

BUSINESS BOOMS.

The Alarm About Cholera Entirely Vanished.

THE FALL TRADE OPENS WELL.

All Kinds of Trade Report Increase—Wheat Exports Slacken—Farmers Holding Back For Better Prices—Foreign Exchange.

New York, Sept. 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says:

The alarm about cholera has vanished, and trade in every direction shows all the improvement that was expected. The south is a little dull because cotton is low in price and late, but a little improvement has been seen during the past week. In a few quarters at the west farmers are holding back wheat for higher prices, so that collections are retarded, but the general tenor of advice is exceedingly favorable. The volume of business continues larger than a year ago. Collections are exceptionally good on the whole, and although money is inactive and in increasing demand at nearly all points, the supply is ample for all legitimate needs. Gold exports have ceased, foreign exchange has declined, and the money market is at present without disturbing features.

Speculation is not on the whole active enough to have a disturbing influence. Wheat has recovered 1½¢, but sales here have been only 6,000,000 bushels. Western receipts in four days have been 5,700,000 bushels, while the exports from Atlantic ports have been 953,000 bushels. Foreign advices no longer promise an unusual demand.

Corn has declined ¼¢, and oats ½¢. Speculation in cotton has been larger, sales reaching 750,000 bales, and the price has been advanced 5-16 by the covering of short sales.

Hog products are a shade stronger, but oil is ½¢ lower, and in coffee, speculation has advanced the price 1¼¢.

Business at Boston is sound and large in volume. Improvement is seen in groceries at Philadelphia. Trade is improving in paints, oils and glass. At Baltimore it is satisfactory though quiet with the south. Pittsburgh trade is satisfactory and gradually increasing. At Cincinnati the wholesale jewelry trade reports sales in August 50 per cent greater than last year. Business at Cleveland is improving in nearly all departments, and especially in rick products and in lumber, which has advanced \$2.00 to \$3 per 1,000. At Detroit business is increasing in dry goods, drugs and shoes. General trade at Chicago exceeds last year's for the same week, with good prospects. At St. Louis, trade increases with large distribution of goods, a free movement of grain, and country buyers in larger number than usual.

Business is healthy at Milwaukee, very active at Omaha and shows a marked increase at St. Paul. At Denver trade is very satisfactory but no improvement is seen at Salt Lake.

Receipts of cattle and wheat are heavy at Kansas City. At Memphis trade is improving and at New Orleans cotton is in better demand and sugar stronger, active. Pig iron is firmer, some Alabama furnaces advancing the price 25 cents, but bar iron is slightly easier, some slackening is seen in plates and on the whole the prospect for finished products is not quite so favorable. Large sales of copper at 11½¢ are reported and lead is slack at 41, with tin steady at \$30.15. Coal is active in retail trade. Actual sales in August, the Lehigh Valley averaged 24 cents below the schedule. In wool, increasing activity is seen, sales far exceeding last year's, and carpet wools are especially firm and scarce.

Foreign exchange has suddenly broken down to \$4.88½, and money here has declined from 4 to 3½ per cent, while at London the rate is below 1 per cent. Merchandise exports from New York for three weeks show a decline of 25 per cent from last year. But stocks have been stronger, advancing on the average about \$1 per share during the week, with some indications that foreign investors are buying in moderate amount.

TALE OF A CAT.

Armalakin Develops a Preacher's Appetite and Causes Neighbors to Fight.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 24.—Ira C. Peters, an employe of the St. Joseph Plow Co., was fatally stabbed by George Shiner. The parties are neighbors. Peters had chickens and Shiner had a cat with an appetite for chickens, particularly those in Peters' yard. Peters had often requested Shiner to kill the cat, but the latter was superstitious and declined to do so. He gave Peters permission to do the killing providing the act was not done on Shiner's premises. Yesterday the cat did an unusually large day's work among the chickens and this morning the neighbors came into dispute and then fought with rocks and finally knives.

