

PAGEANT OF PEACE.

FIFTY THOUSAND OLD SOLDIERS PASS IN REVIEW.

President McKinley Leads the Veterans in the Grand Army Parade at Buffalo—Martial Columns Are Cheered by Half a Million.

Nearly 50,000 war-worn veterans, with the President of the United States at their head, made the triumphal march of the Grand Army of the Republic in Buffalo Wednesday. For more than six hours the grizzled but undaunted remnants of the armies of the republic poured through the streets in lines of undulating blue, amid the martial crash of bands and the frenzied huzzas of a patriotic populace. Nearly half a million spectators watched the glorious pageant and bombarded the marching legions with the roar of their ceaseless cheering.

For two hours President McKinley stood in the reviewing stand, with Commander-in-Chief Clarkson and Gov. Frank S. Black of New York at his side, and acknowledged the greetings of the battle-scarred hosts passing before him. The President was deluged with cheers and songs, shouts and flowers, and through all the riot of noise and adulation bowed and smiled and moved his comrades to renewed ecstasies of enthusiasm. Buffalo was in fitting mood and garb for the inspiring spectacle. Its people, re-energized by 200,000 from outside, choked the walks and lawns from the brick walls to the wire stretched along the line of march at the curbstone. They filled 10,000 windows and roofs, packed a score of big stands, took to the trees in flocks and squeezed into every nook that afforded a view of the procession. The martial columns moved for miles between two solid, shouting walls of humanity, such a living mass as had never been seen before in the Empire State outside the metropolis.

The city was swathed in red, white and blue. Public and private buildings were smothered in the Stars and Stripes. The trudging battalions were hemmed in on both sides with fluttering flags, and floating streamers hung from every window and pinnacle. The decorations were on a lavish scale and included many gorgeous designs. Noble arches spanned the

stand, which was at the end of the two-mile march. Two hundred young women scattered along the route, attired in gowns of red, white and blue, scattered flowers before his carriage. When the President, standing on the reviewing stand, caught sight of the tattered war flags of the armies of Illinois he put down his hat and clapped his hands, exploding a demonstration which rolled down the line like the booming of cannon.

The whole route was over smooth asphalt pavements, the first march of the kind. Gen. Alger said, he had ever beheld. The President's reviewing stand was at the intersection of North street and Richmond avenue. Approaching the stand the army moved west in North street. Double rows of trees, whose branches met overhead, made a green canopy above the last half-mile of the march. It looked as if the army was coming out of a fairy-book forest. To the west, the situation was the same. The foliage heightened the colors of the fluttering flags as the army wound past the stand.

Railroad officials say that 300,000 is a low estimate of the number of visitors in Buffalo. The police arrangements were admirable. Persons having grand stand tickets found their seats readily, and the 500,000 persons who wanted to see the parade were kept well in hand.

Receptions of the Evening.
Despite the fact that President McKinley was exceedingly weary, he met the local committee at night just after dinner, and accompanied by Gov. Black, went to Music Hall to meet the general public. The strain of the day was, however, too much for flesh and blood, and he had greeted about 3,000 persons individually he was compelled to leave the hall. Fully 20,000 persons blocked the streets in the vicinity of the hall and expressed their disappointment at not being permitted to shake the President's hand. Leaving Music Hall, the President was driven to the Buffalo Club, where he received the Loyal Legion. At 10:45 he went to the Niagara Hotel for the night.

MINE OWNERS AT SEA.

Combine of the Big Coal Operators Is Badly Shattered.
At Pittsburgh Wednesday, the coal operators practically split and went home. They held a session in the forenoon and gave out a statement that they would "continue the struggle along the lines that may appear to be the most productive of the results desired in the interests of

guay, which was achieved on Aug. 25. The assassination of President SHI 1825.

The assassination of President Idarte Borda of Uruguay was not altogether a surprise to officials in Washington who have watched the recent outbreaks in Uruguay. This was the second attempt on the president's life, the former being made April 21 last by a crazy student named Heveca.

The last issue of the Montevideo Times, received in Washington, states that the president remained away from the state house in evident fear of his life. At the time a junta of those seeking to overthrow the government had established active operations at the capitol. The assassination of the president doubtless will bring the country to a revolutionary crisis, which has been long impending. The revolution thus far had been confined to the country districts, where several extensive engagements had been fought, the Government forces securing the advantage. There is no Uruguayan representative in Washington.

SHORTAGE IN EUROPE.

