# THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Monster Parade of the Veterans at Washington.

Details of the Order's Twentysixth Reunion.

The first day of the twenty-sixt's 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 preceded by a parade.

The procession consisted of five brigades, commanded by General Eugene A. Carrusa,

as follows: Troop of the regular army, na-val batteries and marines. District Nation-si 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 a stand in front of

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:

LOON LAKE, N. Y., September 18, 1892. eneral 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 victors' march of 1865. I would have esteemed it one of the highest honors of my public life to have welcomed to the National Capital and to have received in its historic avenue this representative as-sembly 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 the most favored and tender incidents of my private life to have taken these comrades again by the hand, but all this has been denied to me by the intervention 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 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 peo-ple 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 pa-

So the Grand Army of the Republic, many thousand strong, marched up the broad, smooth, asphalted Pennysivania avenue, along whose rough cobblestones, as members of the greatest of modern armies, they had marched twenty-seven years ago.

The antire line of march was decorated.

The entire line of march was decorated with banners, bunting, corps insignia and flags until each side of the long stretch be-tween the Capitol and the Treasury Dapartment was as picturesque and gay as the decorators' skill could make it.

The weather was perfect at the beginning, one of those rich autumnal days for which Washington is famous.

At 10:40 o'clock the head of the procession swung around Pennsylvania avenue, up Fifteenth street, past the Treasury Build-ing. Their wheel around the corner was a signal for the Treasury Buildsignal for the 800 young school girls on the neighboring grand stand, led by several conductors blowing cornets and flutes, their young voices burst forth, fresh and strong, nd in unison, singing "America."
The District Old Guard and the Albany

Battalion, which formed the escort to the Commander-in-Chief, presented a fine appearance. After General Palmer and his staff came the Carter Bund, of Boston, leading the Sixth Massachusetts and 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.

Tae Illinois Department of the G. A. R. headed the State posts. The State was very weil represented and they presented an at-tractive appearance. Secretary Rosk was one of the leading figures of the staff of the Wisconsin Department, which followed.

The Keystone State was the banner State of the procession in numbers, and thirtyfive 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 along like the plainest citizen, was ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. President Hayes received great cheering along the whole line of march. He marched afoot, and his hat was in his hand most of the time, waving a courteous response to the kindly greetings he constantly received. There were 5000 Ohlo men in line.

Empire State posts followed close upon the Onio veterans, and in one of two car-riages at their head rode Generals Sickles, Slocum and Rosecrans. The New York City and Brooklyn posts led the New York de-

New York also had many battle flags in her procession, and one collection of about eighteen carriel in a body, was everywhere greeted with applause. It took New York just one hour to pass, and the Empire State representatives would have been much in going by were direction of the Commander in-Chief orders had been given to close up the ranks, which thereto-fore had been rather open. There were ap-proximately 8000 of the New Yorkers. Connecticut's troops, about 2000, were all neat and fine-looking men, with good large

Finally, at 6:05 o'clock, the last veteran had passed by the grand parade of the twenty-sixth ansual encampment of the G. A. R. was over, and was ready to be written an unqualified 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 to the organization.

## Third Day.

Soon after eleven o'clock Benjamin Palmer opened the encam pment in due form. After Paine, of Ocean Grove, N. J., the Committee on Credentials reported the delegates

Paine, 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 coldiers by thousands and tens of thousands, and that he believed 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

raview of his work while Commander-in-Chief followed. All that he said on the sub-

ject of pensions was as follows:
"The passage of the Disability bill under date of June 27, 18.0, was so munificent in its scope, providing pensions to all honor-ably discharged soldiers suffering from mental or physical disabilities, recognizing the service of a class who by lapse of time were unable to furnish the testimony of their comrades as to the origin of their disabilities, requiring only the certificate of a physician and the examination by a pension board, that no additional legislation was sought by the last National Encampment. The Pension Committee have endeavored to have corrected certain inequalities in the ratings which were not commensurate with existing disabilities, from which many com-rades are suffering, all of which will be given to you in detail by the committee."

