A GLORIOUS DAY.

For Both Minneapolis and the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Grand Parade in Column Probably Over Five Miles Long.

Immense Crowds of People Filling the Streets Along the Line of March.

One Hundred Thousand Persons Witnessing Camp Beath Festivities Last Evening.

G. A. R. Business Meeting, the Flambeau Corps' Pyrotechnic Display, Notes of the Day, Etc.

It is no exaggeration to say that yesterday was the grandest, the proudest day in the history of the north star state. It was furthermore, a day when Minneapolis showed to the best possible advantage. The city was a vast panorama. The decorations which comprised a week's labor by thousands of willing and seemingly tireless hands, were complete. Verily, it was a blaze of glory. It was *the* day of the encampment, *the* day of the week, and perhaps *the* day in the history of our hospitable and generous city.

It was the occasion of the grand parade. The streets were choked with people who had congregated here, in addition to the members of the Grand Army, from every state, every city, every township, ever corner in this Union, to witness the pageantry. The man who had business which called him to a given point, and that point happened to be in the heart of the city, was, indeed, luckless if his time was valuable. There was really only one way in which he could circumlocute, and that was to take the middle of the streets, which were kept open by dint of crowding horses into the very faces of anxious pedestrians.

The crowds which were attracted here last September on the occasion of the Villard reception were prodigious, but as compared to the vast multitnde of humanity which crowded into our streets yesterday that congregation of people was like the mist unto the rain. Where so many souls came from or how they could be entertained in Minneapolis is almost a mystery. But they came and they found ample hospitality. The generous hospitality of our citizens is almost incomparable, and it was taxed to its utmost.

As early as 6 o'clock in the morning the streets were crowded, and by 9 o'clock, the hour designated in the programme for the starting of the grand parade, the crowd was immeasurably great. All who could get carriages availed themselves of that pleasure, but the supply was not equal to the demand, as a matter of course. Every livery stable was stormed by anxious patrons, and every sort of conveyance for hire in the city was out.

The sun shone hot and the mass of humanity sweltered beneath its relentless and unsufferable rays. That there were no cases of sun stroke reported is a matter of surprise.

The country which surrounds the city had also turned out en masse, and their teams aided in packing the streets with vehicles "loaded to the guards" with humanity.

All along the line of march, which had been mapped out in yesterday's GLOBE, every window in each building was filled with heads, and every house top was covered. The people who were thus stationed numbered thousands, and thousands more were in carriages, besides the incalculable number of pedestrians.

Every one of the thousands were in the best of spirits and when any one was crowded or jamed by the crowds he was disposed to take it philosophically and not grumble.

Business was entirely suspended, save the prosecution of the sale of the beverages. In this latter branch of trade hundreds of dollars—yes thousands—were expended by the thirsty people, who were driven from beneath the cruel range of the sun to a cool niche. Every place of this character was densely packed all day.

The procession was advertised or commanded to start at nine o'clock, but it was nearly midday before it was well under way, and for over two hours the swetting multitude waited and suffered as they waited. On occasions of this kind, delays and exasperating delays they generally are, seem to be absolutely unavoidable.

The Parade.

The parade yesterday was the feature of the encampment, and it was pronounced one of the most complete successes since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic. There was not an accident to mar it. Everything passed off smoothly and according to the programme, except the delays which occurred.

The citizens had paid particular attention to decorations along the prescribed line of march. The scene was gay—yes, it was gorgeous in the extreme. The national colors met the eye of the veteran in every direction, and his dancing orbs gave unquestioned expression to his appreciation. The stars and stripes waved from every housetop, from every gate post, and generally from every window. Each front was decorated with tri-colored bunting, and festoons arched the streets. Several new triumphal arches had been constructed during the preceding night, and to say that the city was a blaze of glory yesterday hardly expresses it.

FORMING THE LINE.

The line was formed on Tenth street with the right resting on Fourth avenue south. Much difficulty was experienced in getting formed, and to this fact is attributable most of the vexatious delay in getting started. The different divisions did not seem to understand at what point they were to report, or else they were ignorant of the streets. It is probable the latter is the case.

The commanders and aids-de-camp were mounted, and they went riding up and down the streets upon their fiery chargers which cavorted at the sounds of the marshal music, as the brass bands took their positions.

The mounted patrol took the extreme right and was under the charge of Chief West, while a detachment of police on foot, was under the command of Captains Chase and McCraney.

The procession was divided into five divisions as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

The first division was composed of the military. It was the first to move, and started at the signal given by firing five guns. Grand Marshal Gilman took the lead with Deputies Bixby, Pratt and Wright as aids. C. A. Benten was division commander.

Next to the three squads of police were the Twenty-fifth regiment U. S. A. (colored) band, followed by Companies B, C, F and I, of that regiment, which is stationed at Fort Snelling, comprising 150 men commanded by Col. Andrews, but in immediate command of Col. Lawson; battery F, Fourth artillery, sixty men, eight pieces, under command of Major Smith; Mankato band, Second regiment band, followed by Second regiment, five companies, Col. Bobleter commanding; First regiment band, ten companies of state guards, 375 in line, under Col. Bend; Wolf Tone rifles, twenty-four in line, accompanied by fife and drum corps under Capt. McArdle; Gen. Terry and staff, Governor Hubbard and staff, Gen. Logan, Grand Commander Beath and other veteran generals mounted and in carriages.

There were among the mounted veteran generals, Commander Beath, Gen. Logan, Gen. Jos. S. Nagele, Gen. H. B. Pierce, Gen. Paul Vandervoort; Major William Warner, vice commander-in-chief; Maj. W. H. Holmes, junior vice commander-in-chief; Rev. I. M. Foster. chaplain in chief; Chas. A. Sabtmeyer, inspector general of the G. A. R.

