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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Bate of Nebraska, S. s. County of Dourlas. S. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Dally Bee for the week ending Sept. 2, 1887, was as follows:

Tuesday, August 30 14,015
Wednesday, August 31 14,010
Thursday, Sept. 1 14,000
Friday, Sept. 2 13,900

ISEAL.1 Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, 1 85

Douglas County, 185

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,069 copies; for October, 1886, 12,289 copies; for November, 1886, 13,48 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,008 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of August, A. D., 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

come to an end. Binds of a feather will flock together. The boodlers that carried on high-handed rascality in the government printing office are naturally bound to hold up ras-

Rough and rowdy rule in Omaha must

cality and boodle methods in the city council. THE auditor of the Pacific Express company was afraid to meet the business men of Omaha face to face. He knows he has incited anarchy and disorder, and disgraced the position of president of

the city council. THE last parliamentary election in England shows that liberalism is gaining ground among the English voters. In spite of her coercion act it looks now as though home government for Ireland will be obtained at no very distant day.

THE Iowa democrats declared in their platform that federal officials no longer neglect their duties for the manipulation of party politics. This statement is somewhat strange in the face of the fact that such officials did neglect their duties to take part in the recent New York and Pennsylvania democratic conventions.

PRINCE FERDINAND has now a cabinet. Its members are named Stambuloff. Stoiloff, Mutkuroff, Zirkoff and Nikiforoff, The prince himself, it is said, has gone off, nominally on a pleasure tour through Europe, but in reality to get away from the troubles which have already darkened his horizon.

According to McShane's paper, "the council are masters of the situation." When public servants assume the airs of masters and attempt to dictate to the people instead of respecting and obeying their wishes, it is time that the sovereign citizens assert themselves. In this coun try public servants are subjects and not sovereigns.

THE International Medical congress assembles in Washington to-day. This is an important gathering and in some respects a novel one. Emment physicians from England, Ireland, France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Russia and Italy have already arrived. Extensive preparations have been made for this meeting, which in extent and importance will surpass any similar gathering during the present generation.

NINETEEN suits for damages, involving about \$130,000, have been instituted against the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad. But even if the full amount is awarded the plaintiffs, this will be but a small part of the whole cost of the Chatsworth calamity to the company. Heavy damages may teach railroads that it does not pay to kill passengers, even when they are able to throw the blame upon a cheap section boss.

JUSTICE FIELD is very generally denounced by tee press of the country for his decision in favor of Stanford and the other Pacific boodlers. He may have been convinced himself, by material arguments, that Stanford need not account for moneys spent in Washington and Sacramento, but there are many people in the country who still think this a matter of public concern, and Mr. Field may yet find that it is a haz ardous thing to defy public opinion.

CADET TAYLOR, who is the sleekest jobber that has ever struck Omaha, has at last shown his hand. When Rothacker was editing his paper he always professed to detest his rowdy style, but he legged with Rothacker night and day to manipulate the council and set up schemes of of plunder for his concern. Rothacker was "a bold, bad man," according to Taylor, but Taylor's conscience was not the least disturbed in pocketthe chestnuts which were pulled out by Rothacker through bumming with the council combine. When the bold, bad man had gone Taylor pretended that the paper would now devote itself to encouraging decency and good government. He took pains to as sure Mayor Broatch that in the future he would find the Republican out-spoken against Hascality. This was three days ago. Now, he has taken another backslide into the rowdy camp, where he naturally belongs and outdoes Rothacker in inciting public disturbance and encouraging reckless deliance of public sentiment by the souncil.

