

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

St. Louis, Mo., September 28.—The annual address of the commander-in-chief, which is very long, was presented.

The general began by sending greetings to the people of the Pacific Coast for the hospitality and cordial reception of last year. He sincerely congratulated the order that they were permitted to gather in this great metropolis and thanked the citizens of St. Louis for their

## GENEROUS WELCOME.

He was pleased to announce the evidence of the permanent and healthy growth of the Grand Army of the Republic and for the strong love for the order entertained by the loyal people of this country. That this may continue, he earnestly cautioned every member that he keep a watchful guard over himself when he acts or speaks as a member of the G. A. R. and not consciously further schemes foreign to the legitimate purposes of the organization.

Article IX, forbidding the use of the organization for partisan purposes, had, so far as he knew, been strictly obeyed in letter and spirit. From Adjutant-General Gray's report he learned that the total number of members borne on the

## ROLLS OF THE ORDER

at the national encampment was 326,899; the number reported June 30, 1887, was 312,674, an actual gain in five quarters of 46,151. The increase of members in the ninety days ending June 30, 1887, in good standing, was 15,616; in 1886 there were 60,631 members. In the last five quarters there have been mustered into the Grand Army 72,350. There were reported June 30th, 1887, in good standing, 336,562; suspended, 25,230; by delinquent reports, 10,892. The total at the last returns borne upon the rolls was 373,674, an increase in membership that must be gratifying to all members. The amount reported expended in charity from March, 1886, to March, 1887, inclusive, is \$253,934.43.

## THIS MONEY

was disbursed to 17,670 comrades and their families, and 8,999 others were assisted, giving 26,669 individuals who had received benefits during the year.

He had established the provisional department of Idaho and appointed W. H. Nye, of Boise City, Idaho, as provisional commander. He had also established the provisional department of Arizona; Comrade A. L. Grow, of Tombstone, Arizona, provisional commander.

During the year death had claimed 3,406 members. He selected for special notice John A. Logan, who, in life, had manifested his love not only in words but by active public and private efforts. Did any poor, maimed, helpless veteran need an advocate, did the Grand Army need

## A DEFENDER,

his was the first name that came to the lips, and he was never appealed to in vain. The patent for the Grand Army badge has been duly transferred and is now the property of the order. The council of administration has invested \$20,000 of the surplus funds of the order in bonds of the United States. Memorial day was more generally and appropriately observed this year than ever before. This day, sacred to the memory of the fallen defenders of the republic, has become a most impressive and instructive national holiday. A letter was received from Joseph W. Drexel, offering in perpetuity the cottage on Mt. McGregor, in which General

## U. S. GRANT

spent his last days, to the survivors of those gallant men who saved the country, the only conditions being that the cottage and surrounding grounds be held in trust by the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, the president of the Mt. McGregor Railway Company and another to be named by the donor. General Fairchild recommended that it be referred to the incoming commander-in-chief with authority to accept on satisfactory arrangements. In September last, when the citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, were suffering from the effects of a terrible earthquake, the Grand Army joined in the relief. He, in company with Adjutant-General Gray, went to the stricken city and called upon the comrades to

## RAISE MONEY

for relief. Collections were rapidly made and \$7,047 was reported to the national headquarters. It was understood that there was no immediate haste, and before the collections had gotten fairly under way, the Mayor of Charleston telegraphed to headquarters that no further aid would be required. Had the needs of Charleston required it, he felt assured that \$100,000 could have been raised within another month. Many posts had simultaneously received the call for aid and the order to suspend operations. He recommended the appointment at once of a competent comrade to write the history of the order, and suggests that the general government will include in the next decennial census, an enumeration of the soldiers of

## THE LATE WAR

of the rebellion who may be living in 1889.

Believing that the practice of moving the national headquarters to the place where the commander-in-chief resides is becoming impracticable, owing to

the accumulation of the property of the order, he recommends that the national headquarters be located at some central point and that an assistant adjutant general be put in charge. In the matter of pensions it has been the aim of the order to have Congress grant relief to the pressing needs of comrades. The government has responded in many instances. Influence has been brought to bear on state legislation and state soldiers' orphans' homes and laws for the temporary relief of indigent soldiers and their families have been passed for this work. More than any other has the Grand Army of the Republic

## LIKED THIS WORK.

It will be remembered that the Grand Army, with the approval of the people in general, have enlisted in this cause. Men of all shades of political belief have been foremost in these efforts, and never until this year, has it entered the mind of any well informed man to charge that this zeal in behalf of our needy comrades was of a political, partisan character.