Horton Arrives Home.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 24.—Chief Justice Albert H. Horton has arrived home from Europe, where he spent his summer vacation. He had expected to reach home September 6, but on arriving in London found that steamers on all United States steamships had been engaged. Fortunately he succeeded in getting a steamer on the Pavonia. The Pavonia arrived in Boston last Monday and was placed in quarantine, but through outside influence a number of cabin passengers, including Judge Horton, were permitted to land.

Adjusting a Crime.

SALINA, Kan., Sept. 24.—Ed Olmstead, a highly respected citizen and trusted employe of a dry goods firm, here, was arrested for stealing money and merchandise from his employers. In eleven years he has accumulated over \$19,000 by systematically stealing and judicious investments. After adjusting matters with his employers and submitting to a small fine Olmstead was allowed to go free.

EXCITING INCIDENTS.

Dead Horses and Crippled Jockeys Straved Along the Race Track at Gravesend.

GRAVESEND RACE TRACK, N. J., Sept. 23.—The racing yesterday afternoon was sensational in the extreme. M. F. Dwyer's two-year-old Lovelace was made an even money favorite in a field of eleven starters in the first race. Seabright acted as pace maker for five furlongs and then collapsed. Lovelace finally landed first place by a head from Sport, 10 to 1, who came from the rear with a winning rush. Foxhall Keene's Candelabra was also made the medium of a punge, he going to the post at 7 to 5. He succeeded in winning, but Stannell, who finished second, was disqualified for bearing in on Fagot in the last sixteenth. Fagot was placed third and Charade fourth. While this race was on, Hapenny stumbled at the end of the stretch, turned a couple of somersaults, striking Midgley, Wah Jim's rider, and cutting his head open. Hapenny then rolled on top of his rider, Penny, who is a colored boy and the same lad who rode Julie when the latter was killed at Monmouth park. Penny was thought to be dead, but recovered consciousness in about ten minutes. One of Hapenny's legs was broken and a pistol shot ended his racing career, which has been somewhat of a disappointment. In the next race, about a sixteenth of a mile beyond where Hapenny fell, Warpath toppled over and threw Jockey Sloan, breaking the latter's collar bone. At the same instant John Cavanaugh was coming up fast and he, too, went down. Hamilton, the latter's rider was thrown and somewhat bruised about the face and head. Warpath could not get up was dragged off the track. John Cavanaugh was uninjured. Gideon & Daily owned Hapenny and Freddy Gebhart owns Warpath. Yorkville Belle, Garrison up, and 1 to 2 in the betting, permitted White Rose to make the pace for seven furlongs. Garrison then gave the Belle her head and she won the Clinton stakes in a gallop. The weather was threatening and the track slow. Later in the evening Warpath and John Cavanaugh were destroyed. The latter was found to have a broken shoulder. This makes three horses killed in the day's races.

TURN ABOUT.

Frick, Lovejoy and Other Carnegie Men Arrested For Riot.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 23.—Burgess McLauckie, of Homestead, went before Alderman King this afternoon and made information against Chairman H. C. Frick, Vice-Chairman Leshman, Secretary Lovejoy, Superintendent Potter and Messrs. Curry and Childs, of the Carnegie Steel Co., charging them with aggravated riot and conspiracy. It is thought the charge of riot is based on the attempt to land the Pinkertons on July 4, the day of the riot.

Secretary Lovejoy was arrested about 1 o'clock and warrants were issued for the others. It is expected that they will surrender themselves to-day.

Informations on the same charges were also made against Lawrence Phipps, W. E. Corey, J. F. Devoy, Nevin McConnell, Fred Primer and George Lauderer, all employes of the Carnegie company, and William Pinkerton, Robert Pinkerton, R. B. Mellon, John Cooper, C. W. Beddie, W. H. Bart and Fred A. Hinde, of the Pinkerton detective agency.

A PAIR OF PECULATORS.

Two More Bank Clerks of Kansas City Train For Penitentiary.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—Joseph A. Mack and Frank W. Black, former employes of the American National bank, were arrested at a late hour last night by Deputy United States Marshal Siddell, on a charge of making false entries on the books of which they had charge while in the American National bank.

