

# G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Heroes of the Late War Assemble in Pittsburgh.

Two Impressive Parades—Naval Veterans Elect Officers—Some Interesting Statistics—A Commander in Chief Chosen—The Ladies' Organizations.

## OLD SALTS IN LINE.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12.—The full forces of the Grand Army are in the city and have complete possession. The parade of the naval veterans took place Monday. Over 1,000 men under the command of Rear Admiral J. B. Osborn were in line. The old salts were cheered all along the line of march, which extended through the principal downtown streets, along Fifth avenue and Smithfield street and over to Allegheny.

## Parade of the Land Heroes.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. Pa., 12.—Forty thousand men who fought to save the union marched through the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The old familiar war tunes, to which they and their comrades rushed to victory or to death, filled the air and echoed back from the surrounding hills. The music made their hearts beat as in the stirring times of thirty years ago, and brought the flush of patriotism and courage to their cheeks.

On every street corner and vacant lot rose tier after tier of human faces, and as the veterans passed cheer after cheer greeted them. Every window along the route, the fire escapes and roof tops were crowded, while the sidewalks were packed solidly from the building line to the wire rope stretched along the curb to prevent interference with the free movement of the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

the encampment opened. Gov. Pattison gave welcome to the delegates in behalf of the state.

These exercises over, the encampment went into executive session and the delegates settled down to listen to the reports of the national officers. The closest attention was paid to the annual address of the commander in chief, upon a large number of topics. The membership of the order, he said, is as follows:

## Beginning of the End.

"One year ago there were in good standing 267,223. There have been gained during the year, by muster-in, 10,752; by transfer, 6,534; by reinstatement, 14,038; by reinstatement



COL. THOMAS G. LAWLER.

from delinquent reports, 2,519. Total gain, 30,843. Aggregate, 431,884.

"There have been lost, by death, 7,283; by suspension, 34,805; by dishonorable discharge, 154; by delinquent reports, 16,671. Total loss, 58,913. The number remaining in good standing June 30, 1894, was 299,082.

## Various Department Statements.

The report of James F. Meech, adjutant general, shows a decrease of 460 posts during the last year, or at least the lack of reports from that number of posts. According to the figures given, there was expended in charity this way for the six months ending December 31, 1893, the sum of \$100,486.03 and for the six months ending June 30, 1894, \$103,294.07, a total for the year of \$203,780.10.

The twenty-seven departments reporting give the following statistics: Number of soldiers' and sailors' graves decorated by posts, 232,355; number of soldiers and sailors buried during the year ending last Memorial day, 4,632; cemetery lots owned by posts, 532; number of soldiers and sailors buried in potter's fields, 732; unmarked by proper headstones, 10,232; number of posts holding Sunday memorial services, 2,235; number of posts holding Memorial day exercises, 2,333; number of comrades who took part in the exercises, 182,106.

## Will Meet Next at Louisville.

Henry Watterson delivered an address urging the claims of Louisville, Ky., to the next encampment. The oration tendered Mr. Watterson at the conclusion of his effort for his own city was a magnificent tribute to the eloquence and feeling of the representative selected by Louisville. It was properly voiced later by the unanimous decision of the heads of the grand army to break over a precedent and take the next national encampment into the erstwhile enemy's country south of Mason and Dixon's line, to Louisville. St. Paul, the only other contestant, gracefully retired, under assurance, it is believed, of the encampment for the following year.

## G. A. R. Officers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 15.—After one of the most heated contests in the history of the order Col. Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ill., has been elected commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, defeating his only opponent, Col. Ivan N. Walker, of Indianapolis, by the narrow majority of 11 in a total vote of 649.

## The Other Officers.

The other elections for national board positions were soon settled, as there were but few contests and all were withdrawn before taking the ballot. The successful candidates were: Maj. A. P. Burchfield, senior vice commander in chief, of Pittsburgh; Charles H. Shute, junior vice commander in chief, of New Orleans; O. W. Weeks, surgeon general in chief, of Marion, O.; Rev. T. H. Haggerty, chaplain in chief, of Missouri.

