THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1888.

A. T. STEWARTS WILL

TEY ARE MAKING ALL SORTS OF EFFORTS TO BREAK IT.

and Incidents in the Court Room the Contest-Sketches of Some Eminent Lawyers Engaged and Witpesses Sworn.

fade. The wholesale site at Cham

CHOATE.

neighboring state of Ohio the inter-

est was equal to that in their own

Breslin-Gibson defalcation of

thirty odd years ago. The amaz-

ngo. The amaz-ing fact in the case is that Mr. Tate had been

treasurer continu-

cusly since 1867. and his reputation

for honesty was so

high that at the last election there

was no candidate

against him.

ably.

street was soon given up, and not long

after the retail site was turned over to E.

J. Eenning & Co. All this shows clearly that to turn the management of so great commercial interests over to another with

the expectation that they will be well handled is no easy matter. Not only must

the gatherer of great wealth leave the consequent disputes, but if the property is in trade, there is little hope that the legatee will be able to conduct it profit-

GOT AWAY WITH \$250,000.

The Defalcation of James W. Tate, State

Treasurer of Kentucky.

[Photo, by Wybrant.]

and political friends, that they failed him and be fled with very little money.

Another curious fact is that in all the twenty years of his tenure of the treasury

been lost within the last year. No man

Wilhelm's Last Signature.

subscribed upon his death bed to the de-

cree empowering Prince von Bismarck, to

close the reichstag at the conclusion of its

the Emperor William

stain upon his character.

signature which



V men in Amer ica who have left behind them great wealth have been able to take such steps before their death as would pre-vent legal proceed-

to break their will. It seemed for pears after Mr. A. T. Stewart died his case was an exception. He sucd in so arranging his affairs as to ant dispute between his two principal and—his wife and Judge Hilton; but tees—his wife and Judge Hilton; but , after ten years' quiet possession, and r Mrs. Stewart's death, Judge Hilton a himself called upon to enter a de-e to the charge of "undue influence," ommon in such cases, and the suit is being tried before the surrogate of r York, with a view to breaking the

From the great wealth involved, the nominence of the parties and the legal It to become-indeed it is a cause lebre. The trial goes on in the surro-te's office of the New York City hall, are sits the surrogate with his back to window which opens upon the City Hall ark, and before him the interested arties and their attorneys. The suit is rought by a Miss Butler, a nlece of Mr. Rought by a Miss Butler, a nicce of Mr. Stewart's, whose father acts for her. She a represented by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and of the most celebrated lawyers in the and, while Judge Hilton's interests are colled after by no less a personage than a Senator Roscoe Conkling. Day after any growds throng the court room in the enjoying a tilt between these two pon their intellectual sparring, a richer reat is afforded to the spectators than in bat exhibition of muscular strength and kill which recently took place between allivan and Mitchell in the sunny land

Mr. Conkling, except when personally igaged, sits in court listening to the exunination of witnesses by his assistant, ir. Elihu Root, one of the most prohit younger members of the New York andre Hilton's sons are usually in rt, and one of them, an important witwas catechised during the proceed-by Mr. Root, as to the signing of . Stewart's will, to which he is a



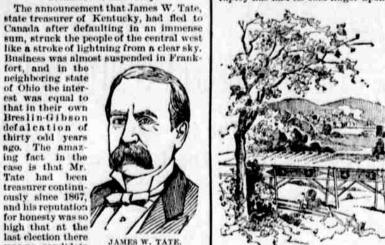
no children, no relative upon whom the great responsibility of managing his enor-mous interests he left could devolve. To meet the case he selected one whom he had known for many years, a man of ma-ture years, and arranged to place every-thing in his hands. From the moment of Mr. Stewart's death the business began to order. The wholeads with at Chambers AN ELECTRICAL IDEA. QUICK TRANSIT FOR COMMERCIAL