The Visit of the Veterans. To-day Omaha gives cordial greeting and welcome to the veteran soldlers of the Union. With one voice her citizens invite them to the hospitality of Nebraska's metropolis, and extend them the assurance that all a people can do to render their visit happy and memorable shall be done. Among the hundred thousand citizens of Omaha there is not one who does not honor the men whose courage and devotion preserved the nation. The boys who wore the blue will encounter here no hostile criticism and no insulting depreciation. There is none here who will not give them the greeting and the grasp of friendship. There is none who will deny them the fullest measure of praise that tongue or pen can render for the loyalty that gave to patriotism a loftier significance and the heroism that gave imperishable glory to American manhood. Here the union soldier may feel assured of that respectful consideration which is due from a grateful people who do not underrate his sacrifices and fully appreciate the value of all that was achieved.

The veterans who assemble here this week will represent the contributions made by every state of the north to the mighty army that conquered the rebellion. They are the remnants of hundreds of regiments that went to the field from Maine, and Massachusetts, from New York and Pennsylvania, from Ohio and Michigan, and from the other states that were loyal to the union. Some campaigned on the Potomac and the Rappahannock and faced death at Bull Run, and the Peninsula, at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, at Antietam and Gettysburg, through the fearful carnage of the Wilderness, sharing at least the glory of victory at Appamattox. Some were with Grant at Shiloh and Vicksburg, some with Rosecranz at Stone River and Chickamaugua, and some with Thomas at Nashville. Others were at Atlanta and followed Sherman in his victorious march to the sea, while still others encountered perils and privations elsewhere in the vast field of military operations. It is a varied and most interesting history that these veterans will have to recount to one another in their week of reunion, and though they may have gone over it many times before it will have lost for them none of its freshness

or flavor. Many of these veterans became citizens of Nebraska through the generosity of the government which their valor helped to preserve, and by their labor and thrift have contributed largely to the progress and prosperity of the commonwealth. They are proud of Nebraska and devotedly loyal to her interest. There is probably not a man among them who is not proud of the state's metropolis. It should be the care of Omaha's citizens to justify and increase this sentiment by showing the visitors that with energy and enterprise we unite a cordial hospitality worthy of such a community. Let us show the veterans that we heartily appreciate their coming, and as well for their own honor as because they deserve such consideration endeavor to make their sojourn here

completely enjoyable. The Baltimore & Ohio Deal. There seems to be no doubt that at last Mr. Garrett has succeeded in disposing of the Baltimore & Obio road. Having failed to accomplish that purpose in this country, after negotiations with several syndicates, the last of which was organized by the now notorious Ives. the president of the Baltimore & Ohio went to England. There appears to have been no suspicion, or only a very shadowy one, regarding the nature of his visit abroad, but it is very clearly explained by the dispatches announcing the transfer of the great railroad to a wealthy syndicate, among the members of which are the great London bankers, the Baring Bros. & Co. It

is probable that the larger part the money required the deal was obtained in London, but it is already apparent that the road is to be conducted in future upon a policy that will be entirely satisfactory to the trunk lines with which it has heretofore competed, and so successfully as to hold them to conditions very much to the ad-

vantage of the general public. What will be done is as yet merely suggested by what has been done. This points to a complete reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio road and a management in harmony with, if not absolutely in control of, the Pennsylvania rairroad. This corporation was especially hostile to the project of the Baltimore & Ohio for establishing terminal facilities on Staten Island, N. Y., and it is very significant that work on the extension necessary to accomplish this purpose has been suspended. It was the influence of the Pennsylvania company that led to legislative and judicial obstruction in New Jersey of the work of the Baltimore & Ohio on the bridge over the water dividing that state from New York, although there was the authority of an act of congress for constructing the bridge. The matter was carried into the United States court, and it will be remembered that only recently Justice Bradley, of the supreme court, rendered the important decision against the assumption of New Jersey, and announcing that a state possesses no right to obstruct inter-state commerce. The prompt abandoment of this project when so near completion. with no further impediments in the way.