## The Ladies' Organizations.

The Daughters of Veterans met during the morning and elected officers. Mrs. Ellen M. Walker, of Worcester, Mass., was chosen president.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic met and received greetings from the other women's organizations here. The national inspector, Mrs. Mary E. Gordon, of Kansas, reported that the organization has over 10,000 members and has expended \$35,000 during the year.

Mrs. Emma Wallace, of Rockford, Ill., was elected president.

## Grand Illumination.

As a fitting close to the magnificence and splendor of the event came the last thing on the official programme, the fireworks and general illumination Thursday night. The entertainment was of a magnificent sort. Every decoration and illumination was displayed to the best advantage by thousands of dazzling lights. The mammoth mottoes "Grand Army of the Republic welcome" placed on the great hills overlooking each city, were lighted. Search lights, operated from points of equal vantage, swept the city with their piercing rays, while the climax was reached by the thousands of private illuminations on all the principal streets.

The fireworks were set off from a barge moored in the center of the Monongahela river, near its junction with the Allegheny, set pieces being erected on the opposite bank. This left the entire wharf along the south side of the city open to sightseers, while the hills overlooking both rivers commanded excellent views.

## RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

Duties to Be Reimposed on American Products—Official Notice.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Consul General Williams at Havana under date of August 24 has sent a dispatch to Acting Secretary of State Uhl, a copy of which has been transmitted to Secretary Carlisle, giving the translation of a telegram received on the day previous by the governor-general of Cuba from the minister of the colonies at Madrid, directing the latter to replace the duties on American products in that island and in Porto Rico as soon as the new tariff bill went into operation.

This is the first official notification received by the treasury department of the restoration of duties by any country which was a party to the reciprocity agreement provided for by the McKinley law. This action of the Spanish government will reimpose duties on many articles exported to Cuba from the United States, including meats in brine, bacon, hams, lard, tallow, fish, oils, starch, cottonseed oil, hay, fruits, woods of all kinds, agricultural implements, petroleum, ice and coal and restores the reductions made on corn, wheat, flour, butter, boots and shoes.

## MANY HOUSES BURNED.

Supposed Incendiary Fire Devastates 20 Acres of Dalton.

MASSILLON, O., Sept. 12.—Twenty acres in the heart of the village of Dalton, O., were devastated by fire early on Monday morning. Forty-seven houses were destroyed. The insurance is almost nothing. Assistance was sent by special train from Massillon, Orville and Canton. The village water supply was soon exhausted, and then wells and cisterns were emptied. Early in the morning a welcome rain began to fall and the flames began to die out. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

The fire originated in a stable, and while the direct cause of its origin is unknown it is presumed it was prompted by tramps taking quarters there for the night. The entire loss is estimated at \$250,000, the heaviest losers being the Royal Insurance company. The post office and its entire contents were included in the flames.

The citizens are frantic with grief over the loss of their business blocks and residences, and homeless women and children are seen on every corner crying bitterly. All the telegraph wires were burned down, and the only communication with the outside world is by train.

## EATING THEIR PONIES.

Chinese Soldiers in Corea Are Said to Be Starving.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12.—It is reported that the Chinese forces are cornered in northern Corea without supplies and are killing their ponies for food. The Japanese forces north of Seoul are suffering from the effects of the famine. Much sickness is also reported to prevail in the Chinese camp. It is rumored that 85,000 Chinese troops are encamped on the north bank of the River Imchin, waiting for favorable weather to attack the Japanese position a few miles south of Imchin. It is reported on good local authority that the mikado of Japan, accompanied by the minister of war and marine and his general staff, is proceeding to Heroshama, a point where the troops of Japan gather to embark.

## RATES CUT DOWN.

Minnesota Railway Commission Issues an Order That Will Help Farmers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12.—The railway companies of Minnesota have been given a disagreeable shock by the state railway and warehouse commission, which has issued a general order cutting rates on all grain 15 per cent. The decision was in the case of Elias Steenerson, who asked that the Great Northern railway be compelled to lower rates from Polk county to Duluth and Minneapolis 33 per cent. The commission took into consideration the fact that wheat had fallen largely in price, and, on the other hand, that railway earnings had largely diminished and split the difference, giving the farmer and the railway company each half the benefit. Representatives of the railways say the cut will bankrupt three of the largest grain-carrying roads in the state.