PAPER, MONEY, ETC. A Startling Proposition-Packages to Be Hurled to Their Destination by Light-

ning-From New York to Chicago in Two Hours-Ten Miles a Minute. It is among the possibilities that the electro-motor will soon do for the transmission of packages what the telegraph now does for the transmission of messages. When the day comes, if it ever does, the day of monetary corners will be over; then will the banks be able to oppose runs by shifting funds from one bank to another; then will the custom of payment of debt in a distant city by check, to gain a few have from mall transportation, be discon-tinued. Money will shoot between New York and San Francisco like rockets, and the California bank president before

the California bank president before closing in the afternoon will find himself called upon to pay a check drawn in Chicago the same morning. The Electro-Antomatic Transit com-pany, of Baltimore, has been or-ganized for this, which may truly be called an extreme more and here is called an express, purpose; and have is-sned a prospectus which will strike terror into the hearts of those financiers who by hasing one check with another between different cities, in order to gain a few days time on each, keep affoat long after bank

ruptcy has laid its cold finger upon them.



ACROSS COUNTRY.

Even now the people of Kentucky refuse to believe that he profited by the trans-nction; the general verdict is that he was prevailed on to lend the money to personal The plan is very simple. There is to be tramway consisting of a light frave work, elevated some Eventy feet from the ground, which map pass over fields and itles without interference with agri-niture of roads. The car is a cigar way of concern looking for all the world Mr. Tate has lived in an extremely modest and economical manner; he certainly has ike a torpedo or a rocket head, which rests on two tracks, and is held in position by the flanges of an upper wheel on a third or upper rail. This rail is also the not somandered the money, and the ac-countants now think that most of it has conductor of the electric current. The power is all derived from a generator lostood higher in the public estimation, and consequently his fall has created the greatest excitement known in the history zated at each end of the line, from which the current passes to the conducting rail, where it is taken up by the traveling mo-tor, to which cars may be attached. The of Kentucky. He has a wife and one child, the latter Mrs. Martin. He is a native Kentuckian, but little past middle life, and down to this time never had a train acts automatically. Near the end of the journey it passes a point where the surrent is cut as an engineer would shut off steam on a locomotive. Soon after the train reaches a trip lever which springs the brakes. The passage of streams is effected by a draw worked by electricity, Subjoined we print a fac-simile of the

is shown in the accompanying cut. The rate of speed which it is supposed will be attained is ten miles per minute. The curves will necessarily be very slight, for deflection at so high a velocity would certainly shoot the motor off at a tangent, and as it is shaped very like a percussion shell used in warfare, many accidents, especially in thickly populated districts, would give the houses along the line of the road the appearance of having been riddled in a bombardment. Then in the crossing of streams it would be necessary that boats and the motor should not be permitted to come in contact by accident. For, should a passing train not be stopped

THE LATE JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

He Was Governor of the State of New York During the Tweed Megime.

Vork During the Tweed Regime. John Thompson Hoffman, ex-governor of New York state, ex-recorder of the city and formerly a prominent Tammany Hall politician, was apparently in the prime of life when he died, and yet he had outlived all his political power and no small share of his reputation. His case is one of the many witnessed in the United States in which a man personally honest is dragged down by the dishonesty of political asso-ciates whom he has too implicitly trusted and too carnestly supported. The nation has but recently had to blush anew for a great soldier whose one great fault was that he "stuck to his friends" a little too long in some instances; and though he was too great to be politically ruined by such an error, men like Governor Hoff-man must generally be crusted by such a man must generally be crushed by such a downfall as that of the Tweed ring in 1871.

John T. Hoffman was born in Sing Sing, N. Y., his father, Dr. Adrian Kis-

sam Hoffman, be ing a prominent physician. He ob-tained his early education unde the since noted Dr Irenaus Prime, who commend his firmness of character and pre dicted a great fu-ture for him. He was graduated from Union col-

JOHN T. HOFFMAN. ege in 1846, completed his law studies and secame a member of the Democratic state central committee before he was of age. In 1849 he moved to the city of New York and was elected city recorder in 1860, the youngest man who ever held the place. Then, and for many years after, he was the great power in Tammany Hall. As recorder he won such popularity that he was upanimously re-elected. In 1865 he was elected mayor. In 1866 he was nominated for governor and beaten by Gov-ernor Fenton; but Hoffman was elected

in 1868 and re-clected in 1870. Then his star suddenly paled. In the anti-Orange riots of 1871 his conduct was universally condemned, and immediately after came the exposures of the Tweed ring and over throw of Tammany, and Governor Hoff man was politically prostrated. He never re-entered public life. He leaves a fort-une of about \$400,000 to his wife and only child, Mrs. Sandford.