M. C. Curtiss is said to have been simultaneously arrested in Chicago. Curtiss was cashier of the American National bank at the time of the failure some two years ago. He was one of the best known men in Kansas City. After the reorganization he was with the bank temporarily but soon retired and went to Chicago.

Black was arrested at his home on East Eighth street about 9 o'clock. Mack was also arrested at his home, about an hour later.

The charge filed against the two men is in effect one of embezzlement. Mack's stealings amount to \$10,405, while Black's peculations, it is said, will amount to less than \$1,000.

NANCY HANKS NOWHERE.

John Johnson Does a Mile in 1:56 3-5 On a Bicycle.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Sept. 23.—John Johnson, of Minneapolis, whose wonderful performances with his bicycle on the Independence kite track have caused so much comment in both trotting horse and cycling circles, yesterday afternoon capped the climax by making a record of 1:56 3-5 for a mile. His previous record of 2:04 4-5 made at this same track a few days ago was at this same world record for a mile. That record he made from a standing start. His mile yesterday he made with a flying start. The performance is almost beyond belief and many will not think it possible. It is, however, authentic, as the judges and referees will attest, for seven of them caught the time, besides hundreds of spectators. Everything was conducted strictly according to rule and there can be no doubt as to the record's standing.

The time by quarters was :29½, :58¾, 1:28½, mile 1:56 3-5.

Corbett's Bad Brother.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Champion Corbett's brother, Jack Corbett, has escaped from the house of correction where he was serving a three years sentence for forgery. Young Corbett, who is a strapping, handsome fellow, as big as his more famous brother, is an opium fiend and about two years ago he forged his father's name to a check in order to buy "dope." As this was the climax of a long series of similar offenses, the father allowed the boy to be prosecuted and sentenced. He had only a few more months to serve. He will be returned to the institution from which he escaped when arrested.

WEAVER AND FIELD.

They Write a Joint Letter of Acceptance.

They Declare For a Free Ballot and Fair Count—The Success of the People's Party Held to Be the True Remedy.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 19.—Gen. Weaver and Gen. Field, the people's party candidates for president and vice-president, have issued the following address:

To the People of the United States: Having been nominated respectively for the office of president and vice president by the national convention of the people's party, which assembled at Omaha July 4, 1892, we take this method of formally notifying the public of our acceptance of the nomination and our appreciation of the honor conferred upon us by the action of the convention. We are heartily in accord with the platform of principles adopted by that convention, and if elected will endeavor to faithfully carry out the demands in letter and spirit.

We have been requested by the national committee to visit the various states of the union so far as it should be within our power and to address the people upon the political situation and issues presented in the platform. We are now in the discharge of that duty, having 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 tour until the campaign is closed. We have been received with cordiality and enthusiasm everywhere without parallel and extends to every part of the union we have visited. By contact with the people we have become acquainted with their wants and sufferings and have been brought face to face with the manifold evils which so seriously threaten our civilization and the overthrow of popular government. We wish to express our judgment freely and without reserve in order that we may stand acquitted before our fellow men and our own consciences at the close of our mission. The people are in poverty. Their substance is being devoured by heartless monopolists, trusts, pools and money sharks. Labor is largely unemployed, and where work is obtainable the wages paid are small and the products of labor are being hoarded and sold at a profit. This is a matter of serious concern to the whole people. The leaders of the heretofore dominant parties are everywhere controlled by the great monopoly and money centers and manifest utter disregard for the wants and wishes of the people. The parties are engaged in sectional, class and personal rivalries, and represent 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 discussion of the day. Notwithstanding the bitterness existing between the parties they vie with each other in their subservience to capitalistic and corporate greed. They are incapable of dealing sincerely with the vast problems evolved by the growth of the last quarter of a century. They are unable to meet the 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 the people generally are being oppressed, maltreated, brought into competition with convict labor, and in many instances shot down by hired mercenaries acting under order of arrogant corporations who have unblushingly purged the halls 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.