## Valuable Horses Burned.

WAYNE, Ill., Sept. 12.—During the storm Sunday night lightning fired one of the barns on Mark W. Dunham's Oakland stock farm. Five thoroughbred Norman Percheron horses in the barn were cremated. Loss, \$12,000; no insurance.

# ECLIPSED.

Robert J. Paces in Wonderful Speed at Terre Haute.

He Beats All Turf Records, Going a Mile in the Remarkable Time of 2:01 1-2—Other Records Broken on the Speedy Track.

## "TIME" LAID OUT.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 15.—Friday was the greatest record-breaking day ever recorded for any track. Robert J. paced a mile in 2:01 1/2, smashing the world's record, which he made himself at Indianapolis. Carbonate lowered the 2-year-old pacing record from 2:10 to 2:09. John R. Gentry made the stallion record for pacers 2:03 1/2, making the mark in a race. Directly tied Carbonate's record of 2:10 for 2-year-old pacers made earlier in the week. Joe Patchen paced the mile in 2:04, beating the stallion record of 2:05 1/2, which had been held good until earlier in the day, when Gentry set the new mark and "Sweet Little" Alox trotted a mile in 2:04 1/2.

It was 3:20 o'clock when Robert J. started to beat his own and the world's record of 2:02 1/2. The atmosphere was sultry, but the clouds had disappeared and the wind had gone down. The king of pacers made a bad break in the second scoring, but got away well in the center of the track on the third attempt that he might the better get around the first short turn of the four-cornered track. It was seen that he was at his best, and when the quarter was caught at 3:00 hope grew stronger. The runner which was making the pace came alongside Robert J.'s sulky near the half, which was made in 1:00 1/2, and the 6,000 people rose up and cheered. The three-quarters was reached in 1:30 1/2, making the middle half of the mile in the phenomenal time of 59 1/2, or at the rate of 1:59 for the mile.

He came home strong and went under the wire with the apparent courage and effort of his first quarter. The time, 2:01 1/2, was put up at once. There was no dispute among either the official timers or the many expert timers among the horsemen gathered in line with the wire at either side of the track. The cheering which began with sight of the figures had not ceased when Geers came back to the wire with the great pacer. The track was covered with people. Some of them caught Geers upon their shoulders and carried him to the fence in front of the grand stand, where he was received with cheers.

Alix made a mile in 2:04 1/2. She was not equal to the task of lowering it. She acted badly in starting, and the good judges of trotting saw that the racing queen was being asked to do too much. She went to the quarter in 31 1/2, a half-second faster than Wednesday, when she scared at some dirt; to the half in 1:02 1/2—Nancy Hanks' time on the same track two years ago, and a half-second faster than she arrived there two days ago. She went to the third quarter in 1:34, just as she did on the other occasion, but she could not come home fast enough. When the 2:04 1/2 was shown there was not a ripple of applause. The mile was a great one for the little mare, considering what she had been called upon to do this year, but the crowd was unappreciative.

Soon afterward Joe Patchen was brought out. He was sent to beat the stallion racing record of 2:05 1/2, which held good until Gentry's mile was made earlier in the day. He won the first quarter in 30 1/2, the half in 1:01 1/2, the three-quarters in 1:32 and the mile in 2:04. Joe Patchen's 2:04 is the fourth 2:04 mile over the Terre Haute track. Mascot, Nancy Hanks and Alix have the others to their credit.

Directly the black son of the whirlwind Direct, started to beat the 2:10 mile made by the 2-year-old colt Carbonate several days ago which took one-quarter of a second from the 2-year-old record made by Directly a few weeks ago, but he could do no better than tie the new record. Later in the afternoon Carbonate was sent to beat his own mark of 2:10 and did it so handsomely that next to Robert J. he was the idol of the day. At the first quarter the watches caught 31 1/2, and it was feared that Jack Curry was sending him too fast. Geers with the runner came up with him at the half in 1:03 1/2 and the 2:07 gait was thought to be crowding the gray colt so fast that he could not get home ahead of the 2:10 record, but three-quarters was passed in 1:35, and he came under the wire in 2:09.