In carriages there were Gov. Hubbard, Gen. Terry, Gen. Murphy, Adj. General McCarthy, Col. Compton, Col. Brent. Maj. H. Hjosberg. Gen. Thos. M. Manchester, of department of Rhode Island; Col. T. C. Clark, post department commander of Ohio; Col. L. Traver, department of Rhode Island; Gen. A. K. McMahon, department commander, Rhode Island; Col. William Thomas, department of Minnesota; Capt. A. H. Spierre, department of New York; Maj. W. H. Pierpont, quarter master general of Connecticut; Col. H. Fig, department of Iowa; Col. Jos. A. Joal, editor and proprietor of "Grand Army *Gazette* and *National Guardsman*," of New York; Gen. Cyrus Bussey, department of New York; Gen. B. R. Pierce, department of New York; Col. Fred Cossum post department commander of New York; Col. T. J. Bell, of department of New York; Col. C. Brandt, Maj. Victor Hjorstbery and Col. H. J. Shea, of Governor Hubbard's staff; Capt. J. M. Heege commander department, of New York; Assistant Adjutant General Geo. B. Squires, department of New York; Rev. S. S. Ballou, chaplain of department of New York; Hon. J. M. Forquhar, member of staff of New York, grand commander; Col. Wm. Cortelyon, aid on staff: Col. L. P. Thompson, senior vice department commander of New York; Col. George Donnelly, department of New York; Col. H. F. Fox, department of New York and comrades Briggs and Coon.

SECOND DIVISION.

It was 9:30 before the formation of the second division. Headed by the police and the Elgin band, the First Minnesota marched slowly down Tenth street to Seventh avenue south, where they stood in position between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The First Minnesota numbered 160 men, and there were with them a scattering from the remaining ten regiments. They carried thirty-two old battle flags, which they bore through three years of war. All are badly tattered, and more than one shows the stain of some hero's blood. One had nothing remaining but a few shreds, which still clung to the almost naked staff. Wherever the flags passed a party of veterans it was the signal for enthusiastic cheers. The Sons of Veterans, in full uniform, with fixed bayonets, under command of Capt. Knowlton, were formed in a hollow square about the flags, and acted as color guard.

The division began to move at 10:45 in the following order: Mueller post No. 1, of Stillwater, 60 men; J. S. Cady, No. 3, Anoka, 120 men; H. C. Rogers, No. 14, 40 men; Burdick post, No. 3, Spring Valley, headed by Spring Valley Cornet band; G. N. Morgan, No. 4, Minneapolis, drum corps and 200 men; L. P. Plummer post, No. 50, Minneapolis, 60 men, and headed by drum corps; Levi Butler post, No. 76, Minneapolis, 70 men; Ord post, No. 101, Wayzata, 12 men; Stoddard post, No. 34, Worthington, 7 men and drum corps; John Ball post, No. 45, 50 men; McPherson post, No. 17, 24 men; Col. Cobham post, No. 90, Crookston, 71 men and band; McIntyre post, No. 66, Austin, 50 men; Burnside post, No. 32, 25 men; Garfield post, No. 8, St. Paul, 48 men and drum corps; J. A. Goodwin post, No. 81, 71 men; Pap Thomas post, No. 30, Brainerd, 50 men; J. P. McCook post, No. 28, Glencoe, 50 men; W. R. Gorman, No. 13, Duluth, 16 men; Robert Anderson, No. 68, 12 men; Robson Post, No. 15, Albert Lea, 40 men; Stedman Post, No. 69, Hector, 33 men; G. H. Thomas, No. 9, Montivideo, 31 men; Wilkin Post, No. 19, 85 men; Post No. 64, St. James, 10 men; Mitchell Post, No. 63, Madelia, 70 men; Skaro Post, No. 37, 70 men; C. C. Washburn, No. 72, Minneapolis, 67 men; Acker Post, No. 21, St. Paul, 110 men, and the Great Western band; George McKinley post, No 92, Cannon Falls, 28 men; Canby post, No. 42, Farmington, 30 men, and drum corps of 12; Heywood post, No. 83, Northfield, 61 men; Sedgewick post, No. 52, Monticello, 40 men; N. B. Barron post, No. 98, 40 men; Post, No. 27, Waseca, 40 men

DAKOTA.

Dakota had a full representation, and most of the members in the city were in line. They were headed by the fine Cadet band of Grand Forks. Their order of marching and numbers of men were as follows: Willis A. Gorman post No. 56, thirty men; W. H. Seward post, No. 65, Jamestown, fifteen men; J. L. Weiser, No. 66, Jamestown, thirteen men; Joe Hooker post, No. 10, Sioux Falls, thirty men; G. H. Stevens post, No. 23, Howard, fifteen men; Kilpatrick post, No. 4, Huron, fifteen men; C. C. Washburn, post No. 15, Egan, twenty-five men; Baker post, No. 39, Lake Preston, seven men; Carleton post, No. 17, Parker, fourteen men; Wadsworth post, No. 50, Flandreau, seventeen men; Sumner post No. 57, Wahpeton, thirty men; J. F. Reynolds, post No. 4, Fargo, sixty-three men; A. Humphrey, No. 42, Milbank, twenty men; Edward Welsh post, No. 4, Aurora, ten men; Slocum, No. 70, Webster, ten men; Phil Kearney post, No. 5, twenty men.

Following Dakota came the Ohio representation of fifty-six men, under command of Gen. H. P. Slage, of Cincinnati, Colorado, twenty men under Gen. B. S. Carr. Utah, Tennessee Georgia and Washington territory had no representatives in the line of march. The Deleware delegation, four in number, fell in at Hennepin avenue, and the Pennsylvania representation, sixty-four in number, and under command of Gen. F. H. Dyer, fell in at Nicollet avenue, and completed the march.

THE THIRD DIVISION.

