

The Madison Daily Leader.

ESTABLISHED 1890.

MADISON, SOUTH DAKOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SOLDIERS AT WORK

The Grand Army Encampment Begins the Transaction of Business.

Some Interesting Preliminaries. Watterson's Welcome--Gavel For Lawler.

Commander-in-Chief Lawler Delivers His Annual Address.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13.—The demonstration, the line of parade, being over the 29th national encampment began its business session at 10 a. m., also the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies Circle of the G. A. R. Those meetings were attended only by delegates. Meantime the veterans met in the corps, brigade and regimental reunions all over the city. The camp fires with fireworks and other demonstrations continue every night during the week, elaborate programmes, with music and recitations being announced up to Saturday night. The army nurses were entertained and the Daughters of Veterans gave a brilliant reception to veterans and other visitors.

Frustrated by Heat. There were 18 marching veterans and dozens of others, prostrated by the heat Wednesday. All are reported as doing well, but it is better than ever now. Instead of the visitors leaving, the railroads report that they are still coming in for the fireworks, the barbecue and other events. This time of President Taylor and veterans of the war were visited by thousands. As many go from here to the encampment of the Sons of Veterans at Knoxville, the dedication of the monuments and the National Park at Chattanooga and Chickamauga, and to the Atlanta exposition, the tide will move further south next week, instead of northward.

Interesting Preliminaries.

At music hall the preliminary exercises were of a very interesting character. General Lawler introduced Henry Watterson, who delivered a characteristic and hearty speech of welcome. James Whitcomb Riley read an original poem and there was a presentation of a token to Past Commander Palmer. Then the Montana delegation presented Commander Lawler with a gavel, made of gold, silver and copper and studded with diamonds, rubies and sapphires. These exercises over, General Lawler delivered his annual address, as follows:

GENERAL LAWLER'S SPEECH.

Report of the Commander of the G. A. R. to the Encampment.

Comrades: I take great pleasure in calling to order the Twenty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. We meet for the first time south of the Ohio river, in this beautiful city of Louisville, not as we did 34 years ago—then we were ordered here, but now we come because we are invited by all its citizens to accept their hospitality and receive a royal and loyal welcome to old Kentucky and the New South. What memories of the past rise before us as we stand here and think of the great men born on Kentucky soil! But the one whose memory is honored most by the people of this great republic is the name of him who by a stroke of his pen and the power of your bayonets struck the shackles from 4,000,000 of slaves—Abraham Lincoln. One year ago, comrades, I entered upon the duties of the office to which I had been elected, and located the headquarters at Rockford, Ills. The experiment of having both the adjutant general and quartermaster general at headquarters has proven very satisfactory. Requisitions are filled immediately upon receipt of the same. Besides the saving of time there is a saving of postage and correspondence which would be necessary if the two officers were stationed at different points. I was very fortunate in being able to appoint as my adjutant general a man who has proven himself to be prompt, thorough, efficient and obliging, and the name of C. C. Jones will appear in the future records of this great organization as one of its best adjutant generals. Both he and the quartermaster general, J. W. Burd, have labored hard during the year to make the administration of affairs of the Grand Army a success.

At once calls for the presence of the commander-in-chief to attend reunions, campfires, dedication of monuments and installation of past officers were received, and I accepted all that I was able to reach. I am not going to weary you with a history of my travels, but will say briefly that one of my first visits was to Petersburg, Ills., to attend the unveiling of a monument to the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, Major B. F. Stevenson, who built "better than he knew." It is a simple shaft, in a beautiful spot and was erected by the comrades of the department of Illinois. I had the pleasure to receive in my hour of need, in the department of Missouri, H. H. McDowell, as a gift from that department to the Grand Army of the Republic.

The first department encampment I attended was held at Brimley, Mo., on Jan. 30 and 31, and the next one was held at Salt Lake City, U. S., June 25 and 26. I tried to reach every department encampment while in session—East, West, North and South. Some times two departments would arrange their meetings on the same date. Of course that prevented my reaching all. However, I received in attendance 28 out of the 32 departments while they were holding their annual encamp-

ments, and have attended meetings in every state and territory in the United States except two—Florida and Arizona. I have traveled about 36,000 miles during the year. While the work has been hard, yet the deep fervent spirit of fraternity shown me by comrades everywhere, and the loyal demonstrations of the people in every department visited, has made the year's work one of the pleasantest and happiest of my life. Veneration and esteem for the comrades and love for the "old flag" was manifested everywhere, and through this beautiful southland from nearly every school house and public building in the cities where the department encampments were held. "Old Glory" was flying.

Membership and Condition of the Order. The consolidated reports of the adjutant general show that the number in good standing June 30, 1894, was 371,555, and on June 30, 1895, was 357,639, showing a loss of 13,916, of which number 7,368 was by death.