## MURDERER SHOT TO DEATH.

Execution of Enoch Davis at Lehi City, Utah—Killed Instantly.

LEHI CITY, U. T., Sept. 15.—Enoch Davis, wife murderer, was executed Friday by being shot. He chose this mode of execution in preference to hanging. Six deputies, each armed with a Winchester, were stationed in a tent 15 feet from the pen. In the tent were six loopholes to shoot through. About thirty officers and reporters were present, but no ministers. At 10:40 Davis was placed on a chair with a plank at the back. The doctors pinned a black mark over the heart. At 10:43 the marshal cried: "Make ready, take aim, fire!" Six shots rang out. Davis moved slightly and at 10:45 gasped faintly. Death was practically instantaneous. Four balls pierced the paper.

## Duel Results Fatally.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Sept. 15.—At Beech Fork, George Wilson, deputy sheriff of Leslie county, and William North, a prominent Bell county farmer, exchanged six shots each, the last one passing through Wilson's heart, killing him instantly. North was slightly wounded. The dispute grew out of a tax settlement.

## Short on Her Accounts.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 15.—Ladies of the G. A. R. have determined to proceed against the bondsmen of Mrs. Annie E. Grubbs, a former treasurer, who is said to have embezzled \$500.

# NIAGARA'S FORMATION.

Story of the Great Lakes as Read in the Rocks.

Much new light on the Quaternary history of the great lakes tributary to the St. Lawrence river has been contributed in three recent papers by Mr. F. F. Taylor, all published within the short time since Mr. G. K. Gilbert's writing on "The Niagara River as a Geologic Chronometer." Supplementing the earlier observations and studies of Whittlesy, Newberry, Gilbert, Spencer, Lawson, Leverett, Wright, Baldwin and the present writer, among others, these latest explorations and discussions by Mr. Taylor enable us to form a very definite and closely-connected historical statement of the relationships of the ice-dammed lakes which preceded the present Laurentian lakes, and of their dependence on the gradual departure of the ice sheet on the accompanying northward uplift of that region.

The largest element of uncertainty in the estimate of seven thousand years for the post-glacial period, from the retreat of the ice sheet to the present time, drawn from the rate of recession of the falls of Niagara, consists, as Mr. Gilbert has shown in the probability or possibility that some considerable part of the ice upon the area crossed by the Niagara river the outlets of Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron may have passed to the St. Lawrence by a more northern course, flowing across the present watershed east of Lake Nipissing to the Mattawa and Ottawa rivers.

Mr. Taylor's observations now indicate, however, if interpreted on the hypothesis of glacial lakes (which is believed by Mr. Gilbert and by the majority of other geologists of America to be the true view), that the glacial Lake Warren, filling the basins of Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie, continued with its outlet flowing past Chicago to the Des Plaines, Illinois and Mississippi rivers, while the country including Lake Superior, the northern part of Lake Huron and Lake Nipissing—that is, the whole northern side of Lake Warren—as uplifted about three hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty feet along its extent of six hundred miles from east to west.

The existence of Lake Warren was terminated by the recession of the ice sheet from the area between Lakes Erie and Ontario, when the Niagara river began to flow and to channel the gorge six miles below its receding falls, from which the computation for the time since the Ice Age is derived. The Niagara gorge measured the time after the outflow past Chicago ceased, Lake Warren being then succeeded in the basins of the upper lakes, above Erie, by the glacial Lake Algonquin, while in the Ontario basin the ice-bound Lake Iroquois outflowed past Rome, N. Y., by way of the Mohawk and Hudson to the sea.

