

# A POWDER DISASTER.

## A SERIES OF VERY FATAL EXPLOSIONS.

Ten or a Dozen People Killed and Others so Badly Wounded That They Will Die—The Director General of the World's Fair Issues a Circular to the Press—What the President Said in His Speech at Terre Haute, Ind.

### Disaster Visits the Dupont Powder Works.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 8.—Several startling explosions in quick succession, some counted five, others seven, at 3:30 announced to Wilmington a disaster at the Dupont powder works on the Brandywine. A rush was made for telephones, but nothing could be ascertained beyond vague reports of the damage.

LATER—A messenger has just arrived with the following despatch, which shows that the worst has not yet been learned of the powder mill explosion: "Ten killed and twenty wounded. Rockland is a complete wreck. None of the houses are left standing."

Rockland is a village on the Brandywine above the scene of the explosion. It comprises a large paper mill owned by the Jessup & Moore company, and about fifty dwellings, in which chiefly reside the mill employes. Its population is about two hundred. Evidence of the destruction at that distance leads to the belief here that the number of killed and wounded has not yet been ascertained.

The Dupont powder mills extend along the Brandywine and are chiefly on the west bank and close to the water for about two miles. They are divided into the "upper," "Hagley" and "lower" yards. The former is three miles and the latter five miles from Wilmington. The report of damage done at Rockland proves to be incorrect as to the locality, the name of Rockland being erroneously used for buildings clustered around what is known locally as the "upper yards." There are some fifty houses, inhabited by employes of the powder mills, clustered here, and these were all wrecked.

The office of the Dupont company is a complete wreck and the six mills are in ruins. Several members of the Dupont firm were injured by falling walls and broken glass, but none of them seriously.

The dead were all employes of the company and were in and about the mills that exploded. Several workmen are missing and are believed to have been blown into fragments.

### A Circular from the World's Fair Director.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The following was issued last night:

To the press of the United States: The undersigned has been elected to the position of director general of the world's fair of 1893 by the joint action of the national commissioners and board of directors. In accepting this important position he accepts all its responsibilities and trusts. With the aid of the press of the country this great international exposition may prove to be such a success as will be creditable to the American nation. By act of congress it is provided that the buildings for the world's fair shall be dedicated October 12, 1892, and the exhibition be open to visitors May 1, 1893, and closed not later than October 30 thereafter. Thus we have two years in which to arrange the grounds and erect the buildings and seven months additional in which to receive and place the exhibits. So far as this country is concerned the undersigned feels justified in the statement that the presentation of agricultural and stock products will be in every respect superior to any previous exhibition; also that in manufactures and inventions the progress of the United States will be indicated in a most remarkable manner. There is every reason to anticipate exhibits in large numbers from every other nation on the globe, it being estimated by practical experts that the total number of exhibits will not be less than 50,000, divided equally between the United States and all foreign nations.

It is proposed to make this exhibition specially interesting in all that relates to manufactures by the presentation of the most important processes in active operation. In comparison with these will be presented the methods used in other countries 400 years ago. Already there are indications that nearly every state and territory in the union will be fully represented and that large appropriations will be made at the approaching sessions of the different legislatures. Circulars and blank applications for space will be forwarded in due season to all intending exhibitors.

The undersigned would call upon the press of the United States to hold up his hands in this great international undertaking, which, if successful, will establish the United States of America as the first nation on the globe. Respectfully,

GEORGE R. DAVIS,  
Director General.

The President at Terre Haute.  
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 9.—The president, on his journey to Illinois and elsewhere, was given a hearty reception at this place. A stand had been erected and fully 10,000 people assembled to greet the party. The arrival of the train was heralded by the whistles of every engine and factory in the city. The noise was deafening. When the speaker's stand was reached it was fully ten minutes before