A still greater peril—we hold that the right of a free ballot and fair count are rights prerogative of the citizen and are essential to the ability to resist the perpetuity of free institutions and representative government. We are pained to discover in the public mind of the southern states through which we have passed the spread of a loss of confidence on the part of the people in the integrity of the ballot box. The conditions in receiving the ballots of the people and counting them for the candidate of their choice. We think that this evil must be corrected by the intelligence and integrity of the people of the country, other than the party who perhaps bloodshed may follow these efforts of parties in charge of the ballot boxes to defraud the will of the voter. They will lead to a serious collision, and that quickly. After consultation with the people we believe it to be beyond reasonable doubt that the majority of white voters are with the people's party in every southern state thus far visited, and our information leads us to believe that the same thing is true in the other states also. We believe that the people are tired of parties and casting their lots with us, and our numbers are constantly increasing. We are informed by a large number of intelligent and reputable people that in the recent state election in Alabama Capt. Kolb was chosen governor by over 40,000 majority, and his opponent was counted in by a majority of 14,000. County tickets throughout the state were counted out and others counted in.

By the same unblushing methods we are informed that in the state election which took place in Arkansas on the 8th of September, at least 30,000 qualified voters of the state were deprived of the right of suffrage, that the returns were inaccurate, and at this election the people's party, through polling a large vote, the state of the United States by the appointment of judges and commissioners by whom the election was to be conducted. In consequence of these methods the will of the authorized voters have been defeated. The only way that our friends and irregularities in the state referred to, though local, are yet matters worthy of the serious consideration of the people of the United States. This deplorable condition of affairs cannot be remedied from without. The solution must come from the people within these states, supported by a healthy public sentiment everywhere, and we believe it to be the duty of all people without regard to section, to stand by these noble people of the south who have risen up to demand good government and honest elections.

After an experiment of many years it is apparent that neither the republican party nor the democratic can or will accomplish the much desired end, to-wit: The restoration of the ballot to a fair and honest basis in the states of the union. The people's party alone can secure the desired end, if the people of the whole country who desire honest elections and the repeal of the laws which have secured the present great industrial movement and place the party in power under whose banner the white people of the country are marching themselves to battle for the right and win the day in November. With the aggressions of capital on the one hand and the over-throw of the people's party on the other, how is it possible for our civilization to last? The new party has its face turned to the glorious future in the making, and it is in an era of fraternity and justice among men. In the presence of such an opportunity to emancipate our country from misrule and every hind to party lines be forgotten and let the general flame of a common patriotism nerve every heart and move every soul.

JAMES W. WEAVER,
JAMES G. FIELD.

Welsh Tin Plate Workers. LONDON, Sept. 19.—The council of the Tin Plate Workers' association assembled at Swansea has resolved to accord its readiness to do all in its power to maintain the Welsh tin plate industry. It has instructed a committee to confer with masters as to the best methods of helping the trade.

A Cholera Ship From Genoa. VALPARAISO, via Galveston, Tex., Sept. 19.—The steamer America has arrived at Buenos Ayres from Genoa. She had on the voyage twenty-four deaths from cholera and has been strictly quarantined.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Another Demand From the Chinese Six Companies—The Geary Law Will Not Be Obeyed—An Appeal to the Celestial Emperor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—A second proclamation has been issued by the Chinese Six Companies warning all Chinese residing in this country against complying with the Geary registration law. An appeal to the emperor of China has also been made. The proclamation says that the Geary law degrades Chinese, and if obeyed will put them lower than the meanest of people. "We do not want Chinese to obey it," says the proclamation. "In making this law the people of the United States have treated sworn treaties made with our country and our emperor with contempt. They have degraded our rights and paid no attention to their promises and made a law to suit themselves, no matter how unjust to us. If any of our people think they are wiser than we are and would obey this law; if any would obey it for the sake of making money let them stop. Do not do it. You will repent if you do. Many lawyers say this law is not right, and those who obey it are not wise, but ignorant and foolish. Let us stand together. We hope all will work with us and then we can break this infamous law. Again we warn you not to obey this law."

