

CHAFFING BOULANGER

'Le Brav General' Now Poses as a Martyr.

BUT PARIS IS LAUGHING AT HIM.

The Navvies Are Forced to Abandon the Strike.

STARVED INTO SUBMISSION.

Mme. Adam Gives Bismarck a Piece of Her Mind.

FIGHTING OVER THEIR BEAU.

One of Two Love Smitten Maidens Mortally Wounded in a Duel—Other Interesting Gossip From the French Capital.

Bogus Martyrdom.

[Copyright 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, August 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—After a few days of glorious sunshine a storm burst over us. The rain poured down in torrents. It thundered and lightened. The whole celestial chess board was upset in a moment and we went back to the old, dull, cheerless monotony. On Assumption day the weather was particularly wretched and many a pleasant trip to Enghien, St. Cloud and Montmorency had, at the last moment, to be abandoned. What the country lost, however, Paris gained and the cafe keepers had more work to do than the waiters could attend to. Piquet and billiards were substituted for the expected picnics and boating excursions. Assumption day has long since lost its Napoleonic sense, but is still one of the great secular and religious fetes of the year in France. After thronging the churches the Parisians filled every corner of the few theaters which remain open, while the circus and hippodrome were bright with the beaming faces of countless Maries who shared the honors of the day with the virgin. The Bonapartists and Boulangists celebrated Assumption by banquets in Paris and various parts of the country.

Baron Haussmann took the opportunity of issuing from his retirement to make a speech at Salle Wagram, in which he proclaimed the beauties of coups d'etat, especially the one with which his own name is so closely associated. Meanwhile Boulanger was posturing and perorating at Amiens to the reactionaries, of whom the Temps says he is a docile instrument. He still writes "Vive la Republique" beneath his electoral addresses, but to quote the Temps once more, the only republic he understands is one in which he himself would be dictator. Paris has been chaffing "le brav general" mercilessly this week for posing as the target of imaginary assassins. Nobody can be persuaded that the shots were aimed at the general. Most of the reporters present think the alleged assassin fired to save himself from assassination, and some insinuate that the Boulangists got up the whole affair in the hope of reviving their leader's popularity. The general, however, affects to take his escape as serious, and is making the most of the situation. In an interview after the tragedy he struck a martyr attitude. "They fired on me," said he. "I am sorry for the three good people who were hit. Had there been no victims I should not have cared. I have been under fire so often that I don't think that I'll die that way. I regret it for there's nothing more glorious than to fall facing the enemy."

An attempt was made to invent another assassination at the Amiens banquet, and a desperate character with another loaded revolver in his pocket was stopped at the door and disarmed. But the best joke grows stale with repetition. Assassin No. 2 didn't even raise a smile. The navvies' strike is at last over. The men have gone back to work disheartened. At a meeting in Paris the other day an incident occurred which summed up the social question in a nutshell. After an incendiary speech a navy present was heard to exclaim: "If the strike fund does not pay us 5 francs a day I'll go back to work." He was instantly compelled to explain his remark from the platform. "In the father of a family," said he, "I've four children. I haven't a sou in the world. Are we to do no work for a year to come?" The citizen was expelled with contumely, but from pity for his hard condition the meeting did not jump on him.

Julietta Lamber, alias Mme. Adam, has hurled defiance at Bismarck, whose organ, the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, was rude enough to deny the authenticity of a secret report to the emperor published in the Nouvelle Revue a fortnight ago. She pledged her word and honor that the document was genuine. She vows she has a photograph of the original in the chancery's hand. "I have proofs of M. de Bismarck's lies," writes Mme. Adam, "and if vanquished other arms and pens would rise to threaten the most audacious liar in two worlds. In the report published, the authenticity of which M. de Bismarck falsely disputes, the chancellor lied to his emperor, for the Bulgarian documents were real when he induced Kaiser William I. to swear to the czar the documents were false. M. de Bismarck lied in getting Emperor Frederick III. to affirm to the czar that the Bulgarian documents were forged without any proof or sign of such a thing. The great chancellor of Germany lied, but M. de Bismarck must not fancy he's done with me yet. My attitude depends on that of the German press. If I am attacked, I shall hit back." The latest Italian reverse in Africa has not caused great sorrow here, and Crispi must feel rather unhappy if he reads some of the

ironic articles which are being penned on the Boulevards for his benefit.