Considering the fact that many of our comrades are poor, and owing to business depression and many having been out of employment, and added to this the fact that many are not able to attend post meetings by reason of their infirmities, and have allowed themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues, our membership has kept up wonderfully well. With the increased prosperity which we are sure to have I see no reason why very many of the 50,000 who are on the suspended list may not take their places again as active working members. I have urged all posts to appoint a special committee on reinstatement to call on every suspended comrade and settle with him in some way and get him back into our ranks. In many departments I heard the delegates talking about establishing picket posts, and believing that consolidation of many of the smaller posts must soon take place I recommend that the committee on rules and regulations be instructed to prepare a plan of organization and report the same to the next national encampment, by which the question of consolidation and the establishment of picket posts may be uniform and in accordance with rules and regulations.

Pensions.

This is a question that we, as an organization, feel a deep interest in. We know that all the legislation enacted by congress in the interest of the old soldier has been brought about by or through the influence of this great, patriotic organization—the Grand Army of the Republic—and those of us who are more fortunate physically than others propose to keep it up just as long as we live. And while we are not asking for any new pension legislation, we do ask and insist that when a law is passed by congress that its provisions as intended by them shall be carried out and not misconstrued and misapplied by any man or set of men of any party who may be in power. I am not a lawyer, but I know the verdict of any court of law would be that after a man has furnished the proofs and has been granted a pension, that pension cannot be taken away from him without due process of law. I know this is being done, however, all over the land, for I have seen the evidences of it in every department in which I have been—pensions reduced from \$12 to \$8, and from \$8 to \$4, and many cut off entire. Then again, a man who applied for a pension two or three years ago will receive a notice that his claim is rejected, then notified that his case is reopened and allowed, and only from the time of reopening, this cheating a worthy man out of \$300 or so.

Many of our comrades thus dealt with are not able to bring suit to test the constitutionality of this sort of ruling of a pension commissioner. I would, therefore, recommend that the incoming counsel of administration be empowered to select a case and prosecute the same. It has been the custom of encampments to appoint a committee to prepare some testimonial for the retiring commander-in-chief. I recommend that no such committee be appointed this year, but that this money be used in making a test case as to the constitutionality of the act of June 27, 1890.

Memorial Day.

This soldiers' and sailors' day is becoming more sacred to us and to the American people each year, for each year our ranks are thinner, and there are more wounds to cover with flowers and the "old flag." I think it safe to say that the day was more generally observed this year than ever before, and especially through the South. By the generous contributions of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and our posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, we have been able to place a flag on every grave in the 81 national cemeteries, and we have also sent \$265 in money to help our comrades in the South defray the expenses of properly observing Memorial Day in these cemeteries. This work has been cheerfully performed by our comrades scattered through the South, and in some places it has been quite burdensome to them; and, believing that this beautiful observance of the day should live as long as the republic lives, and that there is no place from which patriotism and love for country and the old flag can be so well taught as from these national cemeteries, and as the government through the war department has the care of these cemeteries, I recommend that the commander-in-chief who shall be elected here, shall appoint a committee of three to memorialize congress to include in their appropriation for the care of these cemeteries a sum sufficient to defray the expense of holding Memorial Day services at each of them. The expenditures can be made through the quartermaster-general's department of the army.

Comrades, let us see to it that the day is kept as a memorial day, let us denote in our own communities, any desecration of the day, such as races and games, excursions, balls and other amusements, of which there is too much on this day, the tendency is to forget the objects of its observance and make it a day of pleasure and recreation.

Woman's Relief Corps.

This grand organization, our auxil-

iary, composed of the loyal women of this country, is doing a noble, patriotic work everywhere. During the past year, under the leadership of that noble woman from my own state, Mrs. Emma R. Wallace, it has done much to aid us in our work, teaching patriotism to the children, placing the flag on our school houses, caring for our comrades and their families when in need, looking after the comfort of the "boys" in the soldiers' homes; in fact working all along the line with us and for us. In its membership of nearly 160,000 are found many of the brightest and best women of the land. In my visits to the department encampments I have deemed it a pleasure to visit their conventions, and in your name bid them God speed in all their undertakings. And right here, comrades, let me say to you, with all praise for the work of all other organizations, from my experience in making the "grand rounds" and coming in contact with all, I believe that if there were fewer organizations and all working along the same line there would be better results, and more accomplished for the veterans of the war. In unity there is strength. I believe, judging from what I have seen, that there ought to be but one soldiers' and sailors organization and that the Grand Army (one woman's organization and the Sons of Veterans, these three all working together will accomplish more than we can if we scatter into so many different orders.

Sons of Veterans.

