

THE GUARD'S OUTING.

Where the Second Brigade Will Enjoy Its Annual Camp This Summer.

THE ALLEGHENY BANKS

With a Short Ride of the City Definitely Decided on by the Officers.

A MAGNIFICENT PARADE GROUND.

The Like of Which the Soldier Boys of the State Never Enjoyed at Any Previous Encampment.

HOW FARMER BROWN MAKES A PROPEL.

Two Old-Fashioned Campmeets Will Be Almost Within Sight of the Tent at Arnold Station.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CARING FOR THE CROWDS

HE ground on which the Second Brigade, N. G. P., will pitch its tents this summer has already been fought over once. It was a blood-drenched battlefield, though. It is the same piece of property that was offered to the city of Pittsburg last fall for a Poorhouse Farm at something like \$5,000 an acre, and which, on the eve of acceptance, was thrown into the courts, where Judge Ewing decided the contest against the ground. The city had no right to buy it.

The coming encampment will be located on the lower end of this farm. After the commander of the brigade had finally selected the spot, and the official announcement had been made, objections were raised by a farmer named Brown, who rents that portion of the land. He said the soldiers would destroy the pasture for his cows. Certain gentlemen and officers reasoned with Mr. Brown, but he was obstinate.

Seeing that the farmer Brown... He pays a rent of \$250 per year for the place. This week, in consideration of a check for \$1,000, he agreed to withdraw all objections to the encampment. In other words, he will receive for eight days' occupation of the farm by the troops enough money to pay his own rent for four years to come. The railroad company pays the \$1,000.

The ground selected for the encampment is a beautiful plain, beginning at Arnold station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and extending from the railroad back to the Allegheny river. Its extreme width is 1,200 feet and its length 3,000 feet. It is level as a floor, with the exception of a slightly rising knoll at the upper end, which has already been designated as the quarters of Brigadier General Wiley and staff. In this respect, the site is pronounced by the officers who have seen the place superior to any camping ground heretofore used by the brigade. Generally, a ravine or gully has divided some regiment's occupation of the Allegheny camps, and the soldiers in irregular shape. Here, however, the regiments will all be quartered on an unbroken plain, with a vast parade ground extending in uninterrupted area in front of the regimental quarters.

The River is Near at Hand. The soldiers will be quartered along the river. A heavy bush line the Allegheny at this point, and as a bend in the stream both above and below shuts out a view of the neighboring towns on the other shore, the

The Station—Only Distant in Sight. The river is a paradise for bathers. It is deep and pretty. The swimming will endear the encampment to all "the boys" from the city, and the design of the officers in pitching the tents on the river side of the farm is to give the men all the water advantages possible. Between the tents and the railroad lies the largest parade ground the brigade has ever enjoyed. There will be no cramping or crowding in drills and dress parades. The abundance of room will afford the grandest opportunities for maneuvering, and for sham battles, of which there will probably be two or three during the campaign. At the southern extreme of the encampment is a deep forest. Beyond that are the stately homes of Fairfield, including the country seats of the Bakewells and the other prominent families of the city and the town of Parkersburg. The site of the new manufacturing town of Kensington. It possesses but few buildings yet, though ten miles of streets have already been cut out among the fields there, and hundreds of lots marked "sold."

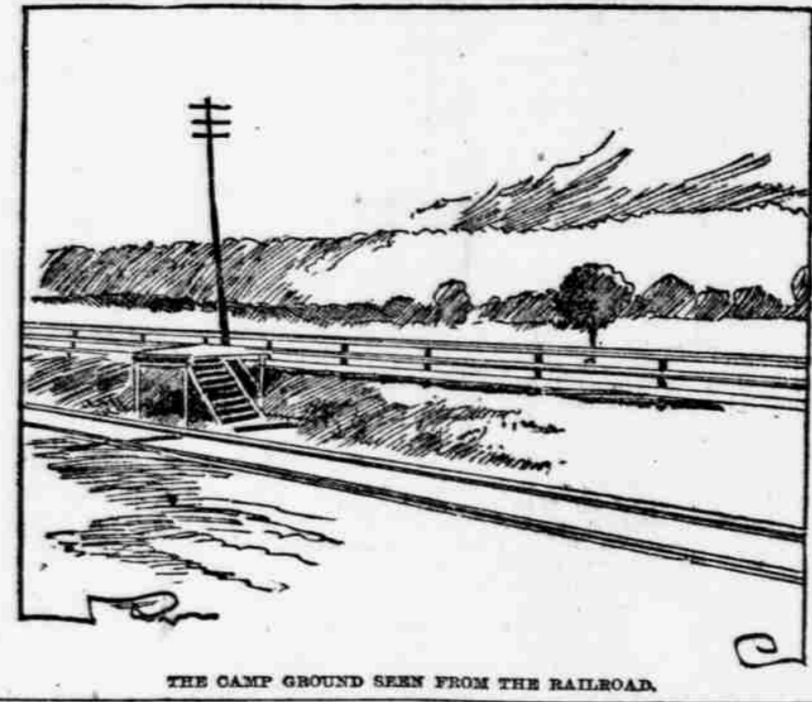
The Methodists Within Reach. Just north of the brigade encampment is Valley Camp, the pretty religious summer resort of Pittsburg. Methodists. Its cottages are plainly visible through the trees from the encampment. The difficulty of the greatest of opportunities for maneuvering, and for sham battles, of which there will probably be two or three during the campaign.