suggests very pointedly that the Pennsylvania company has found another and an entirely effective way to make its influence count. The express business of the Baltimore & Ohio has already passed. into the hands of the United States company, and its telegraph business will be speedily disposed of, though this will depend somewhat upon the anxiety of Mr. Gould to get hold of it and the willingness of the syndicate to make terms which he will consider favorable. It is not very uncertain, however, that sooner or later it will fall into the grasp of the Western Union. It is not meredible that the financial

position of the Baltimore & Ohio is such that a deal of this kind had become necessary. The apparent eagerness of Mr. Garrett to bring it about indicated an urgent pressure. But so far as the general public is concerned the change will be unfortunate. The competition aggressively maintained by the Baltimore & Onio against other trunk lines has been very greatly in the public interest, and equally so has been its express and telegraph competition. In all these respects it has been instrumental in checking and re-

straining the rapacity of other cor-porations, which will now be free to carry out any policy upon which they may agree wholly regardless of con-siderations affecting the public and limited only by the question of how far they will be permitted to go under the general law. It is entirely safe to predict that ultimately the public will pay the whole cost of the deal to the purchasing syndicate and corporations.

HASCALL is at his old tricks again. Years ago when a public meeting was called at the Academy of Music to discuss local issues to the workingmen of Omaha, he tried to break up the meeting by piling up a bonfire on Douglas street, opposite the Caldwell block, howling and yelling like an Indian and had a bired brass band play a noisy accompanyment while speaking was going on inside the academy. But he utterly failed to stampede the meeting, although he succeeded in annoying it. This time he tried to create a diversion from the business men's and taxpayer's meeting with a brass band and brazen cheek at the council chamber. His bear dance attracted the boodlums, sluggers and vagabonds, who approve his policy of starving and demoralizing the police.

THE action of Custer post, Grand Army of the Republic, in regard to public decoration, was decidedly ill-advised. At demonstrations like Grand Army parades it is not customary to decorate with pictures of civilians, however prominent they may be. But even if some admirer of Grover Cleveland should hang a picture of the president on the outer walls, there is no occasion for a spasm of indignation. Anything that tends to disturb harmony and good feeling on this occasion should be discouraged and avoided. Now that the blunder has been made the best thing to do is to drop the controversy over it. Everybody has a right to decorate as his own tastes may dictate.

THE congratulations which the Republican tenders to the business men in one breath while it insults them outrageously in the next, come with very bad grace. The concession which the council bosses have made in confirming the special police was not a voluntary peace-offering. It was a concession forced upon them in the face of the impending cyclone of popular resentment. Hascall saw the black cloud gathering and he rushed for the cellar. The course of the Republican in this matter is beneath contempt. In its anxiety to cater to Hascall and his band of barnstormers for the sake of a little patronage, the paper prositutes itself to the basest uses, and labels itself as the tin can tied to the tail of the councilmanic bell-wether.

HASCALL and his dupes and dummies in the council have decided to turn ostrich. They propose to bury their heads in the sand and leave to public view what is left out of the sand. In this ridiculous posture they imagine that they can conceal themselves and escape public resentment. This is exactly their position in refusing to meet the business men and taxpayers of Omaha at the meeting to which they were invited.

HASCALL and his dupes are afraid to face their outraged constituents.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Now for fair weather. There are 400 incandescent lights in use in Schuyler. The Burt county News, published by L. H. Warner at Craig, is out,

John Johnson, a Crete liquor dealer was tapped for \$100 for selling the need-ful on Sunday.

Polk county was thoroughly showered last week. Each drop was worth a dime to the cracking corn. The corn crop in the vicinity of Craig,

Burt county, is good, and business in town is consequently very lively. "The History of Our Times," is a titular gexaggeration "The Age of Steal, is the blazing title of the period. The new Grand Army hall at Cameron

Hall county, will be dedicated October 5 with a reunion, camp fire and ball. Allen Howerton, a three-year-old, liv-ing nine miles from Holdrege, tackled a barnyard mushroon and died the next day. Harry Warner, a young man from Missouri Valley, Ia., died suddenly at Hastings, last Thursday, where he was

isiting relatives. Broken Bow has sold \$20,000 worth of school bonds at a premium of 24 per cent, and the walls of a fine school buildding will soon begin to rise.