Cereal and Potato Crops Are Small and the Situation Is Grave.
An extensive inquiry into European crop conditions conducted by the Orange Judd syndicate of agricultural papers indicates that the food crop situation abroad is very grave. Estimates of the needs of wheat imports for Europe, including England, range all the way from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels. Europe's wheat crops for 1895, 1894 and 1893 averaged about 1,500,000,000 bushels. In the famine year of 1891 it was only 1,200,000,000. The impression is gaining ground that Europe's wheat crop this year is even less than in 1891. But this is not the worst of it. Europe usually produces as much rye as she does wheat. It is the bread grain of the masses. The rye crop of the principal European countries (Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Bulgaria, Roumania and Italy and the low countries and Sweden) has averaged about 1,300,000,000 bushels annually for 1893, 1894 and 1895. This season the rye crop

READY TO OPEN MINES.

Arrangements Perfected for Working with Immured Men.

Coal operators of the Pittsburgh district have decided to start several mines along the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The preliminaries have all been completed. One of the first moves was to get in touch with the railroad companies. The officials of the railroads at once agreed to co-operate with the operators in bringing about, if possible, an era of activity in the coal-producing industry of the Pittsburgh district. It was made very apparent that the railroads were losing a large amount of business and that they were fellow sufferers with the coal operators. The question of the expense of getting imported labor into the district was discussed, and the railroad companies agreed to share their portion of the outlay.

After this agreement was made the work of hiring imported labor was taken charge of by a special sub-committee. Just when they will be brought into the district could not be learned. One of the principal reasons for selecting the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio is the fact that men can be brought in and unloaded in close proximity to the pit mouths.

Another reason advanced is the fact that the mines along this road have been supplying coal for the locomotives of the railroad, and if coal is not furnished United States mail trains could not be run and the wheels of the national government would be interfered with. Protection would be forthcoming with no cost imposed on the operators, as the Government would be bound to protect and maintain its property at its own expense. These plans have all been completed and the work is well under way.

GOBIN THEIR NEW LEADER.

Pennsylvania Man Is Elected Commander-in-Chief of G. A. R.
Breveit Brigadier John P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, Pa., was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army on the second ballot at Buffalo.

The new commander-in-chief has for a long time been a prominent politician in Pennsylvania, having been State Senator



GEN. JOHN P. S. GOBIN.

for sixteen years, and for several years president of the Senate. He was a member of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and fought with the Nineteenth Army Corps in the Red River campaign and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. He is now 59 years old. He has long been prominent in Masonic and Grand Army circles.

FARMERS' INCREASED RECEIPTS.

Crops Will Bring \$500,000,000 More than Last Year.
Assistant Secretary Brigham of the Agricultural Department has expressed the opinion that the American farmers this year would receive in the aggregate from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 in excess of the amount received last year for their farm products.

Col. Brigham also predicted that the increase in the price of farm products would benefit the laboring element. "The price of labor," he said, "did not decline with the price of farm products, and for some time the farmer was forced to pay as much for the services of those who did his work as ever, while his receipts were cut in two. Inasmuch as wages did not decline, I see no reason why they should be expected to rise to correspond with the advance of farm products, which are now bringing only fair prices. Still, the laboring man will be benefited by this advance in prices. The farmer will discharge his indebtedness and make improvements which will require labor. He will purchase more of the products of labor, putting a vast amount of money in circulation, and this will create a demand for labor in all lines, and men who have been without employment, or only partially employed, will work full time at fair wages."

Wheat	300,000,000
Rye	325,000,000
Potatoes	1,000,000,000
Total	1,625,000,000

DOLAN ARRESTED.

Miners' Leader Is Charged with Violating Anti-Marching Injunction.
Patrick Dolan, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, was arrested in Washington County, Pa., while leading a body of marchers on a public highway past the Allison mine of Cook & Sons, near McGovern station.

Ever since the strike started the miners have been making daily marches from their camp to the mine. From the mine to the railroad there is a tramway, under which runs the public road known as the Washington pike. Wednesday morning, with a band at their head, about 400 marchers tramped along the pike and passed under the tramway. On their return they were stopped by deputy sheriffs and told they could not pass under the tramway, but must return to their camp by crossing a field and coming down the railroad.

The marchers decided to remain where they were and communicated with President Dolan by telegraph. He arrived shortly after 4 o'clock and made a speech to the strikers. He said the deputy sheriffs had no right to stop them from marching on the public thoroughfare as long as their mission was a peaceful one, and told them he would lead the procession. The band, with Dolan at its head, and the marchers following, then started down the road to go under the tramway and on to the camp. When Dolan reached the tramway he was told by the deputy sheriffs that he could go no farther. When he wanted to know the reason why he was told that such a move was a violation of the law and the injunction. This Dolan denied and the arrest followed. He was taken to Washington on the first train, while the marchers returned to their camp.