At the conclusion of the address the reports of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Surgeon-General and Judge-Advocate General were submitted.

The report of Adjutant-General Fred Phisterer gives the total expenditures of his fleet when the fleet year as \$11,800, and office during the fiscal year as \$11,800, and as the per capita tax of two cents per member produces an income of but \$8000, the Adjutant-General says that the tax should be at least the says that the tax should be at least three cents per member per an-num. He says that semi-annual returns from posts and departments are unneces-

sary, and that annual reports will suffice.

He also calls the present inspection system unsatisfactory and cumbersome, and thinks that the installing officer of a post could also act as its inspector. A revision of the present rules and regulations is also mended. The number of persons entitled to seats at the present encampment is stated at 1148, of which 453 are representa-

stated at 1148, of which 453 are representa-tives-at-large and apportioned according to membership December 31 last.

During the last calender year there was a gain of 229 in the number of posts, making the total number 7568. There was a gain in membership of 64,401, but the losses were 66,109, leaving the number of members in good standing December 31 last 407,781, an apparent loss of 1708.

This loss is said to be apparent, because in

one department it was found that nearly three thousand had been added without au-thority and the returns previously made were incorrect, so that there was actually a gain of about twelve hundred in the total strength of the organization. During the year the deaths numbered 6404; honorably discharged, 18.9; transfers, 9490; suspen-sions, 34.337; dishonorable discharges, 467. and delinquents, 13,582. Commenting on the

losses, the Adjutant-General says:
"Practically it may be said that the membership of the Grand Army is now at its highest point. It, no doubt, will reman about the above numbers for a few years to come, when, necessarily, it must decrease, and the decrease will be rapid."

Departmental returns show that from July 1, 1891, to December 31, 1891, \$96,011 was expended by the various posts for the relief of unfortunate comrades, soldiers' widows and orphans and the total expenditure on that score from July 1, 1871, to June 33, 1891, was score from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1891, was \$2,231,704. The Adjutant-General believes that these figures are not correct, and says that there is no doubt the actual amount was

The annual report of Quartermaster-General Taylor to the Adjutant-General shows the total expenditures of the organization during the last year to have been 2atton during the last year to hand of \$7549. \$30,316, leaving a balance on hand of \$7549. The amount realized from the caput tax was \$13,051, and from sale of supplies \$22,147. The largest item of expense during the year was \$12,337 for postage and incidentals. The total amount to the Grant Monument Fund is \$11,578.

Fund is \$11,578.

B. F. Stevenson, Surgeon-General of the G. A. R., in his report says that at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1893, there were \$76,078 pensioners on the rolls, and that the appropriations aggregated \$139,132,387. In addition to these wast expenditures the annual appropriation for the numerous Government homes was \$2,503,840. There are also 173 Government cemeteries kept up by

Government appropriation.

The most important and interesting feature of the afternoon session was the selec-tion of Indianapolis as the place where the next annual encampment Lincoln, Neb., announced that she would not make a contest, and after Governor Chase, of Indiana, had made an address extoiling the advantages of Indianaspolis, that place was selected by acclamation. encampment then adjourned till 9 o'clock

## Fourth Day.

Rainy weather ushere I in the fourth day of Grand Army week, and a drizzling rain made the streets sloppy and the atmosphere heavy. The old soldiers began to leave the city in great numbers, and the railroad com panies 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. Weissert, of Milwaukee, Wis., was chosen 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. A warm contest over the election of Senior Vice-Commander resulted in the choice of R. H. Warfield, of San Francisco, Com-mander Palmer's position on the color line

was sustained by the encampment.
This having exhausted the business of the encampment, the installation of officers-elect for the ensuing year took place. Comrade Beath, of Pennsylvania, the ranking Past-Commander-in-Unief, administering the obligation. After the new Comman-der-in-Chief had been installed he was asked if he could name his personal staff for the year. He answered that at present he was prepared to name but one, E. B. Gray, of Milwaukee, to be Adjutant-General. Comrade Gray then came for-ward and was inducted into office by Com-

The new Commander-in-Chief then sumed the gavel and declared the Twenty-sixth National Encampment adjourned sine

# A HUSBAND'S ACT.

He Shoots His Wife, Kills His Mother, and Wounds His Brother-in-Law.

