

PAGEANTS OF PEACE.

FIFTY THOUSAND OLD SOLDIERS PASS IN REVIEW, 1910

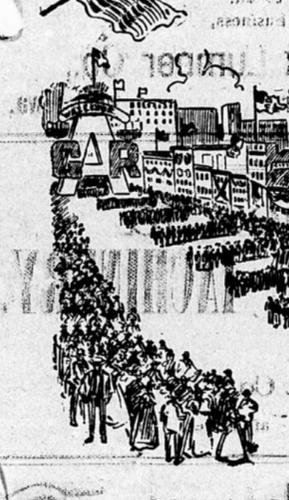
President McKinley Leads the Veterans in the Grand Army Parade at Buffalo—Martial Columns Are Cheered by Half a Million.

Touch Elbow Again. 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 struggle of the republic poured through the streets in files of undulating blue, under the martial crash of bands and the frenzied huzzas of a patriotic populace.

For two hours, President McKinley stood in the reviewing stand, with Commander-in-Chief Clark 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 ready for the inspiring spectacle. Its people, re-echoing of 200,000 from out of the city, the walks and lawns from the brick walls to the wire strung along the line of march at the curbstone. They filled 10,000 windows, and roofs, packed a score of big staples, took to the trees in flocks and succeeded in every nook that afforded a view of the procession. The martial columns, moving for miles between two solid, shouting walls of humanity, such a living mass had never been seen before in the Empire State outside the metropolises.

The city was swathed in red, white and blue. Public and private buildings were smothered in the Stars and Stripes. The trading houses were adorned in both sides with flags and banners, and the streets were very wide and paved with asphalt. The sidewalks were of a lavish scale and included many gorgeous designs. Noble arches spanned the



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 redoubtable cheers by singing "Marching Through Georgia," "Rally Round the Flag" and other songs of happy memory. A band of pretty maidens in tri-colored costumes attended the pathway of the President with flowers and ferns, and were rewarded with his kindest smiles.

Peasants of Joy at Every Step. Through such scenes, with the glories of the flag on every hand and peasants 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 glistened in old Sol's rays in their brightest luster, and the faded, tattered battle flags, many of them furled to save their wasting 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 steady old soldiers in the blue coats. It was the 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 on Main street and north on First street to the 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 the band in the parks of the lake shore. President McKinley rode at the head of the parade as far as the reviewing

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 fluttered war flags of the armies of Illinois he put down his hat and clasped his hands in an exploding demonstration which rolled down the line like the report of a cannon.

The whole route was over smooth asphalt pavements, the first part 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 marching through a tunnel. The reviewing stand 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.

Despite the fact that President McKinley was exceedingly weary, he met the local committee at eight o'clock 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 streets. 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 Hadly Shattered. At Pittsburgh Wednesday the coal operators usually met and went home. They had a session in forenoon and gave out a statement that they would continue the struggle until the lines that may appear to be the most productive of the results desired in the interests of

mine and operator alike. None of them could explain what this meant. In the afternoon after a conference of some of the leading shippers to the lakes, another statement was given out by Operator J. C. Dysart. It contained the information that another committee had been appointed to continue the work of getting the mines in operation, which had been started last week in Cleveland. As the statement issued in the forenoon said that all committees had been discharged, the conflict of statements caused some inquiry as to what the operators really meant. Inquiry failed to bring any result except the impression that they are trying to find "where they are at."

At the forenoon meeting some of the anti-lake shippers proposed that the operators pay the 60-cent rate pending arbitration. This was opposed by the representatives of the big companies who have been running the meetings. The meeting adjourned without either side coming to any conclusion.

BORDA IS ASSASSINATED.

President of Uruguay Is Shot Down at Montevideo. During a national fête which was held in Montevideo President J. Idiarte Borda of Uruguay was shot and killed by an assassin.