This division was under command of Capt. C. A. Clauson, and was headed by the old vets. of the Badger state, who were in line to the number of 1,000 men, representing thirty posts, all under the command of the gallant Phil. Cheek, Jr. A band led the column, and another followed the Wisconsins. Next came the Indiana delegates, 219 men in line under command of Edwin Nicar. The Green Mountain state with only thirty men followed, C. C. Lineman commanding, and Kentucky brought up the rear with a delegation of four. Oregon, California and New York were expected to join in this division, but they were not on the ground in time. Their places were filled by the men from those states, who dropped in as the column moved along the streets.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The fourth division was one of the most imposing in the parade. First came the Missouri members headed by the Cameron band, one of the best in the parade. Next came the Scott Rifles, of Kansas City, forty-one strong, under command of Lieut. Alf. Brant, who acted as escort for Gen. Sherman and staff, who were in carriages. The department of Missouri is 500 strong, and under command of Gen. Chamberlain. They have with them the Zouave drum corps of twenty pieces and drum major, who are mere boys but are expert musicians. Following the Missourians were small delegations from Michigan and Nebraska, also the New Hampshire delegation, thirty in number, who were accompanied on foot by Mayor Pillsbury. New Jersey was represented by thirteen men under command of Gen. A. M. Nevins, and Virginia by six men. Maryland had twelve men in line under Gen. P. T. Woodfin. The department of the Potomac had no men in line.

THE FIFTH DIVISION.

This division, under command of Col. Hicks, was one of the strongest in the line. With a band at the head, Kansas took the lead with 1,200 men from all parts of the state, and they presented a fine appearance. H. W. Pond was in command. The Flambeau club, one of the most noted organizations of the country, came next, and their handsome white uniforms attracted universal attention. The neighboring state of Iowa contributed a quota of 1,500 next in line, under command of S. B. Cook. Illinois followed with 300 under L. T. Dickinson. Then in order followed: Massachusetts, with thirty-five men under J. D. Billings; officers and members of the National Relief corps and Connecticut, fifteen men under command of W. Berry. The Sixth division was merged into the Fifth.

The procession was greeted with cheers all along the line of march, which was carried out as published, without minor changes.

The 200 children sitting on the pyramid on bridge square sung and waved flags to the old veterans. It was a beautiful sight to behold, and it was appreciated by the old warriors.

A General View.

There is no disguising the fact that Minneapolis is peculiarly adapted for a grand open-air spectular display. Its broad avenues, its wide sidewalks, and level, continuous streets, all contribute to a display which can hardly be rivaled by any city on the American continent. This fact was demonstrated yesterday to the admiration of the many thousands who thronged its streets. During the grand parade, the streets along the five mile march were densely crowded with "all sorts and conditions of men" and women, not omitting the babies in arms, in baby carriages, etc., etc. The broad sidewalks admitted of the surging crowd of humanity to move along to the universal law of "keep to the right." There was no jostling, no jangling, and not in a single instance, which came under the writer's notice, was it necesary for a policeman to show his authority. A more orderly assembly of thousands of high and low degree, never witnessed such a civic demonstration. There were ladies in satins and callcoes, in silks and muslins, and men in every style of dress, jostling each other, but all in good humor. Not a harsh word was heard, and so far as known not a single accident took place and but few arrests for minor offences were made by the police. Fully one hundred thousand people were on the streets and sidewalks during the grand parade and amid the excitement, the waving of banners, the music of over fifty brass bands and drum corps, the cheers of the populace, and the natural attendants of such a multitude of people it is almost marvelous that not an accident of any note took place. Such a grand demonstration could not take place in any city of the east without more or less accidents, yet here in the far west the streets of a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants, with fully as many strangers within its limits, witness as grand a civic pageant as has ever been seen on the American continent and not a single accident to life or limb occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion. Thousands upon thousands arrived by train and many more thousands came in their carriages and farmers' wagons. All enjoyed the day and reached their homes in safety and comparative comfort. Providence smiled upon the old veterans. During the still hours of the night before a gentle shower laid the dust, and a bright Minnesota sky, with a cooling breeze, gave a brave welcome to the "boys in blue." It was a day long to be remembered by those who were present, whether they came from the north, from the south, from the east or from the west, for they all sat down together.

The Business Meeting.

The delegates to the number of about 500 and probably 1,500 veterans of the G. A. R. besides, assembled at the Coliseum at 2 p. m.

After prayer by Chaplain I. M. Foster, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the convention was called to order. The roll call of officers followed next, the following responding to their names:

Commander-in-Chief, Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, W. H. Holmes, San Francisco, Cal.

Chaplain-in-Chief, I. M. Foster, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Adjutant General, J. M. Vanderslice, Philadelphia, Pa.

Assistant Adjutant General, Thomas J. Stewart, Norristown, Pa.

Quartermaster General, John Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Connecticut—W. H. Pierrepont, New Haven.
Delaware—W. H. Purnell, Newark.
Illinois—Smith D. Atkins, Freeport.
Indiana—R. S. Robertson, Fort Wayne.
Iowa—Henry Fry, Atlantic.
Kansas—John A. Martin, Atchison.
Kentucky—T. Elwood Livesay, Covington.
Maine—Chas. A. Coombs, Bath.
Maryland—George B. Creamer, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Henry B. Pierce, Abington.
Michigan—W. H. Miller, Harbor Springs.
Minnesota—William Thomas, Mankato.
Missouri—J. S. Sterrett, St. Joseph.
Nebraska—J. H. Culver, Milford.
New Hampshire—W. H. D. Cochrane, Nashua.
New Jersey—A. M. Way, New Brunswick.
New York—A. H. Spierre, Albany.
Ohio—Carl N. Bancroft, Columbus.
Pennsylvania—Samuel Harper, Pittsburg.
Potomac—Gilbert M. Husted, Washington.
Rhode Island—Thos. M. Manchester.
Vermont—Warren Gibbs, Burlington.
Wisconsin—J. Davidson, Sparta.

