MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Ellen Rouse has petitioned the probate court to name Thomas Johnson executor of the will of John Rouse. There are seven heirs, and the property is valued at $17,500.

The Bicycle Keyless Lock company secured articles of incorporation yesterday. The capital stock is placed at $25,000, with a limit of indebtedness placed at $10,000. Incorporators are: J. A. Folsom, W. A. Chowen and Charles L. Wright.

"The Old Homestead," the most successful of all plays which deal with country life, will be the initial attraction of the season at the Grand, the engagement beginning next Monday, and lasting for three nights and matinee.

That old operatic favorite, "The Bohemian Girl," was presented very satisfactorily last night, at Lake Harriet by the Carleton Opera company. The performance went with a vim, and there was enough applause to convince one that the opera had made a hit.

The reservoir committee held a love feast yesterday, the reason being that the city engineer has hopes of completing the first subdivision of the work at figures about $5,000 under his estimate. The committee adopted motions calling for bids for brown stone for the tower and gate houses, and for pipe for the pipe lines connected with the big tank.

The street railway company has given the Northwestern Athletic club the use of the Lake Harriet pavilion for three evenings for the benefit of the club. An athletic programme will be given by the ladies' and gentlemen's classes of the Northwestern Athletic club, assisted by the West Minneapolis Turn Verein. The First Regiment band will assist with concert numbers. The dates selected are: Wednesday, Aug. 28; Friday, Aug. 30; and Labor day, Monday, Sept. 2.

W. R. Overmier, assistant cashier of the Metropolitan bank, returned home yesterday from a two weeks' trip on lakes. He arrived at Duluth Monday night on the steamer Peerless, and had to hurry to catch the Duluth train. It being very dark he lost his way, and fell from the pier into the lake. He sank twice, and was caught by the coat and saved by a bystander as he was going down for the last time. Mr. Overmier says, aside from the fright and the terrible chilling he got in the cold lake water, he feels all right, and is thankful to be able to return to his duties in the bank.

MCWADE SUMMONED.

Asked to Refute Charges Made Against Him.

Another act in Company A's little domestic drama will take place tonight in St. Paul, with a very limited audience. Lieutenant-elect McWade has been summoned to appear before the examining board to refute the charges made against him, and Col. Reeve, Maj. Ames and Capt. Minty, of "A," have been invited to appear and present their objections to his confirmation. They will hold a quiet and very exclusive session with the examining board, and its outcome will determine whether or not McWade will be allowed to take his examination. The prospects are for a very hot little session. The examining board consists of three St. Paul men: Col. Shandrew, of the Third regiment; Maj. Price and Capt. Montfort, of Company H.

LARCENY CHARGED.

Charles Young Apparently in a Bad Box.

Charles Young, an upholsterer, who has been rooming on the attic floor of a house at 517 Third avenue south, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny last night by Detectives Morrissey and Courtney and House Detective Bevins, of the West hotel. With Young's arrest, the police say, is cleared up the mystery of a large number of small burglaries from guests of the West hotel. Detective Bevins has been at work on the case for some time as there was absolutely no clue to the robber who has stolen, in all, about $500 worth of clothing, jewelry, railroad mileage, etc., from guests of the West. Finally he called in Inspectors Morrissey and Courtney and the three, by means of a mileage book taken up at Brown's Valley, traced the stolen book to Young.

Young is about thirty-five years of age and a single man and has been doing odd upholstering jobs about town. He took his arrest quietly and will be arraigned in the police court this morning.

And Forgot to Come Back.

Mike Bushallier is supposed to be the name of a fruit vender who until the other night held forth at the corner of Third avenue south and Washington, operating quite a large sidewalk stand. Mike has completely disappeared now, however, and three or four commission houses are looking for him to the extent of about $600. He secured a quantity of fruit from these houses, sold considerable of it at wholesale and otherwise, getting in about $600 all together. Then he went to Leha Lehman's pawnshop on Washington avenue south and secured a $50 gold watch to be paid for the next day. Since that night no one has seen him.

Painfully Injured.

J. N. Kerrick, residing at 2013 Sheridan avenue, had his hip quite painfully injured about 5:30 yesterday afternoon in a collision between his buggy and another at the corner of Third street and Hennepin avenue. A gentleman whose name could not be learned was driving a horse and buggy across the street when Fourth avenue short line car 587 came along and frightened the horse. The horse ran into Mr. Kerrick's buggy, also crossing the avenue at the time, and knocked him out of the buggy, besides breaking a wheel and one of the thills.

Agree Upon a Plan.

Preliminary to the general election of officers in the Hennepin County Catholic Building and Loan association, which occurs Thursday evening at 116 Washington avenue north, the borrowers held a meeting last evening at Washington hall. The principal object of the meeting was to consider what the borrowers were going to do when it came to selecting officers to vote for. It was decided to appoint a committee to meet with the new officers when elected and try and effect a peace between the borrowers and the free shareholders, the factions that have been at outs for such a long time.

