

# GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

About 100,000 Veterans March in the Great Parade. History of the Organization.

At Washington, D. C., on Monday General Palmer, with his staff, reviewed the parade, which preceded the dedication ceremonies at Grand Army place. The long procession as-embled promptly, moved off without a hitch, marched well and looked well. The entire avenue was clear from the Peace monument to Seventeenth street and over the broad, smooth space the troops moved with wonderful precision.



A. G. WEISERT, THE NEW COMMANDER.

Brevet Major General Eugene A. Carr was in command and to his rear, acting in concert, were such soldiers as Brigadier General Guy V. Henry, the hero of many fights, and Brigadier General Albert Ordway. Viewed as a scenic affair it was brilliant. All arms of the United States were represented and almost every variety of uniform was in line.

Immediately after the great parade the Commander-in-Chief delivered his address at the dedication of Grand Army place, formerly known as White lot.

Vice President Morton was then presented and was warmly received. When the cheering had ceased, he made a telling address.

The flag on the staff, 150 feet overhead, was then unfurled and saluted by artillery. With "The Star Spangled Banner," by the Marine Band, the dedication of the Grand Army Place was completed, and the thousands of comrades dispersed.

On the stand reserved for distinguished guests were Secretaries Charles Foster, Noble Ruskin and Attorney-General Miller, General Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and S. S. Yoder, Commander-in-Chief of the Union Veterans League, who were among the prominent ex-military men who had seats on the platform.

In his prayer, Chaplain-in-Chief Payne invoked in eloquent terms the mercy and blessings of God upon President Harrison and his stricken wife, and closed with an urgent petition that in all time there may be but one flag in this country—the glorious stars and stripes, to both of which a hearty "Amen" went up from the crowd.

TUESDAY'S GREAT PARADE, ABOUT 100,000 VETERANS IN LINE.

The great parade of the Grand Army took place Tuesday, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators.



JOHN PALMER, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army.

It is estimated that upwards of 400,000 strangers were brought into the city. Over 100,000 men were in line and the weather for marching was delightful, as the sun did not show itself but an hour or so all day. The column moved at 9 o'clock in the morning and the last division of Naval Veterans passed the reviewing stand at 6:10 in the afternoon, making nine hours in passing a given point.

The reviewing stand was near the east entrance of the White House and was occupied by Vice President Morton, members of the Cabinet, and many other distinguished personages.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The order of procession was as follows: Citizens' Committee, escort to the Commander-in-Chief, Old Guard of Washington, Albany Grand Army Battalion, Commander-in-Chief, Junior Vice Commander, Senior Vice Commander, Official Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Escort to the Grand Army, Sixth Massachusetts, First Foresters, United States Signal Corps' Veteran Association. Then came the State Departments, Pennsylvania being third, Ohio fourth and West Virginia twenty-eighth.

When the department of Ohio approached the reviewing stand, Colonel Crook, executive clerk for President Harrison, left his stand and waited upon ex-President Hayes, who was on foot in the front rank of the veterans, and was escorted to a place alongside of Vice President Morton. All along the entire line enthusiastic cheers were sent up for ex-President Hayes by citizens of Washington, to whom he had descended himself while here.

General Benjamin F. Butler rode in an open barouche, at the head of the Department of Massachusetts, and received an ovation at every point. The General also joined the reviewing party on the stand.

The procession moved under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in double column, rows of 12, one on either side of the car tracks, platoons being 24 paces apart, and between departments 24 paces. This procession was, as far as possible, strictly a Grand Army of the Republic organization, the first and last divisions containing the only top-soldiers. The Posts marched in the order of their seniority, beginning with Illinois, where the Grand Army was organized. The rear of the procession was brought up by the Naval Veterans' Association.

Special features of the march was the solemn tribute of patriotic songs to the veterans by school children of the district. They were located at two points, 500 colored girls at the corner of Third street and the avenue and 500 white girls at the corner of Fifteenth and M streets. Their parting at the

head of the Wisconsin department was the signal for continued applause.

The Pennsylvania department presented a number of notable features. It carried the greatest number of fattered battle flags.