The address by Commander-in-Chief Beath then followed, who embraced in his report the results of his official visits; the distribution of badges; the discussions, the national homes, woman's relief corps; the pension legislature, the special relief fund, etc.

The report of Adjutant General J. M. Vanderslice followed. He reported the total membership to be 253,895; showing an increase during the past year of 87,412; 36 departments, and 4,615 organized posts.

The quartermaster next made his report:

Cash on hand at beginning of year...	$49.311 95
Receipts during the year...	15,051 71
Total...	$64,363 66
Expenditures...	48,988 03
Balance...	$15,375 63
Assetts...	190,203 00
Liabilities...	000 00
Balance on hand to be collected for yellow fever sufferers and to be held in hand in case of any great public calamity...	$292 71

The report of Inspector General C. H. Santmeyer was next read, in which the state of progress was reported. He related that the past year was the most prosperous in the G. A. R. organization, and gave a tabular statement of each department.

The chaplain made a brief verbal report and was followed by the report of Advocate General Wm. Vandever, who was not present. He recommended the utility of adopting articles of incorporation under national authority, and of procuring the passage of an act of congress investing the national encampment of the G. A. R. with supreme authority over the subordinate encampments and posts.

The following committees were appointed by the commander-in-chief.

On Address of Commander-in-chief: R. S. Robinson, of Indiana; Thos. E. Barker, Mass.; S. B. Howe, Conn.; E. B. Eming, Ohio; W. B. Berry, Ills.

On Rules and Regulations, and Vitual: H. B. Pierce, Mass.; N. H. Tamter, Conn.; C. V. Pond, Michigan; H. M. Nevins, New Jersey; A. B. Valentine, Vermont.

On report of Adjutant General—A. P. Pease, Missouri; C. C. Royce, Potomac; D. Horace Holman, Maine; W. R. Shockby, Kansas; G. B. Squires, New York.

On Report of Quartermaster General—Samuel Harper, Illinois; B. S. Carr, Colorado; F. E. Brown, Nebraska; S. Traver, Rhode Island.

On Report of Inspector General—C. T. Clarke, Ohio; A. E. Emery, New Hampshire; Phil Cheek, Wisconsin; W. S. Culbertson, Iowa; H. G. Hecks, Minn.

On resolutions (one from each department.) S. S. Burdette, Potomac, chairman; B. D. House, Indiana; John Patmer, New York; J. C. Linehan, New Hampshire; J. R. Van Syckle, New Jersey; S. H. Hurst, Ohio; A. C. Reinvehl, Pennsylvania; A. L. McMahon, Rhode Island; N. P. Bowman, Vermont; B. C. Cook, Virginia; E. M. Bartlett, Wisconsin; B. B. Tuttle, Oregon; D. Ashford, Kentucky; B. F. Shaw, West Virginia; W. L. Marshal, Tennessee; S. J. Alexander, Nebraska; J. E. West, Dakota; Theo. H. Barnes, Arkansas; W. H. Holmes, California; J. D. Plunkett, Connecticut; W. S. McNair, Delaware; R. W. Claughey, Illinois; Lot Abraham, Iowa; J. W. Feigman, Kansas; W. H. Horton, Kentucky; Benj. Williams, Maine; Pitt Henningnausen, Massachusetts; Rush I. Shank, Michigan; C. G. Edwards, Minnesota; H. C. McDougall, Missouri.

Numerous resolutions were offerred and referred to the committee. Thanks were returned to Comrade Fry, of Iowa, for a gavel made from wood from Southern prisons.

Assignments were made for the newly appointed committees and the encampment adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

At Camp Beath.

THE MORNING.

The exercises at Camp Beath yesterday morning commenced with the firing of the 6 o'clock gun. From that until the guard mount at 8 o'clock the time was given to preparing for the grand parade. The various bands vied with each other in making the air melodious with music. Officers were sending assistants over the camp with orders and aids were hurrying to and fro to prepare the various posts for movement upon the city of Minneapolis. It was war in earnest, to judge from the active movements of the officers and men.

Looking over the field from the amphitheatre, or the grand stand, a strange scene was presented. The posts in camp were forming in front of their various quarters, and the field was gay with floating banners. Troops were marching to and fro, or forming to the inspiring air of "Sherman's March to the Sea." The orders of the officers sang out clear and shrill upon the air, and the sharp rattle of the guns retold the scenes which had been witnessed in the tents in 1861. It was the prelude to the music Minneapolis was to hear. But this scene was not to last. One after another the posts marched to the depot and took the train for Minneapolis, and in a short time the field was practically deserted except for a few veterans who did not feel equal to the task of marching. The posts did not leave in a body, but company after company left the ground and took the train. The change from a crowded field to a deserted one was gradual, and the casual observer would hardly notice a change in the number until all had gone. From 9 a. m. until 1:30 p. m. very few people were in camp.

THE AFTERNOON.

The veterans commenced to return from the parade in Minneapolis at 1:30 in the afternoon, and from that hour until 5 o'clock a crowd of tired, dusty, but good natured veterans and citizens poured through the gate. At the entrance was a good point to observe the crowd, and to form an estimate of the number of veterans attending. They had gone out in the morning in posts, but they returned in bodies composed of men from all states and of every occupation. Only the bands seemed to have enough energy left to keep in a body.

Quite a crowd had congregated at the gate to welcome the returning veterans, and to judge from the demonstrations one would think they had been absent for six years instead of as many hours. The favorite bands received an ovation when they came in view, and a few responded by rendering some of the popular airs. Some of the colors of favorite posts were greeted with cheers. "The parade is over, and I'm glad of it," said one of the tired, gray haired veterans, and he probably voiced the sentiment of the crowd. The veterans were too tired to take much interest in camp details, and were soon seated around the dinner tables.