The assassination of President Idiarte Borda of Uruguay was not altogether a surprise to certain Washingtonians who have watched the recent developments in the President's life. The former being made April 21, 1909, by a group of students named Revocados. 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 of his death he was on his way to the government had established active operations at the capital. The assassination of the president doubtless will bring the country to a revolutionary crisis, which in this case 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 and Nut Growers Association of the United States has just been published. It indicates that the best crop situation abroad is very grave. Shortages of wheat and wheat imports for Europe, including England, range all the way from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels. Europe's wheat crop for 1909-1910 and 1908 averaged about 1,500,000,000 bushels. In the same year of 1891 it was only 1,200,000,000. The impression is gaining ground that Europe's wheat crop this year is not less than in 1891. It is the worst of it. Europe usually produces as much wheat as it needs. It is the bread grain of the masses. The 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 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898. This season the rye crop

of these countries cannot much exceed 875,000,000 bushels. Quite as bad is the potato prospect. Only about 1,850,000,000 bushels of potatoes will be harvested in these countries this year. Without regard to the United Kingdom or other European countries, there is a shortage of some 1,000,000,000 bushels of potatoes. European shortage in bushels compared with the average follows:

Table with 2 columns: Crop, Quantity. Wheat: 800,000,000; Rye: 325,000,000; Potatoes: 1,000,000,000; Total: 1,625,000,000.

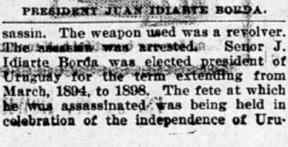
DOLAN ARRESTED.

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 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.



PRESIDENT JUAN IDIARTE BORDA.

READY TO OPEN MINES.

Arrangements Made for Working Coal Operations of the Pittsburgh District Have Decided to Start Several Miles Along the Wheeling Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The preliminary arrangements 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 cooperate with the operators in bringing about the possible opening of mines in the coal-producing industry of the Pittsburgh district.

It was made very apparent that the railroads were losing a large amount of business that they were following suit with the coal operators. The situation of the expense of erecting a road, 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 determined. One of the principal reasons for selecting this favored division of the Baltimore and Ohio is the fact that men can be brought in and unloaded in close proximity to the pits.

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 whole of the national government would be interloping with protection. It would be for the benefit of 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. Brevet 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 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 farmer will receive a vast amount of money in circulation this year. 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.



GEN. JOHN P. S. GOBIN.

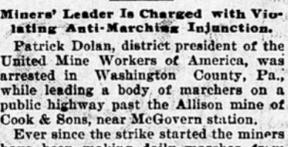
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Cincinnati has been selected for holding the next encampment. The only other city contesting for the place was San Francisco. The vote resulted: Cincinnati, 520; San Francisco, 214.

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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 went up 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."



THE PORTLAND AT HER DOCK.

PORTLAND IN PORT.

TREASURY STEAMER ARRIVES FROM THE GOLD REGION. She Carried 13,000 Miners Who Bring About \$275,000 in Dust and Nuggets. Earthquake in Japan Causes Loss of Life and Property.

The long-looked-for Portland has arrived. The ship about which so many stories have been told since she left Seattle reached Seattle Sunday morning. The Portland carried thirteen million and eight hundred gold dust on board is about \$275,000. The miners had brought only a small part of their stakes, and the size of the Portland's cargo was disappointing.

The miners on board, with the amounts of their total mining spoils, parts of which were brought with them, are as follows: J. Rowland, 100,000; J. J. Ball, 500,000; Joseph Goldsmith, 800,000; N. W. Powell, 855,000; W. W. Caldwell, 855,000; W. Oler, 890,000; C. J. Zilly, 825,000; F. W. Cobb, 825,000; W. Zahn, 815,000; A. Buckley, 810,000; M. S. Lansing, 815,000; B. W. Farnham, 810,000; M. R. Camier, 815,000.

While the small amount of gold brought from the Yukon by the Portland was a disappointment to many, the miners who returned write in saying that the country is fabulously rich. The claims which have been worked promise well, and in fact many of them give assurance of proving very rich. All estimates of the amount of gold which will be taken out of the Yukon next year must necessarily be very rough, as there is no means of determining how much work will be done. If men could be secured to work the claims already located there would undoubtedly be many millions of dollars taken out, the majority of men who go there prefer to prospect on their own account, notwithstanding the fact that high wages can be had.