"M. Crispi can't even wash his hands of Massowan, Pontius Pilate like," remarks La Liberte, "for he is a notorious advocate of the colonial policy. Before they go to Tripoli the Italians have to think of Massowah, where they seem less like conquerors than castaways." Many tourists will be interested in hearing that, though Mme. Palouze has just been declared bankrupt, she is not going to sell the magnificent Chateau de Chenonceau. It is an open secret that the Baron Reinach and the Duc de la Rochefoucauld d'Oudeville offered a couple of millions for it, which she refused. Apropos of the chateau the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, who has just completed the restoration of his own historic seat, the Chateau de Bonneville, in the Department Sarthe at a cost of over half a million dollars, is about to celebrate the event in good old style. Oxen will be roasted whole. There will be greased poles and races, and all the fiddlers within ten miles around will be engaged to set the duke's tenants to footing it on the greensward, and as the windup, there will be a sensational balloon ascent.

The government is about to issue a decree ordering all towns in France to adopt Paris time, which will henceforth be known as "l'heure nationale."

A mad man rushed into a Paris police station Tuesday exclaiming: "Save me from the executioner. The scaffold's ready in the Place Maubert and 1,000 people are waiting to see me executed." He was taken to an asylum.

An extraordinary story from Cannes made a stir this week. Two young ladies of good family, who were said to have fallen in love with the same gentleman, quarreled and decided to settle the dispute by a duel. The meeting came off, pistol shots were exchanged, and one of the fair combatants was mortally wounded.

A man named Geismberger, passing himself off as a notary's clerk, has just been arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. His address, written on a piece of paper, was snatched from him as he was about to swallow it. On calling at the prisoner's home, M. Goron, chief of the detective force, was amazed to learn that Geismberger was known in that quarter as doctor and had long been practicing with considerable success. He had not a diploma, which, perhaps, accounts for his having never lost a patient. Doctors, as a rule, are greater at naming diseases than curing them, but a German doctor believes he has discovered a remedy for aneurism. In a paper read this week before the academy of medicine, he counsels the treatment of the disease, which he assimilated to tuberculosis, with iodine of potassium, taken in moderate doses for a long period and carefully administered to prevent gastric intolerance or idiosyncrasy. He declares that this treatment not only arrests the disease, but if continued long enough absolutely cures it.

M. Sonseogno has definitely determined to give us a season of Italian opera in Paris next year. He has rented the Gaite from April 15 to June 15, and is now in a treaty with Maurice Grau with regard to the engagement of Patti. The entire company of the Costanzi theater, Rome, will be brought to Paris and M. Sonseogno will shortly apply to the minister of fine arts for permission to perform several of the most favorite works in the repertory of opera and opera comique, in Italian, among them "The Huguenots," "Mirella" and "Lakme," in all of which it is hoped Mme. Patti will sing. But whether the diva and her present impresario can be induced to consent to the arrangement is doubtful. "Lucretia Borgia" is to be revived at Porte St. Martin with Mlle. Tessandier in the title part. At Ambigu we are promised a new drama by Jules Mary, adapted from that writer's novel, "Roger la Honte." There are two novelties in store at the Folies Dramatiques. Andria's operetta "La Petite Fronde," and a musical farce by Ferrier and Varney entitled "Riquet a la Houppe." The title of the Palais Royal Revue will be "Les Joyeux de Lausanne."

Sarah Bernhardt was driving a trolley at Canter's the other day and her sister, Jeanne Bernhardt, was riding in a four-hand behind her, when, in trying to turn a corner, the four-hand almost fell over a cliff. Seeing her sister in danger, Sarah pluckily jumped off the trolley, caught hold of the heads of the leaders and forced them back from the precipice. Thanks to her pluck several lives were saved.

Another veteran actor has gone over to the majority. Landral, who was for forty-two years a leading comedian at the Gymnase, fell down in a fit as he was leaving the Paraiso Casino Thursday night and died next morning. During his connection with the Gymnase he had created 191 parts.