Of the larger States, the Pennsylvania Department occupied the longest time in passing the reviewing stand, occupying 30 minutes. Ohio was a close second, requiring 45 minutes, and New York third, with 30 minutes.

New York Department, as it passed General Palmer's stand, created the best impression as to personnel and organization. There was better marching by the Posts, they were dressed in effective uniforms, and they had the most and best music.

Eighty thousand veterans in line, besides 230 other organizations, such as bands and so on, a line 25 miles in length, three eight hours, spectators 500,000. That is the summing up of the grand parade Tuesday by those who took notes and have had their heads together in regard to this momentous matter. It was therefore not only the greatest parade in the history of the Grand Army, but the greatest in the history of the country. Washington and the Grand Army boys are proud of it.

A MAGNIFICENT ILLUMINATION. Night was even more glorious than the day. Shortly after dark, which was of the most favorable density, owing to the lowering clouds, the multitudinous thousands were gathered as far as possible to the vicinity of the monument. Here the elaborate display of fireworks, provided by the committee, and the pyrotechnic king, was made. It was a magnificent show. Succeeding the fireworks display, there was an electric illumination, on a scale never before attempted in this country. Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol to Seventeenth street, was ablaze with colored lights. Every available dynamo in the city, public and private, was brought into requisition and many were shipped here, especially for the display. The feature of the illumination was the display along both sides of the avenue of brilliant representations of corps badges.

At the head of Fifteenth street at the entrance to Executive avenue, was a monster facsimile of the G. A. R. badge, 10 feet in height. It was made of incandescent lamps of the various regulation colors of the badge, and produced a grand effect. A duplicate of the piece was also shown at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. Over one of the entrances to the White House, spanning the arch of the gateway, had been placed a ton of 1,500 lamps, arranged so that they could be turned on and off, giving the appearance of opening and shutting the fan. Over the other gate was a great shield, with an eagle surmounting it.

A fine display was shown in the White House grounds, in front of the mansion. Here innumerable lights were half hidden in the shrubbery, all of them changeable in character, appearing and disappearing in the most bewildering manner. The trees and bushes seemed fairly magnetized and the effects were extremely beautiful. Throughout the grounds were a number of other electrical devices, among them large wheels turning and changing colors with each revolution. The illumination of the building, with colored electrical lights, was especially fine. Powerful search lights, thrown from the tops of high buildings, produced a dazzling effect.

The display continued until midnight and was witnessed by countless thousands, who regretfully disappeared in the clamorous darkness that succeeded the turning off of the dynamo.

## HISTORY OF THE G. A. R.

IT WAS A WESTERN IDEA—LIST OF THE COMMANDERS IN-CHIEF.

The G. A. R. as it exists to-day was a western idea. The order had its birth within comparatively few miles of St. Louis, and its originator was Dr. R. E. Stephenson, Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and Chaplain W. T. Rutledge, of the same regiment, while marching in Mississippi under Sherman, agreed, if circumstances did not forbid, to organize the Union Veterans' League for mutual benefit. In March 1863, these two men, with others, met at Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of taking steps toward the formation of the Grand Army of the Republic. On April 6, 1863, which date is recognized as the birth-day of the order, a meeting was held at Decatur, Ill., at which the first post was organized, Surgeon Stephenson mustering in the members and granting them a charter. At a preliminary convention held a few months later the constitution was drawn, and was finally ratified at the first annual encampment at Indianapolis, Ind., November 23, 1863.

General S. A. Hurlburt was elected First Commander-in-Chief. This encampment was called together by General Stephenson, as provisional Commander-in-Chief. The main feature of the constitution is found in article II, chapter 3, which reads:

No officer or comrade of the G. A. R. shall in any manner use his position for a partisan purpose and discussion of party questions shall not be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made.

The declared objects of the society were to bring into a brotherhood all soldiers and sailors of the "Union cause," to secure their recognition before the public; to relieve the needs of their widows and orphans; to instill loyalty in the minds of "Young America," and to cultivate a spirit of devotion to the Union.