William White Drops Out.

By mutual consent and agreement the firm of William Donaldson & Co., conducting the Glass Block store, is dissolved and the business will be hereafter conducted by William and L. S. Donaldson, William White, the third partner, retiring. William White will sail for Europe with his family almost immediately for a vacation which his close attention to business for several years past makes almost imperative. Mr. White expects to spend some time in Scotland, his native land, and then proceed with Mrs. White to the continent.

Montreal Bank Sues.

The Bank of Montreal has commenced an action against E. Bennett & Sons, to secure property near Lake Harriet in Remington's Third addition, in Northeast Minneapolis, and in Cobb's addition to St. Anthony. The property was first mortgaged for $125,000, and later the first mortgage was taken up and replaced with another aggregating $51,000. There remains $46,144.29 unpaid on the mortgage, and the Bank of Montreal has instituted foreclosure proceedings in compliance with the provisions of the mortgage. E. Bennett & Sons are large horse importers, who failed recently at Topeka.

Side Appeals.

Five important appeals were taken from the court of Justice of the Peace Bond yesterday. They are the actions commenced against Henry G. Sidle et al., by T. A. Whitworth, Charles E. Crew, Mary E. Nichols, Gustave Swanson and J. E. Meldahl. The actions grew out of alleged excessive charges in foreclosure proceedings, and which were decided by Justice Bond in favor of the plaintiff. The total amount of the judgments is $337.14.

There will be an auction sale of household goods Thursday morning at 10 o'clock at 820 Second avenue south.

KATE GING'S MONEY

HARRY HAYWARD STILL WANTS THAT TEN THOUSAND OF INSURANCE.

HIS ATTORNEY INSTRUCTED,

IT IS SAID, TO ANSWER THE COMPLAINT OF JULIA GING.

THE STATUE TO OLE BULL.

Committee of Seventy Takes Action—School Commissioners Consider Sites.

Harry Hayward intends to fight the suit brought by ex-Mayor Eustis for his client, Julia Ging, administratrix of the estate of Katherine Ging. This was indicated yesterday afternoon, when he had a long conference with S. A. Reed, the attorney who will represent him in the action.

Mr. Reed was instructed, it is claimed, to draw up the answer to the complaint immediately, and he will probably begin work at once. The general allegations of fraud, which were set forth in the complaint so liberally, will be denied, and an effort will be made to show that the transaction by means of which Hayward secured the assignment of the $10,000 in life insurance policies was perfectly straight.

If Hayward lives to make the fight as intended it is probable that much of the ground gone over in the criminal action will be gone over again, but new light in the shape of evidence showing the business relation of Miss Ging and her murderer will be brought out under the civil case. It is understood that the attorneys will make an effort to crowd the case up to an early place on the calendar, and in the event Hayward should be executed before the case came to trial, his executors would continue the fight.

STATUE TO OLE BULL.

First Concerted Work Done in the Matter.

The committee of seventy appointed for the purpose of working for the erection of the proposed Ole Bull statue held yesterday afternoon its first meeting in the New York Life building library. Some twenty-five members were present. Among them might be mentioned Senator R. E. Thomson, of Preston; G. J. Lommen, of St. Paul; Rev. Falk M. Gjertsen, John W. and Ludwig Arctander, Prof. Eric Oulie, Fjelde, the artist, State Weighmaster Reese, Henry J. Gjertsen, assistant librarian; H. Askeland, H. Lohrbauer, Yagvar Laws, publisher Rasmussen, and Thorvald Nielsen.

John W. Arctander opened the meeting by giving an outline of the work that is to be done by the executive committee of five and by the great committee of seventy; also of the plans of the executive committee with regard to the raising of the necessary money.

It was proposed to send out an appeal to the Norwegians of America, asking them to give subscriptions. The appeal would be printed in every Norwegian paper and would in the first hand be directed to the Norwegian-American singers. The appeal would be divided into two separate parts; one issued by the great committee and one by the executive committee. The latter part should chiefly be a detailed explanation of the former, advising those interested in the movement how to work for its promotion.

JESSE JONES' DUCATS.

Liabilities Exceed Assets by Over Forty Thousand.

