MINNEAPOLIS.

OFFICE 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

The last two performances of "The Private Secretary" will be given at the Lyceum theater this evening and this afternoon.

The North Dakota Milling association, of which H. R. Lyon is manager, has moved its offices from Mandan, N. D., to this city, and has located in the Corn Exchange building.

R. E. Grimshaw, one of the pioneer residents of Minneapolis, is lying seriously ill at his home on Portland avenue. Several weeks ago he was struck by a carriage on Nicollet avenue and so injured that he has not been able to be out since.

John Stoltz was arraigned in the police court yesterday morning, charged with the larceny of a pair of gold spectacles from E. B. Schroeder. The complainant alleges that Stoltz deliberately took the glasses from his nose on an interurban car. The case will be heard next week.

Capt. O. C. Merriman has been appointed United States jury commissioner for Judge Lochren's district by that official. Capt. Merriman will have the duty of drawing juries for the court of held in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Winona, Mankato and Fergus Falls.

Rev. William P. McKee left the city Monday evening for Mount Carroll, Ill., where he is to take charge of the Shimer Academy of the University of Chicago. He expects to return in about three weeks, and will close his pastorate of ten years with Olivet Baptist church, Sunday, Aug. 1. The church will tender him a farewell reception Monday evening, Aug. 2.

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

After Their Installation the Elks' Grand Lodge Adjourns.

The Elks' grand lodge adjourned at 2 o'clock yesterday morning sine die, with all its labors finished. Harmony had been the prayer of those in authority, and the closing hours of the session witnessed a remarkable exhibition of unity of sentiment and sympathy. All officers were re-elected. In Grand Secretary George A. Reynolds' case there was some opposition, but W. R. Meafferty, of Lima, O.; W. H. McDermott, of Columbus, O., and Charles M. Bedell, of Syracuse, who comprised the opposition, all together were unable to score 75 votes. Following is the list of officers:

Grand Exalted Ruler—Meade D. Detweiler, Harrisburg, Pa.

Grand Esteemed Leading Knight—B. M. Allen, Birmingham, Ala.

Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight — Louis Hauser, Newark, N. J.

Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight—Charles M. Foote, Minneapolis, Minn.

Grand Secretary—George A. Reynolds, Saginaw, Mich.

Grand Treasurer—Ed S. Orris, Meadville, Pa.

Grand Tyler—Scott Holmes, Cincinnati, O.

Grand Esquire—Lew A. Clarke, St. Louis.

Grand Inner Guard—George Meyer Jr., Pittsburg, Pa.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. Dr. I. D. Timberlake, New Albany, Ind.

Grand Trustees—Jerome B. Fisher, Jamestown, N. Y.; Hunter A. Craycroft, Dallas, Tex.; George B. Cronk, Omaha, Neb.

In the matter of a new ritual no headway was made. Much time was devoted to its debate and the report of the committee was carefully considered, but the final decision permitted lodges to use either of the two forms now in use.

A report on the codification of the laws of the order will be made at the next grand lodge session by a committee appointed, which includes Judge Bartlett, of Omaha; Chairman Nethaway, of Stillwater, and Cohen, of Portland.

The G. E. R. appointed Thomas Turner, of Canton, O.; James McHenry, of Cumberland, Md., and Zach Phelps, of Louisville, as the committee on laws and appeals. The first two were on the old committee, and Phelps succeeds Vanderlip, of Boston. The committees and district deputies will be appointed later.

The newly elected officers were installed, and at a few minutes past 2 the lodge closed, to meet at New Orleans next May.

AWARDS ARE MADE.

Terre Haute Gets First Prize for Unique Display.

The announcement of the list of awards which was to have been made at the Metropolitan at 10 o'clock yesterday was called off on account of the heat, and an informal announcement made at the Nicollet.

The list was as follows:

Most unique display—First prize, $200, to Terre Haute. The Wabash boys appeared in frock suits of immaculate white, white canvas shoes, white plug hats and carried white umbrellas.

Second prize for most unique display, $100, to Grand Forks.

Prize drill—First prize, $100; to Toledo; second prize, $75, to Louisville.

Best banner carried in the parade—First prize, $75, to Allegheny; second prize, $50, to Cincinnati.

Uniformed lodge coming the longest distance—Prize of $100, to Hartford lodge.

Bands—Omaha, represented by the Twenty-second Regiment band, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Crooks, first prize; Detroit Naval Reserve band, second prize; Duluth City band, third prize; Sioux City band, fourth prize.

With each prize there goes a handsomely engraved diploma, but in the rush of the morning it was found impossible to inscribe them and fill them out properly, so as each winning lodge was given its warrant it was told that the diploma would be sent on to the address of its secretary.

Took Table and All.