Much stir having been caused by Mgr Lavieze's denunciation of slavery on the Congo, I called on De Brazza, who is at present in Paris, to learn what he thought of the serious charges made by the cardinal. "The statement," remarked M. Brazza, "that slavery flourishes on the Congo is a most deplorable form is unfortunately too true; but when the Cardinal Lavieze attempts to throw the blame on the Belgian government or any other power which has established a protectorate in Africa, he is allowing his zeal to run away with his judgment. The presence of a handful of civilized people in a region twenty times as large as France, is hardly calculated to do away in a few years with all the barbarous abuses which have prevailed there for centuries. During sixteen years passed among those tribes no subject more deeply occupied my mind than slavery. I had some most interesting and instructive experiences. Once I bought about forty slaves, whom I kept for a few months under the care of intelligent overseers, with the hope of preparing their minds for the experiment which I proposed making. Then I gave them their liberty and assigned them a tract of ground with bits and weapons where they

might live happily and in safety with their wives and children. Instead of so doing they took the first opportunity to run away to the very places where they had previously been slaves and where they straightway were made slaves again. So I had wasted my money and time without furthering the interests of these benighted beings. Convinced by the failure of these experiments that philanthropy can accomplish little without the aid of education, I made a successful attempt under different conditions. I bought about three thousand men at the rate of 10 centimes each and conducted them to the coast where I left them to work a couple of years. Then I brought them back inland. Their return to their old home, inspired as they were with new ideas gained by their sojourn among civilized influences, had such a beneficial effect upon the rest of the tribe that slavery has since entirely died out among them. They had seen that a ball of rubber at the coast would sell for more than they received for a slave in the interior, but a ball of rubber cost practically nothing in their native woods. Therefore it was vastly better, instead of selling their able-bodied men for a few sou, to load them with rubber balls or other products, march them to the coast and there sell their burdens for a hundred times what the bearers themselves would have brought if sold at home. As a result of this reasoning slavery was completely abandoned among this tribe, which has since devoted all its energies to trading. What the negroes of Africa need more than anything else, more than preaching, or prayers, or tributes, is an encouragement to engage in trade. That is the great civilizing influence."

The Cluny revue will this year be entitled, "La Tour Prendre Garde." A second "Riquet a la Houppe," sans music, by Theodore de Banville, will be produced at the Theatre Libre this season, besides the Joncourt Bros' "Patrie en Danger," a King Lear by a trio of young writers, M. Jean Lorain's "Yantis," Emile Bergerat's "Le Capitaine Francaise," and half a dozen other dramatic curiosities, including, maybe, a new piece by Zola.

The report that Mr. Edward King is in New York is not believed here. He is known to have been in London about five weeks ago, but since then all trace of him has been lost. His two twin sisters, Misses Fisher, lovely girls about eighteen, have, in the meantime, been left entirely destitute. Fortunately kind friends have not been wanting. Every effort has been made to discover some trace of Mr. King. The morgue has been searched and the police registers examined, but all in vain. Mr. King having failed in his chemical paper business some six months ago has attempted to save himself from ruin by borrowing money on every side. It is thought that despair may have driven him to flight. Some think he has committed suicide. Curiously enough this is the second time he has disappeared. On the former occasion he was found in the Latin quarter where he had sought refuge. This was in the early spring. After that he seemed to take course, rented an apartment, cared for his sisters, and devoted himself to his journalistic work. Then without a word he disappeared a second time to the surprise and regret of his friends.

If the latest eccentricity of the young German emperor were intended to excite the French they are a signal failure. The exact text of the most sensational passage of the Frankfurt-Oder speech has reached Paris. "Dauber herrsch nur eine stunde—das man lieber in armenkorps und 42,000,000 einvolner auf eine strecke liege lassen wurde als auch nur einen stein von dem erirungen wegnehmen lassen." Exasperating as this very uncalculated declamation must be to French pride, it has been received with singular coolness. A few papers ironically point out that one part of the emperor's speech is disrespectful to the memory of his father, the peaceful Emperor Frederick. But the comments go little further.

Meanwhile the emperor seems to be wearing his young soul out in aimless martinet inspections of his army. The other day after reviewing some of his troops he remarked, "My lads if you did no better than this in real war you would all now be sausage meat." A few days after he surprised the Potsdam hussars and chasseurs by having an alarm sounded at 4 in the morning. All soldiers who showed the slightest remissness were severely reprimanded. Several officers were placed under arrest. Among the latest American arrivals are Dr. and Mrs. Neffel, of New York; D. Catlin, of St. Louis; the Bishop of Maryland; W. C. Daly, the actor; Mrs. Belle Arnold, of Minneapolis, and Judge Van Brunt. Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Fox have left for Geneva.

