READ THE GLOBE'S OFFER, Page 6.

Daily Globe.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

READ THE GLOBE'S OFFER, Page 6.

VOL. XVIII.—PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.} ST. PAUL, MINN.: THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1895. PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.}—NO. 234.

BULLETIN OF

THE DAILY GLOBE.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

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TODAY'S EVENTS.

Wildwood—U. A. O. D. Picnic.
Ramaley's, White Bear—Concert.S

At any rate, Mr. Brice doesn't talk through his tile.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Arrived: Navel, Bremen and Southampton.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Noordland, Antwerp; Orizaba, Havana, Leith and Dundee; Noordland, Antwerp; Roman Prince, Santos and Rio Janiero; Dorian, Morant Bay; Massasoit, Rotterdam.

And Senator Quay was fighting a political machine.

The train robber's activity indicates that he is expecting a hard winter.

What is Defender going to do if the wind becomes stiff when she is racing Valkyrie III.?

It isn't clear that that telegram from Minnie R. Williams did not come from a cemetery.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton was once arrested on the charge of larceny of Nebraska cordwood. But he didn't steal the wood.

The Minneapolis team has not telegraphed home that it is fatigued because of the three runs it made during the last three games.

Mr. Cleveland is in some danger politically because he wears a polka-dot necktie and braid on his coats, both of which are out of style.

A Kentucky colored woman has been discovered who knew Daniel Boone. But this will not help Gen. Hardin to square himself with his party.

Prof. Swift is trying to com-et over the American people again, but Messrs. Brice and Quay don't care if he is.

It is hinted that the Chinese vegetarians cut short the careers of the women missionaries because they wore their hair unfrizzled and unbanged.

Now that Campbell is named by acclamation to lead the Onio Democrats, the people of the Buckeye state should turn to and make his election unanimous.

Maidstone, England, has passed an ordinance prohibiting the display of stockings by bicyclers of either sex. The "British matron" of the newspapers is getting in her work.

Now that the steamer St. Louis has acquitted herself so nobly on the wave, the people of the Minnesota capital are anxious for the St. Paul to take a dip in the old Atlantic.

It may have been the Grand Rapids ball team that robbed the West Michigan train. This aggregation of diamond talent hadn't been able to steal or win so much as a base ball in the last three weeks.

Those who declare that the law discriminates against silver will be puzzled to answer the suggestion that the government should put both metals on an equality by discontinuing the free coinage of gold.

Missouri has broken the record again on the unique. At Schell City a lawn party depended for light upon "lightning bugs" imprisoned in flasks and suspended about the grounds. Kentuckians have the lightning in flasks, too, but they don't use it to light up grounds.

Gen. Coxey's roving disposition will not down. He is running for governor of Ohio, but making silver speeches in Nebraska and threatening to move to Oklahoma. Couldn't he make it Arizona and cut the telegraph communication with the rest of the country.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Manning is entitled to the sympathy of all Americans. At Albany yesterday, of sound mind and perfect health, she deliberately united herself in marriage of Jules Cornelius von der Dudermeulen. He may be a nice enough young man, but no American girl should marry a man whose name is so long you can't see from one end to the other of it.

BRICE'S CONQUEST.

CLEVELAND'S MONETARY AND TARIFF POLICIES STOUTLY UPHELD

CAMPBELL FOR GOVERNOR.

UNANIMOUSLY RENOMINATED WITH A GREAT ROAR OF ENTHUSIASM.

SILVER'S HOPELESS MINORITY.

Strong Arguments on National Issues in the Senator-Chairman's Opening Address.