Actual assets and liabilities in the matter of the estate of Jessse G. Jones were filed yesterday afternoon with the clerk of the district court. The total liabilities aggregate $191,394.93 and the assets are $150,323.37. These latter do not represent the entire resources of the estate, however. Considerable money is in mortgaged property, the aggregate being $126,021.87. The liabilities secured are as follows:

John Nicholson, Minneapolis, $4,956.45; John Nicholson Jr., Minneapolis, $225.50; Eliza J. Freeman, Minneapolis, $28,000; Quissey & Chase, Boston, $50,000; Thorpe Bros., Minneapolis, $2,000; Security bank, Minneapolis, $2,347.50; James D. Woodruff, Minneapolis, $4,000; First National bank, Minneapolis, $8,500; Security bank, Minneapolis, $61,500; N. P. Clarke & Co., Minneapolis, $5,975; F. Stevens, Minneapolis, $700; German-American bank, Minneapolis, $300; J. W. Day & Co., Minneapolis, $827.92; Standard bank, of Minneapolis, $400; Joenner & Hansen, Minneapolis, $150; W. S. Hill & Co., Minneapolis, $1,100; C. A. Smith Lumber company, Minneapolis, $300; Bardwell-Robinson company, Minneapolis, $250; Sarah E. Fiske, Boston, $1,400; Security bank, Minneapolis, $14,000. Total, $187,021.87.

The above are secured by a mortgage given by Annie M. Jones to secure her indorsement of paper amounting to $61,000, on separate real estate. It is also secured by a mortgage on the homestead, $2,733, Park avenue. To this should be added, accounts payable amounting to $4,373.06. The insolvent is also indebted to Annie M. Jones to the amount of her securities.

Assets—Accounts receivable, $9,635.10; stock in yard, $3,233.79; bills receivable secured by mortgage, $7,788.27; real estate, $133,500.

In figuring the value of the real estate, only a value above the incumbrance is given. As the secured debt is $137,021.87, allowing for the $61,000 liability to Annie M. Jones, it places the actual assets much more than the liabilities, as it increases the assets $126,021.87.

PREHISTORIC ANIMAL.

One Unearthed Near the St. Louis Car Shops.

Bones of some huge prehistoric animal, either an elephant or a mastodon, have been unearthed in the bank just back of the Minneapolis & St. Louis car shops, where the railroad company is excavating for ground on which to build an addition to the round house.

The first find was made Aug. 14, one week ago today. The bank had been worked down till the plows had gone through the yellow clay forming the substratum, and were turning over a soil composed of white clay, largely mixed with gravel. During the afternoon one of the plows struck and tore out of the ground a round fragment of bone, about the size of a man's head. Some of the surveyors happened to be standing near, and they immediately took possession of the bone, which had been badly torn by the plow, but was still of considerable value as a fossil.

Nothing more was found until Monday afternoon, when the plows ran into a nest of bones of all sizes and shapes. One, apparently a tusk, was broken so as to be useless, and the different pieces were picked up and carried away by the workmen for keepsakes. It was originally, they say, nine feet long, and one section which was preserved is eight or nine inches in diameter, and almost cylindrical. The workmen at first supposed the fragments pieces of petrified wood, and broke them into small pieces to carry home as keepsakes.

Another large piece found appeared to be a tooth, but like the other it was ruthlessly smashed, and a bucket full of the pieces is sitting in a window of the roundhouse. They are of a closer structure than the others, which would indicate that the fragmet was a tooth, and its original shape bears out the theory. But the most satisfactory find consisted of the two pelvic bones, which were unearthed almost entire, lying side by side. They were apparently connected when first deposited by ligaments, which decayed and left them together as in life.

VERY HEAVY PENALTY

May Be Assessed Against American Asphalt Company.

By tonight it is expected that the American Asphalt company will have rolled its steam engine even to the line of the cedar block pavement on Washington avenue, and the slow job of paving Nicollet avenue will have gone down in history. At a late hour last night the line of demarcation between the asphalt that had been laid and pressed, and the concrete which was yet to be covered was in the immediate environment of Goodfellow's store.

And now comes a new contest. The contract called for the completion of the paving by the first of July, not of next year, but the first of July, and it was explicitly stated in the paper that if the company did not finish the paving by that time, that it should forfeit $20 a day to the city for every day which elapsed between that time and the completion of the job. From the first of July to the 21st of Aug. is in round figures fifty days, and fifty times $20, according to computations by the city engineer, is $1,000.

When the estimates of the work are presented to the city comptroller, which will probably be before the last of this week, Mr. Nye will deduct $1,000, or thereabouts, from the little bill of the American Asphalt company, and that will bring on a crisis.

The American Asphalt company does not propose to be held liable for this $1,000. It will not sue, probably, but it will try to bluff the matter through the council. Some aldermanic friend of the company will move to abate the penalty, and will argue in behalf of this proposition that the city has not held other contractors strictly to this rule, and that therefore it should not be enforced.

SCHOOL SITES.

The Commissioners Consider a Few of Them.