The complete list of Commanders-in-Chief, many of them not only famous in war, but illustrious in the annals of peace, is as follows:

- B. F. Stephenson (provisional), died August 30, 1871, elected 1863.
  - S. A. Hurlburt, Illinois (died March 27, 1882), elected 1865-67.
  - John A. Lozan, Illinois (died December 23, 1865), elected 1868-70.
  - Ambrose Burnside, Rhode Island (died September 13, 1881), elected 1871-72.
  - Charles Devins, Massachusetts (died January 7, 1891), elected 1873-74.
  - John F. Harttrauf, Pennsylvania (died October 17, 1889), elected 1875-78.
  - John C. Robinson, New York, elected 1877-78.
  - William Ershaw, Ohio (died July 17, 1885), elected 1879.
  - Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania, elected 1880.
  - George S. Merrill, Massachusetts, elected 1881.
  - Paul Van der Voort, Nebraska, elected 1882.
  - Robert B. Beath, elected 1883.
  - John S. Kuntz, Ohio, elected 1884.
  - S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C., elected 1885.
  - Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin, elected 1886.
  - John P. Rea, Minnesota, elected 1887.
  - William Warner, Missouri, elected 1888.
  - Russell Alger, Michigan, elected 1889.
  - Wasselock G. Venzey, Vermont, elected 1890.
  - John Palmer, New York, (present Commander-in-Chief), elected 1901.
- The membership of the organization in 1891 was 419,359, an increase over the year 1890 of 2,860. While there has been a steady increase in membership each year since the

date of organization, and is likely to be, under conservative management, for several years to come, in the nature of things the time will arrive when the order will be numbered with the things of the past, but their motto will live forever in the hearts of every true American: "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty."

At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning General Palmer called the Twenty-sixth Grand Army Encampment to order and it was opened in due form. The Committee on Credentials reported.

Commander-in-Chief Palmer then read his annual address. He was frequently interrupted by applause. His speech was lengthy.

At the conclusion of the address the reports of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Judge Advocate General were submitted.

The following interesting figures conclude the Adjutant General's report: "The number of persons entitled to seats at the present encampment is stated at 1,148, of which 433 are representatives at large and apportioned according to membership. During the year ending last September 22, 1901, there was a gain of 229 in the number of posts, making the total number 7,968. The total number of members on December 31 last was 498,371, an apparent loss of 1,708. This loss is said to be apparent because in one department it was found that nearly 3,000 had been added without authority and the returns previously made were incorrect, so that there were actually a gain of about 1,200 in the total strength of the organization.

"During the year the deaths numbered 6,401; honorably discharged, 1,829; transfers, 9,499; suspensions, 34,367; dishonorable discharges, 407; delinquents, 13,582. The report closes with a statement compiled from departmental returns, showing that from July 1, 1891, to December 31, 1901, \$96,011 was expended by the various posts for the relief of unfortunate comrades, soldiers, widows and orphans, and the total expenditures on that score from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1901, was \$2,221,704."

The annual report of Quartermaster General to the Adjutant General shows the expenditures during the year to have been \$20,216, leaving a balance on hand of \$7,548. The amount realized from the per capita tax was \$13,051, and from sale of supplies \$22,147. The largest item of expense during the year was for postage and incidentals. The total amount to the Grand Army fund is \$11,578.

The telegram from President Harrison sending his regrets at his inability to be present was applauded. Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief E. S. Clark, of Omaha, upon a suspension of the rules, submitted the following:

"Upon the magnificent procession that occurred on Pennsylvania avenue, the only cloud that existed was one of regret at the absence of a comrade whom we all so much love, and who is upon a mission of love and duty. I believe I voice the sentiments not only of every member of this encampment, but of every loyal and grand soldier who wears the blue when I ask your unanimous consent to present the following resolution and ask its unanimous adoption:

"Resolved, By the members of the Twenty-sixth National Encampment of G. A. R., that we hereby extend to our comrades, their heirs and their families, our sympathy, and hereby extended to Comrade Benjamin Harrison, in the deep affliction which has kept him from our midst, and we earnestly hope and pray that his noble wife, that true American woman, may be spared to him and us for even greater opportunity for good."