Governor.....JAMES E. CAMPBELL
Lieut. Gov.....JOHN B. PEASLEE
State Auditor.....JAMES W. KNOTT
State Treasurer.....WM. B. SHOLER
Supreme Judge.....WM. T. MOONEY
Atty. Gen..GEORGE A. FAIRBANKS
Member Board Public Works—
HENRY B KEEFER
Clerk of Supreme Court—
J. W. CRUIKSHANK

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 21.—The Democratic state convention here today made all its nominations without opposition. The convention was in session from 10:20 to 2:40, and the nominations were completed a half-hour after ex-Gov. Campbell had been drafted for the standard-bearer. The ballots were all on the minority report, on credentials and resolutions, and the time was thus consumed in the contests between the gold and the silver men. The gold men, headed by Senator Brice, had claimed that there would be less

J. E. CAMPBELL.

than 300, and probably not many more than 200, of the 808 delegates vote for free silver. The silver men claimed they would have no less than 300, and probably 350 delegates, for free silver. It developed that there were 270 free silver delegates. It was a fighting minority, but it did not carry the fight further than on the platform. The nominee for member of the board of public works is said to be the only free silver man on the ticket, although the silver lines were not drawn on the candidate. There was considerable enthusiasm over the nomination of Campbell. He defeated ex-Gov. Foraker in 1889, and was defeated for re-election as governor in 1891 by William McKinley Jr., the present incumbent. The nomination of Mr. Campbell means an aggressive campaign in Ohio, where McKinley is now recognized as a candidate for president, and Foraker for senator, the fate of both depending largely on the pending contest between Campbell and Bushnell for governor. It is generally understood that Gov. Campbell was induced to make the race by promises of support for the presidential nomination in the event of his success next November, in which contingency he would again confront his old opponent, McKinley, should the latter be nominated. And in co-operating with Senator Brice for a Democratic legislature, ex-Gov. Campbell is also again confronting his other old opponent, Foraker.

A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING.

Although Senator Brice is also

SENATOR CALVIN S. BRICE.

known to have presidential aspirations, it is the generally accepted theory that Brice and Campbell have reached such an understanding as to contest everything in Ohio with McKinley and Foraker, who have everything at stake on the selection of Gen. Asa A. Bushnell as governor, and a Republican legislature next November. It is thought the contest between these old leaders in Ohio will overshadow the currency question and other issues. There is so little difference between the Republican and Democratic platforms on silver that the currency question is now generally believed to be disposed of in Ohio, but the tariff will be kept prominent, as the parties differ widely on that issue, and Gov. Campbell is expected to arraign the Republican state administration of the past four years very severely, as he did in the previous campaigns. Gov. Cambpell called in his friends tonight before leaving, and with Senator Brice and others arranged for beginning at once an aggressive campaign, in which they expect the co-operation of leading Democrats throughout the country. Previous to his election as governor in 1889 Gov. Campbell had been three times elected to congress in a Republican district, and is recognized as the best campaigner of his party in Ohio. His running mate for lieutenant governor, John B. Peaslee, was for years superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, and last week retired as clerk of the courts of Hamilton county. Mr. Peaslee is also a fine campaign speaker. Prof. Knott, the candidate for auditor of the state, is a college man, and the nominee for supreme judge is now on the common pleas bench. Mr. Fairbanks, for attorney general, is a friend of Thurman at Columbus. His name was presented by Congressman Outhwaite.

Several personal encounters were features of the meetings during last night, and the feeling was no better when the delegates assembled this morning. The Brice men had everything, and their only consideration was that of avoiding further trouble. When Senator Brice entered the hall on time he was accorded an ovation. Gov. Campbell afterward was received with rounds of applause. The hall was elaborately decorated, but was too small to accommodate all holding tickets. It was 10:30 when the chairman of the state committee, M. A. Smalley, called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by Professor Breckinridge, after which Senator Brice was introduced as the presiding officer and spoke as follows:

BRICE'S OPENING SPEECH.

