

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Monster Parade of the Veterans at Washington.

Details of the Order's Twenty-sixth Reunion.

The first day of the twenty-sixth annual encampment of the G. A. R., held this year at Washington, opened with fair weather, crowds of veterans and visitors and many interesting ceremonies.

The feature of the day was the dedication of Grand Army Place, the old white lot, just south of the Executive Mansion. The ceremonies were presided by a parade.

The procession consisted of five brigades, commanded by General Eugene A. Carrisa, as follows: Troop of the regular army, national batteries and marines, District National Guard, Post of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans. It started at ten o'clock from Second street west of the Capitol and proceeded up Pennsylvania avenue to the Treasury, where it was reviewed by Vice-President Morton.

At noon Commander Palmer, in a short address from the grand stand, declared the encampment opened. He then read the following telegram from President Harrison:

LOOK LAKE, N. Y., September 18, 1892.

General John Palmer, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.:

I had looked forward with much interest to the great rehearsal in Washington next Tuesday of the veterans of the war of 1861-1865. I would have deemed it one of the highest honors of my public life to have welcomed to the National Capitol and to have received in its historic avenue this representative assembly of the men who not only saved the city from threatened destruction but made it the worthy political capital of an unbroken Union. It would also have been one of my most favored and tender incidents of my private life to have taken these comrades again by the hand, but as this has been decided to me by the necessities of a sad and imperative duty, and I can only ask you to give to all my cordial greetings and good wishes. Accept my sincere thanks for your very kind and sympathetic message.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

General Palmer announced that he had received word from the President that he was compelled with great regret to withdraw his invitation to the Grand Army to a reception in the White House, but that the house and grounds would be open. The formal dedication address was then delivered by Vice-President Morton. The programme was closed with brief addresses by Secretary Noble, Attorney-General Schofield and General J. W. Keifer.

Second Day.

The second day of the encampment was devoted to the grand G. A. R. parade.

Through dense lanes of thousands of people who lined the pavements and side streets, past buildings whose lavish display of fluttering banners, flags and streamers attested the cordiality of the welcome of their owners, cheered on by the fresh voices of hundreds of school children singing patriotic airs.

So the Grand Army of the Republic, many thousands strong, marched up the broad, smooth, asphalted Pennsylvania avenue, along whose rough cobblestones, as members of the greatest of modern armies, they had marched twenty-seven years ago. The entire line of march was headed by the First Defenders of Pennsylvania, who, as the first comers, had the right of line of all the Grand Army posts. They marched in double-line formation, which avoided any dispute over precedence.

The Illinois Detachment, which the G. A. R. headed the State posts. The State was very well represented and they presented an attractive appearance. Secretary Rosk was one of the leading figures of the staff of the Wisconsin Department, which followed.

The Kentucky State was the largest State of the procession in numbers, and thirty-five of her crack cavalry men rode past at the head of the long line of Pennsylvanians, who took up the whole of the avenue at one time. There were probably 10,000 of them in line, and it took an hour and a half for them to pass one point.

Ohio's marchers were distinctive in every way and were probably absolutely unique as a marching body, for in their ranks, stepping briskly and singing lustily, were President Hayes received great cheering along the whole line of march. He marched aloft, and his hat was in his hand most of the time, waving a courteous response to the kindly greetings he constantly received. There were 500 Ohio men in line.

The Empire State posts followed close upon the Ohio veterans, and in one of two carriages at their head rode Generals Sickles, Slocum and Rosecrans. The New York City and Brooklyn posts led the New York detachment.

New York also had many battle flags in her procession, and one collection of about eighteen carried in a body, was every where greeted with applause. It took New York just one hour to pass, and the Empire State representatives would have been much longer in going by were it not for the fact that by direction of the Commander-in-Chief orders had been given to close up the ranks, which therefore had been rather open. There were approximately 800 of the New Yorkers.

Connecticut's troops, about 300, were all neat and fine-looking men, with good large bands.