The encampment, by acclamation, accepted the invitation from Indianapolis, to hold the next encampment there.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT WAS HELD AT ST. LOUIS, MO., on Thursday, and the selection of a Commander-in-Chief for the coming year the principal work of the Encampment. Nominations for this office were called as soon as the session was fairly opened. Captain A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, Wis., was practically chosen by acclamation. R. H. Warfield, of San Francisco, was elected Senior Vice-Commander; Peter B. Ayers, Junior Vice-Commander; and Dr. W. C. Weyl, of Danbury, Conn., Surgeon General.

The Encampment, by an overwhelming vote, defeated the proposition to deny life membership in the encampment to past grand officers and ex-past commanders.

Past Commander-in-Chief R. B. Reah, of Pennsylvania, reported from the committee on the Grand Army that a memorial had been made with Franklin Simmons for a marble statue of Grant to be erected in the city of Washington at a cost of \$50,000.

Captain A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, Wis., the new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Canton, O., August 7, 1844, and went to Wisconsin in February, 1861. He enlisted in the Eighth (War Eagle) Regiment of Wisconsin in April, 1861, as a private; was subsequently promoted to be sergeant-major, and was wounded at Nashville, October 3, 1864. While he was yet on crutches he returned to duty and was brevetted captain for meritorious service in the field. In 1865 he was appointed a cadet at West Point, but was obliged to decline on account of his wounds. He was elected Commander of the Post at Decatur, Ill., in 1868, and was re-elected in 1880 and the same year chosen as Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. By profession he is a lawyer.

## WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Reports Covering the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The September crop bulletin issued by Secretary Risk contains the following reports from state agents:

Pennsylvania—The long-continued dry weather has had a very damaging effect on late corn and potatoes. The tobacco crop was injured in some localities by hailstorms but the present crop is of finer quality than that usually raised. Farmers are becoming convinced that it pays best to plant only choice varieties. Apples promised unusually well early in the season, but latter they became knotty and dropped from the trees before maturity. Peaches suffered similarly. Grapes in some parts of the state are injured by mildew.

West Virginia—The condition of corn has fallen off since August 1st, owing to the extreme dry weather during the month. The oats crop was generally poor. Potatoes will be a fair crop. Stock hogs are fewer in number and their condition is not as good as last year.

Ohio—The condition of corn has improved in the middle section of the state since the last report, but the drought has damaged the crop in the southern section. The yield and quality of wheat are disappointing previous calculations. Grasshoppers did much damage to the oats crop and the weight per measured bushel is less than usual. A smaller number of hogs is raised because of the past ravages of cholera in some localities, and they have been sold off closely on account of favorable prices. Grasshoppers have materially injured the condition of clover and caused many fields to be abandoned.

Women Suffragists Meet. The Woman Suffragists meeting at Washington, D. C., in national convention, have nominated Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, of New York and London, for President, and Mrs. Mary L. Stow, of California, for Vice President. There were 50 delegates present from 28 States. The platform recited that, by the united efforts of the women voters, anarchy, crime, insanity and drunkenness will be driven out.

Woman Can Vote in New Zealand. The New Zealand Legislative Council has passed the woman's franchise bill, with a proviso that female voters may be registered without personal attendance at the polls.

## LATEST NEWS.

An effort will be made to start the rolling mill of the Ohio Iron Co., at Zanesville, O., after a year's idleness. The managers of the mill offer to pay the wages of the association, but refuse to sign the scale. They will offer their old hands the first chance, and if they don't accept men will be brought in from other places.

The Prohibition State Convention of Delaware elected Presidential electors by acclamation and nominated Lewis M. Price as representative in Congress. A platform was adopted in which the rum traffic was deprecated.

In the Fifth Michigan Democratic Congressional Convention George F. Richardson, the nominee of the People's party, was nominated by acclamation. He is a farmer and is chiefly famous as the author of the Richardson railroad taxation law in the last Legislature.

The Fifth Michigan district Republican Convention renominated Congressman Charles E. Belknap by acclamation.

Judge Emel Baench, of Manitowish, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Wisconsin District.

The New York Anti-Snappers have decided to continue their organization and cooperate with the Democratic National Committee.

The Republicans of the Ninth Kentucky Congressional district nominated John P. McCartney for Congress.