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I recognize the honor and responsibility of the position which has been assigned me, and shall endeavor to fill it to the best of my ability, with perfect impartiality and due regard for the right of each and every delegate. I can only succeed with your forbearance and assistance, upon which I shall rely, knowing that we have all come for the same general purpose—the success of the Democratic party in the state. We may, as we often have in the past, differ as to details and have warm controversies as to the manner in which we may best accomplish our common purpose; but the Ohio Democracy must fight with unbroken ranks and against the common enemy. We must recognize the gravity of the situation. It is now less than a year since we were beaten in this state by nearly 140,000 majority. Nor was this a local disaster, affecting only the party in the state. We suffered from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf. We were beaten in our strongholds as well as in doubtful places, and it is idle to talk of its being the fault of any one man or any single act of the party, or any of the minor causes that affect political success. The shadow of the great, world-wide panic; the industrial and financial depression; low prices for all products; low wages, or no wages, for workingmen everywhere; despair for farmer and mechanic, terror and ruin for banker and merchant; and at the bottom of it all a false tariff system, ruining in turn manufacturer and consumer, and an unwise and fatally weak currency situation, had thrown over the whole nation resentment against the party which happened to be in power when the disaster came. Millions of Democrats remained at home—hundreds of thousands in our own state—as a mute protest against the powerlessness of their president and their congress to prevent or protect them from these disasters. Men from all parties and everywhere were freely saying that the Democratic party was dead, dissolved, gone off into the camps of the Populists and socialists, and had become mere wandering bands of fugitives, without union and without hope. There was wild, fierce clamor against the senate and against the Democratic house. So widespread was the feeling of hopelessness among our party, that we have already lost our majority in the senate, not to be regained in many years. Our majority of more than 100 in the house of representatives has been reversed, and our membership in that branch of the present congress is a mere handful.

PANIC AND FEAR HAVE PASSED.

"Is this the time for those who remain steadfast and loyal to the great party of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland to indulge in quarrels and recriminations? Should we not rather gather together all people who are willing to join hands, and build the Democratic structure, on which, as we believe, lies happiness and safety for this government and its people? But, gentlemen, doesn't this convention, and the intense feeling manifested by those who attend it, and those who have sent their delegates here, tell the story that a change has come over the public mind—that the Democratic party is no longer prostrate; that its fortunes are rising, and that it is quite worth the while to be in the Democratic army, which already has the assured and confident step of a march toward victory? Panic and fear have passed away. The beneficence of Democratic legislation has already produced, and is producing, its effect. Faith is rapidly being restored, confidence re-established and business everywhere reviving, and it is now clear that it is only a question of time, either in November of this year or of next year, when the American people will reward the Democratic party for its profound service to the republic. The three great promises made to the American people in 1892 have been more nearly fulfilled, and carried more nearly into execution, than any three promises ever made by any party in any platform. What were they? They were summed up by Samuel J. Tilden forty years ago, as home rule, sound money and free trade, as nearly as government requirements permit; and under the very shadow of the disaster brought on this country by the Republican laws, against which we protested and whose repeal we demanded—the force bill, the McKinley bill and the Sherman bill—these promises were fulfilled. The Democratic party met and wiped from the statute book the force bill, and gave home rule to this country as far as your national legislature had anything to do with the question; and next repealed, unconditionally, the Sherman silver law, and thereby prevented the absolute bankruptcy of the United States treasury which was imminent. There is no human being, whose judgment is entitled to the slightest weight, who does not know that the gravity of the situation and the imminence of the peril were averted by the repeal of the Sherman law.

TARIFF REFORM.

And the third, and in the Democratic heart the most desired, the repeal of the McKinley bill, was secured against greatest obstacles and the fiercest and bitterest opposition, and in its place was passed a Democratic tariff bill which will long stand as the law of the land. I speak with some fullness of feeling and knowledge of this particular bill, because I took great interest in it during its consideration by the senate. Many of my Democratic friends in Ohio were seriously disturbed, some of them quite indignant, at my course in the framing of that bill. Gentlemen of the convention, when sent by you and your associates to repeal the McKinley bill, we did not propose to return to you with the McKinley bill unrepealed, if it lay within our power, and we did not. We had also been sent by you to support the government of the United States, and to secure the best prosperity and happiness of the people of this country. This we could not do if we abolished all taxes and large appropriations, resulting in the bankruptcy of the United States treasury, and consequent uncertainty and ruin of all your business, financial and industrial machinery. We could therefore not consent to the passage of a bill which did not provide sufficient revenue.

Continued on Third Page.