Statements have been made that the steamer Portland on her next trip will bring fully \$2,000,000 in gold, but the



THE PORTLAND AT HER DOCK.

most reliable men from Dawson City say that so much amount of money will come as it has not been taken out of the ground. One miner who came down placed the outside figure at \$1,000,000. El Dorado and Bonanza Creeks, where the richest strikes have been made, have been staked for many miles, but desirable claims are scarce, and the prospectors are beginning to scatter out.

Hundreds of miners are looking toward the Stewart river, the second largest branch of the Yukon, and hundreds of prospectors will undoubtedly be on its banks and bars within the next few months. Although the bars of the main river have been successfully worked for the last ten years, there has practically been no real prospecting done on the many important tributaries. Everywhere that the explorers and scattering prospectors have gone in the Stewart and its branches gold has been found. On many creeks the prospects were extra good. Several things have conspired to leave this field practically untouched. The question of getting supplies is a very serious one. At the same time the few hundred men who have been on the Yukon up to last year have found sufficiently attractive diggings nearer to the older districts and closer to supply bases. The Indians also have a superstition regarding a powerful and savage tribe who live on the upper part of the river, and whom they call the "Mahones" and consequently will not go up the river any great distance.

From the mouth of Stewart over to the north fork the distance is estimated at 450 miles, and to the head of this fork in the vicinity of 500 miles in all.

LEWIS BROS.

A few independent can have one at as we desire to close the business has our wall paper and paint trade been so large as this spring. Our stock of wall paper is by far the largest in the city and prices the lowest. We solicit trade on business principles and will try to treat you courteously. We own our buildings, are on easy street financially, able to take advantage of markets and buy to advantage and are therefore able to sell goods at the lowest possible price. High rents and large expenses come out of the purchaser every time. We can save you these.



EVANGELINA CISNEROS

The terrified girl is sentenced for twenty years to the galleys in Ceuta, a place famed for its horrors. Ceuta is one of the penal colonies on the North African coast, where already hundreds of Cuban patriots have entered upon a living.

Francis Coppé, the French poet and academician, who recently underwent a severe surgical operation, causing grave fears that he would not recover, is now doing well.

The wife of the Korean minister is well educated in her own language, and is a student of the Chinese classics. She does not understand English, but is about to commence the study.

The Duchess of Cumberland, Princess Thyra of Denmark, sister of the Princess of Wales and of the dowager empress, has again broken down and been taken to a private asylum near Vienna.

WORLD'S HARVEST SHORT.

Annual Estimate Furnished by Hungarian Authorities. The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture has issued its annual estimates, in which it describes the world's harvest as extraordinary light. The total yield of wheat is placed at 573,760,000 metric hundred weights, while the present annual requirements are estimated at 655,150,000 metric hundred weights.

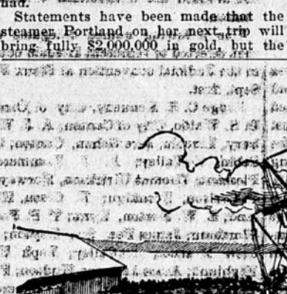
It is calculated that for 1897 and 1898 there will be a shortage of 50,800,000 hundred weight. The stocks remaining on hand from 1898 are approximately estimated at some where between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000. The total supply for the year, reckoning both the present stocks and the harvest, is estimated from 610,000,000 to 615,000,000 metric hundred weights.

HAS SYMPATHY OF ENEMIES.

Beautiful Cuban Girl May Be Sentenced to Life in Prison. Gen. Weyler's determination to make war upon women and children, as well as Cuban patriots, has led to the prosecution of the beautiful Evangelina Cisneros, whose only crime lies in being a niece of President Cisneros, the rebel chief. The

trial in Havana has attracted great interest and even the loyal Spanish residents profess pity for this persecuted girl whose very life is in danger at the hands of the bloodthirsty tyrant. For months she has been subjected to the cruelties of a Spanish military prison in the Casa de Recojidas, at Havana.

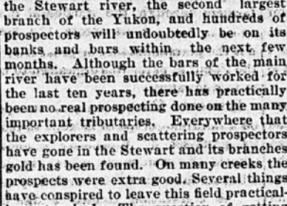
The crown prosecutor, in his harangue before the military court, demanded that



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