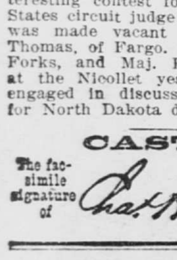
One of the boldest robberies which has come to light was that in which Adolph G. Boehm, of Lawrence, Mass., was the victim. Mr. Boehm was at the West hotel, and early Thursday evening went to the railroad ticket office in the hotel to change his ticket. Turning around he saw a friend, and stepped back a few feet to speak to him, in the meantime leaving his purse on a small table in the ticket office. When he returned in less than a minute, the table and purse were gone. With the pocketbook disappeared $350 in cash and a $150 diamond, which had been placed therein for safe keeping.

Westerners in Mill City.

Burke Corbett, of Grand Forks, N. D., is in the city for a few days while on his way to the lake to visit his family. Mr. Corbett will be remembered as making an interesting contest for the position of United States circuit judge for North Dakota, which was made vacant by the death of Judge Thomas, of Fargo. Maj. Hamilton, of Grand Forks, and Maj. Edwards, of Fargo, were at the Nicollet yesterday, and were busily engaged in discussing the political outlook for North Dakota during the coming year.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

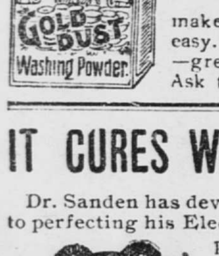


Gold Dust Washing Powder

makes house cleaning easy. Largest package —greatest economy. Ask the grocer for it.

IT CURES WEAK MEN.

Dr. Sanden has devoted twenty years to perfecting his Electric Belt, and especially to the application of its curative power in weakness of men. He has been repaid by the receipt of thousands of letters from grateful patients. Much valuable information is given in the little book, "Three Classes of Men," which is free. Call and consult the physician in charge. Free. Call or address



DR. A.T. SANDEN

235 Nicollet Av., Cor. Washington,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

ENDS THE JOLLITY

OUTING AT MINNETONKA A FITTING CULMINATION OF ELKS' CONVENTION.

PRIZES ARE ALL AWARDED.

TERRE HAUTE DELEGATION GETS FIRST PLACE FOR UNIQUE DISPLAY.

GRAND LODGE ENDS IN HARMONY.

Old Officers All Re-elected—Visitors Begin to Leave for Their Homes.

No more fitting culmination to a national reunion could be conceived than that which concluded the week's festivities of the Elks at Minnetonka yesterday. The spirit of the occasion, the same that has distinguished the circumstances of the past week, was manifest in every aspect of the day's proceedings. It combined with the auspicious features of the order to insure a round of unusual pleasure.

Successful as was the series of events throughout the day, it was, colloquially speaking, a frost compared with the splendid burst of hospitality and gayety that marked the programme of the evening. All the season's former successes were eclipsed, and those participating last evening will long remember the day spent by the Elks at Minnetonka and the intoxicating round of pleasure with which it was concluded.

When yesterday morning broke the members of the antlered herd keeping awake the night echoes of Nicollet avenue and the business district viewed with apprehension the rapid overcast of the skies, and regrets were heard lest the day should turn out unpleasant for an outing. All were desirous of visiting Minnetonka and enjoying its cool, sequestered charms. As the day lengthened the heat of Thursday became less torrid; a slight breeze arose, a brief shower served to lay the dust and shortly the sun broke through the clouds at intervals. It proved to be a delightful day for such a trip.

Arrangements had been made for frequent trains to the lakes over the St. Louis, Great Northern and Milwaukee. The first trains drew out of the three depots about the same time each, and were well freighted with Elks and their wives. Not until the noon hour, however, did the great mass of people of the city, those not indentified with the order which was responsible for the cheap rates, take advantage of the opportunity offered. The Milwaukee and Great Northern trains were not unusually loaded, but the special over the St. Louis was crowded to suffocation with people. The variously designed badges of the Elks were conspicuous in the party. Lunch baskets occupied portions of the aisles and children scrambled over dishes in their zeal to be near windows. The greater number of the pleasure-seekers went direct to Tonka Bay, but a scattering few alighted at way side stations to spend the remainder of the day and return to the city on the evening trains.

On reaching Tonka Bay the splendid boat, City of St. Louis, was awaiting a load of passengers. The latter quickly crowded all conceivable positions and the big white floating transporter steamed around the lake. After an hour's absence the boat returned to treat others who had not previously been aboard of her to a similar programme of pleasure and profit. But the visitors were not confined exclusively to the big boat. By an admirable arrangement all forms of watercraft on the lake had been engaged by the local executive committee for the day. The only requirement to secure transportation to any and all parts of the lake or to remain on the water the entire afternoon was a badge supplied by the committee to members of the order and their friends.

THREE RECRUITS FOR BLUES.

Runaways From Kansas City Reach Minneapolis.

As the limited freight over the Kansas City railroad came to a stop in the yards this morning, three little urchins were seen to jump from an empty box car. The men in charge gave chase and soon overtook them at the foot of Tenth avenue, where it was found that they had occupied the car for the space of three days, or since leaving Kansas City. They were faint from hunger, having eaten but little since their departure.