Desanpedro, a painter living in the Passy Quarter of Paris, France, shot his wife, killed his mother, and mortally wounded his brother-in-law a few evenings ago. The killing was done in Desanpedre's home. He did not live happily with his wife, and in the afternoon returned home half drunk. He began abusing mother and wife, and finally

when her brother interfered, Desanpedro shouted that they were all in league against him. He threatened to kill them all, and started for a back room where he kept his revolver. His brother-in-law followed him and grappled with him. The painter shook him leagues got the revolver, and shot him in him loose, got the revolver, and shot him in the side. He then caught his wife, who had started to run down the hallway, crowded her back into the room, and shot her in the breast. His mother scream id for help and tried to open a window. He shot her four times in the back and she fell dead.

REPRESENTAVIVES of five tribes of Indians met a few days ago at Kingman, Arizons, to protest against the Government forcibly taking Indian children from their parents and sending them to Eastern schools. They will resist all attempts to take their children to school.

### WEAVER AND FIELD.

Joint Address Accepting the People's Party Nomination.



GENERAL JAMES B. WEAVER.

people 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 if health and strength are spared we intend to continue the work until the campaign is closed.

"We have been received by the great body

"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

"By contact with the people we have be-come acquainted with their wants, their sufferings, and have been brought face to face with the manifold perils which so serously 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 obtainable the wages paid are for the most part unremunerative.

"The old parties are in hostile camps arranged on sectional lines and represen the bitterness and cruelties of the past, every four years discussing the issues of the late war, 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 subserviency to capitalistic and corporate greed. They are incapable of dealing sincerals with the wast bitterness and cruelties of the past, incapable of dealing sincerely with the vast problems evolved by the growth of the past quarter of a century.

fering just enough to enable them to carry on a sham battle, while the work of robbery

ers North and South and wage earners every where are proscribed, maltreated, brought into competition with convict labor, an i in many instances are shot down by hire! mercenaries, acting under orders of arrogant corporations, which have unblus ingly usurped the functions of government and

"These corporations dominate the daily press and control the lines of daily com-

perity to our country, all who desire to re-lieve the depressed industries and wage workers of our common country, all who deand the free coinage of sliver, all who dsairs the abolition of banks of issue an i constitu-tional control of the great instraments of commerce by the Government of the United States, all was desire that the laws of taxation shall be equitably adjusted to the property of the country, all who desire that the public do-main shall be sacredly held in trust for the servient to the popular good, and, finally all who desire the restoration of fraternity among the people and the coliteration it as their conscientious duty to align t selves under the banner of this great in lustrial and fraternal movement.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE British building at the World's Fair will have among its decorations flags bearing the arms of the principal cities of the United

SEATS for 123,000 people are to be pro-

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 luring a visit to the World's Fair.

THE main railway station, within the World's Fair grounds, where all excursion trains will discharge their passengers, will te a handsome structure costing \$225,000, and will accommodate 25,000 persons at one

ty. The building is being constructed in sweden and will be sent to Chicago in sec-

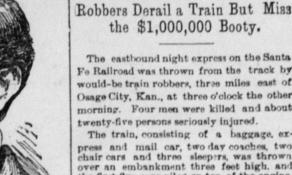
suaded that there will be considerable profit in making a varied display at the World's Fair. They propose to send over twelve elephants, so that visitors can take rides "in howdah with mahout;" to give exhibitions of suttee, cremation, juggiery, nautch, wrestling, etc., and to sell tea at ten cents a

cup. They expect to sell a million cups, Ar an expense equal to about \$500, an in-dustrial school at contoor, 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

DAUPHIN COUNTY, Pe.n., will send for exhibition in the Woman's building at the 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 yoke of the famous "Liberty Bell," from 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, relies of the Six Nations, with whom what is now Dauphin

# RAILROAD FATALITIES

Great Loss of Life Attending Three Wrecks.