Seven-eighths of the differential uplifting which carried the watershed east of Lake Nipissing above the level of Lake Algonquin had taken place before the northward retreat of the ice sheet uncovered the Niagara area. For some later time the ice barrier must have remained upon the Mattawa and Ottawa areas, forbidding any outflow there from Lake Algonquin, and it seems very probable that within that time the continuation of the uplift had raised the watershed so high that no discharge from the upper lakes ever passed over it. During the ensuing existence of Lake Iroquois the Ontario basin was undergoing a rapid northward uplift, which doubtless was shared by the Nipissing area, so that if any outflow occurred there it must have been very brief, being ended when the land east of Lake Nipissing rose higher than the present course of outflow by the St. Clair and Detroit rivers to the Erie basin and Niagara river. The duration of the outlet to the Mattawa could probably have been only a few hundred years at the longest, if it ever existed. With this possible exception, the present volume of the Niagara river has been maintained during all the time of its gorge erosion. Only an insignificant addition to the estimate of seven thousand years can, therefore, be required by the division of the waters of the upper lakes.

The view held by Taylor, Spencer and Lawson, that the high shore lines around the great Laurentian lakes are of marine formation, seems to be inconsistent with the total absence of marine fossiliferous beds overlying the glacial drifts in all that region. So far as the sea did extend, after the further recession of the ice sheet permitted it to come into the St. Lawrence and Ottawa valleys and into the basin of Lake Champlain, marine fossils abound, but none are found above the Thousand Islands at the mouth of Lake Ontario. We may, therefore, confidently accept the Niagara gorge as a measure of all the time since the departure of the ice sheet from the northern United States.

In a recent paper in the "Journal of Geology," Mr. Andrew M. Hansen, of Norway, notes the approximate concurrence of about thirty independent measurements and estimates of the duration of the post-glacial period which have been made in North America and in Europe, all coming within the limits of five thousand and twelve thousand years. He accordingly says: "With full regard to a legitimate calculation of probabilities, it may be predicted that the number of seven thousand to ten thousand years is as nearly an exact estimate of the duration of post-glacial time as can ever be expected."—Ware Upham, in Nature.

## Higher Education Doomed.

Stranger—Did Miss Finchand, who lectures on the higher education of women, make many converts? Sweet Girl—Mercy no. She can't be over twenty, and yet she had two deep wrinkles between her eyes.—N. Y. Weekly.

The polo, or ole, is an Andalusian dance of oriental origin. The music is slow and melancholy, while the dance is full of wild contortions of the body, the feet being hardly lifted from the floor.

# SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Mount Union college is said to be the first Methodist college to admit women.

—There are 530 Baptist churches in Sweden, with 26,585 members and 613 ministers.

—It is stated that an East London Episcopal clergyman has opened a shop for the sale of crucifixes and images of the Virgin.

—Thirty-five scholarships, worth fifty dollars each, have been established for the daughters of Presbyterian ruling elders in the college for women, Columbia, S. C.

—Our Chinese college at Singapore has won the queen's scholarship, worth one thousand dollars a year for four years, besides the prestige and influence which it gives to the school.

—Dr. Olaus Dahl, who has been elected to a professorship in the University of Chicago, has been for some years at the head of the department of Scandinavian language and literature at Yale college.

—The archbishop of Canterbury, at a diocesan conference at Lambeth palace, expressed his earnest condemnation of dinner parties and dramatic entertainments, which seem to be on the increase in every part of London, on Sunday.

—The Unitarian church claims its origin at Vicenza in Venice in 1546, whence the sect spread to Poland. They were called Socinians, and obtained a foothold in England in 1647. John Biddle was the founder. The first society in America was formed in Philadelphia in 1740.

—Efforts for better Sunday observance in England are progressing. Sir John Burns, the managing director of the Cunard Steamship Co., has given directions that no ship of that company in the Mediterranean shall work cargo on Sunday in ports abroad any more than they would at home.

—The adult Bible class in the Summit Hill chapel, Birmingham, England, during the past year has increased from two hundred members to over one thousand. This is a result of its social scheme and house-to-house visitation, which have also added large numbers to the congregation.

—A Bible and training school for the young women of the east has been opened at Casado under the supervision of the Pacific Coast Young Women's Christian association. The Pacific coast work was established in 1890 with headquarters at San Francisco, and is under a coast committee with a traveling secretary. Since its establishment twenty-six organizations have been formed. Two of these are in cities—Los Angeles and Sacramento—while the others are in colleges.