Each lad carries a blacking brush box, the only means with which to earn a livelihood. Two, who gaves their names as Tom Lewis and Sam Kemp, were not to exceed twelve years of age, while their companion, a colored lad of Southern type, gave the name of Jack Bolton and his age as fifteen years. Upon questioning them as to their reason for their trip it was found that they intended to be present at the Elk convention, but it seems that in some manner they had made a mistake in the date, and when it was found that they were too late, the expression upon their faces was most ludicrous. A party of gentlemen contributed a small amount of money with which to get their meals for the day, and the last seen of them was turning into Washington avenue. They had no hats, save a white dirty handkerchief tied about their heads, and clothes that were intended for warm weather only.

Later on it was learned that the Kansas City base ball club will take them back when they return, as they are known by several of the players.

RISE NOT YET ENDED.

Mississippi River Creating Havoc at the Booms.

The Mississippi river has been steadily rising for the past week, and up to last night from July 1, had reached the nine-foot mark, or to be more accurate, nine feet and two inches. The river has risen at the rate of one foot per day, and the indications are that it will still continue to rise for a few days at least. The various streams which feed the Mississippi run through a district which has been experiencing unusually heavy rains, and as a natural result, the rivers are swollen to their banks, and consequently effect the volume of water here.

Along what is known as the flats, the water has reached several of the houses, and already some of the occupants of those near by are beginning to make preparations to move on short notice. The lower dam is still in good condition, but if the pressure should increase much more trouble may be expected, but everything is being done possible to prevent any breakage. Several log booms were broken during yesterday afternoon, and as a result thousands of logs have been carried over the falls. The various mills have closed down, and will remain so until the water recedes. No damage beyond the breaking of several booms has been reported, although a number of houses situated in the flats are being secured by means of ropes to keep them from moving off the foundation.

PAVING OF NICOLLET.

Council Orders That Bids Be Called For.

Nicollet avenue, between Tenth and Thirteenth streets, the very worst piece of superannuated cedar block paving in the city, and the bete noir of every bicyclist, is to be torn up and replaced with asphalt. That was the most important transaction of the city council last evening. The city clerk was directed to advertise for bids, the asphalt to rest upon a six-inch concrete foundation, and the contractor to give a bond of $2,000 for the completion of the work as per specifications.

A large number of protests were received, signed by persons of both sexes, employed in all sorts of factories and stores, protesting against the passage of Ald. Webster's proposed bicycle ordinance. These were referred to the appropriate committee, and it is manifest that the ordinance will not pass without a hard fight.

By a vote of 21 to 2, the Tribune was made the official paper of the city.

A communication was received from the board of charities and corrections stating to the city council that they would be pleased to have the land which H. F. Brown proposes to transfer in part payment of a claim, if the council will add it to the workhouse site.

A numerously signed petition was received asking that the proposed ordinance reducing the water rates be passed. Referred.

A communication was received from the board of health stating that the contract with the MacMullen garbage contractors would expire Sept. 5, and recommending that immediate steps be taken to advertise for new contracts. Adopted and city clerk instructed to advertise for bids.

Comptroller Nye furnished a report of the financial expenditures for the first half of the year, showing that of the $934,800 appropriated for the fiscal year $470,358.10 has been expended and $464,441.90 remains.

DID A GOOD YEAR'S WORK.

Women's Missionary Society in Sound Condition Financially.

The third quarterly meeting of the Minneapolis branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary society convened at the Bloomington Avenue M. E. church this morning, beginning at 9:30. A short consecration service, led by Mrs. C. M. Heard, opened the morning session, after which the roll call and appointment of local committees took place. The report of the treasurer was given and proved to be one of great interest inasmuch as it showed the Minneapolis branch, which comprises Minnesota and North Dakota, to be in a most excellent condition financially. The amount of cash on hand April 1 was $1,171.16, while there was received from the various branches the amount of $2,427.03, making a total amount of $3,598.19 cash on hand, including all districts for this quarter. The actual expenses were $2,2??.97, leaving in the treasury a balance of $1,339.22. Mrs. R. M. Hicks then read letters from various missionaries in India, in which startling accounts of the famine existing there were given.

The feature of the morning session was an address by Miss Fowble on the "Need of Organizing." Mis Fowble is the new organizer of the branch, and spoke for the first time today. Miss Mabel Martin, who will leave in September for India, as a missionary from Hamline, gave a short address, to which all gave the most careful attention. Singing by the congregation followed, after which the reading of the minutes and announcements filled the remaining time until 12:30, at which time a hearty dinner was prepared by the members of the church.

The afternoon session was opened at 1:30 by prayer and singing, under the direction of Mrs. J. W. Martin. During the afternoon recitations and singing occupied a greater portion of the time, although Mrs. J. Suydam and Mrs. Winchell gave interesting addresses in relation to foreign missionaries. The meeting closed with song and prayer. The next annual meeting will be held in Red Wing, Minn., in October.

CARRIED HER OFF.

Young Woman Abducted at the Midnight Hour.

A sensational abduction, shrouded in deepest mystery, occurred at about 12:30 Thursday night on Ninth avenue south, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. At that hour a man in a light top buggy, driving a single horse, reined up at the west side of the avenue, and, leaping from the buggy, seized a woman who was about to pass on the sidewalk, dragged her into the rig, and in spite of her struggles and cries for help drove rapidly away. No clue as to the identity of either the woman or her brutal assailant has been obtained by the police, who are working on the case.