A DISGUSTED CROWD.

In the mean time a rumor had gained ground that Gens. Sherman and Logan were to appear on the grand stand, and a vast concourse of people gathered in the ampitheater to welcome them. Every seat was filled, and the space between the ampitheater and the grand stand was filled with a mass of struggling, perspiring people, while inside the camp was a large number of carriages. Not less than 15,000 people were on the ground, and seemed to be trying to decide the famous question: "What are we here for· They waited patiently for some of the great leaders to appear, and waited in vain. Not only did the two great generals fail to appear, but few efforts were made to entertain the crowd. The W. H. Lytle Post Drum corps, of Fort Scott, Kansas, appeared in a space which had been cleared for them on the race track, and went through a very creditable drill. As they went through the various manœuvers, they received a few cheers. A drum corps from Farmington, Minnesota, composed of lads ranging from 8 to 14 years of age, was also well received. The glee club sang a few popular airs, and received a round of cheers for their trouble. With these exceptions, nothing was done to entertain the people.

AROUND THE CAMP.

On other parts of the field a number of meeting of old veterans were in progress. Many of the old veterans from prominent states siezed upon the occassion to hold a review of the troops. A new York regiment held a meeting at their headquarters, and afterwards marched around the grounds The Fourth Minnesota also marched around the race track, and cheer after cheer greeted the veterans. Kansas also held a meeting at their headquarters, and had a few speeches. J. H. Davidson, of St. Paul, spoke for a few moments to the Kansas veterans, briefly reviewed the history of the war, and expressed his pleasure at meeting the old soldiers present. Some of the other states also held reunions.

At Camp in the Evening.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the trains began starting out from the Milwaukee depot freighted with people anxious to witness the exhibition to be given at Camp Beath by the famous Flambeau club from Topeka, Kansas. Everybody was apparently in the best of spirits and chatted and conversed gayly, while not a few were humming or singing some old war song.

Arriving on the ground considerable trouble was experienced in getting onto the grand stand. A guard was found stationed at the entrance to the judge's stand, and the GLOBE representative was held back until after the first speech by J. H. Hector, commander of post 329, from Pennsylvania. He was followed by Gen. Gibson, who said: Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: You are making a deal of noise to-night, and I am glad of it. Every old soldier has a right to be noisy. I want to say to you that the men who are here to-night are the men who fought for their country, a great political salvation, and we are here to-night to sing and to have a good time. and I hope there is not a single comrade here who has not had a good time. Boys' don't you recollect the rebel yell? I remember the Union yell which rent the air at Gettysburg and on other battle fields and I want to get some such shout here. [Cheers.] That don't sound like it. That ain't half a yell. It sounds like the yell of the rebels fed in corn cribs. I want three cheers for the ladies of Minneapolis. [Vociferous cheers.] That is better. Now I want three cheers for the ladies everywhere. [Cheers.] Now three cheers for the ladies who constitute the relief association. [Cheers.] Now three cheers for ourselves.

A voice, "Three cheers for the general!" [Cheers.]

Cries for "Black Jack" and "Logan" failed to elicit any response.

At this juncture the Flambeau club, one hundred and five strong, marched out upon the race track in front of the grand stand. It was a magnificent sight. So far as the eye could reach under the bright electric lights was one vast sea of faces. It was not only a grand sight, but it was a cheerful and a beautiful sight.

The cannon sounded the signal, and the electric lights were extinguished. Then followed the most brilliant pyrotechnic display ever witnessed in this section. The Flambeau club, each armed with a flaming torch, and each carrying a sack of fireworks strapped to his side, marched up and down the track. They sent up a veritable storm of rockets and Roman candles, shooting colored balls off into the air until the camp was brightly illuminated.

It was really a sight of a lifetime and the enthusiasm which teilicited knew no bounds. The vast multitude shouted themselves hoarse. The smoke which the fire works occasioned was somewhat unpleasant, but in other respects the display was a perfect success. Bombs and large fire crackers answered to the roar of cannon, which had been stationed in the rear of the camp.

The company marched and counter marched by fours as they discharged their fire works, holding their torches aloft. The various military movements were executed and everybody remarked with one accord that they had never seen anything like it. The display concluded, the cannon signalled and the electric lights were again turned on.

There is no possible means at the disposal of any one to estimate the number of people the assemblage contained. Some place it at 100,000, while others fix it at only 50,000. Whatever the number was, it was by far the largest crowd ever assembled in the northwest, and it was the largest crowd ever congrated together.

Captain Babb then introduced Miss Elizabeth Mansfield Irving, of Toledo, O., who read an original poem, composed expressly for the occasion by Kate Brownin Sherwood, a poet of note. Miss Irving is an admirable and finished elocutionist and reads with a clear, full and highly pleasing tone. She had the vast crowd almost as if spellbound. She was occasionally interrupted by loud huzzahs and cheers as some particularly patriotic sentiment was ex pressed. The poem is too lengthy for reproduction at this time.

The recitation was encored, and Miss Irving favored her auditors with "Sheridan's ride" in response.

As she finished General Logan was again called for, but he was not present.

Capt. Babb then introduced John H. Hector, the colored delegate from Pennsylvania, who said as Gen. Logan is not here I think I am the next blackest man present. [Applause.] I am glad to have an opportunity to address you, but unfortunately my voice was strained in speaking a while ago. I will recite to you a poem, original and appropriate. It is the "Freedom of the Slave." As you listen it will tell you how four and a half million dark skinned human beings stepped out from bondage into the light and sunlight of freedom and liberty.

This recitation concluded the exercises of the day and the weary G. A. R. people found their bunks.