The appeal to the emperor is couched in the following language: "Tien Tielord of our government and son of heaven for thousands of years. 'Believing that our government is ignorant of the manner in which its treaties with the United States are being violated and of the indignities being heaped upon the Chinese people by the government of the United States, we, the Six Companies of the United States, do now appeal to you for relief in behalf of your children in this country. Added to the hardships heretofore inflicted upon our people by the United States its rulers now propose to force upon us another law to degrade us. This is a cruel and unjust measure and we pray for relief from its exactions. We transmit the law as it comes to us. We are told we must obey it or suffer loss of property and families and be forced to leave the homes we have toiled to make in this country. We ask for help. We ask for justice. We ask that our government protect its children. We send you the law."

The call publishes a letter from the presidents of the Chinese Six Companies to Collector of Internal Revenue Quinn, sent in response to an inquiry as to whether they had advised Chinese laborers not to comply with the law. They say to the collector they have issued a circular advising Chinese laborers that the law is unconstitutional and cannot be enforced and that they have suggested to the laborers that they do not comply with the law. The presidents say their circular was based upon the advice of their attorneys.

In support of the assertion that the law is unconstitutional they say that the law makes no distinction between Chinese who are aliens and Chinese who are citizens of the United States; that a citizen of the Chinese race is entitled to the same rights and privileges as those of the Caucasian race.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Judge Guthrie Upholds the Civil Rights Act of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 21.—Hotel and theater managers, railroad companies and other public purveyors, will no longer stand in awe of the civil rights act passed by the legislature of Kansas in 1874. It was declared unconstitutional by Judge Guthrie of the district court, in the case of the state vs. DeMoss & Armstrong, proprietors of the St. Nicholas hotel, this city.

It was alleged in the information that the defendants are proprietors of the St. Nicholas hotel; that on the 4th day of August, 1893, J. L. Leonard, a colored man, called for his breakfast at the hotel and demanded that he should be given a seat in the dining room; that the defendants offered to furnish him for his breakfast anything they had in the house at the lunch counter, which he refused to accept, and demanded that he should be permitted to take a seat with the other guests at a table in the dining room, which was refused.

DeMoss & Armstrong were prosecuted under an act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of citizens in their civil and public rights," approved February 24, 1874. The act provides that if the owners or agents in charge of any inn, hotel or boarding house, or any place of entertainment or amusement shall make any distinction on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The court held that the act of the legislature was unconstitutional for the reason that the language of the act and class of persons intended to be protected by the act was broader than the title of the act.

The title of the act is "For the protection of citizens in their civil and public rights." The provisions of the act apply to all persons, and are therefore broader than the title of the act.

Fatal Fire at Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Sept. 21.—Fire at this famous seaside resort yesterday burned over an area of from thirty to fifty acres, where there was a long line of bathing houses, hotels, etc. The loss is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000. Mrs. Phillips, wife of the proprietor of the Seaside museum, and her six-year-old daughter perished in the flames.

Dynamite Explosion.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—About 10:15 this morning a car load of dynamite exploded on the line of the Philadelphia & Reading road, a few miles west of New Hartford. It was in the center of the train and the concussion caused the dynamite to explode. Five cars of the train were blown to pieces and their contents scattered to the winds. Trees on both banks of the road were blown down and driven into the road bed. The track was torn up and a large hole twenty feet in diameter and ten feet deep was made in the road bed. Only one man was slightly injured.

THIRTEEN KILLED.

Terrible Accident on the Fort Wayne Road in Ohio.

WOOSTER, O., Sept. 21.—The Chicago express on the Fort Wayne road crashed into a freight train at Shreve this morning and thirteen persons were killed outright, three seriously injured and others slightly hurt.

The Chicago express, known as No. 8, was approaching the station at full speed at 3 o'clock this morning when the first section of freight train No. 75, which had been lying on a siding, suddenly pulled on to the main track in front of it, and before either train could stop they had collided. It is thought the engineer of the freight did not understand his orders.