The People's party in Wyoming has decided to fuse with the Democrats. The Democrats will vote for the Weaver electors and the Populists will support the Democratic State and Congressional tickets.

Secretary Elkins has returned to Washington. He had left suffering from a bilious attack, which became aggravated by his active participation in the West Virginia campaign, but has since yielded to proper treatment.

At Huron, S. D., the mercury has been up in the nineties for the past few days, reaching 94. The heat for the past week has been unusually intense for September.

At Battle Creek, Mich., the Union School Furniture Company's factory, office and four other buildings were burned. Loss, \$100,000.

At Montgomery, Texas, Troops & Griffith's lumber yard, containing 2,000,000 feet of lumber was burned. Loss, 40,000, partly insured.

The German Emperor's baby girl will be christened in Berlin on October 22. It is said she will be the Princess Margaret.

A pest of frogs, hopping in a northwesterly direction, has infested the town and vicinity of Little Falls, Minn. Where they came from is a mystery, but so thick have they become that railroad travel is greatly impeded.

A freight train ran into the caboose of a construction train on the Chicago and Great Western railroad near New Hampton, Ia., Saturday, killing seven men and injuring three. Two others are missing and are supposed to be buried in the wreck.

The shipbuilders at Cincinnati and Madison, Ind., are on strike and it is expected that the strike will soon extend to every yard on the Mississippi down to New Orleans. About 10,000 men are interested.

The design for World's Fair souvenir half dollars has been adopted, and 1,000,000 will be minted by January 1. The head of Columbus will be on one side and two globes on the other.

The South Jersey oyster trade has fallen off 50 per cent, on account of the cholera scare.

Four negroes and one white man were whipped at New Castle, Del., in the presence of about 300 spectators, including a few curious visitors from Philadelphia, Chester, New York and Baltimore.

The price of sugar has been advanced 1 cent a pound in the retail stores at Cincinnati, O. The excuse is that the falling off in the importation of beet sugar from Germany on account of the cholera scare.

The mortuary report of Allegheny, Pa., for the week ending Saturday, September 24, shows the total number of deaths to have been 34, a decrease of 17 over that of the preceding week.

Private advices received at Washington from Justice Lamar in New Hampshire indicate that he will never again be able to resume his duties on the Supreme Bench. He was stricken with semi-paralysis Saturday. Justice Lamar has not been in vigorous health since he went on the bench.

At Hop, Ark., W. B. Crosset, cashier of the People's Bank, disappeared with all the bank's money. Attachments for \$10,000 are out.

John Dillon, Nationalist M. P. for East Mayo, was thrown from a carriage at Dublin while driving home from the railroad station. His left forearm was broken and his face badly cut.

Saturday about \$10,000 was distributed in Homestead, Pa., by the Amalgamated Association. This was the first benefit received from this source, the men having been on a strike the two months necessary to entitle them to benefits. Hereafter from \$4 to \$9 per week will be received from the Association as long as the men are idle. Saturday was pay day in the mill, and about \$60,000 was paid out. When the mill was running full formerly about \$80,000 was paid out.

R. S. Vincent, aged 24, of Kentucky, was found dead in an outhouse. He had a large hole burned in his wrist, and the arteries had burst to a crisp. It is evident from his position that he had reached for something and his wrist had come into contact with a live electric wire, and he had been instantly killed.

As an echo of the U. S. A. encampment at Washington, D. C., Post Commander William Johnson, colored, of New York swore out a warrant, under the civil rights bill, charging the proprietor of Harvey's restaurant with refusing to serve him because of his color. The case will be tried next week.

Clarence Tear, burglar; Richard Gardner, highwayman; Eugene Day, highwayman; John Davis, under indictment for felonious assault; and John Smith, larcenist, escaped from Monroe county (N. Y.) jail, Tuesday.

## TRADE GOOD ALL ROUND.

The Cholera Alarm Vanishes And Business Improves. The General Trade Exceeds That of the Same Season Last Year.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The alarm about cholera has vanished, and trade in every direction shows all the improvement that was expected. The South is a little dull, because cotton is low in price and late, but a little improvement has been seen during the past week. In a few quarters in the West farmers are holding back wheat for higher prices, so that collections are retarded. But the general tenor of advices is exceedingly favorable. The volume of business continues larger than a year ago. Collections are exceptionally good on the whole and, although money is active and in demand, at nearly all points the supply is ample. Gold exports have ceased, foreign exchange has declined and the money market is at present without disturbing features.