The Hastings Gazette-Journal has turned out a boom edition of 50,000 copies, and the Plattsmouth Journal has performed a similar service for that city. George W. Maury, a young man of Broken Bow, was thrown out of a buckboard by a jolt, a week ago Sunday, and was instantly killed. His neck was broken by the fall. Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Coon celebrated

their golden wedding at Republican City on the 31st ult. As such events happen but once in a matrimonial life time, it was happily celebrated. The fortunate couple were married in Allegheny county, New York, just fifty years ago. Residents of towns along the Elkhorn

valley road are moving as one man on the high freight tariff of the company. The present effort is directed at the coal rate, and a reduction must be made howl of indignation will smite and sting the ears of the corporation.

Though a strong prohibition town, Wahoo does not take kindly to water-works. A number of citizens object to the building of the works because much direct pressure was used in ob-taining the franchise. They have ob-tained an injunction and will block the wheels of progress with every legal cobble in signt.

The champion chump dispenss forty-rod and other chemicals at a licensed laboratory in Beemer. Bill Whitcomb dropped in to settle an old account last week, and tendered a \$50 relie of the confederacy in payment. The c. c. accepted it greedily and returned forty genuine bills to Whitcomb, who left town on the first train. The barkeeper discovered his verdancy in time to overhaul Whitcomb at Denison, Ia.

The final chapter in the McCouley mystery in Hastings has developed. The body that was shipped from the St. Thomas wreck, to James McCouley, supposed to be that of his son, turns out to be that of a son of Thomas McCouley of Phillipsburg, Kan. After the body had been buried at Has-tings, the genuine son of James turned up sive and well, and now another branch of the McCouley family will remoisten with tears the remains of the

The Platt smouth Journal claims that "the cost of living for mechanics is much less here than in a larger city." The claim is true in theory only. A Plattsmouth mechanic recently stated: "I can take my month's wages, and with my wife and children spend a day in Omaha buy groceries, clothing and other neces-

saries for the coming month, and save \$5.00 in addition to my pay for the lay off." If the Journal will pry into the credit system in vogue there, it will un-

The campaign is getting delightfully warm in Polk county. F. Hollgren has announced himself as a candidate for a second term as county treasurer. Peter Peerson and S. A. Haddeen are candidates for county clerk. George P. Rea, the present incumbent, is candidate for another term as county judge. A. E. Erickson is out for sheriff, he is the present incumbent. On the 17th of September the farmers and laborers will have a delegate convention at Holdrege, which is attracting considerable attention and some anxiety among the stalwart office

Catherine Dornetshouser arrived with her name intact in Madison last May. The odors of the fatherland clung to her and charmed one Adam Foltz, who hungered for a helpmeet. On the pre-tense of getting her work he took her to a squire and had the marriage cercmony performed. She did not understand the language nor the solemn declarations of the amorous Adams, and when explained to her she rebelled and refused to reside with her husband. These facts she states in a petition for divorce just filed in West Point

The Blair Republican denounces the Beatrice Mutual Insurance company as a bare-faced fraud. The farmers who were bare-faced fraud. The farmers who were insured by bogus agents, recently sent to the penitentiary, have been 'called upon to make good their notes. The Republican says: "There were five or six in the gang working this county. George Dresven, one of the victims, says they fixed up papers for himself and wife. He signed them. Then the agent folded them over and asked him to sign again. them over and asked him to sign again. One of these signatures no doubt is appended to the alleged notes which the policy holders are now called upon to pay. They range from \$75 up to \$150. The agents represented that there never would be more than two assessments of about \$1.50 to \$1.75 each year; instead, some of them paid \$6 to \$2 ou the first call. The notes are entirely bogus and a most infamous fraud connected with an infamous company. If their agents or collectors ever appear in this county they ought to be treated to a coat of tar and feathers. We trust that no one will be intimidated into paying a single cent on such claims.