Both engines were ground to a shapeless mass and six cars of the express, including the postal car, two express cars, the baggage car, smoker and one coach, together with five of the freight cars were ruined.

The cars wrecked were five freight cars, one postal car, two express cars, one baggage car and two coaches, all of which were totally destroyed by fire. One coach and the sleeping cars on the express train were not wrecked and escaped the flames. It is feared the missing persons perished in the flames.

There were five clerks in the postal car and four were instantly killed and the fifth fatally injured.

A BUSINESS SESSION.

The G. A. R. Holds a Business Session—The Adjutant-General's Report—Indianapolis Will Have the Next Encampment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The twenty-sixth annual encampment of the G. A. R. was called together for business this morning. It is a representative body composed of 1,147 delegates, one chosen from each of the various departments, others allotted on the basis of membership of the departments and others still, members of the encampment by virtue of present or past office in the national organization. It elects the commander-in-chief and other national officers, receives their reports, reviews the past administration and outlines the policy to be followed by the G. A. R. acting as an unit.

This encampment is not expected to have any particularly knotty and difficult question to settle.

Albaugh's grand opera house, the largest building of the kind in the city, the place of the meeting, was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

After Commander-in-Chief Palmer's address, Fred Phister, the adjutant-general, presented his report.

During the last calendar year, there was a gain of 239 in the number of posts, making the total number 7,568, and a gain in the membership of 64,401; losses of 66,109, leaving the number of members in good standing December 31 last, 407,781, an apparent loss of 1,708. This loss is said to be apparent because in one department it was found that nearly 8,000 had been added without authority and the returns previously made were incorrect, so that there was actually a gain of about 1,900 in the total strength of the organization. During the year the deaths numbered 6,904, the honorably discharged 1,829, the transfers 9,400, the suspensions 34,367, the dishonorable discharges 467 and the delinquents 13,582.

The report closes with a statement compiled from departmental returns that from July 1, 1891, to December 31, 1891, \$86,011 was expended by the various posts for unfortunate comrades, soldiers, widows and orphans, and the total expenditure on that score from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1891, was \$2,311,794.

By unanimous vote Indianapolis was selected for next year's encampment.

MARSHAL WILLIAMS DEAD.

No Doubt Killed by the Daltons Whom He Was Supposed to Have Captured—A False Telegram.

PARIS, Tex., Sept. 22.—There is little doubt here now that the dispatch sent here from Deming, N. M., to Marshal Nickerson, signed Sam Williams, saying that he had arrested five of the Dalton gang and was after three others, was sent by Sam Wingo, one of the most desperate outlaws in the country.

After the telegrams were sent Sam disappeared from Deming and nothing could be heard from him. A description of Sam Williams was asked for, which was sent. This did not correspond with the description of the man who claimed to be Williams at Deming. Parties arriving here who know Sam Wingo say that the description suits him exactly. The man had two white handled pistols, whereas Williams always carried only one, which had a black handle.

Condition of Illinois Crops.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22.—The Illinois weather service in its bulletin for the past seven days says: The weather conditions still continue very favorable for corn, and the reports indicate that the early planted is now practically beyond danger from frost. In some of the southern counties a corn is reported slightly damaged by continued drought. The late corn will need at least two weeks of seasonable weather. The ground is in splendid condition, and plowing for fall grain is progressing rapidly in the northern and central counties and considerable wheat has been sown.

THE GRAND OPENING.

Preliminary Work of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic—Regrets From President Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Yesterday the Grand Army of the Republic, formed twenty-six years ago in Illinois by veterans of the late war, began the first national reunion since the grand one at the close of the rebellion. For days the comrades have been gathering from every part of the United States. Great cities, small towns, little hamlets and solitary farm houses have sent their quotas and the result is an attendance that no man can closely estimate, and one certainly surpassing any ever before seen in Washington.