Finally, at 6:35 o'clock, the last veteran had passed, the grand parade of the twenty-sixth annual encampment of the G. A. R. was over, and was ready to be written, an unequalled success in the page of G. A. R. history. In every way it had equalled the expectations of its projectors. More men were in line than at any other Grand Army parade. An estimate close on to 50,000 men would not be far from the mark. The appearance of the men was highly creditable to the organization.

Third Day.

Soon after eleven o'clock Benjamin Palmer opened the encampment in due form. After prayer by the Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. S. B. Payne, of Ocean Grove, N. J., the Committee on Credentials reported the delegates present; then the Commander-in-Chief began reading his annual address:

The first part of General Palmer's address was devoted to speaking of the appropriateness of Washington as the place of reunion for the veterans of the war, and to reminiscences and associations connected with the spot. Speaking of the return of the Union Army on its disbandment to civil duties and avocations, he said that every avenue of business life numbers former soldiers by thousands, and that the key to the soldiers' success would be found in the school of discipline and training from which they graduated twenty-seven years ago. A

WEAVER AND FIELD.

A Joint Address Accepting the People's Party Nomination.

General James B. Weaver, the People's Party candidate for President and Vice-President, and Mr. William W. Field, the People's Party candidate for Governor of Ohio, in a joint address to the voters of the United States, which was given out for publication in Pensacola, Fla. After announcing their hearty accord with the Omaha platform, they say:

"We have already, one or both of us, visited fifteen States in the Northwest and South, and at health and strength are spared we intend to continue the work until the campaign is closed.

"We have been received by the great body of the people with marked cordiality. The enthusiasm manifested everywhere is simply without parallel and extends to every part of the Union thus far visited.

"By contact with the people we have become acquainted with their wants, their sufferings, and have been brought face to face with the manifold perils which so seriously threaten our civilization and the overthrow of popular government. The people are in poverty, their substance is being devoured by heartless monopolists, trusts, pools and money sharks. Labor is largely unemployed, and when work is obtained it is unremunerative.

"The old parties are in hostile camps arranged on sectional lines and represent the bitterness and crudities of the past, every four years inaugurating a new era, which should long since have been allowed to pass from the political discussions of the day. Notwithstanding the bitterness existing between them, they vie with each other in their subservience to capitalist and corporate greed. The incapacity of dealing sincerely with the vast problems evolved by the growth of the past quarter of a century.

"Upon the great economic questions of the age they are practically one in purpose, differing just enough to enable them to carry on a sham battle, while the work of robbery and spoliation proceeds unabated.

"In the meantime the farmers and planters North and South and wage-earners everywhere are proscribed, maltreated, brought into competition with convict labor, and in many instances are shot down by hired mercenaries acting under orders of arrogant corporations, which have unblushingly usurped the functions of government and presumed to act in its stead.

"These corporations dominate the daily press and control the lines of daily communication with the people."

After denouncing the impurity of elections, North and South, the address says in conclusion: "All who desire the revival of business, all who wish for the return of prosperity to our country, all who desire to relieve the depressed industries and wage workers of our common country, all who desire an adequate increase of our currency and the free coinage of silver, all who desire the abolition of banks and the issue of notes by the Government, the great instrument of commerce by the Government of the United States, all who desire that the laws of taxation shall be equitably adjusted to the property of the country, all who desire that the public debt be reduced, and all who desire that the people, all who desire that the highways between the States shall be rendered subservient to the popular good, and, finally, all who desire the restoration of fraternity among the people and the obliteration of sectional lines, are invited to rally to the banner of the People's Party."

Fourth Day.

Rainy weather ushered in the fourth day of the Army week, and a driving rain made the streets sloppy and the atmosphere heavy. The old soldiers began to leave the city in great numbers, and the railroad companies were busy moving the immense crowd, estimated at 300,000 people, they had brought to the city.

The second day's session of the National Encampment was the principal event of the day, and the selection of Commander-in-Chief for the coming year was the principal work of the encampment. Captain A. G. Weisner, of Milwaukee, Wis., was elected by acclamation. Colonel Lincoln, his principal competitor, withdrawing.

Beside the National Encampment of the G. A. R. there were meetings of the Union Veterans Union, the Woman's Relief Corps and other kindred organizations. A number of corps and other reunions and receptions were held.