lowa Items. Fletcher boasts of a medical spring. The normal college at Shenandoah has opened with the largest attendance in its

history. The Tibbles Sewing Machine company has made arrangements to move its factory to Burlington. The Eastern Iowa Veterans' association

will hold its ninth annual reunion at Anamosa September 7, 8 and 9. Keokuk is to have several new manu-

factories, among them a starch factory to be removed from New Haven, Conn. After a two day's session at Guthrie Centre, Senator Caldwell was renominated on the 144th ballot. Two years ago he was nominated after 1,100 and at the election ran ahead of his ticket.

The trustees of the insane asylum at Independence ask the legislative assembly to appropriate \$6,000 to finish and furnish the rear county building; \$10,000 for better water supply; \$6,000 for additional land; \$3,000 for enlarging chapel: \$2,500 annually for ornamenting grounds, \$3,000 for greenhouse; \$5,000 for cisterns \$3,000 for passenger elevator. The ex-penses of the institution for the piennial period have been \$251,649.68.

Sioux City is working up a new and novel fall exhibition. It is named a "Corn Palace Jubilee," and will be opened early in October. The building will be 100 feet square and 100 feet high from the ground to the tip of the flag staff. There will be four corner pavil-lions 16 feet square and 55 high, These will represent lows, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska. Over the second entrance on Jackson street there will be a large platform, on which will be an allegori cal figure of a hog-killing scene. This platform will be 40 feet from the ground. Still higher up the building will be four pinnacles with flags on bearing the name of the four great packing houses located in that city. On the corners of the principal dome are four turrets, with appro-priate inscriptions. The entire exterior of the building will be appropriately decorated. Grasses, wheat, oats, barley, etc, will be tastefully interwoven with corn in ear and stalk. The interior of the building will be arranged with a view to accommodate exhibitors.

The trustees of the Yankton Insane

asylum have contracted for an artesian well to be sunk on the grounds. John Shuler, near Aberdeen, has threshed 3,300 bushels of wheat from 142

acres of ground, making an average yield of nearly twenty-four bushels per acre. The jury in the case of Ira Jackson, on trial for murder in Deadwood, retired on Saturday night last and wrestled with the case until Monday morning, when it ap-peared in court with the statement that

its members were unable to agree upon a verdict. The jury was then discharged and a new trial ordered. During the thunderstorm at Rapid City Monday afternoon the barn of Mr. La-Flemme, on Elk creek, was struck by lightning. Six horses were in the barn, three of which were killed by the boit.

The others apparently sustained no injury. A son of Mr. LaFlamme had his bed in the barn and was reclining upon it when the storm came up, but had arisen a few minutes before the shock. The bed was completely wrecked. A good illustration of the Dakota push s shown in the case of Mrs. George H.

Walsh, of Grand Forks, wife of Hon. George H. Walsh, the well-known politi-This lady, in her husband's ab sence from home this season, has run the farm, hired all the help, put in and harvested 800 acres of grain of splendid yield, has paid the entire expense of the work, including seed, etc., from the pro-ceeds of the sale of chickens, eggs, but-ter and vegetables from the farm.

Wyoming. Cheyenne is enjoying free mail de-

livery. Laramie hotels are crowded beyond their capacity. Snow fell on the mountain tops near Buffalo last week.

mie to break and train horses by the The trial of McCoy for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Chas. J. Gunn, near Douglass, is in progress at Cheyenne.

A company has been formed in Lara-

A band of Arapahoe Indians entertained the people of Rawlins with a pro-longed howl and a war dance, one day Mrs. Myrick, of Cheyenne, is the hero-ine of Crow creek flats. She blazed away at a retreating chicken thief but failed to hit him. Her intentions were

good but her aim poor. The territorial university at Laramie was formally dedicated Thursday evening. It is a magnificent building, a model institution, a credit to Wyoming and an ornament to Laramie. The structure was erected at a cost of \$50,000.

ture was erected at a cost of \$50,000.