Wheat has recovered 14 cents from the extremely low price of a week ago, but sales here have been only 6,000,000 bushels. Western receipts in four days have been 5,700,000 bushels, while the exports from Atlantic ports have been 933,000. Foreign advices no longer promise an unusual demand for American wheat this year, and prices are not unnaturally depressed, in view of the prospect of a bumper crop. Large surpluses brought over from last year, and the new crop now coming forward. Corn has declined 2c and oats 3c, partly on more hopeful news from the growing States. On the other hand, speculation in cotton has been large, sales reaching 750,000 bales, and the price has been advanced three-sixteenths by the covering of short sales. The crop is late and the movement thus far much behind last year's. Pork products are a shade stronger, but oil is lower, and in coffee an active speculation has advanced the price 1c.

Business at Boston is sound and large in volume. Cotton mills are well supplied, woolen goods are selling freely, boot and shoe factories are filled with orders, and dealers find it hard to get rubber goods fast enough. At Baltimore business is satisfactory, though quiet with the South, but exceedingly good in shoes, lumber and cattle.

At Cincinnati, the wholesale jewelry trade reports sales in August 50 per cent greater than last year, and fall prospects are bright. Business in Cleveland is improving in nearly all departments, and especially in rolled products and in lumber, which has advanced \$2 to \$3 per 1,000 feet. At Detroit business is increasing in dry goods, drugs and shoes, though farmers are holding wheat for higher prices.

The general trade at Chicago exceeds last year's, for the same week, with good prospects. The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States, 188; Canada, 25; total 213, as compared with 182 last week, 179 the week previous to the last, and 24 for the corresponding week of last year.

FOUR WOMEN KILLED. Fatal Fire Panic in Three Jewish Synagogues.

Three Jewish synagogues, occupying the tenement building No. 27 Ludlow street, New York City, were crowded with devout Hebrews attending the activities of the new year Friday morning when a candle over a pulpit in the synagogue on the third floor ignited a bit of drapery and a cry of "fire" was raised. The congregation stampeded immediately and rushed pell-mell down the narrow stairs leading to the other synagogues on the second and first floors respectively. The congregations of these two latter, hearing the tramp of many feet and the cries of "fire," also became panic stricken and rushed out.

The two upper congregations met in the narrow hallway, and fought fiercely for the right of way down stairs. The struggle was short, for the light wooden hand-rail gave way and the screaming, struggling people were precipitated to the hall below, now filled with the congregation of the first floor synagogue.

The scene was frightful. Over a thousand fear-maddened people were struggling in a space not large enough for a hundred. There was a solid mass of humanity filling the hallway from the floor to the ceiling.

By this time an excited crowd had gathered outside the building, among which were several policemen, who at once went to work pulling the crushed shapes out of the hallway. When all had been cleared away four people were found to be dead and a dozen seriously injured, while those not so badly hurt are beyond counting. The blaze that had caused all the trouble went out of its own accord.

The dead are Mrs. Freda Becker, aged 45 years; Mrs. Tuetoe Roymann, aged 50 years; Mrs. Naomi Rosenthal, aged 30 years; and Mrs. Bask Fortmann, aged 20 years. The worst injured were removed to the general hospital, where they received every attention.

The seriously injured are Rachel Bokowitz, 90 years old, skull fractured at base. The doctors say she will probably die. Rachel Borsak, 27 years old, will probably die. Annie Cohen, 38 years old, will probably die. Ida Cohen, 21 years old, skull fractured. Mrs. Rebecca Friedman, 41 years old, skull fractured; said to be dying. Simon Greenburg, 30 years old, injured internally. Mrs. Tillie Spillike, 30 years old, skull fractured; said to be dying.

## BAND MASTER GILMORE DEAD.

The Famous Orchestra Leader Expires Suddenly in St. Louis.