The abduction was witnessed by a gentleman who resides at Seventeenth street and Ninth avenue. He was sitting in a hammock on the porch, awaiting the return of his daughter, who spent the evening at Lake Harriet. Noticing a young woman coming up the avenue from Sixteenth street, he stepped down to meet her, thinking she was his daughter. As he reached the sidewalk a horse and buggy went by at a rapid pace, and before the astonished man had time to interfere the abductor had accomplished his purpose. As soon as he could gather his senses the citizen gave chase after the rapidly disappearing buggy, and followed it as far as Nineteenth street, where it was lost in the darkness.

As the buggy went past the residence of C. E. Hinton, manager of the Manning Lyceum bureau, Eighteenth street and Ninth avenue, he was aroused by the woman's screams and wild cries for assistance. The windows were open and Mr. Hinton could clearly distinguish the words. He caught one fleeting glimpse of the rig and occupants, and says that the woman was struggling violently to escape, but was held in a close embrace from which she was powerless to free herself. When she screamed the man called out savagely: "Shut up; close your —— mouth or I'll cut your throat."

both Mr. Hinton and the citizen who gave chase agree that the victim was a young woman, and the latter is inclined to think from her appearance that she was a servant girl.

Rev. Father Christie, who lives in the neighborhood, was among the first to hear of the affair, and he invoked the assistance of the police. Three detectives have been detailed on the case.

STRUCK DOWN BY HEAT.

First Serious Case of Prostration in the Mill City.

The first serious case of prostration as a result of the intense heat of the past few days occurred this afternoon, on Washington avenue, near the corner of Second avenue. William Rolf, a cook in the restaurant of Henry Thiel, at No. 40 Washington avenue south, started to go home to dinner, and while crossing the avenue fell unconscious. When picked up by a policeman it was found that he was quite badly injured, but to what extent it could not be ascertained. The Central police patrol was called and he was conveyed to his home, at the Grace hotel, on Washington avenue, opposite the Milwaukee depot.

As far as can be learned he was suffering from what is known as rush of blood to the head, and it is supposed that the heat caused him to fall in a faint. He struck his head upon the uavement and was otherwise injured. At a late hour he was resting easily, but no information as to how serious were the injuries received could be ascertained, but his recovery is doubtful.

A man whose name could not be learned was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon, and dropped unconscious on the sidewalk in front of 228 Hennepin avenue. He was removed to the city hospital, and at a late hour had not regained his senses, his case being regarded as very serious.

TURNERS READY FOR WORK.

Contest for Prizes Will Begin This Morning.

The second biennial turnfest of the Norwegian-American Gymnastic Union of America was formally opened last evening at the turn hall of the Norwegian Turners of Minneapolis, 1209 Washington avenue south. There were present at the occasion members of the Norwegian Turning societies of Minneapolis and Chicago, the Norsemen's Singing society, of Minneapolis, and invited guests. The event last evening was in the form of a reunion, a renewal of acquaintances made at the festival held in Chicago two years ago.

The contest on the gymnasium apparatus tween the two societies will constitute the programme for today at the Minnehaha base ball park. Two years ago the first prize, consisting of a Norwegian drinking horn, was won by the Minneapolis society. The contest two years ago was a sharp one, and it promises to be a close one this year, also, as both societies have been energetically training for the event. Three medals will also be given for best individual turning. As judges in these contests the following have been selected: Dr. C. F. Disen, Carl Ilstrup, instructor Northwestern Athletic club; Dr. Olaf Moller, Hillsboro, N. D.; Albert F. Schintz, instructor St. Paul Turnverein, and Charles Cragie.

Children Missing.

Nannie and Leslie Bovee, aged respectively thirteen and three years, were reported missing to the police last night. Their home is at 2910 Thirtieth avenue south.

The easiest way to buy or sell a stock of goods is to put a want ad. in the Sunday Globe.

BROU'S INJECTION.

A PERMANENT CURE

of the most obstinate cases guaranteed in from 3 to 6 days; no other treatment required, and without the nauseating results of dosing with Cubebs, Copaiba or Sandal-Wood. J. Ferré & Co., (successors to Brou), Pharmacien, Paris. At all druggists.

KNEW THE YOUNGERS

A. E. BUNKER, CLERK IN NORTHFIELD BANK AT TIME OF THE RAID,

OPPOSES PARDON TALK.

SHOWS THE ABSURDITY AND FALSITY OF MANY OF COLE YOUNGER'S CLAIMS.

GOT WELL DESERVED SENTENCE.

Mr. Bunker Believes Pardon Would Be a Great Abuse of Clemency.