G. A. R. Globelets.

The prisoners of Andersonville, Libby, Belle Isle, Florence, and other southern prisons, hold a re-union at the amphitheatre this morning at 10 o'clock.

Very few posts arrived yesterday. The posts from St. Paul came in the morning and also a delegation from California and one from the Black Hills.

One of the flags carried in the procession to-day has an interesting history. It is owned by Mr. Fillimore, of Monticello, and was carried by his grandfather in the revolutionary war. It was carried yesterday by Sedgwick Post No. 52.

As the procession rested on Nicollet avenue a few members of the Kansas post started the old John Brown song. Soon the whole post joined in and before the verse was completed the entire public about, men, women and children, swelled the grand chorus. Gradually other posts tood up the refrain, and away rolled the grand old harmony in both directions, up and down the avenue. It was thrilling.

During the past three days the Royal route carried over 5,000 people into Minneapolis. This railroad sent a special train to Eau Clare at 9 o'clock last evening, and another to Stillwater at 10:30.

At a point on Hennepin avenue where there was a great crowd, a lady standing in a window scraeamed and nearly fainted. When she recovered sufficiently she explained that she saw a man near her pick another man's pocket. She said she had never seen a thief before and it frightened her so that she lost herself. Of course the pick pocket vanished before she recovered.

The beauty of the decorations were greatly enhanced during the progress of the procession by the brilliant toilets of the ladies, who filled the windows of the buildings in the business streets, and adorned the lawns and verandahs of the handsome residences.

At intervals along the route of the procession ladies were industriously engaged in distributing ice water to the thirsty veterans, and at several places pretty miadens were dispensing lemons without charge. One charming young lady said, "Iowa is certainly a cold water state, for the warriors absorbed more water than any other delegation."

At the Union depot in St. Paul 5,000 round-trip tickets to and from Minneapolis, were sold between the hours of 8 and 10 yesterday morning.

It was amusing to see comrades fall into each other's arms after a separation of years. They acted like boys and girls, instead of grown men, and showed what warm friendships had been formed in camp. One veteran rushed from the ranks and embraced a colored regular, and in explanation said that the comrade was once his cook, and that he saved his life at the peril of his own.

There were hosts of men telling war stories in the cool shade of the camp, while their comrades were marching, with the thermometer 100 degrees in the shade.

The opportunity to visit the remarkable new cities of the northwest called many members to this reunion, and hundreds of them will extend their trips to the golden wheat fields.

Said a certain observing traveler, when treading the avenues of Minneapolis: "This is a very embarassing state of affairs; these sidewalks seem to throng with policemen, Pullman car conductors and porters, and a man don't know one from the other. I came up street and asked three men that I took for policemen the way to a certain place, and each one flashed a badge at me. They were G. A. R's." It is a fact that there are at least two men in uniform to one in a citizen's suit on the streets.

The postoffice building looks funny in red, white and black. The man that selected that blue was probably color-blind.

Only one case of sunstroke was reported at the camp hospital to-day. Comrade Fergus, of Post No. 45, Winona, was reported as suffering from a sunstroke, but somewhat better at 6 o'clock.

A hack driver from St. Paul struck Officer Wirth with his whip, and was promptly locked up.

The military order of the Loyal Legion will hold a meeting at the Nicollet house at 8 o'clock this evening.

Lt. Col. Johnson was one of the proudest men in the pr ocession. His waiving plume and fiery charge was admired by the thousands.

An informanl reception will be tendered Genr Logan, Gen. Sherman and Gen. Beath at the residence of W. D. Washburn, this evening at 7:30. Ladies are particnlarly invited. The old veterans always admire the sex and are desirous of meeting them at all times.

Capt. Ames, one of the department com manders, sat his horse handsomely.

Prof. S. H. Birdsall has published a pamphlet containing a large collection of Grand Army songs.

State Headquarters.

The following is a directory of the various headquarters, corrected up to 6 o'clock last evening:

Michigan—314 Nicollet avenue and St. James hotel.
New Hamphshire—Windom block.
Wisconson—Third street and First avenue south.
Indiana—Syndicate block, Nicollet avenue between Fifth and Sixth street.
Vermont—29 Washington avenue south.
Connecticut—Masonic block, opposite City hall.
Ohio—412 Nicollet avenue and West hotel.
Maine—Windom block, Washington and Second avenues south.
Illinois—Fifth street, between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues.
New Jersey—213 Nicollet avenue.
Iowa—220 Nicollet avenue.
Pennsylvania—Plummer Post, Nicollet avenue.
New York—West Hotel.
Kansas—203 Third street north.
Oregon—46½ Fourth street south.
Colorado—Room 97, Nicollet house.
California—10 Wasnington avenue south.
Missouri—West hotel.
Massacusetts—319 Nicollet avenue.
Minnesota—Market hall and West hotel.
Sons of Veterans—Market hall.
Flambeau Club—First avenue south and Third street.
Mississippi—331 Hennepin avenue.

Newspaper Men.

The Minneapolis Press club has secured a tent near the GLOBE building on the fair ground for their headquarters. The following newspaper men had registered there up to 6 o'clock last evening:

Maj. Walker, Brooklyn Eagle; H. G. Meyers, Harrison County (Ia.) Courier: H. C. Townsend, Grand Army Advocate; George B. Barry, managing editor Daily Leader, Eau Claire, Wis.; E. A. Calkins, formerly of the News, Milwaukee; D. M. Dunn, Minneapolis, Kas., Messenger; Adolph L. Arnvyne, Die Presse, St. Paul; Gen. Tom Allen, Oshkosh, Wis., Northwestern; Edwin J. Abbott, Council Bluffs Nonpareil; R. L. Williams, Omaha Bee, Council Bluffs; John M. Tanner, publisher Sunday Sermon, Atchison, Kans.; Edgar C. Snyder, Saturday Evening Sauce, Topeka, Kans.; J. C. Lombard, The Interior, Chicago; E. L. Allen, Daily Freeman, Kingston, N. Y.; W. S. McNair, city editor of the Wilmington, (Delware) Morning News; Henry C. Olney, editor of the Lake City, Col., Silver World; Col. Thomas R. Scott, of the New York Press Club; Charles H. Cressey special correspondent of the Iowa State Leader; Will Ed Tucker of the Mason City, Ia., Express; John A. Straub, one of the editors of the Comrad, of Chicago; T. C. Cully, Evening Express, Defraine, O.