Generals Weaver and Field, the People's Party candidates for President and Vice-President, accept the nominations of their party in the form of an address to the people of the United States, which was

of the Union thus far visited.

Upon the great economic questions of the age they are practically one in purpose, dif-

and spoliation proceeds unabated.
"In the meantime the farmers and plantmed to act in its stead.

munication with the people."

After denouncing the impurity of elections, North and South, the address says in conclusion: "All who desire the revival of ousiness, all who wish for the return of prospeople, all who desire that the highways batween the States shall be rensered subsectional animosities should at once regar !

THE international chess tournament to be held at Chicago in connection with the World's Fair will distribute \$7000 in

vided in the great Manufactures building at the World's Fair for the dedication exercises

Swgden's building at the World's Fair has been designed on the lines of the old Norse stave churches, but with more solid-

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

the pupils of the school. tions, with whom what is now Dauphin County was once a favorite hunting ground.

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

Robbers Derail a Train But Miss

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

press and mail car, two day coaches, two chair cars and three sleepers, was thrown over an embankment three feet high, and the first five cars pilet 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 tump the obstruction.

There were \$1,000,000 in Mexican subsidi-

ary bonds consigned to the Mexican Central offices in Boston, in the safe in the express car, and it was probably the mistaken im-pression of the wreckers that the amount vas in currency that caused them to wreck 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 ortheast

The relief train returned to that city at 10:20 o'clock in the forenoon. Several passengers say that they saw a number of men run for the brush near by immediately after the disaster. The toolhouse at Barclay 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 soot to the railway track.

Relief first reached the train from Emporia. An examination of the track was made, and it was found that the fish 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 Shreve, Ohio, in front of the eastbound express from Chicago at about 3 o'clock a few mornings ago caused

at a terrible wreck, in which eleven persons were killed. Nine were injured. Both locomotives were ditched and com-pletely smashed. Six cars of the express, including the postal car, two 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 moker and day coach made desperate efforts to free themselves as the flames swept toward them and their cries for help were heartrending. The fire crept upon them so quickly that their rescuers had to stan i back while

A Fatal Collision.

The second section of the Philadelphia express, eastward bound, ran into the west-ward bound Pacific express at Rheems Sta-tion, 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 botel 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 charreruins. And somewhere in those 160 scree of ruins lies the body of a woman. Mrs. Paillips, whose escape from the building where the fire broke out was cut off by the flames. A man, William O'Donnell, who flames. A man, William O'Donnell, who attempted to rescue her was horribly burnt, although his injuries were not necessary

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 on both sides of Saaside avenue. Among the principal buildings which went were: Collins's Hotel, Murray & Datz's Grand Ocean Hotel, the New York Hotel, Peterson & Barry's Hotel, Meyer's Hotel, pavilion and pier; the Columbus Hotel, pavilion and pier; the Columbus Hotel, F. Rosch's Hotel, the annex of Wainwright & Smith's Hotel, Wainwright & Smith's bathing pavilion, Burchell's grocery store, R. Simpson's Hotel, Kruse's Hotel Dr. Pull's drug store, Peterson's pool room and the Gione Hoiel, the fire tower, the electric light station, Garrison's Hotel, and on the beach the Hotel Stuttgart, the Ocean House, the Columbia, Schuber's Hotel, Morrison's Hotel, toe Grand Republic Hotel, the Hotel Albermarie and the St.