IT WAS DRUMMERS' DAY.

Twelve Hundred of Them Pay Their Respects to General Harrison. INDIANAPOLIS, August 18.—The commercial travelers of Illinois and Indiana paid their respects to General Harrison to-day. At 4 o'clock the delegations, consisting of about two hundred men, marched to General Harrison's residence. The spokesmen for the visitors were Congressman J. H. Rowell, of Bloomington, and Julius C. Starr, of Peoria. General Harrison in his response referred to the attributes of a successful commercial traveler, and then touched upon the tariff issue. He said: "Do not allow anyone to persuade you that this great contest as to our tariff policy is one between schedules. It is a question between woe-apart principles, the intelligent recognition in the framing of our tariff laws of duty to protect our American industries and maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties on the one hand, and on the other a denial of the constitutional right to make our custom duties protective in competition with foreign products is the ideal condition to which all our legislation should tend."

Death of F. M. Tufts. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 18.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—F. M. Tufts died at his home in this city to-night at 7 o'clock of paralysis. Mr. Tufts was city auditor of St. Joseph for four years, his term of office expiring last April. He was owner of the Gazette from 1873 to 1875 and moved to St. Joseph from Platte county where he was collector for a number of years.

DOES IT MEAN WAR?

Relations Between the Powers Again Somewhat Strained.

DARK CLOUDS ARE LOOMING UP.

Emperor William Drops a Very Significant Remark.

IT BODES NO GOOD TO THE CZAR.

The Latter's Pretensions Said to Have Aroused the Kaiser's Ire.

FUTILITY OF IMPERIAL JAUNTS.

The Tension of the Situation Threatening Europe More Than Ever—Sweeping Changes in the Army.

The European Situation.

[Copyright 1888, by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, August 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—The emperor lunched today at the headquarters of the First Infantry. In a speech in response to a toast to his health he said that Germany would keep what she had gained, and expressed a conviction that the army was able to meet all corners. The language of the emperor, although no immediate menace, is not to be attributed to his habit of expressing himself bluntly. His speech at Frankfurt was premeditated, if not verbally prepared. The emperor's ire has been excited by the Russian government permitting or inciting the press to raise the Schleswig-Holstein question with the additional contention that the czar, as a representative of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, claims special rights to support the claim of Denmark. The press concur in regretting the futility of the Peterhof and Copenhagen visits. It says that within four weeks after the interviews between the czar and Emperor William the tension of the situation threatens Europe more than ever.

Sweeping changes in the command of the army are impending. Nine more generals, nine lieutenant generals and a number of major generals will retire. General Von Schellendorf's successor as minister of war will be General Von Caprivi. General Von Schellendorf's command of the First army corps. Feverish activity pervades every department of the army. Notwithstanding the wide operation and brusque character of these changes, the war office is confident that the army will be kept every moment up to hand.

Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, is timed to arrive at Carlsbad on the 20th inst. He will remain in Germany five days and return to Rome on the 26th, in order to accompany King Humbert on his trip.

The programme for Emperor William's reception in Vienna at the end of September is as follows: He will remain in the capital for a week's round of reviews and banquets; he will be accompanied by the empress if her health permits; he will indulge in a hunting excursion in Styria and on his return will proceed from Vienna to Italy via Innsbruck, the empress returning meanwhile to Berlin.

In Berlin official circles it is rumored that Prince Bismarck proposes to mark the perfect entente by accompanying Emperor William to Vienna and Rome. Prince Bismarck had with him during the week at Friedrichsruhe Herr von Herrfurth, the new minister of the interior and national leader; Herr von Bunnigen, whose visit is associated with the near elections for members of the landtag. Only once before has Herr von Bunnigen obtained the rare honor of being a guest of Prince Bismarck, and that was at Yargin in 1878, when negotiations were proceeding for a representation of the nationals in the ministry. The growing confidence of the nationals in the result of the elections tends to the expectation that Herr von Bunnigen will obtain office.