IT'S A STRONG CASE

WALLER SURE TO BE RELEASED FROM PRISON AND INDEMNIFIED.

ACTING WITH GREAT CARE.

TOO IMPORTANT INTERESTS INVOLVED TO HURRY SETTLEMENT.

FRANCE MUST MAKE AMENDS.

Peremptory Demand for the Prisoner's Release Likely to Be Made at Once.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—With reference to the criticisms which have been made from time to time concerning the state department's conduct of the Waller case, it can be stated that Mr. Waller's friends here are satisfied the case is receiving the most careful and zealous attention of the department. It is learned on the best authority that, notwithstanding Secretary Olney's absence from the city, he has given personal attention to the conduct of the negotiations looking to Mr. Waller's release and restoration to his rights. Furthermore, the president himself has manifested a concern regarding the matter which he would not give if he did not feel that the case was unusual in complications involved. Enough is known regarding the progress of the negotiations to justify the statement that the department is confident it will result in the release of Mr. Waller, with indemnity for his imprisonment and the restoration of his property rights. There is also authority for the statement that the department feels assured that Mr. Waller's bare release could not have been secured before now, but it was felt that this would be accomplished at the risk of losing indemnity for imprisonment, and protection of Mr. Waller in his property rights in Madagascar. As the money interests involved are placed by no one in the department at less than a million dollars, the case has been handled on the theory that it was better that Mr. Waller should continue to endure his incarceration for a few months than risk losing his claim. Ambassador Eustis has found it impracticable to secure more of the record in France than the specification of the charges, but it is understood a promise has been made to secure the full record from Madagascar. This will take some time, but the state department is so confident that when received it will bear out the full representations of the department, and aid materially in securing justice to Mr. Waller, that it is deemed wise to wait for it rather than to unduly press the matter.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE.

There is good authority for the statement that a peremptory demand will be made by the United States on France for the release of ex-Consul Waller, with a probable request for a commission to determine Waller's rights in Madagascar. The discussion of the case between the French and American diplomats has reached a point where it is said there is little else for the United States to do, owing to the fact that repeated requests for a copy of the charges and testimony upon which Waller was convicted have not been furnished by the French government. It was said at the state department today that the delay in the case had been very annoying to the officials, and especially to Ambassador Eustis. The dilatory action of France in this matter is regarded as indicating that the French government has a very poor case, and will be unable to resist the demands made by the United States for the restoration of Waller to liberty and indemnity for his losses. A condition which makes the delay of France more aggavating is the fact that the department is aware of the serious illness of Waller in prison and that his further confinement is harmful to his health. International questions generally move slowly, but the delay in producing papers and testimony in the case of Waller has been of a very exasperating kind, and has resulted in sharp pressure by United States officials to bring about a settlement, the belief being that a great deal of the delay has been largely unnecessary. Some of the reports which have been received at the department indicate that the treatment of Waller has been unjust, and his arrest and trial a breach of international comity.

SPOFFORD'S ACCOUNT.

Sensational Story of a Heavy Defalcation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Treasury officials have not yet completed their final report of the investigation into the accounts of Librarian Spofford, begun about six weeks ago. Expert Meyers, of the fifth auditor's office, has made a partial report, but in the absence of Fifth Auditor Holcomb, his deputy, J. J. Willie declines to go into details, pending the receipt of a communication which he is expecting from Mr. Spofford. Mr. Willie declined to affirm or deny the truth of a story printed this morning by the New York World, which stated that Mr. Spofford is short in his accounts about $35,000. The World said that Mr. Spofford had utterly failed to account for moneys received for searching the copyright files and for furnishing kindred information in reply to inquiries. It also stated that Mr. Spofford had carried on the rolls positions that were unfilled; that employees received salaries much below those accredited to them on the pay rolls, and that Mr. Spofford had offered to make good $22,000 of the alleged discrepancy: Mr. Spofford handled the moneys received for copyrights and disbursed the salaries of the employees of his office. With reference to the report that Secretary Carlisle had recommended Mr. Spofford's immediate removal, Mr. Willie called attention to the fact that Mr. Spofford is responsible by law to the president alone.