the thousands of cheering people could be quieted. Mayor Daniels welcomed the president to the city and introduced him to the people. The president in responding said he very heartily appreciated this large gathering and the welcome which the kind and animated faces, as well as the words of the mayor, had extended. Terre Haute had always been the home of some of his most cherished personal friends, and he was glad to know that the city is increasing in prosperity and the people contented and happy. "I am glad to know," said he, "that the local industries which have been established in your midst are today busy producing their various products and that these find a ready market at remunerative prices. I was told as we approached your city that there was not an idle wheel in Terre Haute. It is very pleasant to know that this prosperity is generally shared by our people. Hopefulness and cheer and courage tend to bring and maintain good times. Croaking never built a city. We differ widely in our views of public policies, but I trust that every one of us is devoted to the flag which represents the unity and power of our country and the best interests of the people as we are given to see and understand them. We are in the enjoyment of the most perfect system of government that has ever been devised for man. We are under fewer restraints, and individual faculties and liberties have a wider range than in any other land. Here the hope of hope is arched over the head of every ambitious, industrious and aspiring young man. There are no social conditions, no legal restrictions. Let us continue to cherish these institutions and maintain them in their best development. Let us see that as far as our influence can bring it to pass they are conducted for the general good. [Applause.] It gives me pleasure to bring to your city to-day one who is the successor of the head of the navy department of that distinguished citizen of Indiana who is especially loved and revered by all the people of Terre Haute, but is also embraced in the wider love of all citizens of Indiana—Colonel Richard W. Thompson. Let me present to you General Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, secretary of the navy." [Cheers.]

Secretary Tracy made a brief address, after which the journey was resumed.

The Louisiana Lottery.  
LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 10.—The following letter, which is self explanatory, has been received at the attorney general's office:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2, 1890.—(Hon. William Leese, Attorney General, Lincoln, Neb.)—Dear Sir: The Louisiana lottery, being now forbidden the use of the mails, advertises that it will use the express companies as a medium of correspondence for the transmitting of money and tickets; that circulars announcing the result of drawings may be had from the express agents, through whom tickets may be procured. In short the express companies are made agents of the lottery company. Can they be prosecuted and punished by your criminal laws? Can the charter of express companies be forfeited for doing this business? If your criminal laws apply, will you kindly call the attention of your prosecuting attorney to the matter? Please advise me as to the status of your criminal laws in this matter. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM VANCE,  
Assistant Attorney General.

A Knockout on Depew.  
NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The republican county convention last night, by a vote of 166 to 43, refused to nominate Chauncey M. Depew for mayor. It was a battle straight out against the fusionists—an angry, turbulent, and at times almost riotous contest. The fusionists won, and Depew was beaten. Depew was not present, although he had been elected a delegate, and did not know that his name was to be used.

Harper's Magazine for October is a most interesting number. Among its contents are: "Antoine's Moose-yard," by Julian Ralph, with twelve illustrations by Remington; the story of a hunting expedition into the feeding-grounds of the moose in Canada. "Port Tarascon: The Last Adventures of the Illustrious Tartarin," by Alphonse Daudet, translated by Henry James (fifth instalment), with fifteen illustrations. "New Moneys of Lincoln's Administration: Their Origin, Growth, and Value," by L. E. Chittenden. "A-Flaggin'," a story by S. P. McLean Greene.

A Chicago baby was killed by having its "breath sucked by a cat," according to a coroner's verdict.

The supreme court of Minnesota has decided that upper berths in sleeping cars must be closed when not in use.

Gold quartz in paying quantities is reported near Saratoga, Carbon county, Wyoming. It is thought much will run \$1,500 to the ton.

The London Times says there is no reason to quarrel with the United States over the McKinley bill, but the less said about friendliness and kinship between the two countries the better. The article urges Canada to adopt free trade, as she will then be able to practically exclude America from competition.

THE FORUM for October has for its contents Social Problems and the Church; the Decadence of New England; Formative Influences; The Working of the New Silver Act; First Steps Toward Nationalism; The Future of Our Daughters; China's Menace to the World; The Idea of Life After Death; Two Forces in Fiction; The Zodiacal Light; Climate and the Gulf Stream.