The North German Gazette, which has hitherto supported the nationals, is taking an independent attitude, and having changed its tone advocates a continuance of the cartel, but warns the conservatives against agitating in conjunction with the clericals on the question of increased grants to the schools with increased privileges to the clergy for controlling them.

The Kreuz Zeitung attributes the change to the influence of the emperor, whose sympathies with the conservatives remain strong. As long as the maintenance of the cartel remained uncertain the overtures of the national liberals to the progressivists for concerted action with Richter and the other leaders of the progressivists were declined. Richter declared that the party would not be mixed up in electoral intrigues, but would act upon the basis of its well known principles, believing it would thereby best preserve both its interests and its honor. The irreconcilable attitude of the progressivists at the same time checked the approaches of the leaders of the center, who, while coquetting with the ultra-conservatives, were throwing out feelers toward the progressivists. The sum of the position is that the elections will proceed upon the same basis as the last election. The national liberals will be slightly strengthened but practically the balance of the parties will remain unchanged. Herr Liebknecht's return to the reichstag from the Sixth district, or Berlin, is fully assured. The efforts of the government to obtain a candidate supported by the coalition vote of the national liberals and progressivists are increasing, but their chance of success is slight. The socialists are hopeful of an increase of 3,000 votes. The anti-semitics promote the candidature of a man with christian socialist views. The election will be watched with intense interest everywhere, as the test of the growth or decline of the socialist.

The congress of German Catholics will meet at Fribourg, in Croisgan, in September. The two leading questions to be discussed are religious orders and the regime of schools. The recent visit of the duke of Nassau to the king of the Netherlands resulted in an agreement of betrothal between Princess Wilhelmine and the hereditary prince of Nassau. The marriage, which will take place when the princess reaches a mature age, is designed to keep Holland and Luxemburg united with the Nassau heirs of Luxemburg. Dr. Schweinfurth appealed to the East African association to assist in sending an expedition for the relief of Emin Bey. He promises certain success for the expedition and says it will open to Germany command of the trade of the Soudan. Dr. Schweinfurth wants 500,000 marks, and that amount will probably be obtained by public subscription. The emperor favors and will protect such an expedition. He to-day sent to the committee on the organization of the expedition an expression of the warmest sympathy with the enterprise. Hoffmann, the poet, and editor of the Gartenlaube, is dead.

The Austrian anti-semitic, Herr Schonerer, after serving his term in prison, will settle in Dresden. He will take out naturalization papers in Germany and preach his anti-semitic doctrines.

IS IT A MURDER? An Affair That is Puzzling the Minneapolis Police. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 18.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A singular and mysterious affair, and one behind which the authorities think there is a crime, came to the knowledge of the police to-day. A few days ago Miss Gates, daughter of Scyllium Gates, a wealthy farmer living at 2436 Crystal Lake avenue, observed the movements of two men which aroused her suspicion, and later caused the other members of the household to suspect that everything was not right. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Miss Gates, while standing on the piazza, noticed a man driving a bay horse attached to a buggy turn from the highway onto a side road that leads into the woodland on Mr. Gates's property. This road is used but seldom. The young lady paid no special attention to the man until she saw him turn a second time and drive into the woods on the side road, or more properly a pathway, on her father's farm. He was soon lost to sight. Later in the afternoon Miss Gates saw this same man with the man who had been buying, again turn into the side road he had another man with him. A trunk of average size was fastened to the back of the buggy. About fifteen minutes later the inmates of the Gates household noticed smoke coming through the open windows of the house. The smoke was accompanied by a very unpleasant stench. Looking towards the woodland across a highway a volume of smoke of considerable density was seen to rise. The smell was so unpleasant that the windows of the house were lowered. Late that afternoon Miss Gates made a discovery which explained the mystery. She became satisfied that a human body had been cremated. A portion of the trunk was not totally destroyed and there were several pieces of badly burned bones. The bones were taken to the county jail and a piece of red cloth, evidently a portion of a dress. The young lady informed her brother and sister of the facts and the three visited the place. The young people did not dare to remove any of the bones, and were convinced that there was something wrong. When the spot was visited later the ashes had been dispersed. The portions of dress and piece of trunk removed. The police inspectors will make an effort to unravel the mystery.