The announced trip of the school board commissioners took place yesterday morning at 9:30, when a number of sites on the north and northeast sides were looked at. Afterwards a meeting was held at the office of the board. No final decision was reached with regard to the purchase of sites, but McGowan & Mahoney, the agents for the site on the northeast side which was considered most advantageous, were requested to telegraph to the owners of the property an offer of $7,500 for four lots. The price asked was $11,000, so that there is very little likelihood that the board will get the site in question. The owners are living in St. Louis. The site is located in Borup's addition. Should the answer of the owners be unfavorable to the proposition of the board, it is probable that the site offered by Catharine Hoy for the price of $5,000 will be selected. It is situated on Thirteenth avenue northeast between Fourth and Four and one-half streets.

On the north side there are two sites of about equal goodness, between which the board is now trying to take a choice. The sites are located on the west side of Fremont avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth avenues north. Secretary Marchbank has been instructed to ascertain as to the existence of water and sewers in the streets surrounding the proposed sites.

It was decided at yesterday's meeting to accept the offer of John C. Oswald to let the board have the use of a lot and building in that part of Bryn Mawr known by the name of Osseo park, for the purpose of opening an annex. The building committee was instructed to have the house fitted up at once. The next meeting of the board will be held at 8 o'clock this evening. The site question will then probably be disposed of.

COMPANY B ELECTION.

Popular Young Men Named for Office.

Company B's election to fill the office of first lieutenant came off last night at the armory, Maj. Ames presiding. There was no opposition to Second Lieut. Rowley, and he was chosen by acclamation.

For second lieutenant there was a spirited contest, though the proceedings were harmonious. The informal ballot gave First Sergeant Harry Keller 11 votes, Private George E. Chant 13, Sergeant Gardner 10, Private Frank Campbell 5 and Sergeant Allen 1. Private Chant withdrew in favor of Keller, who was elected on the first formal ballot, receiving 25 votes, Sergeant Gardner 10 and Private Campbell 9. Sergeant Keller's election was made unanimous.

Several old members of the company were present, and speeches were made by the two successful candidates, also by the retiring first lieutenant, A. L. Johnson, and by ex-First Sergeant McCoy. Lieut. Rowley, who becomes first lieutenant, has held the other commission for over three years, and has been connected with Company B for eight years past. The new second lieutenant has been in the guard six years, four years holding a sergeant's warrant, and has been first sergeant since a year ago last June. Both are popular men, and good tacticians, and their choice gives general satisfaction, both within and without the company.

BOTH GOLD AND SILVER.

A New Money Club Springs Up in Minneapolis.

C. H. Pettit was made temporary president of the silver club which organized at the New York Life building on Monday night. It was decided to name the organization the gold and silver club. Membership is to be free and men of all parties are eligible. A committee composed of Judge Rea, C. H. Pettit and William Butters was named to draw up a declaration and principles and suggest a list of officers. It is thought that Judge Vanderburgh will be recommended for president. A public meeting to inaugurate the club will be held on Saturday night at the New York Life building.

Wisdom.

True wisdom is to select the good from the bad; therefore, take advantage of the Soo Line $29.00 round trip rate, St. Paul to Boston, on sale Aug. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24. Bear in mind the Soo Line is the only line running through sleepers via Montreal and through the White Mountains without change. For full particulars see W. S. Thorn, 398 Robert street.

BETWEEN DRINKS.

MINNESOTA LIQUOR DEALERS HOLD A MEETING IN MINNEAPOLIS.

PURPOSES OF CONVENTION

STATED AT LENGTH IN A SET OF RESOLUTIONS WHICH WAS ADOPTED.

NO LIQUOR SOLD TO MINORS

By Reputable Dealers—Certain Minnesota Journals Heartily Indorsed.

The saloonkeepers of the state yesterday met in Minneapolis and took the preliminary steps toward the organization of a state association for mutual protection and benefit. The attendance was not as large as was expected. The disappointment in this direction was mainly because of the rather slender representation from the interior towns of the state. Some of the more enthusiastic spirits, however, explained that there had not been a clear and general understanding as to the exact time the convention was to convene. The beginning was a fairly good one, though. There was a rather unimportant session yesterday morning. The committee that arranged for the meeting had calculated on getting the knights of the tumbler together at 10 o'clock, but at that hour not more than a couple of dozen saloon men were present. This condition did not satisfy the leaders, but in another hour the conditions changed. The fifty or seventy-five saloon men present represented all the four local organizations or branches of the association in Minneapolis. There were also half a dozen from St. Paul, and as many others who represented Albert Lea, Litchfield, Red Wing and other cities of the state, Peter J. Martin, a well-known dealer of North Minneapolis, was selected for the chairmanship, and Thomas Hart, one of the moving spirits of the central association, was chosen secretary. It was decided to proceed with the organization of a state association, and several committees were appointed. The outside saloon men were represented on the committees, and things moved along very harmoniously. When the convention reconvened in the afternoon there was a very good-sized crowd present. An interurban car crowded with St. Paul dealers had come over, but most of these kept away from the convention, understanding that the real business of the convention would not be reached until today. The committee on credentials reported, and then committees on permanent organization, rules and other matters were appointed. The business of the convention went along very smoothly. A good many of the 150 men who were there had figuered many a time in a Democratic or other city or county convention, or something of that sort, and they knew how to go to work. The hurrah which some of these political gatherings had produced, and in that very Turner hall, was not to be repeated or duplicated at that, the initial meeting of the saloon men of the state.