The encampment, by an overwhelming vote, defeated the proposition to deny life membership in the encampment to past grand officers and ex-post commanders.

The women of La Salle County, Ill., are raising money for the purpose of paying the expenses of some 600 or 700 women and girls during a visit to the World's Fair.

The main railway station, within the World's Fair grounds, will allow all excursion trains will discharge their passengers, will be a handsome structure costing \$250,000, and will accommodate 25,000 persons at one time.

SWEDEN'S building at the World's Fair has been designed on the lines of the old notable exhibit at the World's Fair. The building is being constructed in Sweden and will be sent to Chicago in sections.

THE proposed building for a collective exhibit by merchant tailors at the World's Fair will probably be near the Fair's building. As planned, it will be fifty-five feet square with a portico extending to the facade.

PERSONS in Bombay, India, are persuaded that there will be considerable profit in making a varied display at the World's Fair. They propose to send over twelve elephants, so that visitors can take rides "in howdah with mahouts," to give exhibitions of suttee, cremation, jugglery, nastob, wrestling, etc., and to sell tea at ten cents a cup. They expect to sell a million cups.

At an expense equal to about \$500, an industrial school at Untouch, India, will make a notable exhibit at the World's Fair. The exhibit will be entirely of articles made by Mohammedan women, and it is stated that none of their work has ever been exhibited at an international or national fair. A small drawing room in the Woman's building will be furnished with articles made by the pupils of the school.

DAFFIN COUNTY, Pa., will send for exhibition in the Woman's building at the World's Fair an elaborately carved table of extraordinary historical interest. It will be composed of woods taken from the logs of the house in which the first American flag was made, from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, from the old ship Constitution, and from a pillar in Independence Hall. The upper surface will be inlaid with Indian arrow heads, relics of the six Nations, with whom what is now Dauphin County was once a favorite hunting ground.

THE brigades of Sicily are charged with wantonly beholding children, cutting their bodies in halves and scattering them about the country for dogs and hogs to devour.

RAILROAD FATALITIES.

Great Loss of Life Attending Three Wrecks.

Robbers Derailed a Train But Miss the \$1,000,000 Booty.

The eastbound night express on the Santa Fe Railroad was thrown from the track by would-be train robbers, three miles east of Oange City, Kan., at three o'clock the other morning. Four men were killed and about twenty-five persons seriously injured.

The train, consisting of a baggage, express and mail car, two day coaches, two chair cars and three sleeping cars, was over an embankment three feet high, and the first five cars piled on top of the engine. Engineer Edward Hayer stated before he died that he had seen that the rails had been loosened and turned so as to derail the train, and being unable to stop in time, had tried to "lump the obstruction."

There were \$1,000,000 in Mexican subsidiary bonds, consigned to the Mexican Central office in Boston, in the safe in the express car, and it was probably the mistaken impression of the train robbers that the amount was in currency that caused them to wreck the train.

The three Pullman sleepers remained on the track. The passengers were extricated from the telescoped cars and a relief train summoned from Topeka, thirty miles to the northeast.

The relief train returned to that city at 10:20 o'clock in the forenoon. Several passengers say they saw a number of men on the track near by immediately after the disaster. The toolbox at Berlay three miles west of the scene of the accident, was broken open the night before and a number of tools removed. Several empty, whisky bottles were found in a pool of water near the scene of the wreck. A spot was found where three men had lain in the grass, and tracks were found leading from this spot to the railway track.

Relief first reached the train from Emporia. A wagon carrying a relief party was made, and it was found that the flat plates had been carefully removed and the bolts taken out and spikes drawn from ten ties, and the rails bent over to the inside.

Burned in the Wreck.

Alleged neglect of orders by the crew of a freight train, which pulled onto the main track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Shore, Ohio, in front of the eastbound express from Chicago at about 3 o'clock a few mornings ago, caused a terrible wreck, in which eleven persons were killed. Nine were injured.

Both locomotives were derailed and completely smashed. Six cars of the express, including the postal car, two express cars, the baggage car, smoking car and one coach, together with five of the freight cars, were also wrecked.