Mexico Wants Reciprocity.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—Secretary Blaine has received from Carlos Gris, a citizen of Mulhustan. State of Oaxaca, Mexico, and a representative of the agricultural company of Oaxaca, an interesting letter on the subject of reciprocity. Mr. Gris says:

"The treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the Sandwich Islands has built up a trade which in the year 1889 amounted to \$16,183,780. I do not know why a reciprocity treaty such as that negotiated for Mexico by Messrs. Romero and Grant would not produce equal, if not greater results. If so, the trade between Mexico and the United States if increased in the same proportion as that with the Sandwich Islands, might in a short time come to amount to \$1,500,000,000 or \$2,000,000,000 a year. The agricultural, commercial and industrial characteristics of Mexico and the United States are so different that the two nations complement each other so well to speak. We Mexicans now purchase of every species of commodities manufactured in the United States. We cannot purchase in large quantities because we have not the means of paying. It is unquestionable that such a treaty as that signed by Messrs. Romero and Grant would enable us to exchange products. I have here upon my desk documents which would amply prove that all the North American products find a good market in Mexico. I must not in this letter point out the dissimilarity between the products of the two nations, since you are no doubt perfectly aware of it. As a journalist and merchant I have studied almost every portion of this country, and I believe I voice the general opinion in assuring you that Mexico desires the greatest possible freedom in its commercial relations with the United States. I have likewise traveled in the United States, and it has seemed to me to be entirely clear that that country needs and desires freedom in its commercial relations with Mexico.

"Some American papers," continues Mr. Gris, "urge the objection that Mexico can produce everything the United States produces. This is true, but it would not pay Mexico to produce what the United States produces, nor would it pay the United States to produce what Mexico produces. It will never pay us better to make plows or make cotton cloth than to plant coffee and cane sugar, and the United States will find greater profit in growing plants than in sowing wheat. Each of the two countries is especially well adapted to produce what the other lacks. The importance of reciprocity is therefore evident."

In Memory of Patriots.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—An organization has been perfected here to be known as the Daughters of the Revolution. Its object is to secure and preserve the historical spots of America and erect thereon suitable monuments to the heroic deeds of men and women who aided the revolution and served the constitutional government in America. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has been elected president and General and Mrs. Flora Adams Dearing vice presidents at large in charge of the organization. Other officers were also elected. The first undertaking of the society will be the completion of a monument to Mary Washington, mother of President George Washington, and every American is asked to send a contribution to the treasurer, Mrs. Colonel Marshall McDonald of this city. A resolution was adopted favoring the passage of the house bill arranging for the marking by the government of historical spots of the revolution, setting apart October 11 as a permanent anniversary or meeting day for the society in commemoration of the discovery of America, and requesting that a special building or space be set aside in the world's fair for relics and other things illustrative of the revolution, each exhibition to be bought after the fair and made permanent.

Winnie Davis Will Not Wed.  
BOLOXI, Miss., Oct. 13.—A call upon Mrs. Varina Davis at Beauvoir leaves no doubt that the engagement of Miss Winnie to Mr. Wilkinson of Syracuse, N. Y., has been broken off. A card from the newspaper man brought a request from Mrs. Davis to be excused on account of indisposition. He sent her a note of inquiry regarding the wedding. She replied by note: "If you please, I would prefer to say nothing for the press, this being now a private household. I do not know of any coming wedding. You may say I am on the eve of leaving home for an indefinite period."

It is understood around Beauvoir that the engagement is broken off, Miss Winnie having severed it out of deference to her mother's wishes. Miss Winnie has not enjoyed good health since her return from Europe, and after her mother's visit to New York to look after their interest in connection with the publishing of the history of Mr. Davis they will go to Mexico, where they will remain several months in the hope of gaining complete health.

No Extra Session Probable.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Despite the continued talk about the probability of an extra session of congress there is very little if any reason to expect one. A cabinet officer would not be better authority than that given for saying that at least up to the present time the president has had no idea of calling the Fifty-first Congress in extra session. Residents of Washington of course desire the presence of congress as much as possible, but in official circles it is stated that since but two weeks or a little more would be gained by an extra session to convene about the middle of November the president does not desire to assume the responsibilities for such a small advantage.

# THE NEBRASKA COUNT

## THE POPULATION OF THE STATE OVER ONE MILLION.

An Increase that Insures Six Representatives in the Lower Branch of Congress—President Harrison's Visit to Galesburg, Ill.—A Great Throng Greet the Chief Executive of the Nation—He Meets With Survivors of His Old Brigade.