The vast barracks erected in Garfield park southeast of the capitol, and those just south of the reunion grounds known as camp Alger, were filled by thousands of veterans, and in addition the many handsome public school buildings were turned into temporary lodgings for as many of the veterans as could lie side by side. All of these quarters were furnished free of cost by the citizens of Washington.

The feature of the day was the inauguration and dedication of Grand Army place, as it is called, which is known as the White lot, just south of the grounds of the executive mansion, a magnificent lawn, comprising many acres, covered with well kept green sod and unbroken by a single tree or bush.

The inauguration of Grand Army place was preceded by a parade of a considerable portion of the Grand Army men, the regular soldiers, sailors and marines stationed in Washington and the District of Columbia national guards, which ranks high among the military organizations of the country. The procession consisted of five brigades, commanded by Gen. Eugene A. Carrisa, as follows: Troop of the regular army, naval batteries and marines, District national guard, posts of the department of the Potomac, G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans. The procession started at 10 o'clock from Second street west of the capitol and proceeded up Pennsylvania avenue to a stand in front of the treasury, where it was reviewed by Vice President Morton. The main body of the procession continued on its way to Grand Army place, the cavalry contingent remaining behind to form an escort for the vice president.

The formal opening of the exercises of the week opened with the dedication of Grand Army place by Vice President Morton and the reading of the following dispatch from President Harrison:

LOOK LANE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Gen. 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 attended at the national capitol and to have received on 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 have been one of the most interesting incidents of my life to have taken those victors by the hand, but this is prevented by a sad duty, and I can only ask you to give my cordial greetings and good wishes. Accept my sincere thanks for your very kind and sympathetic message.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.
Rev. D. Paine, of Florida, chaplain-in-chief of the G. A. R., offered prayer, making a special plea for the restoration to health of Mrs. Harrison. "The Red, White and Blue" was played by the Marine band and then Commissioner U. W. Douglas, of the District of Columbia, spoke and Commander-in-Chief Palmer delivered the introductory address.

ODD FELLOWS PARADE.

Great Day at Portland, Ore.—Sovereign Grand Lodge in Session.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 20.—The grand representatives to the sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows assembled in the Marquand theater at 10 o'clock.

At 2:30 o'clock the line of march was formed in front of the Portland hotel on Sixth street, headed by a platoon of police and the First regiment band. Then came the Grand Marshal Past Grand Sir William J. Shipley and Chief of Staff S. B. Cobb and aids, Maj.-Gen. H. E. Black and staff, commanding the division of the Pacific and Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Underwood and staff, commanding the army of Patriarchs Militant.

The first division was composed of units of Patriarchs Militant; second division, subordinate lodges of Portland; third, visiting subordinate lodges; fourth, subordinate encampments; fifth, grand lodge and grand encampment of Oregon and visiting grand bodies; sixth, representatives of the sovereign grand lodge. Before the march was completed, Lieut.-Gen. Underwood and staff, Gov. Penneyer and the mayor took a position on the reviewing stand and reviewed the parade. Buildings on the route were handsomely decorated with evergreens, red, white and blue bunting and the royal purple.

BERGMAN SENTENCED.

The Assassin of H. C. Frick Harried Through His Trial and Sentenced to Twenty-One Years Imprisonment.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 20.—Alexander Bergman, the anarchist who tried to kill Managers H. C. Frick at the time of the Homestead strike, was placed on trial yesterday morning in the criminal court over which Judge McClang presided. At the conclusion of the testimony the jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats, and Bergman was sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary. Within an hour he was on his way to the penitentiary and at 3 o'clock he had donned the prison garb and had begun his long term of imprisonment.

End of the World Approaching.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—Rev. Dr. Jenks, of this city, in an interview, declares his belief that the cholera epidemic now sweeping over the world is a warning of the near approach of Christ's second coming.

"I believe this plague has been sent to warn us," said he, "and awaken us to a perception of the prophecies in the Bible concerning the fearful phenomena that are to precede His coming." Dr. Jenks declares that the world is much more wicked than it was twelve months ago, and as time rolls on the world will become more and more debased.