The wrecked cars were totally destroyed by fire. One coach and two sleeping cars on the express train were not wrecked, and escaped the flames.

There were five clerks at work in the postal car. Four were instantly killed, and the fifth one was mortally injured.

The passengers imprisoned in the burning smoker and day coach made desperate efforts to escape. Some of the flames swept toward them and their cries for help were heart-rending. The fire crept upon them so quickly that their rescuers had to stand back while the victims perished.

A Fatal Collision.

The second section of the Philadelphia express, eastward bound, ran into the westward bound Pacific express at Rheams Station, Penn., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, early the other morning. One engineer was killed, and the other and the firemen of both trains mortally injured.

RUINS AT ROCKAWAY.

The Famous Resort Almost Totally Destroyed by Fire.

Rockaway Beach, one of the most popular and famous of the seaside resorts in the vicinity of New York City, was almost completely destroyed by fire a few afternoons ago. Nearly every hotel and place of amusement in the town, all the stores and several cottages—seventy buildings in all—were swept away with a loss of over a million dollars. From the railroad station to the beach, and along the shore for a quarter of a mile, there remains only a heap of charred ruins. And somewhere in those 150 acres of ruins lies the body of a woman. Fragments of bones escape from the building where the fire broke out and was off by the flames. A man, William O'Donnell, who attempted to rescue her was horribly burnt, although his injuries were not necessary fatal.

The fire started in John Cornish's Seaside Dime Museum, on Seaside avenue, about half way between the station and the beach. In quick succession the flames attacked the other hotels along the beach and the principal buildings which were: Collins's Hotel, Murray & Dat's Grand Ocean Hotel, the New York Hotel, Peterson & Barry's Hotel, Meyer's Hotel, Ross's Hotel, the annex of Wainwright & Smith's bathing pavilion, Barclay's grocery store, R. Simpson's Hotel, Kruse's Hotel, Dr. Paul's drug store, Peterson's pool room and the Grand Hotel, the latter between the beach and the station.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The Government Statistician's Report for September.

The Statistician's report, submitted to the Department of Agriculture, shows that there has been a decline in the condition of crops for September. In comparison with September reports of the past ten years, only three were lower—1887, 1888 and 1889. The September average condition of wheat, as harvested, is 81.3; of winter, 87.6, and spring, 81.3. Although these figures show a slight decline from those for what for the corresponding month in 1891, it is nevertheless higher than for five years in the preceding ten.

The condition of oats is very unfavorable, there being a decline since June. The consolidated county returns of the present month show a decline of more than seven points, the average of 78.9 reported for the month being the lowest, with one exception, ever reported.

The condition of rye and barley has changed but little, although the harvest has been badly handicapped by rain and storms.

MRS. HARRISON REMOVED.

The President's Sick Wife Returns to Washington.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

The mountain air at Lone Lake, N. Y., not having proved beneficial to President Harrison's sick wife, it was decided to remove her to Washington.

At 11 o'clock a. m. Mrs. Harrison's journey was begun by her transfer to the long mountain wagon by which she was conveyed to the nearest railroad station, three miles distant.

Four strong men carried her on a stretcher to the wagon. The President and Dr. Gardner walked on either side, each holding one of the patient's hands. The stretcher was carefully placed in the wagon on a large and comfortable cot. Dr. Gardner, the nurse, and the President were the only other occupants of the wagon except the driver. The other members of the family followed in tall-top coaches and other vehicles.

The trip from the cottage to the special train in waiting at Lone Lake station was successfully made. The horses proceeded at a walk, and the heavy springs were so perfectly adjusted that the many rough spots in the mountain road were scarcely felt by the occupants. The wagon was carefully backed up to the rear of the train, and willing hands were found to assist the President and Dr. Gardner in getting the patient into her reception.

It was 12:15 o'clock when the train moved slowly away on its long journey to the National Capital.