I have had the loyal support of this earnest and intelligent body of young men, and it has been my pleasure to visit many of their camps, and I am more than ever impressed that the organization of camps of the Sons of Veterans is a work the Grand Army of the Republic should encourage more than they have in the past. They are our boys, and we can't do too much for them. They don't ask to be a part of the Grand Army, for they know there can never be but one Grand Army in our time, but they want our advice and encouragement, and we all know that should the occasion ever require it, they will be as true to "Old Glory" and its principles as were the fathers whose records they are so justly proud of.

Military Instruction in Public Schools.

On assuming command I found that Lafayette Post No. 140 of New York had commenced a work that we all believe in, and I placed Comrade E. L. Zalinski of that post, in charge of the military instruction in public schools. Having to leave the country on government work, he resigned. I then appointed Comrade George W. Wingate as special aid in charge of this work. He has devoted much time and his own money in this direction, and I would ask every comrade to read his excellent report on this subject. You will find it with the other published reports, and it is very interesting. I am more than ever impressed that the move was one in the right direction. I recommend continuation of this work and trust that my successor may be so fortunate as to secure the services of as able a comrade as Comrade George W. Wingate, whom I desire to thank personally for his loyalty and devotion to this work.

Commander Lawler closed by heartily thanking the encampment for the honor conferred upon him.

Text Books.

The Department of Pennsylvania had started the good work of examining the histories which are used in our public schools so well that I published their work entire, and called attention to it in circular No. 2, issued by these headquarters, and with good results in almost every department. I wish you could read the accounts of the work as received by us. They show that patriotism and love of country burns brightly in every state in this Union, and the watch fires of liberty and right are kept blazing through the work of the Grand Army.

On my first visit to Washington, D. C., (when I did not see the president) my heart was pained as I listened to the sufferings of our comrades, and widows and orphans of our late comrades, caused by their dismissal from the Departments, and their belief in the power of our great organization to again restore them to places from which they claim they were dropped without cause, convinced me that we ought to have a special committee to look after and help them. I do therefore recommend that my successor be empowered to appoint a committee of three for this work.

And now, comrades, I thank you for the high honor which you conferred upon me one year ago, and as I go down the hill of time I will always remember with pride and gratitude the pleasure of this year's service; and when I take my seat at the close of this encampment simply as a member of it, I hope that you will feel that I have done my duty and that I have brought no discredit to the Grand Army. I desire to thank all my personal staff and all the officers of this encampment for their faithfulness and fidelity to duty, and especially Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief A. P. Borchfield and Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Charles H. Shute, who have supported me so loyally, and who have performed so well every duty required.

Comrades, as we leave this place at the close of this encampment let us feel like going home to those less favored than we who are permitted to come here, filled with a great love for our grand organization, and urge all to join and labor with us in the grand work of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

Comrades of this mighty Fellowship, with more to bind us than mere word or grip—

Let us dedicate ourselves to liberty again, To hold memories of duties done, To firm resolve in duties just begun, To ever stand by comrades in distress, To aid the widow and the fatherless, To readiness, if our country calls, To take our war-worn soldier from the walls, And strike again as we have struck before, For that dear flag our fallen comrades love.

The heaviest rainfall is near the equator and diminishes steadily as the latitude rises.

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PLUMBING, FURNACE WORK

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VALKYRIE QUILTS

English Boat Crosses the Line With Defender, Then Puts About.

Claimed She Was Blanketed at the Start by a Big Pilot Boat.

Said Also That She Did Not Intend to Race When She Came Out.

New York, Sept. 13.—The third race of the series for the America's cup was a complete fiasco, and was exceedingly disappointing to all lovers of the sport. Both yachts crossed the starting line, but almost immediately the Valkyrie put about and returned to her anchorage. Soon after she crossed the line it is claimed she was blanketed by a pilot boat, and this is given as the reason for her action in withdrawing. She hoisted the New York Yacht club's pennant, signifying she gave up the race.

There is also considerable talk in yachting circles that Lord Dunraven did not intend to sail the race, and it is pointed out that the boat was only prepared to race when she came up to the flag.

Course Wasn't Clear Enough.

New York, Sept. 13.—The Valkyrie has returned to Bay Ridge. Arthur Glennie, Lord Dunraven's representative, and authorized by Lord Dunraven to speak, stated that the reason for not sailing was interferences from excursion steamers. Wednesday he sent a letter to the America's cup committee, as already detailed, to be opened after the consideration of the protest, saying that if he could be assured of a clear course he would sail, otherwise he would not. He merely crossed the line to make a race.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENT.

Opinions of Leading Papers on the Committee's Decision.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Chronicle says: We confess we do not see the reason why the committee should award the race to Defender. Had Valkyrie wilfully fouled the penalty could not have been greater. There is no equity in the decision, and we shall not be surprised if Lord Dunraven declares the rest of the race off.