—Dr. William H. Park, surgeon in charge of the Methodist hospital of Soo-Chow, China, has been made chief surgeon of the staff of Li Hung Chang, the great viceroy, and has received the honorary mandarin button of the fifth degree. Dr. Park owes his rank to his success in saving the life of the aide-de-camp of Gen. Li Hung Chang, who had received eleven frightful sword cuts. Five of them were across the top of his head, ranging from three to six inches in length, and every one of them down into the bone and one of them through the skull. The man was taken to the Methodist hospital and attended to by Dr. Park and his assistants. On his recovery the Chinese general was so gratified that he made the hospital a present of a large sum of money and conferred the above degree upon Dr. Park.

## PUNISHED FOR CURIOSITY.

A Learned Chinese Doctor Pays Penalty for a Little Innuent Sighting.

It is dangerous to gratify curiosity or to violate precedent at the Chinese imperial court. The empress dowager is a great stickler for etiquette. Recently she required the services of Dr. Li Te-chang, vice-president of the imperial academy of physicians at Peking, for one of the members of her suite at Eho Park palace. The learned doctor had never been inside these famous palace-grounds, and his curiosity was fired to see the many curious objects of which he had heard wonderful tales. So he bribed a palace eunuch to show him around the grounds.

While the two were leisurely walking about and enjoying themselves, the empress spied them. She at once dispatched servants to punish their effrontery. The eunuch was seized, thrown on his face, and accommodated with fifty blows with the bamboo on the calves of his fat legs. The doctor was docked three months' pay and received a severe reprimand, while his assistant was ordered never to venture again into the empress's presence.

The affair created a sensation, because of the high position of the physician and of the humiliating punishment dealt out to him.—N. Y. Sun.

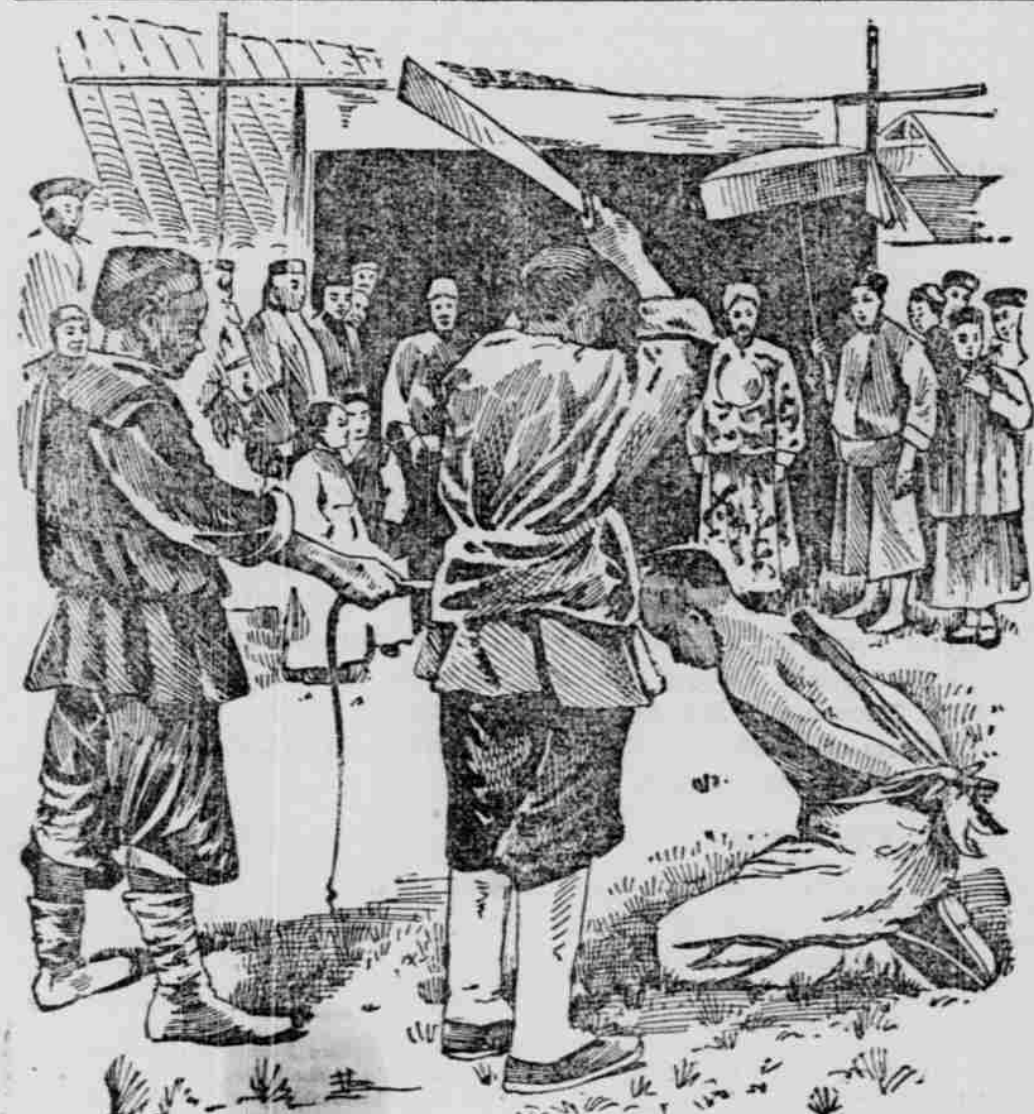
## Marines and Mariners.