CHICAGO, July 9.—One man in this city is very much interested in the movement going on in Minnesota to secure pardon for the Younger brothers. This man is A. E. Bunker, who, at the time of the raid, was clerk in the Northfield bank and who was wounded by one of the desperadoes. Mr. Bunker later became a newspaper man and is now general manager of the Western Newspaper union, of this city. In a statement for an evening newspaper, Mr. Bunker says:

I know that repeated efforts have been made to secure the pardon of the Youngers, but up to this good day—to his credit be it said—no governor of Minnesota has cared to assume so grave a responsibility. I have never seen a valid excuse given why these convicts should be set at liberty, and I am surprised at the attitude which some Minnesota papers are reported to have taken in favor of the release.

There is a stronger reason why I take an interest in anything touching the Northfield bank raid. I was teller in the bank at the time, and witnessed the murderous attack upon Mr. Heywood, and now carry as a souvenir of the interesting occasion a scar caused by a bullet wound through my shoulder, inflicted by Charles Pitts, one of the members of the gang. It seems to me that statements of reputable citizens of Northfield, made directly after the raid, should be entitled to as much credence as statements made by Cole Younger nearly twenty-one years after the occurrence. I may be prejudiced in my opinion, but it appears to me also that the wishes and inclinations of the criminals themselves should not have chief consideration in the question of pardon. Younger's story contains many misstatements, and important ommissions are made. In the first place why does he not disclose the identity of the "man on the buckskin horse," and "the last man to leave the bank?" If the motive of his story was to benefit society, there could be no objection to his giving this information, especially as it is commonly believed that the men were Frank and Jesse James; yet he would still prefer to shield criminals, while seeking liberty himself.

Then I think he overdoes the matter considerably in showing how many people's lives he saved by simply not shooting them. He would have us believe that he was at Northfield on that eventful day, very opportunely, for the purpose of preventing "the boys" from killing law-abiding citizens. Unfortunately for the support of his story, his principal witnesses—Miller and Styles—are dead. Clel Miller followed one of the James boys, Bob Younger and Pitts into the bank, then turned and stood in the doorway, where I saw him, when the others attracted my attention by climbing over the counter. I heard Miller ask if he should close the door, and he did so, and stepped outside upon being answered in the affirmative by James.

The citizen who followed the four robbers to the bank was J. S. Allen, and he was first to give the alarm outside. He was not ordered to stop by Clel Miller, but told to "Git. Don't you holler or I'll kill you." Allen "got," but "hollered" just the same: "Get your guns, boys; they're robbing the bank." Whereupon Miller shot over Allen's head, which was the first shot fired on the street. About this time, the "man across the street" (Dr. Wheeler) repeated the alarm given by Allen, and went into the drug store of Wheeler & Blackman, passed out the rear door along the alley and into the rear door of the Dampier hotel, where he obtained a gun, with which he did effective service. If Cole Younger told Miller or Styles not to shoot either Allen or Wheeler, no one else heard him; and both Miller and Styles were so dead a few moments later that they never told of this kind and thoughtful act on the part of Mr. Younger.

Cole Younger did not go to the bank door and tell "the boys" to hasten out until after Miller and Styles were both killed, and he himself was wounded; and he came to the bank door only once, just after I had been shot by Pitts, who followed me to the rear door of the bank, and who did not go behind the counter again, where James was working with Mr. Heywood. What Younger said when he came to the bank door was: "Better get out, men. The game is up. They're killing all our men." Those in the bank needed no second invitation, as they were baffled in their attempt to get the funds of the bank. After shooting me, Pitts returned to the front of the bank, passed along the lobby or alley outside the counter, and thence to the street. Bob Younger sprang through the teller's open window, where he entered, passed out the door and alongside the bank building, stopping under an outside stairway, where he had a game of hide and seek with Mr. Manning, during which he was wounded by Dr. Wheeler.

The idea of Cole Younger sparing Dr. Wheeler's fire by considerately aiming above his head and "shooting out a pane of glass" is ridiculous. He was not so solicitous for the protection of the defenseless Swede (Anderson) whom he shot down in cold blood, and of whose murder he pleaded guilty when arraigned at Faribault. The statement of Cole Younger that he "fired into the corner of the building on Bridge Square to frighten the people away," etc., is equally imbecile. Manning was on that corner, and was there for business. Very soon after Manning's appearance the engagement became general, and everybody was shooting to kill. More than thirty shots were fired at Manning and others "on the corner," and it is miraculous how they escaped injury. The fact simply shows that the robbers were excited and were no better marksmen than Manning and Wheeler when the chances were equal, and from the moment the raiders were dispossessed of their advantage they were all more interested in getting away with whole skins than they were in calmly endeavoring to save honest men's lives, as Mr. Younger would have us believe. He did not make any effort to get Miller onto his horse. He was seen to go to Miller after the latter was killed and take the revolvers from his person, and this was undoubtedly Cole Younger's purpose in going to Miller.

The most dastardly act was the killing of Mr. Heywood by James, just before the latter left the bank. Heywood had been knocked down by a crushing blow on the head, which might have resulted fatally had no further injury been inflicted. A knife had been drawn across his throat, and he had been otherwise maltreated, so that he was physically unable to have done injury to any one. He was supporting himself by leaning on a table, and making no hostile demonstration whatever, when James sprang upon the counter, and, turning, placed his revolver close to Heywood's head and deliberately shot him.