be stated that the site of their camp is from Pittsburg, 19 miles; from Parkersburg 2 miles; Valley Campmeeting, 1 mile; Kensington, .08 mile; Craghinton, 1 1/2 miles; Tarentum, 3 miles; Tarentum Campmeeting, 5 miles; Freeport, 10 miles.

The proximity of the soldiers to two campmeets will be observed. The religious season at Valley Camp begins in the middle of July, and will be coincident with the time that the National Guard arrives, but the cottages are always occupied far into the fall, so that more or less social interest and intercourse will be maintained by the 70 old families on Valley Camp and the Guard. The religious services at Tarentum Camp, however, begin on August 11, and will be up as while the soldiers' encampment lasts.

Where Bishop Bowman Died. Right at the edge of the brigade grounds is located an historical monument. About 30 years ago the celebrated Bishop Samuel Bowman, of the Episcopal Church, was walking to Parkersburg from a church where he had preached. He fell dead in his tracks, either from heart disease or sunstroke, and on that very spot a rugged stone monument was erected to his memory by the Episcopal Church.

Just at Kensington station, to the right of the railroad, is a commanding knoll. It is reported to be the group of tents here is the quartering of the Governor and his staff. It is believed that Governor Pattison and his



THE CAMP GROUNDS SEEN FROM THE RAILROAD.

staff will spend several days with the brigade. The encampment begins on Saturday, August 8, and will last until the following Saturday. From intimations in National Guard circles, the Governor will arrive Monday of the encampment, and remain until the following Friday. The aim of placing his headquarters down at Kensington is to have the Executive relieved of the noise and curiosity of the main camp, and place his tents in a retired locality. The quarters, however, would be a commanding object.

Pittsburg People Will Go. The soldiers will be transported by the railroad company to Arnold station, which is the only house at the encampment. Here the railroad will erect large platforms and

At Emporia 3 1/2 inches fell in two hours. Nearly every cellar in the town is flooded, and the lower floors of many houses were covered with water to the depth of several inches. Wheat and corn have suffered considerable damage.

The tornado which passed over Arkansas City last night did great damage 15 miles southeast of there. The dwelling houses of John Bowman, W. Bennett, Samuel Brown, K. Kersey and William Brown were completely wrecked. All the inmates escaped without serious injury, except Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman, who was fatally injured. A daughter of Mr. Bennett was in the cellar and was completely buried under the debris, but escaped unhurt. A large number of barns and granaries were blown down.

At Fort Scott during the storm and overflow last night a rescue party were forced to abandon their boat. Two of the men saved their lives by grasping trees, but the other, John Conklin, aged 19, caught a limb which broke, and he was washed away. There is no doubt that he was drowned. No other lives were lost.

BOUGHT HIM A WIFE. A Long Island Man Paid \$10,000 for His Intended and Lost Her. NEW YORK, June 20.—Samuel Burbank is one of the richest and most prominent business men of Hempstead, L. I. Until Monday last he had remained a bachelor in spite of his wealth and good qualities.

On the day mentioned he married Miss Lillie Oxford, the 18-year-old daughter of the insurance broker, Harry Oxford. A few hours after the ceremony Mr. Burbank lost his wife and \$10,000 in money. These losses have become the cause of three lawsuits. Mr. Oxford, Burbank says, wanted to buy the house in which he lives, and asked Mr. Burbank for a loan of \$5,000. Mr. Burbank refused to loan the money, but said that on one condition he would give Oxford \$10,000. Burbank then bluntly proposed that if Oxford could make Lillie marry him he would give Oxford \$10,000. Oxford was staggered for a moment, but finally said he would think the matter over. In a few days he told Burbank that Lillie was willing to marry him on condition that the \$10,000 was forthcoming. Mr. Burbank then formally proposed to the young lady herself and was accepted. The wedding was set for Monday last, and came off according to programme. But Lillie refused point blank to go home with her husband. He returned alone, without wife and money. The next day he brought suit before Judge Pratt, of the Su-

preme Court, charging Mr. Oxford and his daughter with conspiracy to rob him of \$10,000, and also commenced habeas corpus proceedings against Mr. Oxford, requiring him to produce his daughter in court. Judge Pratt made the writ returnable next Monday.