In a statement made today by Mr. Spofford, he maintained that the alleged discrepancies were caused by the accounts of the department having become confused and misleading.

LESSON IN ASTRONOMY.

It Is Hinted This May Be the Comet Discovered by Prof. Swift Yesterday.

HEAT, RAIN, HAIL

THEY VISIT PORTIONS OF BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

NORTH DAKOTA RAILWAYS.

THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION FINISHES WORK OF VALUATION.

CHAMPION THIEF IN WINONA.

Lutheran College May Be Located Between Twin Cities—Northwest News.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 21.—The mercury was at 106 today by the government thermometer. Showers tonight saved crops from damage.

Special to the Globe.

WAHPETON, N. D., Aug. 21.—A tremendous storm of rain and hail visited this vicinity today, commencing at half past 5 and lasting three hours. The damage to crops is large but cannot now be estimated.

FAIR DEAL FOR ALL.

Board of Equalization Fixes Values of North Dakota Railways.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 21.—The state board of equalization finished its work and adjourned today. The matter of greatest interest in connection with their meeting was the valuation of railroad property under the new direct tax law. Heretofore the Northern Pacific has been the only road in the state to pay tax on an assessed valuation per mile, the other road paying on a gross earnings system. But the gross earning law was repealed by the last legislature, and as a consequence the property of the roads has had to be fixed in value per mile by the board. For the past few days a number of representatives of the roads have been before the board, including G. S. Fernald, of the Northern Pacific; D. W. Cassidy, of the Soo; F. P. Cradon, of the Chicago & Northwestern; R. A. Wilkinson, of the Great Northern, and T. S. McDonald, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. All these representatives have addressed the board, setting forth the unprofitable business of many of their lines in the state and asking for a valuation to be placed in accord with these facts, as set forth. The board today fixed value of $2,500 per mile on Northern Pacific main line and $2,700 on branches. This is the same as last year on the main line, but a reduction of $800 per mile on branches. The Great Northern was fixed at $3,250 on main line and $2,700 on branches per mile. The Soo was assessed at $2,500 per mile. The Milwaukee at $2,000 and the Northwestern at $1,500. The valuation is considered equitable.

MOTHER AND BABE IN PERIL.

Narrowly Escape Cremation by Overturning of a Lamp.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 21.—An alcohol lamp in Dr. French's house, yesterday during the absence of the nurse, set fire to a quantity of alcohol, which in turn set fire to the bed in which young Mrs. French and her newly-born infant lay. Mr. French hearing the screams, snatched up the mother first and extinguished the flames around her face, her hair having caught fire. She was removed to a place of safety; also the babe. The fire brigade had everything quickly under control. This is the house of Miss Myrta French, the opera singer. She was absent at the time, likewise her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. French. It was a very narrow escape.

HIS BONES CANNOT REST.

Remains of a Winona Chinaman Go Back to the Flowery Kingdom.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Aug. 21.—The following letter was today presented to Superintendent Marvin, of Woodlawn cemetery:

Victoria, B. C.—Dear Sir: The bearer of this letter is a Chinaman, Yip Chong, who wants to remove the bones of a Chinaman named Ah Fune, who was buried in 1876 in your cemetery. He wishes to ship the bones to China. By doing this you will greatly oblige, HENRY W. SHEPPARD, By Ah Wing, Chief of Police.

It seems that about twenty years ago, Ah Wing came to this country and settled here in Winona. He had as an assistant in his laundry business Ah Fune, who died and was buried here in 1876. Ah Wing soon after left Winona and has not been heard of until the present time. He is now a rich Chinaman, a contractor by trade, residing at Victoria, B. C. Recently the family of Ah Fune wrote to Ah Wing and said they wanted the remains of Ah Fune home. So Ah Wing had the chief of police of his city write the above letter for Yip Chong. The letter was mailed, and reached here in safety, Yip Chong getting the bones of his countryman from the cemetery this afternoon. He placed them in a large hand satchel, and leaves with them this evening for San Francisco. Here he gives them to a Celestial who is about to return to China, and then Yip Chong will return to his ironing in Winona. He will stand his expenses to San Francisco and back, personally, for love of his countryman. He deserves to be commended for his charity.