Cole Younger was there that day to do robbery and murder, and, while failing in the purpose of robbing the bank because he met men braver and as determined as himself, he accomplished murder, having in his hands the instruments with which to do the deed. His regret on the evening of Sept. 7, 1876, was not because Heywood and others were murdered, but because he was defeated in his purpose. I believe he is sorry today only because he was overtaken in his crime, and is forced to suffer the just penalty. He saved citizens' lives that day in the same sense he saved the lives of Union soldiers—when he was a member of the notorious Quantrell's band. It is reported that, after capturing a number of Union soldiers, Cole Younger and others would stand them up in line, one before another, and with a rifle stand before the line and see how many men they could shoot through. Sometimes the men in the rear ranks would not be killed, simply because there was not power enough to project the bullet. He says a quart of whisky was to blame for all the trouble at Northfield. He must have known his partners well enough to be cognizant of their habits, and if he expects people to believe he was a "goody good" man at that time, who would not wantonly hurt anybody, it seems to me if he is released at all from Stillwater, he should be transferred to the institute for feeble-minded. The facts are, he and all the gang were low-down, disreputable criminals, who would hold up a man for $2 just the same as they would for any larger sum, when in need of $2.

If the Youngers had families or relatives dependent upon them, or if there was any place in society for them to fill, there might be some excuse for seeking their pardon. The public has got along very nicely without them for over twenty years, and I don't believe they will be missed for twenty years to come. They are safe where they are, and the community is safe. Let "well enough" alone. If released, they will undoubtedly become loafers and pursue no useful avocation; will strut about the community, perhaps posing as martyrs, and sentimental cranks and "softies" will slobber over and make heroes of them. This will cause the rising generation criminally minded to say: "See how these great criminals have succeeded in fooling the people; what an easy time they have; how much they are thought of. I am as smart as they, and will try my luck," and thereupon they will proceed upon a course of crime, hoping for final pardon.

AGE OF THE EARTH.

Lord Kelvin Discusses It Before the Victoria Institute.

The Victoria Institute held its annual meeting this month in London. It was the largest gathering of the members and their friends since the foundation of the society. The chair was taken by the president, Sir Gabriel Stokes, Bart, F. R. S., supported by the lord chancellor and many leading members.

The president having briefly opened the proceedings, Capt. F. Petrie, the honorary secretary, in reading the report, referred to the object of the society as founded to associate men of cultured mind and calm judgment in the investigation of important questions of philosophy and science, notably such as may be alleged to contravene the truths of Holy Writ, so that hasty conclusions may not afford ground for unseemly attack on either science or religion. The report showed that there had been an advance in the number of the institute's home, colonial, American and foreign members, which now approached 1,500; among those who had contributed papers and remarks thereon during the session had been the Duke of Argyle, the bishop of Ballarat, Profs. Hull, F. R. S.; Beale, F. R. S; Cieland, F. R. S.; Macdonald, F. R. S.; Hilprecht, Hommel, Mr. Rassam, Dr. G. U. Pope, Theo. G. Pinches, Mr. Baldwin-Latham, and others.

The bishop of Dunedin moved that the report be received, and that the council and its officers should be thanked for their efficient conduct of the business of the institute. In doing so, he said that the common idea was that the scientist was positive and absolute in his ideas, whereas the professor of religion was merely basing his ideas upon subjective matters or positions which were incapable of proof. Therefore, some said that the scientist had the advantage, and that science had gone a long way towards blotting out religion, or, at any rate, the Christian religion from the face of the earth. But when the matter was more closely looked into, it would be seen that the professors of science and religion were proceeding very much on the same lines, and that the scientist had no more positive absolute basis to go upon than the professor of religion. The one was as much beholden to faith as the other. They had had it upon the authority of Prof. Huxley himself that science could not go on without postulates, and the discoveries made by means of it were merely matters of detail, and did not do away with the basis of religion at all.

Sir H. Barkly, G. C. M. G., F. R. S., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, and Prof. Hull responded on behalf of the council and officers.

Lord Kelvin then proceeded to describe the results of his investigations bearing upon the question of "the age of the earth as an abode fitted for life." He referred to the experiments he had made in his labratory at Glasgow in the conducting power of rocks at high temperatures, and the valuable results of the experiments carried out by Dr. Robert Weber, which showed that it was a mistake to assume the greater conductivity of rock at high temperatures. Referring to the ultimate results of these investigations, Lord Kelvin quoted the confirmation of Dr. Clarence King, the well-known American geologist, which was "that we have no warrant for extending the earth's age beyond twenty-four million years," an estimate which accorded with the fifteen or twenty million of years for the age of the sun, as calculated by Helmholtz and Newcomb. He then referred to the absolute untenability of the vast periods demanded for the age of the globe by some leading scientific investigators, whose writing he copiously quoted. Some of these had demanded three hundred million of years, but this, Lord Kelvin said, seemed to him like a person asking the date of the battle of Hastings, being told that it was a hundred million years ago. Considering the various facts which had to be considered he warned investigators that at the very outside thirty million years was the utmost limit that physical science permitted. The fact was, he said, that geologists had been nurtured in a philosophy, some of which was very good, but some parts of which were very rotten. The idea of there being neither a beginning nor an end, and of going on for ever, was deeply engrained in men's minds, and it was only by deep thought that people could be induced to believe that there must be a definite beginning and there must be a definite end of this world as an abode of life under present actions known to us. Lord Kelvin then referred to the amount of time that must have elapsed to permit the adequate cooling of the earth to admit the presence of life on the globe, and held that the world at a very early period was subjected to more rapid and violent changes in its physical condition than those now occurring. Referring to the appearance of life on our globe, he pointed out that this could not exist without oxygen, the product of vegetation, and that when life on this world was introduced, "it was due to a special act of creation."