### Nebraska's Population 1,055,793.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The census office has completed the count of the state of Nebraska and announced the population of the first supervisor's district by counties. The returns for the entire state show a total population of 1,055,793 in 1890, against 449,390 in 1880, an increase of 607,413, more than 135 per cent. This increase insures six representatives in the lower branch of congress for the state after the next apportionment, even though the basis of representation is fixed as high as 180,000. There is a possibility that the basis may fall considerably below this figure, in which event Nebraska's membership in the national legislature will be correspondingly increased as well as her representation in the electoral college. The population of the counties in the First district are as follows:

COUNTIES.	Population	Increase since 1880.
Adams	24,301	14,096
Butler	15,388	6,138
Chase	4,803	4,723
Clay	16,306	5,012
DeKalb	4,088	3,071
Fillmore	15,999	5,765
Franklin	7,650	2,185
Frontier	8,471	7,337
Gosper	9,857	3,425
Hamilton	4,843	3,140
Harlan	14,096	5,259
Harrison	81,181	4,082
Hays	9,350	3,831
Hitchcock	5,707	3,831
Jefferson	14,825	6,729
Kimberly	9,859	4,887
Nuckolls	11,401	7,196
Phelps	9,857	7,390
Polk	10,833	3,957
Red Willow	8,759	5,715
Saline	10,759	5,338
Seward	10,606	4,952
Thayer	12,728	6,615
Webster	11,210	4,406
York	17,313	6,048
Total district	285,001	135,529

### President Harrison's Visit to Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 9.—The president was met here by Mayor Stevens of the local committee, who acted as his escort to the Union hotel. There was an enormous crowd at the station and on the streets, and the progress of the procession of carriages through the streets was marked with continued cheering. The president attended the exercises of laying the corner stone of Knox college, and after that went to the opera house where the reunion of the brigade to which he belonged was held. Here Colonel Dustin, addressed the president, announcing to him his unanimous re-election as president of the association.

The president, in response to the mayor's address of welcome, said: "Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens: The magnitude of this great assemblage fills me with surprise and with consternation, as I am called to make this attempt to speak to you. I came here to meet with the survivors of the old brigade. I came in expectation that it would generally be spent in their companionship and in the exchange of those cordial greetings which express the fondness and love which we bear to each other, but to my surprise I have found that here today the First brigade for the first time in its history has been captured. [Applause.] One or two I have been able to take by the hand and some of them I have seen as they marched to the review stand, but they seem to have been swallowed up in the vast concourse of their war comrades and of their fellow-citizens of Illinois. I hope there may yet be time during the day when I shall be able to take each of them by the hand and assure them that in the years of separation since muster-out day I have borne them all secretly in my affectionate remembrance. They were a body of representative soldiers coming from these great central states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and as the borders of these heroes and patriots were touched in the great struggle for the union [applause] who should say who were the bravest when all were brave? The distinction that Illinois may claim in connection with the organization is that, giving equal courage, fidelity and loyalty to every man, Illinois furnished three-fifths of the brigade. [Applause.] But possibly I should withhold here those suggestions which come to me and which will be more appropriate when I meet them as separate organizations. [Cries of "No, go on."] I have been greatly impressed with the assemblage in this beautiful city, in this prosperous state. The thought has occurred to me, and the more I thought of it the more sure I am of the conclusion that no where on the face of the earth, except in the United States of America, under no other flag that kisses any breeze could such an assemblage as this be gathered. [Applause and cheers.] Who are these? Look at their faces. See the evidences of contentment, thrift, prosperity and intelligence that we read in all these faces. They have come from all these homes of villages, cities and farm and here they are to-day, the strength and rock of our security as a nation of people who furnished an invincible army when the flag was in danger, a people upon whose enlightened conscience and God-fearing hearts the country may rest with undaunted hope. [Applause and cheers.] Here is the ultimate distribution of government power. Of all efforts of presidents and cabinets and judges and armies ever to maintain this country, to continue it in this great