DAN RICE'S PROPERTY ATTACHED. Creditors of the Showman Claimed He Was About to Leave the State. NEW YORK, June 20.—An attachment has just been issued against the property in this State of Dan Rice, the veteran circus man, in a suit to recover \$328 for board and lodging. The bill was \$238, and Rice paid \$200 on account. It is claimed that Rice is about to leave the State to defraud his creditors.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS PACKED AND STORED. HAUGH & KRESKA, 53 and 54 Water st.

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At last the French people have accepted the form of government. The present Ministry is one of unusual strength—the best France has known for years. Six months is the average life of a French Ministry, but this one will last at least a year, formed in March, 1890, and which includes Ribot, Rouvier, Ives, Guyot, Constans and other able and experienced statesmen, seems destined to inaugurate a new era in French parliamentary prestige. De Freycinet himself holds the portfolio of war.

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Some facts and figures may help us to grasp the consequences of the war. In July, 1870, on the peace footing, the total German forces under arms were 300,000 men. A month later, after the outbreak of the war, they were 1,100,000. Germany would be regarded as the very maximum of the German war footing 20 years ago. The German Government to-day publishes no reliable figures, but it is known that just now the size of the army is probably in case of war. The peace footing, that is, the number of men kept actually under arms, is now almost exactly 500,000. The German Government is now pouring into camp and into perfect military organization full 2,000,000 young men every one of whom is a thoroughly trained soldier.

And the same number are available under the military laws for foreign duty, nor does it include the railway military staff and other special services. The "Landwehr" and "Landsturm" divisions, numbering 720,000 men, and altogether Germany has no less than 3,000,000 vigorous men all trained in the art of war and all instantly available for any purpose of defense. Considering equipment and all the items that make up military efficiency, the German army of to-day is much more than twice as strong as it was 20 years ago.

French success in the Field. But the French army has grown, meanwhile, also. It had only 300,000 men to oppose to the German hosts in 1870, and they were inferior in training, organization and equipment. To-day the available military forces of France are divided into four classes, of which the first includes men who have been fully trained by service in the "active army" from three to five years, and the second comprises men who have been trained in the "Landwehr" for one year. The second class includes men who have had one year's active training and numbers perhaps 500,000. The third class, numbering about 500,000 men, includes men who have been trained when called out for a few weeks each year to encampment and drill with the reserve, and is up to the standard of the best militia in the world.

The fourth class, of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 men, is made up of the various non-combatant services, all of which, however, are as essential to modern military operations as the infantry and cavalry. The sum total of the French army, on a war footing, is now fixed at 4,100,000 men. In theory, of course, every young man in both France and Germany is liable to military service, and paper estimates of the relative strength of the two armies are not to be deemed indicative of the forces that would actually be mobilized in case of the outbreak.

France in Splendid Condition. The French generals and officers have made it their business to bring their scientific equipment well up to the German standard, and it may be doubted whether the army of France is not better prepared for war to-day than the great army of Germany. France has perfected her great military railway system with a view to throwing the largest possible contingents of troops across the frontier in the shortest possible space of time. Everything is in momentary readiness. The French armies are almost continually engaged in maneuvers and extensive maneuvers; and it will be strange if the Republic is not forced upon the east side of the Rhine.

The world's attention is now sharply drawn to Russia's movements southward at either end of the Black Sea, as likely to involve all Europe in a general war, than to the acute Franco-German situation. Certainly it is possible that at any moment the Russian armies may decide to move from the Caucasus province into Armenia, and to cross the Danube into Bulgaria under the

WAR IS INEVITABLE.

Dr. Albert Shaw Sees Great Danger in the Present Temper of THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE.

FRANCE AND GERMANY ARE BOTH CARRYING CHIPS ON THEIR SHOULDERS.

FIGURES AS TO FIGHTING STRENGTH.

What is the consequence? A republic that was shaken to its very foundations so that its strongest men were full of dire alarm less than three years ago by reason of the Boulanger movement, has to-day the finest based and most energetic government in Europe. President Carnot has lately completed a tour of the country under circumstances altogether unprecedented in France. Loyalty to the Republic and respect for its Chief Magistrate were manifested everywhere.

At last the French people have accepted the form of government. The present Ministry is one of unusual strength—the best France has known for years. Six months is the average life of a French