ADOPT A PLATFORM.

The idea of the gathering and the purposes of the convention can be gleaned from the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Pursuant to a call made by the presidents and secretaries of various Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective associations of Minneapolis, Minn. representatives from these various counties in said state have assembled in the city of Minneapolis, state of Minnesota, on this 20th day of August, 1895, for the purpose of forming a state organization; and

Whereas, It is the unanimous wish of all the representatives present that an organization be formed through which and by which the interests of in strength and purpose, and the hand of friendship, protection and prosperity extended to all state organizations now existing or hereafter to be formed, and to the trade in general; therefore, be it

Resolved, That such steps be taken at once as may be necessary to form a state organization.

Resolved, That this organization be confined and limited to the benefits, reformation and protection of the liquor trade in and for the state of Minnesota.

Resolved, That this organization shall be known as the Minnesota Retail Liquor Dealers' association.

Resolved, That any representative here present from any county within the state of Minnesota, who is now engaged in the liquor business, shall be entitled to a seat in this convention, and that the number and form of hereafter selection delegates shall be regulated by the articles of the corporation constitution and by-laws.

Resolved, That the state organization shall be constructed upon the broad plan of liberty and equality of rights, ready at any and all times to defend these rights, irrespective of sectarian or political creeds. We believe in the exercise of equity and justice in all classes of trade, contending with no trade or profession, but at all times contributing to the prosperity of our state and the advancement of all classes of business.

Resolved, That the duties and privileges of the various local organizations in the state shall not be abridged or in any sense interfered with, except so far as to comply with the articles of incorporation, constitution and by-laws of this organization.

Resolved, That we believe in the dissemination of reasonable temperance measures and are in favor of increasing and defending the peace and happiness of our people and opposing the sale of liquor to minors, drunkards and irresponsible persons, and to encourage the members in the compliance of the law. We believe in the reformation and general elevation of the trade.

Resolved, That we favor the unqualified and hearty indorsement of all papers and journals now being published in the state of Minnesota that have shown a disposition to state facts and represent the trade in the right light, and we welcome the day when the press everywhere throughout the state will be led to a more just recognition of human rights and personal privileges.

Addressed by Carwardine.

Perhaps 200 people gathered at Century hall last night to listen to Rev. W. H. Carwardine, the somewhat noted Methodist minister of Pullman, Ill., tell his face to face knowledge of last year's great labor conflict.

One of Her Kind.

New York World.

The people on the hotel plazza saw a suspicious volume of smoke issuing from the window of a cottage across the road. They speculated on the chance of it being fire. Then a little spout of flame appeared and they rushed toward the cottage.

"Let's tell them gently or we may scare them to death," said some one; so, instead of advancing with Comanche-like yells, they merely leaped over the garden fence, scorning the gate; ran over flower beds, ignoring the paths, and plied pell-mell upon the piazza. The leader of the expedition gave the door-bell a ring that woke the echoes, and in a second a virago-like woman opened the door fiercely and glared at the intruders.

"What are you making such a noise about?" she demanded angrily.

"Beg pardon, madam," said the leader of the expedition, "but your house is on fire and we thought you would like to know it."

"House on fire!" snapped the woman. "Well, you needn't have made so much noise, anyway. Why, I had just put the baby to sleep, and I'll wager you've waked him."

COBBLER GENERAL

Was in Command of the Army of the Potomac for a Brief Period.

Washington Star.

The cobbler who mended my shoes, states a writer for the Star, was named Bigly, and he was always called "general," which somehow did not quite comport with my idea of the cobbler.

True, he had been a soldier during the whole of the rebellion, but just what kind of a soldier I did not know. True, also, he had lost his leg at Gettysburg, but it was a dozen years after the war in the accidental upset of a traction engine dragging a threshing machine into a field.

Still he was "General Bigly" in the common parlance, and one day I asked him about it.

"Weren't you in the army?" I inquired.

"Yes, sir," he answered proudly and promptly.

"See much fighting?"

"From April, '61, to September, '65."

"I notice that everybody calls you 'general;' what was your rank? Were you a general?"

"I was in command of the army of Potomac, sir," he said, as truthfully in tone as any man I ever heard speak.

"Oh, come," I laughed, "I never heard of a General Bigly in command of that army. You are giving me guff, as the boys say."

