

Nevada.....	1,116	81
New Hampshire.....	426	195
New Jersey.....	656	171
New Mexico.....	403	278
New York.....	755	188
North Carolina.....	248	1,426
North Dakota.....	545	405
Ohio.....	413	218
Oklahoma.....	1,508	179
Oregon.....	530	233
Pennsylvania.....	548	386
Rhode Island.....	196	197
South Carolina.....	290	1,138
South Dakota.....	415	814
Tennessee.....	305	811
Texas.....	897	286
Utah.....	734	433
Vermont.....	414	485
Virginia.....	834	636
Washington.....	657	291
West Virginia.....	344	512
Wisconsin.....	513	183
Wyoming.....	1,412	159
U. S.	439	278

G. A. R. REUNION.

The twenty-ninth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville, Kentucky, is regarded as an event of more than usual interest because it takes place in the leading city of a state that during the great national struggle was divided. The North and the South in this reunion meet, extending to each other the hand of friendship and fraternity.

The city is resplendent with decorations and illuminated at night, and it is estimated that at least 45,000 veterans will take part in the parade, while other visitors are numbered by hundreds of thousands.

It is but natural that the incidents of the war, although ended thirty years ago, should still live in the memory of this nation. It was the great event of the present century, and by it an issue was decided of vital importance to the cause of liberty. The great controversy whether national unity is second to local interests was appealed to the court of final resort—that in which might is right—and it was decided in favor of unity. The work of the founders of the Republic was saved and a demonstration given to the world that a government by the people is able to withstand a storm in which monarchical governments would have been helplessly wrecked. The salvation of the Union was the triumph of liberty among the nations of the earth.

The soldiers engaged in the gigantic struggle numbered three millions. But in order to comprehend the significance of this figure, it is necessary to remember that every one of these had parents, relatives or friends that followed the war with personal interest on account of those who were actually engaged therein. In the South there was hardly a family not represented on the battle fields, and the condition in the North was nearly the same. And far beyond the sea the war was followed with the same personal interest. It was indeed a war "poured out upon all nations," almost without parallel in the annals of men.

As to the actual cost of this combat, it is estimated at \$8,500,000,000, of which \$2,000,000,000 fell to the South and the remaining four and a half billions to the north. But this estimate does not include vast amounts lost of which no account could be kept, nor the millions yearly expended on pensions to veterans.

No wonder, then, that the battles of 1861-65 should be fresh to the

memory of the people. It will undoubtedly remain so, until that era shall have set in when the pursuits of peace shall be considered greater than the achievements of armies; until some better mode of adjusting differences shall have been found than that which involves the destruction of property and the shedding of blood on battle fields.

Since the above was written telegraphic advices have been received of a terrific accident by which gloom was thrown over the city in which the veterans are gathered and which cannot fail to leave a painful impression on their minds. Members of the Louisville Legion were detailed to hail the dawn of day with military salutes, in honor of the guests, when through some accident the chaise exploded with terrific results. Several of the soldiers were hurled into eternity while others were maimed for life. Thus, to the demonstrations of peace and fraternity were added one of the horrors with which the veterans once were so familiar, rendering the contrast between war and peace all the more prominent.

RELIEF FROM APPENDICITIS.

Hats off, we say, to Dr. Hunter McGuire, presumably of Virginia, ex-president of the American medical association, ex-surgeon to Stonewall Jackson, and a physician of national reputation! In a recent address before the medical association of the Old Dominion, this particular scientist is quoted as having successfully exploded a number of popular ideas as to appendicitis. He is reported as saying that he had never, in all the operations he had performed for this trouble, seen a single grape or seed or cherry stone, and he was very much pleased to be able to make this statement, so as to set at rest the fears existing among the laity as to the dangers of these fruits. He also said he was sure the disease could be cured without the use of the knife. The reporter volunteers the further information that Dr. McGuire has treated more cases of appendicitis than any other physician in the South, and has been eminently successful with his patients.

Hats off, again we say, to any man who speaks by authority, especially if he be a doctor, concerning the baseless fears of grape-seed in its relations to appendicitis! Humankind is prone to scare and fade, and this grape-seed timidity is one of the most ridiculous and absorbing of the whole lot. Years ago there was neither fashion nor popularity in the appendicitis habit. Now the slightest twist in the abdominal region is sufficient to invite the keen carving knife of the specialist and his high-priced skill. A man like Dr. McGuire, who doesn't believe in grape or tomato seed or cherry-stones, and above all who doesn't put his faith in the knife, is the man for our money.

ANDREE'S NORTH POLE PLAN.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the proposed experiment of Professor Andree, of Stockholm, to reach the North Pole by means of bal-

loon. Mr. Andree proposes to leave Europe early in the summer of 1896, in time to reach the Norakorn islands, situated near the northwest corner of Spitzbergen, by the middle of June. The start, in the balloon, from there is to be made in July on a clear day when a brisk south or nearly south wind is blowing. It is necessary that the wind should be brisk and have this direction in order that the balloon may travel far into unknown wastes and reach the Pole.

It appears that Arctic explorers in this country generally regard the proposition as impractical, because it is looked upon as impossible to steer the air ship. The Swedish professor, however, states that he has devised a steering arrangement with which he claims to have caused his balloon to deviate twenty-seven degrees from the direction of the wind.

According to a dispatch from Washington to a New York paper, General Greely does not think the plan feasible. "Even if he does pass over the point we are all anxious to know about," says the general, "he may be unable to land, on account of weather conditions, and any reports he may bring back will consequently be of little value."

Equally skeptic is Engineer Melville, known for his connection with the Jeanette expedition. He says:

Mr. Andree's plan is a fool scheme, and that is all there is about it. The sickle wind will blow Mr. Andree's air ship around like a feather, and if he escapes with his life he will be lucky. As for me, give me sledges and dogs. They would be good enough for me if I were going to undertake an expedition to the Pole.

Should Mr. Andree after all succeed in reaching the desired goal in his air ship, he would not be the first to demonstrate that those who know most sometimes are mistaken, or that "fools" once in a while obtain the reputation of a genius.

A MINNESOTA farmer hired a number of Indians to help him with his harvesting, and whether they found fault with his work or with his board, or with his manner of payment, he didn't know and they didn't, but they certainly became treacherous in their desire to scalp him. He hasn't as yet been able to find any reasonable difference over which it was worth while to split hairs.

THE CHICAGO Times-Herald advises those who have an ambition to be a United States senator to "go and live in the country or in one of the smaller cities," mentioning in the same connection the obscure home of many of the present senators of the Republic. The advice may be acceptable to some of Utah's aspiring sons, and to others, not.

THE GERMAN scientist who, testing the water in which he had just bathed, discovered over five million microbes, has convinced his readers of at least one fact: some German scientists do not bathe any oftener than the snail do.

A FRENCH town has recently erected a monument to a man who, among other things, introduced into the country the Angora cat. It doesn't take much to make some people famous.