BORDA IS ASSASSINATED.

President of Uruguay Is Shot Down at Montevideo.
During a national fete which was held in Montevideo President J. Idarte Borda of Uruguay was shot and killed by an assassin. The weapon used was a revolver.



PRESIDENT JUAN IDARTE BORDA.

assassin. The weapon used was a revolver. Idarte Borda was elected president of Uruguay for the term extending from March, 1894, to 1895. The fete at which he was assassinated was being held in celebration of the independence of Uru-

THOUSANDS OF VETERANS IN LINE.

streets to typify the triumph of the army in blue.

A living shield of 2,000 children stirred the hearts of the veterans to responsive cheers by singing "Marching Through Georgia," "Itally Round the Flag" and other songs of happy memory. A band of pretty maidens in tri-colored costumes strewed the pathway of the President with flowers and ferns, and were rewarded with his kindest smiles.

Paeans of Joy at Every Step.
Through such scenes, with the glories of the flag on every hand and paeans of joy at every step, moved this pageant of peace, this relic of war.

The heavens, too, smiled benignantly. The day was perfect. A shower during the night freshened the atmosphere. During the parade the sun shone brilliantly, but there was a pleasant breeze, and the weather was not uncomfortably hot. The myriad of proud banners glinted in old Sol's rays in their brightest luster, and the faded, tattered battle flags, many of them furled to save their waning remnants, were kissed into new radiance and glory.

The day was ushered in with a sunrise salute of forty-five guns. At 8 o'clock Main street was choked. An hour later drums were beating and a hundred bands were playing, echoing and jarring each other's accents. Mounted officers were dashing hither and thither, giving their sharp orders. Sabers and burnished shields flashed in the sunlight. There was everywhere what seemed to the civilian's eye confusion and consternation, but not so to the sturdy old soldiers in the blue coats. It was all orderly and beautiful to them. They loved it. It was a taste of the old life.

It was shortly after 10 o'clock when a squad of mounted police left the terrace, a square in the business part of the city, and the crowd announced the beginning of the parade with shouts of "Here they come." It was nearly 5 o'clock when the last weary veterans trudged by the reviewing stand, two miles from the terrace. The line of march was up Main street to Chipewa, thence to Delaware avenue, and north on that aristocratic thoroughfare, lined with the homes of the old families of the city. The column turned west in North street, passing beautiful residences of a later generation, and marched through the circle to disband in the parks of the lake shore. President McKinley rode at the head of the parade as far as the reviewing

PLAIN OR FANCY

PRINTING

QUICKLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

SPECIALTIES

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS, STATEMENTS,
ENVELOPES, INVITATIONS,
PROGRAMMES, MENUS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
CALLING CARDS,
CHROMO CARDS.

NOTARY PUBLIC REAL ESTATE

W. E. HALEY,

ABSTRACTER

Valentine, Nebraska.

\$10,000.00 Bond Filed Office in P. O. Building

The "DONOHER"

Has recently been refurbished and thoroughly renovated making it now more than ever worthy of the reputation it has always borne of being

THE MOST COMPLETE AND COMFORTABLE HOTEL IN THE NORTHWEST

Hot and Cold Water Excellent Bath Room Good Sample Room

M. J. DONOHER, Proprietor

CHERRY COUNTY BANK

Valentine, Nebraska

Every facility extended customers consistent with conservative banking. Exchange bought and sold. Loans upon good security solicited at reasonable rates. County depository.

E. SPARKS, President CHARLES SPARKS Cashier

BANK OF VALENTINE.

C. B. CORNELL, President. M. V. NICHOLSON Cashier

Valentine, Nebraska.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Buys and Sells Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

Correspondents:—Chemical National Bank, New York. First National Bank, Omaha

CITIZENS - MEAT - MARKET

GEO. G. SCHWALM, PROP.

This market always keeps a supply of

FISH AND GAME

In addition to a first class line of Steaks, Roasts, Dry Salt Meats Smoked Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Vegetables

At Stetter's Old Stand on Main Street. VALENTINE, NEBRASKA

THE PALACE SALOON

HEADQUARTERS

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS

Of the Choicest Brands.

VALENTINE, - - - NEBRASKA

Remember

that this office is fully prepared at all times to turn out on the shortest notice, in the most artistic and workmanlike manner, all kinds of...

...Job Printing