James-on-the-Boulevard. Beside those buildings, which are all large size, a host of smaller buildings, occupied as drug, c gar, ice cream and candy stores, and shooting galieries, were destroyed. With them went merry-go-rounds, carousalt, to-boggan slides, and the doz ms of similar dev.ces always found at seaside resorts.

# 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 corn for September. In comparison with September reports of the past ten years,

September reports of the past ten years, only three were lower—1890, 1887 and 1886. The September average condition of wheat, as harvested, is 83.3; of winter, 87.6, and spring, 81.2 Although these figures show a sight decline from those for wheat for the corresponding month in 1891, it is nevertheless higher than for five years in the preceding ten. the preceding ten.

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. ever reported.

The condition of rye and barley has

changed but little, although the harvest season has been badly handleapped by rain and storms.

The condition of potatoes is very unfavorable, the average being, with two exceptions, the lowest ever reported for Septem-

Cotton is lower than in any September

PAPER-HANGERS are about the only men who succeed in business by going to the wall .- Texas Siftings.

### MRS. HARRISON REMOVED.

The President's Sick Wife Returns



### MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON

The mountain air at Loon Lake, N. Y., not having proved beneficial to President Harrison's sick wife, it was decided to re-

move 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 con-veyed to the nearest railroad station, three

miles distant. Four strong men carried her on a stretcher to the wagon. The President and Dr. Gard-ner 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 oc-cupants of the wagon except the driver. The other members of the family followed in tally-ho coaches and other vehicles.

The trip from the cottage to the special train in waiting at Loon Lake station was successfully made. The horses proceeded at a walk, and the wagon springs were so perfeetly 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 carrying the patient into the car which had been specially prepared for

her reception.

It was 12:15 o'clock when the train moved slowly away on its long journey to the Na-

It was a 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 par-Esperanza, a combination bazgage and par-lor car; the Newport, a hotel steeper, and the Sybaris, an observation car. The Sy-baris, which is at the rear of the train, was occupied by Mrs. Harrison. A large, com-fortable 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

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

and Baltimore.

Groups 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 8:45 next morning about fifteen minutes About 5000 people assembled to await the arrival of the Presidential party. Mrs. Harrison was taken from the rear car and placed on an army litter and carried to an army ambulance. The President and Dr. Gardner rode in the ambulance with Mrs. Harrison, and Dr. Sannister took a seat on the outside of the ambulance. Four mounted policemen cleared the streets for the party. They were driven immediately to entrance of the White House. Mrs. Harrison was taken from the ambulance and carried to her apartments on the second floor, ac-companied by the President and Dr. Gard-

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 because more buoyant in

# THE ANARCHIST'S DUE.

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

The trial of Alexander Berkmann, the narchist, who attempted to kill H. C. Frick on July 23, was called before Judge McClung in Criminal Court at Pittsburg. Penn. No one not having business in the court room was permitted to enter. Berkmann, when brought in, mrintained the same indifferent demeanor that has characterized his conduct since his arrest. He had no attorand did not cross-examine witnesses. He had no witnesses for his defer prosecution was conducted by District At-torney Burleigh, who in his opening speech presented the seven indictments, charging Berkmann with offences ranging from felcnious assault and battery down to carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. Frick, Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Co., and the victim of Bergmann's as sault, was the first witness. He describe location of the Carnegie offices, stated that the assault was made between ! and 3 o'clock on July 23. The witness saw Bergmann pacing the hall outside of his office when he entered. Shortly after Bergmann was announced, and when he came in he shot at the witness, who fell to the floor. Mr. Frick said that he he came in he shot at the witness, who fell to the floor. Mr. Frick sail that he tried to rise, 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

Berkmann was then saked 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

eft 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 Berkmann nor know of his presence until he heard the revolver shot. He grappled with Berkmann, who tried to shoot him, but the weapon missed fire. Mr. Frick came to Mr. Leishman's assistance, and together they grappled with Berkmann, who then drew the knife an I stabbed Mr. Frick