"It's true as gospel," he insisted.

"Tell me about it if it's all the same."

"Well, you see it was this way," he said, pegging away at the shoe in his lap, and not looking squarely at me, "I was in the army of the Potomac when Gen. Grant took charge and I was a sergeant. You see I used to know the general out in Galena when he wasn't so much, and he was mighty friendly with me and made me his orderly. I used to go every place with him, ridin' over the field and that kind of thing, and sometimes there wasn't nobody but me and the general ridin' around for miles together. Well, one day we had rode out along the road and we come to a little place where a man lived that could make the finest mint julep in the whole state of Virginny. I knowed about the place and so did the general, and, when we struck it, I could kinder see his mouth waterin', for mint juleps didn't grow on trees in them days in Virginny. When we got opposite the gate, the general sorter stopped his hoss and looked over at me, and I shut down one eye soft and easy."

"'Bill,' says he—he always called me Bill in private—'Bill, will you do me a favor?'

"'Anything on top of earth, general,' says I. 'What is it?'

"'Will you be kind enough to take command of the army while I go in here and get a mint julep?'

"'Of course I will, general,' says I, straightening up my back as if I had a ramrod stuck down it, and comin' to a salute.

"'Thanks,' says he, 'and please hold my hoss at the same time.'

"Then he went in, and for about fifteen minutes I set there on my hoss like Napoleon crossin' the Rubicon, and was in command of the army of the Potomac, and ever since that time the boys have called me 'general,' and I didn't see any use of saying they shouldn't."

It didn't occur to me to ask the "general" for an affidavit to back this rather remarkable story of his, but I fancy if I had asked he would have readily furnished me one, for the "general" wasn't a man to let a little thing like an affidavit interfere with a war tale.

EDISON ENJOINED.

Not Allowed to Sell Kenetiphones in Europe.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 20—Vice Chancellor Emery today granted the Edison United Phonograph company an injunction restraining Thomas A. Edison from selling kenetiphones in Europe. The Edison United Phonograph company claims that, as it had the sole right by contract to sell phonographs abroad, Thomas A. Edison was violating his contract with the company in selling in Europe kenetiphones in the manufacture of which phonographs are used. Mr. Edison, while admitting that he had made an agreement with the company regarding the sale of phonographs, claimed that he reserved the right to use the phonograph for amusement purposes.

NO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

The Porte Refuses the Demands of the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—The porte's last reply to the envoys of the powers on the subjects of the reforms in Armenia, mentions only the reforms of secondary importance and rejects the demands of the powers for the exercise of foreign control over the execution of the proposed reforms, claiming that it would be fatal to the sovereignty of the sultan and the independent Turkish empire.

WALLER DYING.

Minister Eustis Confers With the French.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Gil Blas says that an important conference has taken place between United States Ambassador Eustis and M. Benoit, in which the latter said that, however desirous the government might be of satisfying the demands made from Washington, it would take time to get the documents bearing on the case from Madagascar. Mr. Waller is reported to be in an advanced stage of consumption.

BULL FIGHT CALLED OFF.

Atlanta Exposition Directors Will Not Allow It.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—The bull fight which has been so extensively advertised to take place in connection with the Cotton States and International exposition will not come off. The proposed exhibition has never had any connection with the exposition itself, being merely a side show intended to be presented in "the midway." The directors of the exposition have discovered, however, that the proposed fight has become confounded in the public mind with the exposition proper, and in view of the impossibility of eradicating this erroneous impression they formally decided at a meeting this afternoon to withdraw from the concessionaires of the Mexican village the right to present the proposed fight.

Will Use Molasses.

Boston Globe.

It is said that a French chemist proposes to make a substitute for india rubber from the same ingredients as are used for the manufacture of printers' rollers, i. e., a mixture formed of variable proportions of glue, glycerine and molasses. The composition is to be covered with canvas, ordinary rubber "or other suitable material," to protect it against humidity, great heat or mechanical action.

Wisdom.

True wisdom is to select the good from the bad; therefore, take advantage of the Soo Line $29.00 round trip rate, St. Paul to Boston, on sale Aug. 19, 20, 21, 22 23 and 24. Bear in mind the Soo Line is the only line running through sleepers via Montreal and through the White Mountains without change. For full particulars see W. S. Thorn, 398 Robert street.

SHE COMES TO LIFE

MINNIE R. WILLIAMS SENDS A TELEGRAM TO HOLMES' LAWYER.

IT MADE HOLMES WEEP.

THE MESSAGE INFORMED SHOEMAKER THAT SHE STILL LIVES.

OF DOUBTFUL AUTHENTICITY,

But Some of the Interested Parties Declare It Is the Genuine Minnie.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 20.—W. A. Shoemaker, attorney for H. H. Holmes, accused of a score of murders, received a telegram today purporting to come from Minnie R. Williams, one of Holmes' alleged victims. It reads as follows:

"Providence, R. I., Aug. 19, 1895.