A Blaine and Logan Boom.

The Grand Army of the Republic is not a political organization, and there is a clause in its by-laws prohibiting its use for political purposes, but the fine Italian hand of some political wire-puller is being felt by the vast number of men in attendance at the encampment. Several hundred men appeared on the ground yesterday wearing a badge bearing the inscription "Blaine and Logan."

"Where did you get that badge?" asked a delegate wearing the Ohio badge, of one wearing the Blaine and Logan badge and the colors of Pennsylvania.

"Up town," was the response. "A man gave it to me," and he passed the badge around for examination.

"Were any other members furnished with badges?" asked a GLOBE representative as he examined it.

"Oh, yes; lots of people."

"What did you say was the name of the man who gave it to you?"

The man turned to the representative and seemed about to respond to the question. Then he caught sight of the note book and changed his mind.

"You go——"

But the reporter concluded he was going to say something uncomplimentary and did not wait to hear the sentence finished.

Resolutions by Excursionists.

The excursionists from the southeast re the publication of the following:

WHEREAS, The officers and employes of the Burlington route, from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Minneapolis, by their uniform courtesy and untiring efforts to make the G. A. R. excursion to the 18th national encampment a pleasant and enjoyable journey, using every effort for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of the excursionists deserve some recognition.

Resolved, That we express to them our thanks for their efforts to make onr excursion a pleasant one, and that we most cheerfully recommend this line to the traveling public as in every way reliable and worthy of their patronage.

Resolved, That in a special manner do we extend our thanks to Mr. William Chapline, the very courteous and gentlemanly representative of the general passenger department for his many efforts in our behalf while en route.

GEN. S. E. WENTZEL, Chairman,
J. F. THOMPSON, Secretary,
And 450 other excursionists.

To-day's Programme.

The following programme for to-morrow has been prepared, but it is probable that it will be changed to meet any emergency which may arise:

6 a. m—Reveille.
9 a. m—Guard mount.
10 a. m—Amusements of various kinds.
11 a. m—Surgeon s Call.
2 p. m—Trotting match by the best horses in the state.
6 p. m—Dress parade.
6:30 p. m—Gun—Flag down.
7 p. m—Camp fire.
10 p. m—Tattoo.
10:30 p. m—Taps.

To-day's programme will include singing old war songs, in charge of Department Commander Linnehan. The competitive drum corps exhibition will occur at 11 o'clock this morning. The Minnesota camp fire takes place this evening and will be an event. The programme will include speeches and recitations, as published in Monday's GLOBE.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The funeral of Mrs. Roots, wife of Prof. Roots, occurred at Tamaroa, Ill., yesterday

A fire at Effingham, Ill., yesterday destroyed the wagon works of B. Jensen and several residences adjoining. Loss $19,000; no insurance.

A number of female operators in the cotton mills at Hamilton, S. C., are on a strike against a reduction of wages.

Blanchard's shoe factory at Boston, Mass., was damaged $30,000 by a fire yesterday.

D. Root, Sons & Co., Lancaster, Pa., agricultural implements, failed. Liabilities, $46,000.

The Summer school of philosophy opened its sixth term at Concord, Mass., yesterday.

The French academy of medicine proposes an international conference to discuss the prevention and cure of cholera.

The Parisians claim there is no sign of Asiatic cholera in that city.

Reports of the damage by Monday's storm at St. Johns, N. B., are still coming in. Peter's island is under water and the grass crop destroyed.

The Erie preserving company, of Buffalo, N. Y., has suspended.

The prefect of Bienne, Germany, where the mob wrecked the Salvation army hall, has been authorized to employ troops to prevent further disorder.

Rear Admiral George F. Emanous, of Princeton, N. J., died yesterday, aged seventy-five.

Louis Cohen & Sons, of Chicago, dealers in cigars and tobacco, were closed by the sheriff yesterday. Liabilities, $50,000; assets not stated.

A workman carrying a bucket of dynamite packages at Gloucester, Mass., discovered a spark among the packages and threw the bucket away. It struck a tree and a terrific explosion followed, badly shaking the houses along the street and breaking many windows. For a wonder no lives were lost.

Suspected of Murdering His Wife.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, Dakota, July 23.—A special to the *Argus* from Lake Park says John Ellis, a Swede, fifty-five years old, is suspected of murdering his wife and he is now under arrest. He reported she hung herself during his absence. His neighbors did not believe it. It was found he was in prison in Sweden for ten years for killing a man there. He came to Minnesota five years ago with his daughter, leaving his wife in Sweden. He is said to have cohabited with his daughter until his wife came here, two years later. A boy three years old is a result of this cohabitation. Criminating circumstances are said to be developing rapidly around the accused. The coroner was summoned before the burial of the wife, but he did not hold an inquest.

Milwaukee Items.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—At a meeting of the Democratic state central committee last night it was decided to hold the Democratic state convention to place a state ticket in nomination at Madison on Wednesday, September 10, at 12 o'clock noon. It is believed Col. W. F. Vilas will be the Democratic nominee for governor. The Republicans will nominate Gov. Rusk for a second term.

A lately revised list of the employes of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad shows that there are 28,000 persons on the pay rolls of that monster corporation.

Serious Illness.