At the conclusion of the address, the lord chancellor (Lord Halsbury, F. R. S.) said that, as the meeting had been dealing so lavishly with millions of years, they woud doubtless not grudge him a few minutes in which to move a vote of thanks to Lord Kelvin for his address. (Applause.) Lord Kelvin had been dealing with a subject of such vastness as to be almost beyond the expression of language, and the result was that, although he had set before the meeting some valuable propositions, every one of which would form a subject of most interesting debate, it was to be feared that they had been so numerous that some present may have failed to appreciate them all. He (the lord chancellor's) impression, however, was that Lord Kelvin had criticised with great power and effect the theories of a number of gentlemen who held that if the facts did not accord with their theories it was so much worse for the facts. (Applause and laughter.) It was a matter for congratulation that a man of Lord Kelvin's learning and eminence had delivered an address of that character to a society which was not afraid to show that a great many of the scientific theories which were supposed to be in conflict with the records of the Christian religion were utterly without foundation. (Applause.)

The resolution having been seconded by Sir Joseph Fayrer, K. C. S. I., F. R. S., who referred to the greatly increased importance of the society, it was moved by Sidney Shippard, K. C. M. G., and seconded by Capt. Creak, R. N., F. R. S., that the thanks of the meeting be accorded to the president.

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YOUNG PEOPLE BUSY

AN ALL-DAY PROGRAMME FOR THE ENDEAVORERS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SOME GO OUT SIGHTSEEING.

MEETINGS OF THE DAY SHOW NO SIGNS OF WANING ENTHUSIASM.

BELATED PARTIES STILL ARRIVING

Receptions at Chinatown Missions for the Delegates—Officers of the Association Elated.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Today's proceedings and the incidents of the great convention have fully demonstrated the fact that never before in the history of this organization of phenomenal growth has any one of its annual gatherings been crowned with such success. It has required the efforts of a big squad of police to keep the people away from the monster halls in which the meetings are being held. For more than an hour before the time set for the opening of the services this evening the streets near Woodward's and Mechanics' pavilions were literally packed with men, women and children, eager for admission, and almost before sundown the buildings, capable of accommodating 20,000 people, were so crowded that the fire authorities positively refused to admit any more of the Endeavorers or their friends. It is to the credit of the police that admirable order was obtained and no casualty marred the enthusiastic religious demonstrations.

Thousands of people from the East poured into town today, and it is estimated that not less than 35,000 visitors have already arrived, although several trains are still delayed. The arrangements for the convention made by General Secretary Baer, aided by the local committees, are admirable, and every one is pleased. Slumming parties through Chinatown are being organized, and are proving a source of peculiar attraction. Today seems to have almost touched the high water mark of religious fervor, but it is predicted that by Sunday a wave of excitement will sweep over the city. Withal much hard, earnest work is being done, and the practical results of the convention will be surprising when the full record is written.

The regular sessions of the convention were resumed simultaneously at the big pavilions at 9:30 o'clock. At Woodward's pavilion, President Clark presided, and R. Powell Evans, of San Francisco, was musical director. After singing and devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. James MacLean, of Great Village, Nova Scotia, an address on the senior society of Christian Endeavor was delivered by Barton W. Perry, of San Leander, Cal. The next address was on "Christian Endeavor and the Sunday Evening Service," by Rev. Jacob W. Knapp, of Richmond, Ind. He pointed out various methods by which the society may add to the evening meetings of the church. This was followed by the open parliament under the charge of W. B. Philput, of Philadelphia.

The convention at the Mechanics' pavilion was opened by W. H. McCoy, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of this city. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. W. K. Spencer, of Adrian, Mich.; the first address was delivered by G. W. Coleman, of Boston, on the international society of Christian Endeavor.

The Evangelistic meetings at noon were conducted by Rev. Robert F. Pierce, of Philadelphia, and Rev. William Patterson, of Toronto, Ont., at the Y. M. C. A.; Evangelist Davis, of South India, and Rev. J. W. Chapman, of Philadelphia, at the chamber of commerce, and Rev. George F. Pentecost, of New York, at the Emporium. All were largely attended. In the open parliamentary session at Woodward's pavilion, many members participated, and there was an interesting and instructive discussion. The afternoon was devoted to conference of committee officers and pastors.