THE NEW GREEK MINISTER.

John Gennadius, Who Has Lately Ar rived at Washington.

The new Greek minister has become very popular in Washington, writes F. G. Carpenter. He is invited everywhere, and his evenings here have been a series of dinners. He was received very nicely by the president, and his speech in reply to that of the president has been complimented. Greece sends a minister to the United State to investigate the ob structions to the importation of Grecian surrants to this country. Currants are the most profitable export which Greece has, and in the year 1885 she sent over \$7,000,000 worth of these to Great Britain.

This Grecian minister comes of the purest of Grecian The blue blood. He is a black haired, bright eyed, handsome young man of between 30 and 40 years of age. He is full of fire and life, and is one of the most cultured men in

diplomatic circles. Like all of the Greeks he is an excellent linguist, speaks English fluently, and wants a never word. He is now stopping at the Arlington botel, where he has a room pleasantly



ROSCOE CONKLING. Conkling has aged since he mar the Grant forces in the Chicago tion of 1880, and when his face be convention of 1850, and when his face be-cause familiar to so many who attended hose eventful proceedings. His hair is now white as the driven snow, he wears the same mustache and goatee, and there is the same hyperion curl, though not so pronounced, as has for years appeared in the caricatures which have been familiar to all in the comic papers. Occasionally he puts in a word in a deep, sonorous e, which for a moment causes one to ance, that some one has sounded a note on a trombone. He may retain his original intellectual vigor, but there is no original intellectual vigor, but there is no denying that Mr. Conkling is beginning to look like an old man.

On the left of the surrogate sits Mr. Chonte, clean shaven, with strong feat-men and a fine head, occasionally raising an objection to some of Mr. Root's ques-His client, Mr. Butler, is an emi sently respectable appearing old gentle-man, who would look well in the United States senate. If his daughter succeeds saking the will and gathering some of the Stewart millions, doubtless that air lability will by no means be



YOUNG HILTON. JUDGE BILTON. DZNNING. BUTLER.

Then there is a son of Mr. Choate in at and who looks for all the world like a sound who looks for all the world like a young Evarts. Mr. A. J. Denning, who now occupies the late Stewart-Hilton re-tall store uptown, also puts in an appear-nce, doubtless waiting for an opening of the terms of purchase by which he came into possession of his present business. Mr. Hilton's son, who witnessed Mrs.

Stewart's will, is a corpulent, hald headed middle aged man, who has recently re-turned from Paris, where he resides, and led to Mr. Root's efforts to draw out and tell all he knew of benefit to the Hilton side, in a slow and sure, but definite manner, very pleasing to his ques-

All these side proceedings are but the formulation upon which is to burst forth that scintillation of the two remarkable men, Conkling and Choate, in the latter part of the trial. Then will come the summing up; then will Mr. Choate pro-reed to toss intellectual bombs to burst inder Mr. Conkling's senatorial nose; and fr. Conkling will toss back bon mots of withering sarcasm; and after the trial is over, both these gentlemen, having deposited their enormous fees in bank, will proceed to dine together as though they never had been opponents. At least such in the practice of lawyers when they are appuainted, and there is no reason why it should not be so in this case. As to the the court expenses and the fees, no tter which side wins.

This case calls the attention to one im-portant point, in the matter of a great mainess, involving great wealth. It is inficult to transmit it. Mr. Stewart died inving no one to take his place. He had



labors. It is taken from The London Telegraph, which says: "When laying this historical document before the imperial parliament the chancellor said he asked th. kaiser to spare bimellor said he of signing his name in full, and merely to write the initial letter "W.," but with "the power of work that only forsook him with his life," said the prince, he insisted on signing it in full. This signature was not only the last autograph of the sov creign, but was also his latest official act. Beneath it we print the emperor's name, "Wilhelm," as he wrote it, in fine, strongly marked German characters, when in health, even in his advanced years.

