they were at length ransomed by the gift of many required articles of use and ornament from the whites.

JOHN MELTON'S WILL FILED FOR PROBATE

Disposition of the Property of the Well-Known Pioneer Mine Owner Made Public.

PLACERVILLE, Oct. 16.—The will of the late John Melton, who died in this city the 1st inst., was admitted to probate in the Superior Court this morning.

The testament, which was made a number of years ago, divided the interest of the deceased in the famous Brown Bear mine, in Trinity County, among a brother, Isaac Melton of Cuba, Kans., and six nephews and nieces. E. W. Witmer of the law firm of Williams & Witmer of this city was made executor of the will.

The deceased was one of the most prominent mining men in the county. No provision was made in the will disposing of his extensive mining interests in this county, which includes the Gentle Annie group of mines, near this city; the Eagle King, near Grizzly Flat, and the Poverty Point and Melton, in this county. Deceased was also the owner of the Ohio House, the leading hotel in this city.

Both the executor of the will and Public Administrator C. P. Winchell have applied for letters of administration on this property, and Judge Bennett was to-day engaged in hearing the matter.

KAISER BARS GAMBLING.

German Soldiers Not Permitted to Indulge in Games of Chance.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Emperor William has issued a decree directing that all regimental commanders shall strongly revive the Cabinet order of six years ago, forbidding gambling in the army.

Count Hohenan, commander of the Gardes du Corps, will go to Spain on November 2 to present King Alfonso the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle which has been conferred upon him by the German Emperor.

Sonoma Grand Jury.

SANTA ROSA, Oct. 16.—The first session of the Sonoma County Grand Jury was held this afternoon. The jury was impaneled by Judge Burnett, who appointed W. D. Houx of Two Rock foreman. The grand jury this evening adjourned to meet at the call of the chair after electing A. S. Luce of this city their expert.

Murder Trial Opens.

WEAVERVILLE, Oct. 16.—The trial of Thomas Haydn for the murder of O. D. Littlefield September 27, 1895, was begun in the Superior Court to-day. It is the general opinion that a jury will not be secured before next Friday. One hundred and twenty witnesses have been summoned.

MURDOCK CASE COMPROMISED

Famous Suit Settled Out of Court.

ABOUT $90,000 WAS PAID

MARY HELEN MURDOCK ACQUIRES THE SNUG SUM.

Executors of the Estate After Having Spent Vast Amounts of Money Decide to End the Contest of the Note.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WILLOWS, Oct. 16.—The famous Murdock case, which created such excitement in this State and county while being tried here last spring, was to-day dismissed upon the application of Frank Freeman, attorney for Mary Helen Murdock, the case being settled out of court.

William Murdock, a wealthy farmer of this county, died here in 1894, and as soon as his will was admitted to probate Mary Helen Murdock presented a note against the estate for $100,000, due twenty years after date, and dated at Olimpo, September 5, 1877. The claim was rejected and suit was brought, but as the note did not come due until 1897 that suit was dismissed. Mrs. Murdock then began suit through her attorneys, Cannon & Freeman, in September, 1897. This suit was to-day dismissed. The executors claimed the note to be a forgery, and this was the defense made at the trial in April last. The trial of the case consumed the better part of two months and resulted in a mistrial, the jury being equally divided. The end of the trial was looked upon as a victory for Mary Helen Murdock, as she was fighting without money and the estate was spending money lavishly on all sides. Something like $10,000 was paid for writing experts alone.

Just what the figure was that ended the suit cannot be obtained, as both sides refuse to discuss the matter; but from the best information obtainable the amount paid was close to $90,000.

EX-BANK CASHIER CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Sensational Suit Is Filed Against Charles R. Mayers, a Wealthy Resident of Pasadena.

PASADENA, Oct. 16.—A sensational suit was filed to-day against Theodore Gordon, formerly proprietor of the Gordon Arms, Terminal Island's swell hotel. The plaintiff is Charles R. Mayers, president of the Columbus (O.) First National Bank. It is alleged that Gordon, when cashier, accepted, with fraudulent intent, certain notes of F. R. Doty of Chicago, knowing Doty to be insolvent and that he represented to the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States that the notes were good. Damages in the sum of $4287 and interest is prayed for.

Gordon denies the charges and says he will contest the suit. He now lives on Los Robles avenue in this city. The alleged fraud was perpetrated from June, 1890, to June, 1897.

IMPORTANT STRIKE OF ORE IS MADE

Ledge Three Feet Wide and Entirely Virgin Ground Uncovered Near Grass Valley.

GRASS VALLEY, Oct. 16.—The most important strike that has been made in this county for a long time was the discovery in the old North Star mine yesterday of an entirely new shoot of ore in the 500-foot drift. For several years the North Star has been going down, but Superintendent Foote was confident that by running the 500-foot drift a new pay shoot would be encountered.

The ledge is three feet in thickness, in entirely virgin ground and the company, for the reason that it owns all the ground for several thousand feet in this direction, has an unlimited scope of country to work. New machinery will at once be substituted for the old plant and the mine worked on a large scale.

ATTORNEYS COME TO BLOWS IN THE COURT

E. O. Larkins and Alfred Daggett in a Personal Encounter Before a Visalia Judge.

VISALIA, Oct. 16.—E. O. Larkins and Alfred Daggett, two of the best known lawyers in this county, came to blows in the Superior Court room this afternoon. Daggett called Larkins hard names. Larkins resented this and Daggett struck Larkins in the face. Larkins let loose his right arm and Daggett fell among the chairs. Consternation prevailed among the spectators, who endeavored to restore quiet, but in vain. The Sheriff was sent for and Daggett drew a knife and threatened vengeance. Judge W. B. Wallace fined the attorneys $100 each.

TEACHERS IN SESSION.

NAPA, Oct. 16.—The annual session of the Napa County Teachers' Institute opened at the Turn Verein Hall at 10:30 o'clock this morning for three days' work. Superintendent of Schools John A. Imrie presided. Roll call revealed the presence of ninety teachers, every employed teacher in the county being present. These were mostly young men and women, though there are a number of older teachers of both sexes. The proceedings were marked with interest. Professor Elwood P. Cubberly of Stanford spoke entertainingly and instructively upon the subject, "Why Some Teachers Fail and Some Underlying Meanings of Education."

Harr Wagner, editor of the Western Journal of Education, spoke upon the subject, "Why Some Teachers Succeed," and gave the result of his observations upon the conduct and character of educational institutions in New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Indianapolis.

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