"W. A. Shoemaker, Attorney, Philadelphia:

"The report that I was murdered is absurd. I am well and alive.

"MINNIE R. WILLIAMS."

When the message was shown to Holmes he said excitedly: "I knew my story that I did not kill the girl would be confirmed." He brushed tears from his eyes. "I am sorry, however, that she has made herself so public by telegraphing; she might as well have written." Then Holmes reiterated the statement that he has made so often, that the last time he saw Minnie Williams was when he left her at Toronto with the Pietzel children. The prisoner has every confidence that Minnie Williams is the best friend he has, and feels assured that the telegram received here today was sent by her for the purpose of showing loyalty to him.

Attorney W. A. Capps, the Fort Worth attorney who has been here in the interest of Texas people who are trying to prosecute Holmes, was on his way to take a train for New York when told that Minnie Williams had been reported alive. He said: "I never thought she was dead. The Fort Worth people think she is alive, but it seems mighty hard to locate her. She may be somewhere near Boston. She has many friends there. I would not be surprised if the telegram you say has been received from her is correct." There the conversation was abruptly terminated by Mr. Capps having to rush off to catch the New York express.

SHOEMAKER BELIEVES IT.

District Attorney Barlow would not say whether he thought the telegram was genuine or false. He admitted, however, that he would not be astonished if Minnie Williams appeared on the scene at any time. Lawyer Shoemaker is investigating the telegram, which came over the Western Union Telegraph company's lines. Asked as to his belief in its genuineness he replied: "It may or it may not be. My opinion, however, is that it was sent by Minnie Williams. Holmes told me this afternoon that he supposed the girl has just arrived from London, and perhaps was induced to send the message by some of his friends. It is more than likely that Minnie Williams sent the message from Providence and then hurriedly left the town. She has always, you know, had a particular fondness for Boston, and besides she has many friends in that city. She may have been on her way here when she telegraphed me."

CARBONIC ACID GAS.

A Humanitarian Suggests That It Be Used to Execute Criminals.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The recent revival of the doubt in the infallibility of electrocution as a death penalty has naturally been followed by a string of suggestions for a method of sending criminals out of the world painlessly, Prof. B. F. Thomas holds that there are many agencies better for the purpose than electricity—aconite, prussic acid, or almost any one of a dozen chemicals, not one of which would entail a moment of pain. He considers, however, that the preference should be given to carbonic acid gas. Under its influence the criminal would sleep his life peacefully away, absolutely without pain and without any of the agonized foreknowledge of the hour and minute of his execution. Prof. Thomas argues that as it is generally recognized that simple removal from society is the only object aimed at by the capital punishment laws of civilized nations, the most humane methods should be selected. In two cases which came within his own experience, where persons had been nearly suffocated by the fumes of carbonic gas, he found that no pain whatever had been felt prior to the lapse of consciousness.

There had been a slight feeling of lassitude and some dizziness, and then came an absolute blank, without the smallest suggestion of fear or pain. Prof. Thomas proposes that an effort be made to secure the passage of some law which will kill the criminal without physical or mental agony—a method that shall be quick, painless and certain, and which will necessarily be more in accordance with the laws of humanity. If carbonic acid gas were selected, a cell could be fitted up at the penitentiary with a pipe connection for the introduction of the gas from the place of its generation near by, with proper covering for the doors and windows so that the gas could not escape during the execution. The law should fix the date of execution between two specified days, leaving the exact hour to the selection of the warden. The criminal should be placed in the condemned cell and given no intimation of the time of the execution, and when the warden turned on the lethal gas the criminal would glide unconsciously into his last sleep, and justice would be satisfied without any of the uncertainty and repellent features of present methods of execution.

Easily Shaken.

Utica Observer.

They were playing pedro, and one careless and indifferent partner, who alleged he knew the game, made a play that disgusted his partner through and through.

"Mercy! What did you do that for?" asked the disgusted player. "It has lost us the game."

The young man hesitated, stammered, and finally hit upon the excuse that he was picking his teeth at the time and did not notice what he was doing.

"Does it shake your intellect every time you pick your teeth?" asked the indignant veteran.

Cheapest Way.

New York Weekly.

Jinks—No use working myself to death any longer. I'm going to become a Wall street operator.

Winks—Well, I'll sell you my seat in the stock exchange for $10,000.

Jinks—Huh! I can get a seat in congress for half that.

CASTORIA

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PRESSURE IN CHINA

AMERICA AND BRITAIN WILL HAVE THE RIGHT TO INVESTIGATE.

ENGLAND'S STERN DEMAND.

OFFICIALS AT WASHINGTON SAY NO PROTEST IS NECESSARY.