THE INDIANA WHITE CAPS. Starting Developments Concerning Their Hooded Work. EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 18.—Startling revelations are being made concerning the operations of the White Cap organization. A detective, whose name is withheld, joined the White Caps in Harrison county for the purpose of securing evidence for the suppression of the organization. He says that the oath demanded of every recruit is blood-curdling in its provisions, the penalty for a violation being instant death. The candidate must swear that he has been accessory to some crime, which is held over him to prevent treachery. These stages having been passed, the recruit is made to take a list of mock moralities and the punishment of citizens for alleged offenses without appeal to law. The order numbers about two hundred members, among whom are many prominent citizens. The state authorities are at work and startling disclosures are looked for.

THE GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS. CHICAGO, August 18.—The committee of general passenger agents appointed by the western lines to prepare a revised form of passenger agreement and rules concluded its labor to-day, and their report will be forwarded to the managers of the western roads interested on Monday. The committee has decided to work on a basis of 100 cents, and it is claimed that the report is one of the strongest agreements ever formed for the preservation of tariff revenue. A meeting for its consideration has been called for August 25. A meeting of lines between Chicago and St. Paul to consider the westbound situation has been called for Monday next.

They Will Unobtrusely Race. NEW YORK, August 18.—The new Inman line steamship, City of New York, sailed to-day on her first passage eastward, and the swift Cunarder, Umbria, with a record of 100 hours 45 minutes, sailed to-day, about half an hour before the Inman steamer. While the officials on each vessel have disclaimed any purpose of racing across the Atlantic, it is generally believed that the hindermost boat at the finish will carry a much disappointed captain and crew.

Killed for Thirty Cents. CHICAGO, August 18.—An attempt to collect a debt of thirty cents resulted in the death of Bernard Reilly tonight. William Burns, a worthless character, claimed that Reilly owed him the amount mentioned. He appeared with a constable and enforced his demand, when Reilly advanced on him with a revolver. Reilly's brother-in-law attempted to wrench the weapon from the excited man's grasp, when it was discharged, the bullet passing through Reilly's brain, killing him instantly.

An Escaped Convict Arrested. HANSHIRE, Mo., August 18.—J. T. Foreman was arrested last night for stealing a horse in 1861. He was found guilty at the time and sentenced to the penitentiary for six years, but escaped from the guards and has whereabouts were not known until yesterday. He was taken to the penitentiary.

A Brewery Seized. MILWAUKEE, August 18.—Joseph Wolf's beer brewery was seized to-day by revenue officers and he and his wife arrested, charged with having systematically robbed the government for years by means of false returns.

The Weather Indications. For Nebraska and Dakota: Local rains, warmer, variable winds, becoming westerly.

For Iowa: Local rains, generally warmer, variable winds, becoming generally southerly.

meet at Fribourg, in Croisgan, in September. The two leading questions to be discussed are religious orders and the regime of schools.

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GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

Record of Events Transpiring in the German Capital.

A WEEK OF UNUSUAL INTEREST.

Wilhelm Strikes a Responsive Chord in Every Subject's Breast.

A SENTIMENT INDORSED BY ALL.

Effect of Von Moltke's Resignation on the Imperial Army.

THE OLD HERO STILL IN HARNESS.

To Him Will be Assigned the Task of Instructing the Younger Officers—Amusing Court Decisions.

Delighted With Their Monarch.