Preserving Wood From Decay.

A plan recently introduced into Belgium for preserving wood from decay produced by the atmosphere, water, etc., is to fill the pores with liquid gutta percha, which is said to perfectly preserve it from moist-ure and the action of the sun. The solid gutta percha is liquefied by mixing it with parafilme in proportions of about two thirds of gutta percha to one-third of parafilme; the mixture is then subjected to the action of heat, and the gutta percha becomes sufficiently liquid to be easily introduced into the pores of the wood. The gutta percha liquefled by this process harder s in the pores of the wood as it becomes cold.-Frank Leslie's.

The Club as a Weapon.

From the earliest times, the club was a favorite military weapon, its primitive form being simply of a straight stick, much heavier at one end than at the other, and adapted for use either by one or both hands. With improvements in other styles or weapons, however, came the mace. The mace is a shafted weapon, consisting of a wooden handle fitted into an iron head, the latter being of many different styles. Some maces have phalanges on the sides; others 1.200 are round like an orange, and furnished with sharp projecting points; while others

again are in the shape of two imperial crowns placed base to base. oucussion, we The mace was a horseman's weapon. usually fastened to his saddle during the march, and, in an action, suspended by a cord round his wrist. It was a favorite weapon for fighting ecclestiastics, of

whom there were many during the mid dle ages. Priests, by a canon of the church, being forbidden to use the sword, the mace, the lance, the halberd and several other weapons of this description, were allowed to take the place of that weapon, which, in all ages, has been typical of war. A modification of the mac was a plain hammer or maul, frequently carried by long bowmen. It was a simple mallet of wood or of iron, with a handle 4 or 5 feet long, used as an offensive weapon at close quarters.-Globe-Demo

The Work of a Ranchman. A ranchman's work is, of course, free

crat.

from much of the sameness attendant upon that of a mere cowboy. One day he will ride out with his men among the entite, or after strayed horses; the ner ne may hunt, so as to keep the ranch in meat: then he can make the tour of his outlying camps; or, again, may join one of the round ups for a week or two, perhaps keeping with it the entire time it is working. On occasions he will have a good deal of spare time on his hands, which, if he chooses, he can spend in reading or writing. If he cares for books, there will be many a worn volume in the primitive little sitting room, with its log walls and huge fire place; but, after a hard day's work, a man will not read much, but will rock to and fro in the flickering firelight, talking sleepily over his success in the day's chase and the difficulty he has had with the cattle; or

else may simply he stretched at full length on the elk hides and wolf skins in front of the hearthstone, listening in drowsy silence to the roar and crackle of the blazing logs and to the moaning of the wind ontside.—Theodore Roosevelt in The Century.

when the draw is raised, it would shoot through draw and boat alike, leaving a round hole such as would be made by a rannon ball shot through a meeting house.



DRAWBERGER portion should be struck where no one happened to be at the time, she might sail on to her destination without the crew being aware of the accident; and it is quite possible that the speed of the motor would be such as to cause it to jump the draw, light on the tracks beyond, and arrive at the end of the line without the

marks of disaster. But the most frightful consequences would result from collision, Consider two trains meeting while traveling at the rate of ten miles per minute. The con russion would be the same as a sta-M. . tionary object struck by a force moving at the rate of twenty miles a minute, or miles an hour. To gain 1 ----some idea of the result of such

have only to look iterer to those meteors which come in CROSS SECTION.

contact with the earth's atmosphere, and are ignited. Reasoning from analogy we may conclude that two motor trains meeting as has been stated, would immediately be consumed by the intense heat generated by the concussion, and leave nothing but a light cloud of smoke to float idly away on the passing breeze. The possibility of a collision is to be against, however, by the use of guarded a double tramway, as shown in the cross section view here presented.

Novel Shell for Steamboat Warfare. "The coming weapon of civilized war-fare will not be an explosive bullet, but a

chemical one," remarked a scientific gen-tleman a short time ago. "Many suggestions of this sort have been made and some plan will be adopted before long. unless I am greatly mistaken." "What is the best plan?"