The old graphite mines in Plumbago canyon are to be opened again and thoroughly worked. The locality is sixty-five miles from Cheyenne and seven miles from the Union Pacific road. Graphite is marketable at all times. Over \$276,000 worth of the mineral was imported into the United States last year. A plant to work the products will be erected in Cheyenne.

THE ANNUAL G. A. R. REUNION

Gathering of the Old Nebraska Soldiers Who Fought for the Flag.

A WEEK IN THE METROPOLIS.

Camp John A. Logan-The Origin of the Grand Army-The First Post -Brief History of the Order and Its Objects.

Origin of the Order.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of the gathering of old soldiers in Omaha to-morrow. The name "Grand Army of the Republic' possesses almost a religious significance to him who was an active participant in the deadly and heart-breaking scenes between 1860 and 1866. No one knows what originated the idea of forming such an organization. Like the birthplace of Homer, which seven cities claim, the origin of the Grand Army is attributed to numerous theories, all indefinite.

It is claimed by some that at a campfire one night during a Mississippi campaign several officers discussed the future when the war should cease and the

ture when the war should cease and the army be disbanded, the question was considered, what should then become of the soldiers, the widows and fatherless children of the war, and a suggestion of an association was made which afterwards was developed into the present Grand Army of the Republic. Another story is that the organization was first formed in the border states after the war, on account of freebooters and southern adherents, who were unwilling to accept the result of the war, and committed depredations on their individual responsibility. Still another account of its origin, is that it was started in rebel prisons, by the prisoner to secure mutual confidence. Its

oner to seeure mutual confidence. Its early history is shrouded in mystery.

The first veritable fact that pops out from the haze of conjecture, is the mustering of the First post in Decatur, Ill., on April 6, 1866, by Colonel B. F. Stephenson of Springfield, Ill., who was afterwards adjutant general of the order. He therefore enjoys the distinction of being the direct organizer of the Grand ing the direct organizer of the Grand Army of the Republic, Colonel Stephenson was a physician and as surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He pre-pared the ritual and Capt. John S. Phelps had it printed at the office of the Decatur Tribune, the proprietor and com-

positors having been union soldiers.

Post No. 1 developed considerable enthusiasm, which became contagious, and Post No. 2 was shortly afterwards or-ganized in Springfield, Ill., and posts sprung into existence with gratifying rapidity in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri and Ohio. Colonel Stephenson was everywhere recognized as the head of the order and he exerted himself suc-

cessfully to increase the membership.

A few mouths after the organization of No. 1, such was the growth of the order that a department convention was called, which met in Springfield, July 12, 1866, where Comrade John M. Palmer elected department commander following resolution was then

adopted: Whereas, We, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, recognize in Mayor B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Ill., the head and front of the organization; be it therefore Resolved. That for the energy, loyalty and

perseverance in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic, he is entitled to the gratitude of all loyal men, and that we, as sol diers, tender him our thanks and pledge him our friendship at all times and under all cir-

cumstances. Colonel Stephenson organized new posts in all the states as provisional com-mander-in-chief. The order became extremely popular among the veterans. It offered them a way to continuing the acquaintanceship made under the most grim and dreary circumstances, also a claims of themselves and samilies should be presented for recognition. On October 21, 1866, Colonel Stephenson issued a call for a general convention, to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., on November 20. There were delegates here from Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, lowa, Ohio, and the District of Columbia. General Palmer presided, and a three days' session was held, and the present organization was effected, regulations, and a ritual adopted, and the following na-tional officers elected: Commander inchief, General Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois; senior vice commander-in-chief, General James B. McKean, of New York; junior vice commander in chief, General Nathan Kimball, of Indiana, adjutant general, Colonel B. F. Stephenson, with headquarters at Springfield

On January 15, 1867, the National en-campment was held in Philadelphia, which continued for three days. There were delegates from twenty-three states, where department had been formed, representing about 200,000 veterans as the claimed, but it is thought these figures were inaccurate. In less than six months from the mustering of the first post, 40,000 veterans had been enrolled. Opposition was offered to the progress of the order by a certain class who claimed it would serve to keep alive the bitter feelings of the war, and that it was a republican organization. Post Com-mander in Chief Merrill, in 1868 claimed that the utter lack of organization and the intrusion of politics, left the order, almost as speedily as it had sprung into

existence a complete wreck.