Ex-fire Commisioner Frank Bauer, of the firm of Breuer & Rhodes, is lying dangerously ill at his White Bear cottage and at a late hour last night was reported that he could not recover. His illness is a type of lung fever.

Logan's Letter Coldly Received.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Gen. Logan's letter does not produce much sensation. It is regarded as a dull rehash of the stock arguments and declarations of the Republican party. It reads like the production of some other person than Gen. Logan, who, if he had formed it, would have produced something more original, either in the subjects or in the style of treatment.

Pickpockets Captured.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 23.—Last evening Detective Caswell and officer Laurence arrested four pickpockets who had been working the street cars. The roughs resisted desperately and a rough fight ensued, in which both the officers and the thieves were badly clubbed. The affray ended in one o the crooks getting a bullet through his right thigh. They refused to give their names.

County Attorneys in Dakota.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, Dak., July 23.—It has been a question in the organized counties, in which there are no terms of court held, whether they can elect a county attorney under the new law. The opinion of Judge Hudson has been obtained by the *Argus*, and is that such counties can elect attorneys, but they cannot try the cases of such counties until court is held in them. They can act as counsel to the board of county commissioners and in the preparation of prosecutions.

GLOBELETS.

A crematorium, built in the time of the Roman invasion, has just been discovered in the city of Lincoln, England.

Virginia is set down this year for 2,100,000 bushels of peanuts, Tennessee for 250,000, and North Carolina for 135,000,

The gold cup which Keene's horse won at the Ascot in 1882, valued at $5,000, is still in the custom house, because it cannot be admitted short of $1,000 duty. Keene says he shall never pay the duty and shall send it back to England.

Judge A. H. Buckner has withdrawn as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri in favor of ex-Gov. Phelps, and announces his intention to retire from public life next March, upon the expiration of his present term in Congress.

Some of the watering-place hotels employ public entertainers. These are women of talent, who play on the piano, sing, and in every way make the time pass pleasantly to the guest. These entertainers receive as a compensation their board and a small salary.

The electric light is a great boon to fruit growers near the cities in California. At Los Angeles, it is reported, several bushels of moths and millers are killed every night, while at Sacremento it is believed that the black beetle has been nearly exterminated.

Malon, the new Belgian Premier, is seventy-four. He is president of the council, and minister of finance as well. He is a Ypresman by birth, and his brother was Bishop of Bruges. He has been Governor of Antwerp and was finance minister 1845-47. He is an able debater.

The tributaries of Chesapeake Bay alone contribute $100,000 worth of meat to the frog market every year. They are worth about 50 cents a dozen, and men make good wages hunting them with shotguns. Sportsmen also seek for them occasionally, using small rifles.

A New York dealer says he last year sold 100,000 canary birds, most of which came from the Hartz Monntains, in Germany. A good canary is sold for $3; choice specimens sometimes bring $10. Mocking-birds sell for $25 and upwards. Parrots are worth from $50 to $100.

The commissioners appointed to appraise the property at Niagara Falls proposed to be taken for an international park are at work, but the land owners at the falls claim to own the river and water power. The commissioners have, however, decided that the riverbed and the water belong to the state.

Mr. Kasson, who goes to Berlin as the American minister, has been a suitor for the hand of Miss Frelinghusen, the daughter of secretary Frelinghuysen. "He has addressed her twice," writes a correspondent, "but his offer was both times rejected. The lady, it is said, did not so much object to Mr. Kasson as she did to going to the northwest to live."

The advertising expenses of a famous soap firm in London are from £30,000 to £40,000 a year. Last year it sent out through the mails fifteen tons of handbills inserted in the magazines. For years the house has sent a shilling-cake of its soap to each one of the babies whose birth is announced in the *Times*.

Karl Richard Lepsius, the most celebrated of German Egyptologists, is dead in the seventy-fourth year of his age. For more than forty years he has liberally contributed to the general knowledge by works upon Egypt and its antiquities. Alexander Von Humboldt based all his statements in his "Kosmos" upon information furnished by Prof. Lepsius.

Since June, 1871, when, without the least preparation or experience, he entered the ranks of journalism as a correspondent of the London *Times*, M. de Blowitz has written more than 3,000 columns for that journal, interviewed half the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe, and received twenty-two decorations from various princes and potentates.

An Anglician bishop, who was visiting in Dorsetshire, drove over on Sunday morning to the church. Seeing a gentleman in black entering the vestry door he asked him when the service began. "We throw off at eleven" was the reply. Rather taken aback, his lordship asked; "Pray, sir, are you the officiating clergyman?" "Why, yes, I tip them the word."

A Big Hoop Snake or Story.

[Chicago Tribune.]

One day last week a little girl, whose name slipped the correspondent's usually retentiv memory, was chased by a monster hoop snake nearly a mile. Just as it seemed that it was about to strike her, she dodged behind a large apple tree. The rapidly whirling snake turned to follow, and struck the tree with such force as to drive the horn spike into the hard wood over two inches. The child was so frightened that she sank down, her heart thumping as though it burst out of her body. One of her brothers, who had seen her flying down the hill, went to see what was the matter. When he reached the tree it was quaking like an aspen, and its leaves and fruit falling to the ground in a perfect shower, the prostrate girl being almost buried beneath them. As soon as he got her restored to consciousness he took a fence rail and killed the venomous monster, which was eleven feet two and a half inches in length and eight inches in circumference. The horn point on the tail was six and a half inches long, and so deeply imbedded in the very hard wood that it could not extricate itself. This all happened near South Mountain, Va.

For Revenue Only.

[Chicago News].

She was looking for pieces for a crazy quilt.

"Couldn't you tear off a few little pieces from those silk patterns?"

"I should be delighted to do so, replied the clerk, "but you see this house is in favor of a tear-off for revenue only."

The centennial depredations of tramps is much complained of in Winona and vicinity.