[Copyright 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, August 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—The Kaiser seems, at Frankfurt, again to have voiced the feeling of nearly every Prussian, and to have expressed the feeling so decidedly that there is universal delight at having so able a spokesman. The talk about returning Alsace-Lorraine has always been exasperating to the Germans. The recent gossip about returning portions of Schleswig-Holstein has, to Prussian ears, been even worse; in fact, almost high treason. It is ridiculous in itself, but dangerous because exciting dangerous hopes in the neighbors, and giving cause perhaps for some future breach of peace. Now the emphatic imperial declaration that a single clod of Alsace soil is worth the lives of eighteen army corps, if this price must be paid for retaining it, falls on delighted ears, and the sentiment is drunk quietly in wine over all Germany, but especially by all Prussians. The long, anxious wait for the great struggle which most Prussians deem inevitable before a long line of Prussian emperors can be insured, seems to have tamed the whole Prussian people to a pitch which makes them vibrate in unison with the Kaiser's words. Certainly, if the feeling lasts which has been raised by this Frankfurt speech, the Prussians would go into a struggle for any German province almost as if it were a holy crusade instead of a war to retain what Prussia won by war. Moltke's resignation is, of course, under a lively discussion, in which no one dares to write a word against the old hero. In general the feeling is one of pleasure that he still retains the power to rectify army errors of abuses, and of great pride that in Moltke the Germans have a servant willing to train up successors, and even, while able to work, great enough to surrender high honors, in order that these successors may receive final and practical training under his own eyes. Perhaps the most noteworthy remark is that made a year ago in this connection by this famous personage. "Suppose," said he, "there is a war. A winter campaign would kill off at least a dozen officers of the highest rank in the German army. Among these would be two Kaisers, Wilhelm I. and Frederick III., so that in the face of an enemy the new officers must accustom them selves to all of the most important business of commanding. The throne must be twice transferred, and yet they say we are eager for a war."

Since then, as the Kaiser's speech shows, arrangements have been completed for the relief of every officer unfit for active work. The field marshal only sets the example of training successors, which is being followed in an humble way by scores of his subordinates. With the new officers and new tactics go many small but important changes in equipment. One city, for instance, supplies 30,000 of a new pattern military cloak, which is so constructed that two cloaks, buttoned together, form absolutely a weather proof tent. The trials of these tents have already proved their value. Trials are also being made of new saddles. Detachments of cavalry, with saddles of various types, are being now galloped in war rig all over the empire, each detachment having saddles of each type, and each commanding officer being required to report on the qualifications of each saddle.

The courts this week have given an unusual number of interesting decisions. For instance, a woman appealed against a 2 mark fine for throwing an orange skin on the pavement, her plea being that she did it thoughtlessly, not intentionally. The judge raised the fine to 5 marks, because, as he explained, all orange peel accidents are caused thoughtlessly, and that the fine is a warning as much as a punishment. A doctor with a Philadelphia diploma was fined 30 marks for having signed a prescription for poisonous medicines. It has been decided that an engagement of marriage implies no legal right to force either of the engaged couple to marry each other. In love affairs, too, there has been in Wiesbaden another judgment extraordinary, not in itself, but rather for the circumstances of the suit, made, it seems, by a girl in her mistress's name. She accepted by letter advances and finally the proposal of a rich young fellow, but always with the stipulation that owing to the cruelty of her parents she must never address her in public. Finally came letters telling of how, for his sake, her parents were starving as well as ill-treating her. Somehow there was a suggestion of money. The love-lorn youth depleted his bank account to enable the maid to supply her mistress with dainties. All went well. The maid was accumulating a fortune, but by mistake a letter was wrongly sent to the supposed ill-treated heroine. The girl was high-spirited and

thought herself grossly insulted. She insisted that her parents should have the writer arrested, and then the whole story came out, and the maid, who throughout had forged her mistress's name to the passionate love letters, gets only three months' imprisonment.

KILRAIN'S OBJECT IN LIFE. He Says It is to Extract the Invaluable Spirit From John L. [Copyright 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.] LIVERPOOL, August 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—Among the passengers by the Elmiria today was Kilrain, booked for his home in America. He departs with Richard K. Fox's credentials in his pocket and with his knowledge. At the Herald office in Paris \$5,000 are ready for Sullivan whenever Sullivan's \$5,000 are ready for Kilrain, or for anyone else if Sullivan declines. In his baggage are presents received last Wednesday evening at his testimonial benefit in Washington hall, Battersea, where he was summoned by several ex-champions, from Mr. Fox he received a cane and a gold chain; from Pony Moore a gold locket, from George Ware a hoof in the shape of a silver cuff box, and also the Police Gazette diamond belt.

Kilrain in an interview with the Herald correspondent said: "Sullivan had better not challenge me. I would not have taken further notice of him, as I have been firmly convinced that he did not mean to fight. Even now I don't think that Sullivan will fight. His challenges have been all humbug, for what is a challenge without a deposit of money? Sullivan often got bombastic, but he never had the courage of his opinions so as to stake any money. When I get back to my own country I shall go in strict training under Rowell and Mitchell. I have now been in England nearly