"I am inclined to favor the suggestion of Weston, the electrician. He suggests the use of nitrite of anyl. It is well because the third days and the suggests known that this drug possesses the power of causing insensibility very quickly in a human being breathing its fumes. The effect is equivalent, temporarily, to a paralytic stroke. Now, nitrite of amyl is very cheap and plentiful. He proposes to fire shells filled with this chemical instead of gunpowder. It will not be necessary to penetrate a ship. A few gallons of this nitrite dashed on the deck of a war ship would soon render her crew helpless. The most powerful ironclads would be even more vulnerable than the light cruisers, for they would be sucking down great draughts of air through their artificial ventilators and the odor would thus rapidly permeate the whole ship. The whole crew being rendered helpless for an hour or two, the ship could, of course, he

towed into a safe spot, while the captors ventilated her and removed the insensible men."-New York Mail and Express.

furnished, a desk filled with papers JOHN GENNADIUS.

and invitations. and a mantelpiece crowded with picture of noted people. Queen Victoria's pict nre stands in the center, and at the right and left of this are photographs of the Princess of Wales and Albert Edward, with their autographs written below them. This Grecian minister's name is John Gennadius, and he is here on a special diplomatic mission. He is the regular Greek minister to Great Britain and Holland, and is one of the most popular diplomats of London. The English society papers delight to do him honor. Vanity Fair devoted a coldred cartoon to him last month, and The London World gave him a couple of pages not long ago as one of

he celebrities of the British capital. has been given an honorary degree by the Oxford university, and has written some books. He is especially well up in Grecian history, art and literature, and his home in London contains the principal editions of the Greek classics. He has here Luther's original pamphlet, "Von Kriege Wieder die Turken," published in 15:29, and he has an edition of Hessiod which belonged to Racine and which contains manuscript notes by him. He has an Æsop's Fables which belonged to Queen Elizabeth, and his copy of Daphnis and Chloe was once owned by Napoleon I. His house in London is hung with beautiful pictures and water color sketches of Greek scenery, queer carvings, paintings

ings of a classical taste are scattered throughout his house. One of John Gennadius' ancestors was the first patriarch of Constantinople after its capture by the Turks, and his father, George Gennadius, was one of the fore-most teachers of Greece, and did a great deal toward the innuguration of the pres-ent school system of that country. This Grecian minister was born at Athens, and he was just of age when he was appoint ed secretary of the legation at Washing-ton in 1870, but before starting for his post he was transferred to Constantinople. Ten years later he was sent to London, and has also acted at Vienna as charge d'affaires. He is, I am told, a very efficient minister. He is proud of being a Greek, and thinks the Greeks are to be one of the nations of the future, as well as the great nation of the past. He is making an impression for his coun-try in the United States, and if he succeeds in his mission, the Americans will eat more Greek currants than they ever have before.

The Railroad in Ceylon,

So closely does the railroad approach the water sedge that there seems barely room for it between the clustering palms and red tiled roofs of the village on one ide and the blue shining sea on the other Every now and then, when a larger wave han usual comes rolling in, the whole breadth of the track is pleutifully be sprinkled with spray. But in spite of this it is thickly dotted with white turans and blue or scarlet sashes, parti-colored skirts, brass nose rings, dusky faces ad thick, black hair glistening with co coanut oil; for the railroad is a favorite promenade with the natives, who find its irm, smooth roadbed a great relief after the toil of plodding ankle deep through the soft, unstable sand of the beach.

But all at once a shrill whistle is heard and the turbaned promenaders scatter iwny from the track to right and left while the morning train comes ratiling up at extra speed, as if in haste to sweep away the intruders who are trespassin upon its private road. Out of the third tlass cars-which are nothing more than vergrown wooden boxes, with both side knocked out-peer the round faces and endy black eyes of half a dozen native children, to whom a journey by the won-derful English "fire carriage" is a treat that never grows stale. From the windows of the second class-the sides of which consist chiefly of Venetian blinds tastefully painted with red dust-lean the limp white jackets and heated faces of three or four English soldiers, convey ing in every scowl of their smarting, sand plastered eyes at least £40 worth of oaths at 5 shillings apiece. The first class is chiefly conspicuous by its absence.—David Ker in New York Times.