The Pennsylvania special and was the best that could be procured for the purpose. It was a vestibule train, composed of the Esperanza, a combination baggage and parlor car, the Newport, a hotel sleeper, and the Sybaris, an observation car. The Sybaris, which is the rear car of the train, was occupied by Mrs. Harrison. A large, comfortable bed had been set up in the open portion generally used as a sitting room. It was provided with everything that could possibly contribute to the ease and comfort of the occupants.

The train ran at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The route selected was by way of Malone, Moore's Junction, Plattsville, Albany, Jersey City, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A group of people were gathered at the stations along the route who made no demonstrations, but stood in an attitude of silent sympathy as the train passed. No one was allowed to enter the train.

The special train arrived at Washington at 5:45 next morning about fifteen minutes late.

About 500 people assembled to await the arrival of the Presidential party. Mrs. Harrison was taken from the rear car and placed in an army litter and carried to the entrance of the White House. Mrs. Harrison was taken from the ambulance and carried to her apartments on the second floor, accompanied by the President and Dr. Gardner.

Dr. Gardner, in speaking of the trip, said that Mrs. Harrison stood the journey very well, in fact much better than they had expected, and as the train brought them to Washington she became more buoyant in spirits.

THE ANARCHIST'S DUE.

Twenty-two Years in Prison For Mr. Frick's Assault.

The trial of Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, who attempted to kill H. C. Frick on July 23, was called before Judge McClung in Criminal Court at Pittsburgh, Penn. No one not having business in the court room was permitted to enter. Berkman was brought in, unattended by the same indifferent demeanor that has characterized his conduct since his arrest. He had no attorney and did not cross-examine witnesses, nor make any defense.

He had no witnesses for his defense. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Burleigh, who in his opening speech presented the seven indictments, charging Berkman with offenses ranging from felonious assault and battery down to carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. Frick, Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Co., and the victim of Berkman's assault, was the first witness. He described the location of the Carnegie offices, and stated that the assault was made between 2 and 3 o'clock on July 23. The witness saw Berkman peering the hall outside of his office when he entered. Shortly after Berkman was announced, and when he came in he shot at the witness, who fell to the floor. Mr. Frick said that he tried to run, but received another bullet wound. A photograph showing the disarranged furniture as it appeared after the shooting was shown, as was also the clothing that Mr. Frick was wearing at that time.

Berkman was then asked if he had any questions to ask, and said: "No." Then he said in broken English: "You think that I wanted to shoot Mr. Leishman, too?" Mr. Frick said he did not know about that, and left the stand.

Mr. Leishman, Vice-Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, who was in Mr. Frick's private office at the time, said that he did not see Berkman nor know of his presence until he heard the revolver shot. He grappled with Berkman, who tried to shoot him, but the weapon missed fire. Mr. Frick came to Mr. Leishman's assistance, and together they grappled with Berkman, who then drew the knife and stabbed Mr. Frick several times.

Berkman said: "That statement is untrue," and asked Mr. Leishman, "Are you positive I tried to shoot you?" "I am positive my statements are correct," was Mr. Leishman's answer.

THE LABOR WORLD.

A PRINCE drives a Moscow cab.

RAILROAD STRIKES ARE INCREASING.

OUR telephones employ 845 persons. TEXTILES are first in Russia industries. CHESTER, Ill., has several female butchers. EXPRESS messengers have organized labor unions in Chicago and St. Louis. GAMEKEEPERS in the Highlands of Scotland have struck for higher wages. FREIGHT-HANDLERS propose organizing an international union of their trade.

The telegraph operators have failed in their efforts to form a new brotherhood. STRIKES of the Paris cabmen are monthly. They never last more than twenty-four hours.

WORK has been stopped in the Tennessee tin mine of California because of a disagreement as to wages.

The laundry girls of Logansport, Ind., recently organized a union and marched in a body in the Labor Day parade.

The Pennsylvania Railway has issued orders to all its employes requiring the strictest cleanliness both as to person and the company's property.

LONDON railway refreshment-room barmaids work from fourteen to fifteen hours per day, and many of them are fed on hatched scraps left on customers' plates.

The corn cutters in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio, have formed an association to fight the patent corn cutting sleds and refused to work for farmers using the obnoxious sleds.