The Post comments: Whatever English feeling may be there is nothing to be done but to accept the verdict. It is possible that Mr. Iselin will offer to re-sail the race, but it is not certain that Lord Dunraven would accept the offer if made.

The Times says: It was thought the judgment might go against Valkyrie III, but it was not anticipated that the committee would do more than order a re-sail. That issue most of us here would have desired, and it would also have met the wishes of our sportsmanlike kindred in America.

HENRY OF NAVARRE WON.

Crack Four-Year-Olds Run a Match Race at Sheepshead Bay.

New York, Sept. 13.—Ten thousand people saw Henry of Navarre win the race at Sheepshead Bay track between the crack 4-year-olds of the year, Henry of Navarre, Domino and Key El Santa Anita. The race consisted of a sweepstakes of \$1,000 each, at a mile and a furlong. Domino led into the stretch where Henry of Navarre overtook him and won by half a length. Key El Santa Anita was far in the rear.

No Pay for Omaha Police.

OMAHA, Sept. 13.—A majority of the members of the Omaha city council have voted against allowing the pay of the police force for last month. They give as their reason that since the supreme court is yet to pass upon the validity of the police commission's tenure of office the pay of the police will not be allowed until a decision is rendered.

Verdigris River Still Rising.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Sept. 13.—The Verdigris river is still rising and the water is several feet deep in the pump-house of the waterworks, which have shut down. A water famine is feared and the city is without fire protection. The river is up to the railroad bridge and no trains from Kansas City have reached here on either road.

Insure Grain Only.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 13.—A meeting of the grain men of Central Iowa was held here to form a mutual fire insurance company to insure grain only.

Fires Still Burning.

Houghton, Mich., Sept. 13.—The fire in the Osceola mine took a fresh start during the night, and all the shafts have been sealed. In the Cramer and Hecla mine the fires were smothered by shutting off air supplies and pumping down carbonic acid gas. No. 3 shaft was very dry and may smoulder for a long time, even with the air supply shut off as much as possible.

Stanley's Intentions.

New York, Sept. 13.—Henry M. Stanley, M. P., but better known as African explorer, arrived on the steamship Majestic. In an interview he said: "My only reason for coming over at this time is to visit the great British Northwest territory, which I have never seen. I shall first go to Montreal and from the Canadian metropolis I shall proceed westward, going as far as the Pacific."

Taylor Gets Time.

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 13.—The supreme court has extended the time of hearing the writ of error in the Taylor case until Oct. 2, upon application of the latter's attorneys. They asked the extension on the ground that the points to be raised were of the most important nature, and they desired time to carefully prepare and print their briefs.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13, 1895.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 56½c; No. 1 Northern, 57½c; December, 57½c.

CORN—No. 3, 32½c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 22½c; No. 3 white, 21½c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 24½c; sample on track, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1, 50c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Sept. 12, 1895.

WHEAT—Cash No. 1 hard, 55c; No. 1 Northern, 56c; September No. 1 Northern, 54½c; December No. 1 Northern, 55c; May No. 1 Northern, 59½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 12, 1895.

WHEAT—September, 53½c; December, 54½c; May, 57½c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 55c; No. 1 Northern, 54½c; No. 2 Northern, 52½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Sept. 12, 1895.

HOGS—Market 5c lower than yesterday's close, quality only fair. Range of prices, \$3.80 to \$3.90.

CATTLE—Steady, with fair demand. Light stockers and feeders in better demand.

SHEEP—Market slow and dragging. Limited demand for choice, sheep at steady prices. Good lambs in lower.

Receipts: Hogs, 1,000; cattle, 900; calves, 15; sheep, 25.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1895.

HOGS—Market fairly active and prices averaging 5c higher.

Sales: Hogs, 4,000; 4,500 for light; 4,500 for heavy; 4,500 for heavy packing and shipping lots, \$3.75 to \$3.90 for rough.

CATTLE—Market fairly active and 2c higher.

Receipts: Hogs, 1,500; cattle, 1,100; sheep, 1,000.

Chicago Grain and Provision.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1895.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—September, 56½c; December, 57½c; May, 61½c.

CORN—September, 31c; October, 30½c; November, 29½c; December, 29c; May, 27½c.

OATS—September, 20½c; October, 19½c; December, 18½c; May, 20c.

PORK—September, 20c; October, 19½c; December, 18½c; May, 18c.

LARD—September, 8c; October, 7½c; December, 7c; May, 6½c.

SHORT RIBS—September, 10c; October, 9½c; December, 9c; May, 8½c.

THE HUB.

N. W. Cor. State and Jackson Sts., CHICAGO.

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Straw Hat

In Sennet Braid the best ever sold for the money...

Boys' Straw hats same style...

Ladies' Straw Sailor hats all colors...

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THE HUB,

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A pure Grain Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

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