Prof. Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, the great impresario died at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Saturday afternoon. In the morning he was seized with an attack of cholera morbus, brought on by acute indigestion, which, combined with a cardiac affection, caused his death.

His wife, his daughter Minnie, and Drs. H. H. Mudd, James A. Scott, Gustav Baumgarten and W. A. Fischer were at his bedside. For weeks he had been suffering from palpitation of the heart, and even last year he complained of a weakness in that organ.

Friday night he was informed of his appointment as director of music at the World's Fair, and this probably aided the dissolution. At 5 o'clock he rallied some, but he at once lost consciousness and passed away. Among his last words were a caution not to let the people know that he had had cholera morbus, for fear of causing a scare and interfering with the fall festivities in St. Louis.

Gilmore was undoubtedly the most popular musician of recent times and the influence of his musical work, though it was far from classed, will continue to be felt for years to come. His compositions touched the popular chord, and whenever he waved his magic baton the public responded with applause.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore was born near Dublin on Christmas Day, 1825. When his school days were over he was apprenticed to a merchant in Attleone, but his love for music had made him a member of the Athlone Band. When 18 years old, Gilmore came to this country. In 1858 he organized in Boston what has since been known as Gilmore's Band, the one with which he has since converted all over this country and over half of Europe.

Gilmore and his band were with Burnside in the Carolinas in the first two years of the war. After the war Gilmore returned to Boston, and there, in 1871, he held the great Peace Jubilee which made his name famous among the bandmasters of the world.

Next year he organized another, of an international character, foreign nations being asked to take part. It was given in a building holding 100,000 people. The chorus numbered 20,000 and 2,000 trained musicians took part.

With his jubilee honors heaped upon him Gilmore came to New York, and, adding to his original organization, formed his famous military band, now known as Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band. With this band he visited in 1878 the various capitals of Europe, taking prizes at band concerts in several.

Sunstroke in September. Sunday witnessed an event for which the oldest inhabitant cannot recall a parallel. A man sustained a sunstroke in St. Paul on September 24. Isaac Hannah fell down in his place of business under the oppressive heat. He was taken to the hospital. He was deliriously prostrated, but the physicians think he will survive.

## NO POSTPONEMENT.

The World's Fair Will Be Held as Stated. Information has been received at Chicago from the directors of the World's fair now in London that a report is generally in circulation on the other side of the Atlantic to the effect that the exposition is to be postponed one year. The president of the board of directors and the director-general authorized an emphatic denial of the report. The idea of postponement has not even been considered or suggested in official circles.

## Reindeer for the World's Fair.

A herd of reindeer arrived at Dayton, O., from Norway for exhibition at the World's Fair. They will be wintered at Dayton, O.

## THE CHOLERA ALARM VANISHES AND BUSINESS IMPROVES.

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Wheat has recovered 14 cents from the extremely low price of a week ago, but sales here have been only 6,000,000 bushels. Western receipts in four days have been 5,700,000 bushels, while the exports from Atlantic ports have been 933,000. Foreign advices no longer promise an unusual demand for American wheat this year, and prices are not unnaturally depressed, in view of the prospect of a bumper crop. Large surpluses brought over from last year, and the new crop now coming forward. Corn has declined 2c and oats 3c, partly on more hopeful news from the growing States. On the other hand, speculation in cotton has been large, sales reaching 750,000 bales, and the price has been advanced three-sixteenths by the covering of short sales. The crop is late and the movement thus far much behind last year's. Pork products are a shade stronger, but oil is lower, and in coffee an active speculation has advanced the price 1c.

Business at Boston is sound and large in volume. Cotton mills are well supplied, woolen goods are selling freely, boot and shoe factories are filled with orders, and dealers find it hard to get rubber goods fast enough. At Baltimore business is satisfactory, though quiet with the South, but exceedingly good in shoes, lumber and cattle.

At Cincinnati, the wholesale jewelry trade reports sales in August 50 per cent greater than last year, and fall prospects are bright. Business in Cleveland is improving in nearly all departments, and especially in rolled products and in lumber, which has advanced \$2 to \$3 per 1,000 feet. At Detroit business is increasing