CHAMPION THIEF

Coolly Walks Into a Winona Residence and Abstracts Jewelry.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Aug. 21.—The residence of A. H. Snow was robbed in a smooth manner this morning. A young light-complexioned man walked boldly up to the house, opened the door and walked up stairs. In a few minutes he came down and walked out of the house. Only Mrs. Snow and a young lady niece, who had just arrived in the city, were in the house at the time. Mrs. Snow was in the kitchen. The young lady saw the house breaker, but from his actions supposed he belonged in the house. Over $200 in jewelry was taken. The burglar has not been caught.

BETWEEN TWIN CITIES.

New Norwegian Lutheran College May Be Located.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Aug. 21.—The last day of the Norwegian Lutheran ministerial conference, which has been in session here the past week and which has been the most successful conference of the kind yet held, opened this morning with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. H. I. G. Krogh. The report of the financial secretary showed that $35,000 had been raised by subscription during the past year; $10,000 received from sale of property at Madison, Wis. With money still due the society the deficit amounts to $7,000.

The church council meets tomorrow. The location of the Lutheran seminary, which was located at Robbinsdale, will be the main thing considered. Minneapolis, St. Paul, La Crosse, Sioux Falls and Red Wing are all bidders for the school. Many of the committee members favor a location near the Twin Cities in the Midway district.

MAN IN THE CASE.

Chicago Negro Looking for His White Wife in St. Cloud.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Aug. 21.—E. D. Lindsay, colored, of Chicago, was in St. Cloud looking for his wife, a white woman, who suddenly disappeared from Chicago, taking $700 of his money. He traced her baggage to St. Cloud, but found it was a blind. They are said to have lived happily for twelve years and he first thought that his wife had left in a state of mental aberration, but now he thinks there is a man in the case.

Bad Times for Reds.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Aug. 21.—That the Indians must suffer this winter unless something is done for their relief is very evident. There are many of them who lost houses, wigwams, clothing, blankets and in fact all they had by fire last fall, and barely escaped with their lives. How they lived last winter is a mystery. There is no game; fish are scarce, and not one in a hundred has raised anything like enough to suport them. The government requires them to prove up on their lands in order to get their annuity interest, which will be about $18 per capita. Their final papers on their homesteads will cost them about $5 each. There is little hopes of them getting any of the principal for which they applied.

Strikers Weakened Quickly.

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 21.—The strike of the lumber handlers, members of the longshoremen's union here, was short lived. Yesterday morning they demanded 50 cents an hour, instead of 40, and quit work today. They were informed by the C. & N. W. company that if they would not work for 40 cents they must keep off the docks of the company and not interfere with men who would work at that rate. The strikers saw they had no chance to win and decided to return to work this afternoon at the old rate of 40 cents.

To Aid Their Injured.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Aug. 21.—The members of the Faribault fire department have organized and incorporated a firemen's relief association, to be known as the "Faribault Fire Department Relief Association," with the following officers: Otto Stroberger, president; John Deverey, vice president; Henry Mosher, secretary; Edward Kelly, treasurer; John Kasper, E. Kaul, John Reardon, Edward Detert, Henry Steuz, John Reising, Martin Eglund are the board of directors.

Cranberry Crop a Failure.

BEAR MARSH, Wis., Aug. 21.—The cranberry crop in this section, owing to winter killing, spring frosts and summer drouth, will be very light this season, but one or two growers having any berries at all. Owners of marsh lands are, however, devoting quite an acreage to oats, timothy and buckwheat with, in some cases, phenomenal success, the heretofore designated "swamp lands" being found in dry seasons well adapted for raising the foregoing products.

Salvationists on Trial.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 21.—The members of the Salvation Army who were arrested here last spring were on trial this afternoon on an indictment of several counts, charging riot, disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace. They entered a plea of not guilty. Those accused include not only the members of the local army, four men and five women, but Staff Capt. Winchell, who is at the head of the army in this state, and Capt. Waite, of Milwaukee.