Outcroppings of jealousy between sailors and marines aboard United States ships are common enough. The marine is that awkward thing, a landsman at sea. He is a soldier, clad in a soldier's uniform, receiving a soldier's pay, and subject to the drill and discipline of the army rather than of the navy. Doubtless he is a more shapely person from a technical point of view than the Jack tar, but he is vastly less picturesque and human. He is, on the whole, hardly so well paid as the sailor.—N. Y. Sun.

—Disraeli was nicknamed Dizzy, from a contraction of his name; the Gay Lothario of Politics, from his facility in adapting himself to circumstances, and Vivian Grey from one of his novels.

—John Wesley always declared that he owed all his usefulness to his mother. She was one of the most remarkable women who ever lived. Her letters are classic.

—Never let us be discouraged with ourselves. It is not when we are conscious of our faults that we are the most wicked.—Fenelon.



EXECUTION OF A CHINESE SOLDIER.

When Japan declared war against China, the emperor of the latter country issued an edict making desertion from the army a capital offense. Our illustration shows the peculiar manner in which one of the offenders was punished for showing the white feather.

The decorations of the two cities were most lavish. It was stated by men who had attended many previous encampments that while individual displays may have been excelled in other cities, they had never seen decorations on such a generous and general scale. Hardly a dwelling, no matter how poor or how far from the route of parade, but at least had a flag, and usually a display of bunting as well, while the business houses in every part of the cities made a gorgeous showing.

## Their Last Parade.

This was probably the last time the veterans will turn out in such force, as it is seriously contemplated by the grand army officials, in view of the advancing age and infirmities of the members, to abandon this most attractive feature of the national encampment. Therefore they proposed to make the last parade a success, and tramped over the two miles of route with the same determination that characterized them when they marched against the southern armies.

Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, with his staff and a number of notable men and women from all parts of the country, occupied the reviewing stand in the Allegheny park, and saluted each division as it swung around and passed in review.

## Election of Officers.

The National Association of Naval Veterans met during the morning and elected the following officers: Commodore, Will E. Atkins, Cincinnati; captain and shipmate, George C. Ireland, Brooklynn; commander, S. W. Shaw, Zanesville, O.; lieutenant commander, J. J. Gilman, Boston.

After the parade the veterans prepared for the campfires and reunions in the evening. Every hall and public building in Pittsburgh and Allegheny held an enthusiastic crowd of old soldiers and their friends. The guest of honor at all of them was Gov. McKinley. He was billed to speak at three or four different places, and was rapidly driven from one hall to another.

## The Gavel Falls.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 14.—There were no vacant seats in the Grand opera house Wednesday morning when, the twenty-eighth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was opened formally. Precisely at that hour Commander in Chief John G. B. Adams tapped the table with his gavel of cedar and gold and declared