The second Illinois delegation, consisting of 800 delegates, was late in arriving, reaching the city in the early hours of the morning. Just as the Southern Pacific officials were congratulating themselves that they would land all excursion trains in this city by sundown this evening, their joy was changed to sorrow by a dispatch from the Salt Lake superintendent. In his telegram that officer said he had been apprised that 1,000 more passengers, of whom he had no notification from connecting lines, would be turned over to the Southern Pacific. He could not say when they would reach Ogden, and the chances are that these tardy arrivals will only see the close of the convention. The total number of registrations at headquarters this morning is announced as nearly 20,000, of whom about 7,000 are from California.

Every possible precaution has been taken by the police and fire departments to prevent any accident or stampede during the sittings of the convention. Thirty police office have been stationed in and around Mechanics' pavilion to guard against overcrowding and possible panics. When the capacity of the hall has been reached, the police close the doors and the rest are turned away, being directed to the overflow meetings at Woodward's pavilion and Odd Fellows' hall.

Arrangements have been made by the Chinese converts to show special attention to visiting Endeavorers who wish to go through Chinatown. All the Chinese missions of different denominations will hold receptions during the week, when all visiting Endeavorers will be welcomed and served with refreshments in Chinese style.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

Larger Attendance at Toronto on the Second Day.

TORONTO, Ont., July 9.—There was a larger attendance at the second day's session of the conference of charities and corrections. At the afternoon session the following papers were read: "How to Get Educated Young Men and Women to Make Life Vocation Organized Charity Work," by Miss M. F. Richmond, general secretary Charity Organization Society of Baltimore. A discussion followed. Ansley Wilcox, chairman of the executive committee of the Charity Organization society read a paper on "Proper Financial Support for the Organization of Charity and How to Get it." The question was discussed at length by W. E. Ralph, of Louisville. Harvey J. Hollister, of Grand Rapids, and others, also discussed the question. In the child-saving meeting, a paper on the "Jewish Child Saving Work in States," was read by M. Heymann, of New Orleans. In the juvenile reformatory section, the subject was, "Is a Department Record Advisable in Our Schools?" a paper which was read by Supt. W. J. Brown, of Red Wing, Minn.

Among the names put forward for the chief executive office of the organization for the ensuing year are Prof. C. R. Henderson, of Chicago university, and Maj. T. J. Charlton, of Plainfield, Ind. The cities which have solicited the honor of entertaining the next conference, include New York, Milwaukee, Omaha, Philadelphia and Detroit.

HEART DISEASE.

A London Specialist's Treatment Has Proved Successful.

This is an age of specialties and in no profession more than the medical one does the specialist attain either fame or profit, or a combination of the two, says the London correspondent of the Philadelphia Times. Every day one hears of some doctor or some surgeon who has made his name by the cure of this or that disease, or by the performance of this or that operation, but about many of them, in London, at least, something more than a suspicion of quackery hovers.

I heard the other day of some astounding cures due to an entirely new treatment of heart disease, which can hardly be passed by with the usual shrug of the shoulders which so often attends similar details. There is no doubt that among men of our own generation who are approaching the age of fifty the most frequent form of trouble, in this country, at least, consists in a weakened or otherwise abnormal action of the heart. It is this state of things which Dr. Thorpe—the specialist in question—undertakes absolutely to cure, unless it be accompanied by some precise valvular disease. His treatment is simplicity itself. It consists merely in the employment by the patient every day of some peculiar motion of the arms, which are calculated to bring into activity certain sluggish portions of the circulation. Accompanying these physical exercises baths are given of hot water, strongly impregnated with certain salts and chalybeates.

One of his most successful cures has been that of Lord Spencer, who not long ago was a hopeless invalid, but who now rides daily to hounds and has resumed his place as master of the hunt. Lord Mount-Edbecumbe also was told by two of the leading London physicians, when he insisted on having a definite answer to his question, that he had better put his house in order at once, as they could not definitely grant him more than two months of life. After a few weeks of the new treatment he found himself in practically perfect health and has since remained in that pleasurable condition. A special ward in one of the London hospitals has been set apart for poor patients suffering from heart disease, to be operated upon after this method, and demonstrations of it are given to medical men throughout the country by Dr. Thorpe. The merit of the discovery, however, rests, as is often the case in these matters, with a German professor.

Make people come to you this hot weather through a want ad. in the Sunday Globe.

Wisconsin Bankers.

WAUKESHA, Wis., July 9.—The State Bankers' association meeting opened here today. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read. C. R. Northrop, of Racine; John Johnson, of Milwaukee; M. B. Greenwood, of La Crosse, and W. E. Coffin delivered addresses. A. J. Frame, president of the Bankers' association, delivered an address lasting an hour.

TOO BAD.

Dismal Dawson—Dis is tough. I looks forward all day ter a good night's sleep in a barn an' den I find it full of them blame ham-fat actors. It's 'nough ter drive er feller ter work.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Toothache, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

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