Workmen Picnic.

Special to the Globe.

SPICER, Minn., Aug. 21.—The A. O. U. W. and D. of H. picnic was held here today. About 200 were present. A special train was chartered. Grand Master Lloyd, Grand Recorder Olson and Past Master Taisey were present and addressed the picnickers. The day was fine and a good time was had generally.

New Mining Road.

WASHBURN, Wis., Aug. 21.—The preliminary survey for the Washburn, Bayfield & Iron River railroad started from this city today and will be pushed through to Iron river as rapidly as possible. Arrangements are perfected for the placing of the bonds immediately following the special election on Sept. 17, and grading will be commenced by Oct. 1.

More Pay for Miners.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Aug. 21.—Quincy, Wolverine and Kersarge copper mines announce a 10 per cent raise in wages, effective from Aug. 1. The other six active mines have previously announced an advance at the same rate. The increase in Houghton county will amount to nearly $50,000 per month. The advance was made voluntarily on the part of the mine owners.

Wedded Minnesota.

Special to the Globe.

SLEEPY EYE, Minn., Aug. 21.—R. L. Thompson and Minnesota McBain were tonight married. The groom is a prominent attorney of Santa Rosa, California, and the bride a daughter of Hugh McBain, of Sleepy Eye, and one of the most prominent young society ladies of Sleepy Eye. She is a talented elocutionist and reader. The presents were many and valuable.

Sues for His Deposit.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Aug. 21.—Suit has been brought in the district court by Charles E. Maynard, of St. Charles, against the receiver and stockholders of the defunct Bank of St. Charles to collect $225 still owing on deposit of $300.

Go Deeper for Water.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Aug. 21.—The artesian well has reached a depth of 1,055 feet with no increase of water. Operations have been discontinued. It is proposed to sink another 600 feet, the contractor offering to do the same for $700, which will give the city a supply of 300,000 gallons per day.

Suicided With a Scythe.

CAMBRIDGE, Minn., Aug. 21.—Fred Rice, a prominent young man, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at his father's home in the town of Isanti, six miles south of Cambridge. He cut his throat with a scythe. When found life was extinct. No cause can be assigned for the deed by his parents.

Towne and His Hobby.

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., Aug. 21.—Congressman Towne organized a gold and silver club at Grand Rapids last night. It was a very large meeting from all parts of the county. H. D. Powers was chairman and F. A. King secretary.

STARTLING FAKE.

Rumor That Admiral Bunce Would Seize Havana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—There is no foundation for the story sent by the United Press last night that it had been the intention of the administration to send the fleet of Admiral Bunce to seize the city of Havana, in order to force the payment of the Mora claim. Acting Secretary Adee, of the state department, said that he had absolutely no information that would in any way give foundation for the report. Acting Secretary McAdoo said that the navy department knew nothing of any such purpose, and other high officials of the navy, who necessarily would know about such a programme if one had been outlined, said that no intimation ever had been given that the fleet of Admiral Bunce would be used for any such purpose, and added that the dates and points which had been agreed on for the cruise of Admiral Bunce's fleet absolutely precluded any such intention. It was, in fact, a story of the imagination, they said.

WAS A HOT AFFAIR,

THE MEETING OF BATTERY A AT THE ARMORY LAST NIGHT.

COOL COUNSEL OVERRULED

AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED THAT MEAN THE DEATH OF THE BATTERY.

CAPTAIN-ELECT KELLY RULES,

And by a Vote of Thirteen to Twelve Has His Way—Committee to Wait on Governor.

The meeting of Battery A last night at the armory was a rather hot affair. It finally broke up in a disagreement of the members, and the old-time battery was split in twain and all chances of a peaceful adjustment are practically at an end. If St. Paul has a battery in the future, it will be a new organization. There were but twenty-five of the sixty members present, and the small majority of one vote succeeded in doing that which plainly puts the organization outside the pale of recognition of the military authorities of the state of Minnesota.