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

Here the prosecution rested, and Berk-mann asked for an interpreter, which was granted. He then said, "I am not guity. granted. He then said, "I am not guity. I have a defence," and then he began to read irrelevant matter from a large roll of paper. The statement was an anarchistic and in-flammatory address, written in German, rerkmann continued his harangue from 11:45 until 1:05 o'clock, when the Court shut him off. The District-Attorney did not make an address, saying that argument was

Judge McClung made a brief caarge, and Judge McCling made a brief caarge, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty on all seven indicaments without leaving the box. The Judge pronounced sentence at once, ag-gregating twenty-one years to the peni-tentiary and one year to the workhouse. Just before sentence was based Bergmann said he had not obtained justice, nor had ha

## THE LABOR WORLD.

A Paraca drives a Moscow cab.

RAILROAD strikes are increasing. Our telephones employ 8465 persons TEXTILES are first in Russia industries.

CHESTER, Ill., has several female butchers. Expanses messengers have organized labor mions in Chicago and St. Louis.

GAMEKEEPERS in the Highlands of Scotand 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

Work has been stopped in the Temescal tin mine of California because of a disagree-

The laundry girls of Lozansport, Ind., re-cently organized a union and marched in a body in the Labor Day parade. THE Pennsylvania Railway has issued or-

ders to all its employes requiring the strict-est cleanliness both as to person and the mpany's property. London railway refreshment-room bar-maids work from fourteen to fifteen hours per day, and many of them are fed on hashed 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 re-

fused to work for farmers using the obnoxous 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 need-

essly busy. THERE are mills in New England where children work seventy hours per week, and placards are pasted on the walls bearing these legends: "No laughter permitted in this mill;" "Children who sing will be dis-

charged. THE Washington Indians are all afraid of smallpox, 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 \$28,500 for relief of disabled members and widows and orphans, and protested against the use of military at strike

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE TICKET.

For President, Victoria Woodbull 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 Leagues of the different States. Mrs. Anna M. Parker, of St. Louis, Mo., was called to the chair, and Elizabeth Powers, of Providence, R. L. acted as Sec-retary. Twenty-eight States were repre-

sented by fifty delegates.
On motion of Mrs. Windish, of New York
City, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, of
New York and London, was nominated for
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 amend-ment no citizen is deprived of the franchise through law, but by custom and habit; therefore, be it 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, 1892, for our candidates.

Resolved, That by the united efforts of the women voters of this Nation we will drive anarchy, crime, insanity and drunkenmidst 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 Force & Dickinson's stave mill at Staples, a small village on the Leamington and St. Clair Railway, four miles from Comber, Canada. Seven men were instantly killed, ne 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 employes of the mill says that it was in good running condition, but that he be-lieves that scales had formed on the plate

and interfered with the working of som the valves. The boiler was carried fully two hundred feet, passing in its flight between two residences. Bricks and other debris were scattered in all directions, but the houses in the neighborhood escaped with a few broken

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 the troops were driven back. When the order for retreat was given the mob attacked so hotly that the soldiers broke ranks

The worst element then had almost complete possession of the city. Scores of houses have been entered and plundered by bur-Many of the wealthiest families took refuge on their ships for fear that they might become victums of fire and outrage in

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

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

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

BATTLE IN DAHOMEY. The Natives Lose 1200 Killed and Wounded.

Advices from Porto Novo, Africa, say that

the troops under Colonel Dodds, commander

of the land forces of France in Dahomey, met and defeated 4600 Dahomeyans at

Dogba.
The fighting in-ted four hours. The Dahomey ins lost about 1200 killed and wounded. Colonel Dodds lost five killed and fifteen wounded. The Dahomeyans fought doggedly, and retreated from the field slowly.