On January 15, 1868, a critical period for the order, the second encampment was held in Philadelphia, and General John A. Logan was elected commander in-chief. His majestic energy and executive ability soon placed the organization in such a light that the public at once recognized its grandeur as well as utility. It was he who on May 5, 1868, issued the famous memorial day order which has been annually observed since, and will be during the existence of the re-public. The Omaha encampment has estified its high appreciation of the dead soldier and statesman by giving to the camp his name. The following are the lists of commanders-in-chief chosen and dates of election, after 1868: Cincinnati, May 12, 1869—John A. Logan, re-elected. Washington, May 11, 1870—John A.

Logan, re-elected.
Boston, May 10, 1871—A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island Cleveland, May 8, 1872, A. E. Burnside, New Haven, May 14, 1873, Charles

Devens, jr., Massachusetts.
Harrisburg, May 13, 1874, Charles
Devens, jr., re-elected.
Chicago, May 12, 1875, John F.-Hartranft, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, June 30, 1876, John F. Hartranft, re-elected Providence, June 26, 1877, John C. Robinson, New York. Springfield, Mass., June 4, 1878, John C. Robinson re-elected.
Albany, June 17, 1879, William Earn-

Dayton, June 8, 1880, Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania. Indianapolis, June 15, 1881, George S. Merrill, Massachusetts. Baltimore, June 21, 1889, Paul Van-dervoort, Nebraska. Denver, July 25, 1883. Robert B. Beath, Pennsylvania Minneapolis, July 23, 1884, John S.

San Francisdo, August 2, 1886, Lucius Objects of the Organization. The objects of the order are to aid in maintaining the honor, intregrity and

Kounts, Onio, Portland, Maine, June 24, 1885, S. S.

Burdette, Washington, D. C.

supremacy of the government; to preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the rebellion and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead; to assist such former comrades-in-arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have failen; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty

encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights and justice to all men. No post can be named after a living Soldiers and sailors who served be

tween April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the rebel-lion and who have been honorably dis-charged, either in the United States army or state forces shall be eligible to membership. No person shall be eligible who has at any time borne arms against the United States. There are no honor-ary memberships. No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made. A relief fund for the assistance of needy soldiers and sailors is established by the several posts and any donations to the fund are held sacred for that purpose. The following resolution was adopted by the national encampment at Providence

in 1877: 'Inasmuch as there have have been some differences of epinion as to the intent and meaning of memorial day, this encampment hereby calls attention to the language of chapter 5, article 14, of the rules and regulations; therefore Resolved. That the Grand Army of the Republic seeks thus to preserve the memory of those who fought in defense of

national unity.

The following was adopted at Springfield, Mass., June, 1878.

"Resolved, That all flags hoisted on Memorial day be at half mast."
Discipline offenses cognizable by the Grand Army of the Republic be: 1. Disloyalty to the United States of America, or any other violation of the pledge given at the time of muster.
2. Disobedience of the rules and regu-

3. The commission of a scandalous offense against the laws of the land, 4. Conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman in his relation to the Grand Army of the Republic. 5. Conduct prejudicial to good order

lations, or of lawful orders.

discipline.
Sec. 3. Penalties shall be either:
1. Dishonorable discharge from the Grand Army of the Republic. Degradation from office.
 Suspension from membership for a

specified period. 4. Fine; or 5. Reprimand, at the discretion of the

court, subject to the review of the proper On much the same basis as the Grand Army of the Republic the