In vain did the cooler heads of the battery try to stem the tide and counsel moderation and caution. The meeting wound up as an affair devoted to the cause of captain-elect Kelly, who came prepared for the emergency. It was no longer a question of seeing the battery reinstated upon its own merits, but the supporters of Kelly went so far as to demand recognition for their man from the adjutant general, which seems to be a bone of contention.

When the meeting convened the committee appointed at a previous meeting to wait upon the governor, of which Sergeant Wallace was chairman, made its report. Mr. Wallace stated that the committee had seen the governor and had presented the petition of the battery to him, but that the governor had desired them to see the adjutant general on the matter. The committee had done so, and Gen. Muehlberg had informed him that the battery could be reinstated if it would select three good men as officers, who should be acceptable to all, that Kelly should forego his rights to a commission and that Lieut. Allen should resign.

Sergeant Rooch said that the adjutant general had written out his propositions under which the battery might be reinstated, and among these was the demand that the officers all tender their resignations. This was as follows: "The battery must be reorganized under a new regime, that is, it must reorganize under an entirely new set of officers. The late officers as well as Sergeant Kelly must step aside and out. Select for your officers men of character, fitness and respectability, hand their names to Major Libbey, who will forward them through the regular military channels, and if satisfactory to all, then there will be no difficulty in reinstating the battery."

Then came a desultory discussion of the subject. Mr. Wallace suggested that the battery proceed to elect three new officers. This would be the only thing for it to do.

Kelly replied that so far he had not signed any document as demanded by the adjutant general and he wished to know what disposition was to be made of him. Corporal Bisbie held that the battery at present was not a military organization and that there was no need for any one to sign any resignations. Kelly, however, stood pat and refused to comply with any such summary dismissal from even the rank and file of the service. He had prepared a set of resolutions and an address to the governor, which he desired to read, and permission being granted, he read the following:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

To His Excellency, David M. Clough, Governor of the State of Minnesota: Battery A, First battalion artillery, N. G. S. M., stationed at St. Paul, has been in the honorable service of this state for about fifteen years, and has always borne excellent character. That these conditions still exist is conclusively shown by the files of the adjutant general's office of the state of Minnesota. After the annual inspection of 1895, made by Lieut. A. B. Johnson, U. S. A., appointed to such duty by the honorable the secretary of war, Lieut. Johnson certified to the adjutant general of the state that he found the condition of battery A "very good" in matters of drill, discipline, efficiency of its officers, condition of uniforms and equipments, records, reports and files, attendance at drills, and in all respects said report was especially complimentary to the non-commissioned officers and privates in said command.

Thereafter Capt. W. J. Murphy resigned the service, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Allen. Under his command the battery reported for duty, and did service in all respects satisfactory (as will appear from the official reports now in the adjutant general's office) at the encampment held at Camp Lakeview in July last.

While in camp, and pursuant to orders, and in conformity to section 1715, laws of this state, the battery held an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by Capt. Murphy's resignation. At this election, in all respects properly conducted, First Sergeant Kelly was elected captain. Sergeant Kelly thereafter reported before the examining board appointed by law, and was examined, and passed as qualified to be captain of the battery. His commission was duly recommended by all his superior officers having legal cognizance of such matters. All these matters were duly, and according to military rules and practices, reported to the adjutant general of the state. Under the facts and the law the captain-elect was entitled to be commissioned, and the battery entitled to the officer it had chosen; but the adjutant general, without any legal or just excuse; without any charge having been preferred against the captain-elect, or, if any has been preferred, without daring to bring him to trial thereon, arbitrarily refused to issue said commission, but did issue, upon his own motion, his now famous Special Order No. 6, assuming to muster out of the state service all the enlisted men of the battery. Your excellency has doubtless read it; if not, it can be easily obtained.

It requires no argument to show that this order is absolutely without warrant of law, entirely unjust to sixty faithful soldiers of the state, prejudicial to the integrity of the National Guard and subversive of all discipline.

If the National Guard can be mus-