career of prosperity, it is by this great law-abiding, liberty-loving people by whom they are chosen to these important offices. It is the great thought of our country that men shall be governed as little as possible, that full liberty shall be given to individual effort and that the restraints of law should be reserved for the turbulent and disorderly. What is it that makes these farm homes safe? It is not the policeman, it is not the soldier. It is this great and all-pervading American sentiment that exalts the law, stands with a threatening warning to the law-breaker, and, above all, it is the pervading thought that gives to every man what is his and claims only what is ours. [Great applause.] The war was only fought that the law might not lose its sanction and its sanctity. [Applause.] If we had suffered that loss, dismemberment would have been a lesser one, but we taught those who resisted the law and taught the world that the great sentiment of loyalty to our written law was so strong in this country that no associations, conspiracies or combinations could overturn it. ["Good, good," and applause.] Our government will not fail to go on its career of development, in population, in wealth, in intelligence and morality, so long as we hold up everywhere in localities, in communities and in the nation, this great thought. Every man shall keep the law, which secures him in his own rights, and shall not trample upon the rights of others. [Applause.] Let us divide up on the tariff—[laughter]—and finance, but let there never be a division among the American people on this question—that nowhere shall the law be overturned in the interests of anybody. [Great applause.] If it fails of a beneficial purpose, which should be the object of all law, then let the people modify it, but while it is the law let us insist that it shall be obeyed. [Applause.] When we turn from that and allow any other standard of living to be, where is our security? If my convenience, if the convenience of a class to which I may belong, is to take the place of law, where is your security? Where is mine when some one else makes convenience more sacred, more powerful than the law of the land? I believe today that the great rock of our security is this deeply imbued thought in the American heart; that it is not here as in many of our Spanish-American countries, which sometimes give their devotion to a man, for we give our devotion to the law, to the constitution, to the flag. [Great applause.] So it was that in the hour of gloom, when the richest contribution of all gems that Illinois has set in our national diadem—Abraham Lincoln—[prolonged applause]—fell in that hour of the consummation of his work, by the hand of an assassin. Garfield, who was to meet a like fate, might well say to the trembling and dismayed people on the streets of New York: "Lincoln is dead, but the government at Washington still lives!" [Great applause and cheers.]

### President Harrison at Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kas., Oct. 13.—When the president arrived here at an early hour in the morning he was met by a crowd that filled the streets for fully a square. Being introduced by Col. Dorris, the president said: "My fellow citizens: You are glad to see me in this hour of the morning. If you are so kind and demonstrative before breakfast how great would have been your welcome if I could have come a little later in the day [applause]. I beg to thank you who are so much inconvenienced at this early hour and who have turned out to speak these words of welcome as I pass through your beautiful city. "I am glad this morning to have a brief and imperfect opportunity to look upon it. Many years ago I read of St. Joseph. I knew something of its story when instead of being a railroad city, it was a place for outfitting those slow and tiresome trains that bore the early pioneers towards California and the far west. Those days were days not to be despised. Those means of communication were slow, but they bore men and women full of courage and patriotism to do for us on the Pacific coast and in the great west a work of peaceful conquest that has added mightily to the glory and prosperity of our country and I congratulate ourselves that these swifter means of communication have taken the place of the old. We congratulate ourselves that these conveniences, both of business and social life, have come to crown our day and act in the midst of them enjoying the luxury which modern civilization brings to our doors. Let us not lose from our households these plain and sturdy virtues which are essential to the American citizenship. Let us remember always that above all surroundings, above all that is external, there is to be prized those old and essential virtues that make home happy, that make our country great."

We are here as American citizens, not as partisans. We are here as comrades of the late war, or if there are here those who, under the other banner, fought for what seemed to them to be right, we are here to say to one and all that God knew what was best for this country when He cast the issue in favor of the union and constitution. [Applause.] Now again united under its ample guarantee of personal liberty and public security, united again under one flag, we have started forward, if we are true to our obligation, upon a career of prosperity that would otherwise have been impossible. Let us, therefore, in all kindness, and faithfulness in devotion to the right as God shall give us light to see it, go forward in the discharge of our duties setting above everything else the flag, the constitution and the law upon which all our rights and our securities are based. [Applause.] Now, comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and fellow-citizens of Missouri, again I thank you and bid you good bye. [Cheers.]

# NEWS SUMMARY.

The free delivery mail service is to be established at Nevada, Mo., Nov. 1.

Over 7,000 veterans of both sides attended the reunion at Knoxville, Tenn.

Nashville, Tenn., is to have a kite shaped race track by next spring. It will cost \$40,000.