Army of the Republic the
WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS
is founded. This was organized by members of the Bosworth Post of Portland in
1869 in those dark days succeeding the
war when thousands of widowed
women and orphaned children had full
need of all the assistance and sympathy which loving women could give them. It was not, however, until 1879, at Fitch-burg, Mass., that the first state constitution was framed. In 1880 in New Hamp-shire and in 1882 in Connecticut state constitutions were framed. In 1881 a resolution was passed at a Grand Army encampment at Indianapolis, endorsing the Ladies' Relief corps and authorizing the use under its title of Auxilliary to Grand Army of the Republic. Although this body will not participate in the coming reunion, their efforts are greatly appreciated by the Grand Army boys. It is now quite strong, being firmly established in all the states, having at the present time over nine hundred corps in the United States. Nebraska has eighteen corps. The following are the officials: Lyde M. Bohne, president, Grand Island; A. J. Liveringhouse, secretary, Grand Island; Gertude H. Connel, treasurer, Grand Island.

The Grounds Yesterday. Yesterday afternoon not less than ten thousand people visited the reunion camp and inspected the excellent arrangements which have been made for the great gathering of soldiers which begins to day. There are now about 1,300 tents in place and the appearance of the same is beautiful in the ex-

Yesterday afternoon two companies of the 21st infanty from Sidney under the command of Captains Boyle and Exstein. The command comprises 120 men. There are now 150 of the 8th infantry camp, and to-day eight companies of the 2d infantry from Fort Omaha will stake their tents for the week.

Notes. Applications for tents must be made to T. S. Clarkson, quartermaster, immediately upon arrival in camp, as no tents can be occupied without his written order.

Those who desire quarters in the city will apply to the "committee on public comfort," Chamber of Commerce building. The city office of the reunion committee will be in the same building. The camp office will be near department headquarters.

Information has been obtained that uniformed bands, whose members will go and come together, will be transported free. Application should be made by letter to the general passenger agent, at Omaha, of the road over which they wish to go, stating that they are uniformed and number of members. The department commander, desiring

that the Sons of Veterans shall take a part in this reunion and have a place in the procession, Mr. Moses P. O'Brien, one of the oldest members of that order, and son of lamented comrade General O'Brien, is appointed special aide de-camp, who in connection with officers of that order, will attend to all matters re-lating to it during the reunion.

Soldiers' Rally Song, "Reunion." [Time, "Battle Cryof Freedom."]

Dedicated to the brave boys who wore the lue, and are now beginning to wear the ray. But it is the gray of a loval life; the gray mist of the "passing army," the gray of the eternal morning; the gray that warns us to honor them with the real tributes of to-day, and not wait for the dirge and empty declamation of to-morrow.—Lu B. Cake. Oh, fling out the dear old flag, boys; play fife and drum again.

Shouting the rally cry, Reunion.
Though our battle days are over, we're comrades now as then, Shouting the rally cry, Reunion.

CHORUS:.

They won't be forever,

Oh, come, comrades, come! We'll all camp together. Flag, fife and drum. And will pass the old canteen, boys; Pass it once again: Shouting the rally cry. Reunion. We will answer to the roll call, as we have

done before,
Shouting the rally cry, Reunion,
And we'll muster out the comrades who
answer "Here" no more,
Shouting the rally cry, Reunion. Oh! we'll tell the stories o'er, boys, sing ev'ry

dear old song.
Shouting the rally ery. Reunion.
And we'll down the beans and hard tack with coffee battle strong. Shouting the rally cry, Reunion.

We will keep the camp-fire burning, we'll call the pickets in.
Shouting the rally cry, Reunion,
And we'll never ask the straggler for what, or where be's been. Shouting the rally cry, Reunion.

On! we'll shake the soldiers hand, boys, and see the face we know, Shouting the rally cry, Reunion Wear the gray of time together, as once we wore the blue, Shouting the rally cry, Reunion.



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