A CIRCULAR issued by the organized glassworkers of France, who demand the eight-hour workday, says that at present their excessive hours keep the undertakers needlessly busy.

THERE are mills in New England where children work seventy hours per week, and play on the walls bearing these legends: "No laughter permitted in this mill." "Children who sing will be discharged."

The Washington Indians are all afraid of amplex, and will stay at home this year rather than venture into the hop fields and pick. Consequently a great deal of trouble is being experienced in obtaining enough labor to successfully pick the hops.

The Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has just been held in Cincinnati. The organization has a membership of about 27,000. The Brotherhood set aside \$28,300 for relief of disabled members and widows and orphans, and protested against the use of military at strikes.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TICKET.

For President, Victoria Woodhull Martin; Vice-President, Mrs. Stowe.

In the parlors of the Willard Hotel, at Washington, under the call of April 26th, a National Convention of woman suffragists was held, under the direction of delegates from Victoria League of the different States. Mrs. Anna M. Parker, of St. Louis, Mo., was called to the chair, and Elizabeth Fowler, of Providence, R. I., acted as Secretary. Twenty-eight States were represented by fifty delegates.

On motion of Mrs. Windish, of New York City, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, of New York and Louise, of Louisiana, were President of the United States, and Mrs. Mary L. Stowe, of California, was nominated for Vice-President. The platform reads as follows:

Whereas, Under the fourteenth amendment no citizen is deprived of the franchise by law, but by custom and habit; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the representative women of America, ask the officers in charge of the election precincts through the United States in the coming campaign to give us the opportunity to cast our ballots on the first Tuesday in November, 1893, for our candidates.

Resolved, That by the united efforts of the women voters of the Nation we will drive anarchy, crime, insanity and drunkenness from our midst by our humanitarian efforts, backed by the ballot.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Seven Lives Lost by the Bursting of a Boiler.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred in Porce & Dickinson's stove mill at Staples, a small village on the Lexington and St. Clair Railway, four miles from Comber, Canada. Seven men were instantly killed, one was fatally injured and about twenty others more or less severely hurt.

The cause of the explosion is not definitely known. Some contend that the exploded boiler was old and not fit for use, while one of the employees of the mill says that it was in good running condition, but that he believes that scales had formed on the plate near the neighborhood escaped with a few broken windows.

THE LABOR WORLD.

LABOR RIOTS.

St. Thomas, West Indies, in the Control of a Mob.

Fierce labor riots are reported from St. Thomas, in the West Indies. The troops were called out and they met the mob near the English bank. After a sharp fight, in which eleven soldiers were severely injured with stones and several colored men were shot or driven back, the troops were ordered to retreat. When they met the mob, the soldiers broke ranks and fled.

The worst element then had almost complete possession of the city. Scores of houses have been entered and plundered by burglars.

Many of the wealthiest families took refuge on their ships for fear that they might become victims of fire and looting in the city.

A MOTHER'S CARELESSNESS.

It Results in the Death of Her Four Children.

The four children of Mrs. Eckenbach were burned to death at Missouri Valley, Iowa, a few mornings ago. They were sleeping up stairs.

Their mother tried to fill a lighted gasoline stove and an explosion followed. She threw the stove down stairs and ran down herself to extinguish the flames.

The fire rapidly spread, and before help arrived the house was a mass of flames. The bodies of the children were burned to a cinder.

BATTLE IN DAHOMEY.

The Natives Lose 12000 Killed and Wounded.

Advices from Porto Novo, Africa, say that the troops under Colonel Doda, commander of the land forces of France in Dahomey, met and defeated 4500 Dahomeans at Dogba.

The fighting lasted four hours. The Dahomeys lost about 1300 killed and wounded. Colonel Doda lost five killed and fifteen wounded. The Dahomeans fought bravely, and retreated from the field slowly.

PAPER-HANGERS ARE ABOUT TO GO TO THE WALL—TEXAS SITTINGS.

The big fight of Sicily are charged with wantonly beholding children, cutting their bodies in halves and scattering them about the country for dogs and hogs to devour.