CUSTOMARY CHINESE TACTICS.

There Will Certainly Be a Rigid Inquiry, Directed by Foreign Consuls.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Sir N. R. O'Connor, British minister at Pekin, has been armed with full authority to demand the issue of the necessary instructions to the local Chinese officials there to insure the presence of the American and British consuls at the inquiry which is being made at Ku Cheng into the recent massacres.

NOTHING TO CAUSE ALARM.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The state department was informed today that there was some disposition on the part of the Chinese officials not to allow the American and British officers to be present at the investigation of the Ku Cheng riots. It is stated at the department that the usual hitch has occurred, in which the Chinese officials have refused to allow any interference with their form of procedure. In every case where there has been an investigation of the kind proposed, the same objections have been made, the Chinese officials feeling that they may lose prestige with their people if they allow foreigners to participate in their courts. These objections have always ended in the submission of the Chinese, after some delay. It can be stated authoritatively that the instructions to Minister Denby cover all questions now in controversy, and that an investigation will be conducted in such a manner as to allow the American representative to secure complete and full information as to the cause of the riots, and the persons participating in them, whether high or low. The assurance is also given that this will be done in such a manner as to leave nothing for complaint by the American people on the score of failure to obtain the facts relating to the disturbances.

NO DEMAND NECESSARY.

It is not at all probable that Minister Denby has been directed to make any such demand as that to be made by the British minister at Pekin, as it is known here that such a demand will not be necessary. It is understood that the Chinese minister has informed his government that the best interests of China will be served by according to the American and British officers the most thorough facilities for obtaining all information desired. The attention of China has been called to the fact that when the United States government was investigating the Chinese riots in this country, officials of the Chinese government were asked to be present to obtain all the particulars. It is not believed at the state department that the refusal of the Chinese authorities will do more than delay the investigation for a time, until the Chinese government can direct the officers at Ku Cheng to accord the American and British officials the right to be present, and to direct the investigation into channels which will bring out the facts.

THE CAKE DANCE.

A Ceremony Performed by German Salt Workers for Centuries.

New York Sun.

Halle, the little German salt-making city, whose inhabitants are supposed to be descended from an early race of different blood from the modern Germans, has a curious fete of its own, which has been celebrated annually for many centuries. On that day the masters and the salt makers, clad in red mantles, follow to church the cake of the feast, borne aloft by a youth accompanied by his sweetheart. After the religious rites follow a banquet and a dance to the music of instruments specially devoted to the purpose.

The fete originated in an incident that took place so long ago that the very date has been lost. A mill belonging to the commune was burned and the family of the miller was saved by the salt workers. When the mill was rebuilt the commune voted to the salt boilers in perpetuity an annual cake of 100 pounds to be blessed, carried in procession, and then eaten solemnly to the music of drums and fifes.

The ceremony has been going on thus for generations, when, in 1376, there was a new fire in the city which destroyed the city hall, but spared the salt works and the dwellings. Then the pious commune adopted a resolution thanking God for what he had spared, and declaring that thereafter the cake-bearer and the saltmasters and their men should make the procession clad not in black as formerly, but in tunics of ardent red, with plumes of the same color in their caps. The date of the fete was also changed from St. Peter's and St. Paul's day to St. John's day, the longest day in the year. Since 1376 this order has been faithfully observed.

The cut of the tunic has varied somewhat with the fashion prevailing, but the style of Louis XV. predominates. Thus appear the carrier of the cake and his sweetheart, and thus is clad the halberdier. After the banquet the men and maidens of honor, being those who in years before have carried the cake, decorate with red poppies the crowd that presses in the public square. Then, in the midst of a spot protected by barriers, the men and maids of honor execute, not a cake walk, but a cake dance, a grave function in which one must neither speak nor smile. The dance is not complicated, but the music is of a special character, and this gives the whole a peculiar distinction. In the evening there is a dance of a graver character at an inn. The waltz here begins really at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and is continued until dawn. The red habits are put away at the end of the fete, not to be brought out again for a year. They descend from father to son, and are preserved with the utmost care.

SHOOTING A DEER.

Queer Sensation at the Critical Moment.

Outing.

"For half an hour we waited, hearing nothing but the vengeful wail of a hundred or more mosquitoes that hovered anxiously about searching for a bit of human territory that was not deluged with tar-oil. Although still light enough on the lake, the woods were fast growing dark, and Pop glanced at the sky and gave a jerk of his head toward the trail. At that moment we heard a quick step and a crackling of brush in the thicket opposite. The sound was repeated, a dainty muzzle pushed aside the branches, and the deer, after scanning the lake, stepped gracefully into view. 'Shoot! shoot!' breathed Pop, hastily, and I endeavored to raise my rifle to my shoulder.

"Good heavens! What ailed me? A mighty hamm