Eleven people were killed in the Dupont powder explosion near Wilmington, Delaware.

The bill removing Oklahoma's capital to Oklahoma City passed the Territorial legislature.

Isaac Frazier, a colored man who claimed to be 106 years old died at Montgomery, Ala.

Ten thousand iron miners of northern Michigan threaten to strike for shorter hours of labor.

The Rev. Dr. Henry White, chaplain of the British house of commons, died suddenly in London.

The clergy of Treves, Germany, have denounced lawn tennis as an unbecoming game for German girls.

Benson, the supposed murderer of Mrs. Mettman of Leavenworth, Kas., has been arrested at Camden, N. J.

At the Ducey lumber company's sawmill four boilers exploded, wrecking the mill and severely injuring six men.

Jonas G. Clark, founder of Clark university, Worcester, Mass., has made another gift of \$50,000 to the general fund.

Captain Bullin, acting Indian agent at San Carlos, Ariz., denies the reports of recent killings by Kid, the Apache hostile.

Sixty leper convicts confined in New Caledonia, the French penal settlement, have escaped and no trace of them can be found.

The shortage of ex-City Treasurer Fitzpatrick of Terre Haute, Ind., has been fixed at \$15,522, divided almost equally between his two terms.

Judge Charles C. Goodwin, editor-in-chief of the Salt Lake Tribune, was nominated for congress on the first ballot by the liberal territorial convention.

The secretary of war has turned over the unoccupied military posts of Forts Totten and McDowell to the secretary of the interior to be used for school purposes.

Director General George R. Davis of the Chicago world's fair has issued an address to the press of the country to render all the assistance possible to the great project.

Ellen Gregory died at Knoxville, Tenn., aged over 100 years. She came from County Kerry, Ireland, 45 years ago and had children in Lynchburg and Tiffin, Ohio.

John Eastman, full blood Sioux Indian, is serving on the United States grand jury at Sioux Falls, S. D. This is the first time a full blood has ever served in such a capacity.

At his home, near Worthen, Ga., J. Thomas Tanton, a prominent and influential citizen, was assassinated as he was reading his paper. It is not known who committed the deed.

Governor Campbell has issued a proclamation convening the Ohio legislature in extra session October 14, to consider legislation relative to the city government of Cincinnati.

The secretary of the navy has awarded to Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, the contract for two coast line battle ships to cost \$3,020,000 each and one armored cruiser to cost \$2,725,000.

The acting Indian commissioner has issued a modification of the circular of March, 1890, in regard to the removal of stock from Oklahoma and the Indian territory, extending the time to November 1.

Ex-Commissioner of Pensions Tanner has accepted the managing editorship of the Republic Magazine, a New York Grand Army publication. He will not relinquish his pension business in Washington city.

The annual report of the Western Union telegraph company shows a surplus of \$10,652,983. The increase of profits was \$1,094,683 compared with the previous year. The gross revenue shows an increase of \$1,603,834.

The Union Pacific railway company has had its right confirmed to \$50,000 worth of property in Omaha claimed by the heirs of Henry B. Mayers of Chicago. The road had held undisputed possession for over ten years.

The war department has ordered the dismissal of Clarence McDougal, a private of company B, Eighth infantry, stationed at Fort Niobrara on the ground of enlistment under age without the consent of his parents or guardian.

At Normondale, Dodge county, Ga., J. C. Forsythe, secretary and treasurer of the Normondale lumber company, and one of the best known men in Georgia, was shot and killed by an unknown assassin while sitting in his parlor.

Chief of Police Marsh of Chicago has sent notice to the police officials of all the cities of the country that the Chicago police will not make arrests for outsiders hereafter unless criminal proceedings have been begun in due form.

The acting Indian commissioner has issued a modification of the circular of March, 1890, in regard to the removal of stock from Oklahoma, extending the time for the removal to November 1.

It applies also to all cattle (except those owned by Indians) in the Indian territory and Oklahoma.

The United Veterans, composed of soldiers who fought on both sides in the late war, met in Washington and reaffirmed its declaration of principles, to which objections were made by a number of Grand Army of the Republic posts. The clause to which objection was made declared that men who did their duty as they saw it, which ever side they were on, were deserving of honorable recognition.