The G. A. R. will never consent that this question of pension shall be classed among those which men commonly call partisan. It has for many years been discussed by posts, departments and national encampments; resolutions and addresses have been adopted and published; petitions and appeals have often been sent to Congress; the efforts of the newspapers of the country have been enlisted and, with few exceptions, they have heretofore been

## IN FULL ACCORD

with the order. There has been no change of opinion or change of method in the ranks of the G. A. R. They have been of one mind in considering it but simple justice that the United States should at least grant a pension of not less than \$12 per month to all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the war of the rebellion and have been honorably discharged, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from performing manual labor. This has been publicly advocated, and all men who cared to know have been fully aware of the action, and yet, until recently, there has been heard no objection to such measures. Because others have

## CHANGED THEIR MINDS,

the G. A. R. need not, therefore, change theirs. The path in this direction has been straight, the order has diverged neither to the right nor left, because when comrades need help the G. A. R. will draw closer and closer to them. They shall not be inmates of common pauper houses, nor shall their widows and orphans if the G. A. R. can prevent it. It is not demanding too much. Many members are of the honest opinion that it is not enough, favoring a broader measure of relief, which will embrace all who served a certain length of time and can show an honorable discharge. General Fairchild said he was not there to argue against that as an

## ULTIMATE MEASURE.

He wished to do nothing to postpone the coming of the long-coming day of relief. He assured the members of the Veterans' Rights Union that their kindly labors were fully appreciated, and congratulated them on their marked success in the direction of the enforcement of laws giving preference for the public service for ex-Union soldiers.

He was pleased to report the beneficial results of the operations of the Woman's Relief Corps. The zealous, thoughtful and efficient labors of its members have been in the past, are now, and without doubt will continue in the future to be, the most convincing evidence that they are handed together for a high and

## HOLY PURPOSE.

The G. A. R. did not fail in the exercise of deep and tender interest in the society of Sons of Veterans.

In conclusion, he said: "In fraternity, charity and loyalty we stand. We have proved the fact that there is not now, nor has there ever been any bitter feeling or hate for those of our fellow citizens who were once in arms against us, but now being loyal, have long ago taken their old time places in our hearts, never, we devoutly hope, to be removed therefrom. We have not now, nor have we at any time since the war closed, had any disposition to open again the

## BLOODY CHASM

which once unhappily divided the people. We not only will not ourselves reopen that dreadful abyss, but we will, with the loyal people of the north and south, protest against all attempts which others may make to do so, by holding up for special honor and distinction anything that pertains to or in any manner glorifies the cause of disunion. With the people of the south we only seek to continue the friendly rivalry long ago entered upon in the effort to make our land great and prosperous and its people intelligent, happy and virtuous. We will rival them in exalting all that pertains to and honors this great Union and in condemning everything that tends to foster a hostile sentiment thereto; we will rival them in earnest endeavors to inculcate in the minds of the citizens of this country, and especially of our children, a

## HEARTFELT LOVE

for the United States of America, to the end that the present and coming generations shall, in every part of the land, believe in and maintain true allegiance thereto, based on paramount respect for and fidelity to its Constitution and laws, which will lead them to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incite insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency or permanency of our free institutions and will impel them to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men, to defend these sentiments which are quoted from the fundamental law of our order with their lives, if need be, and to further the end that they shall so revere the emblems of union, that they, under no circumstances, can couple with them in the same

## HONORABLE TERMS

the symbols of a sentiment which is antagonistic to its perpetuity.

London, Sept. 29.—The Dublin Union asserts that since January last the National League has received subscriptions amounting to £31,000, of which it has dealt out only £1,700 to the entire tenantry of Ireland. The balance, the Union says, has not been accounted for.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.—The Women's Relief Corps resumed its session today and the reports of officers were received. During the session a telegram was received from Mrs. General Logan, thanking the corps for the message of sympathy and greeting. This evening the local relief corps gave a reception to the comrades of the G. A. R. and the Women's Relief Corps, which was largely attended. The veterans and visitors were also given a grand entertainment tonight by the Trades Display Association.

The contest for the commander-in-chiefship is waxing warm, but nothing tangible can be evolved as yet from the numerous rumors.

## THE GRAND ARMY

will meet in Columbus, Ohio, in 1888, the week of the centennial anniversary of the settlement of that city.

The National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic assembled this morning at 9 o'clock. The reports of committees were resumed, the first in order being the committee on pensions. They relate their efforts to procure a liberal legislation from Congress and the fate of the Department pension bill. The committee were at Washington during the debate at Congress over the bill. It was far from what they wanted but it at least would have removed 12,000 veterans from public pauper houses. They call attention to the Mexican pension bill being far more liberal than the one for pensioning soldiers who fought against the rebellion. This bill met the approval of the President and they were

## FAIRLY STUNNED

when from the same hand came the veto of a measure of like principle, but infinitesimal in degree, for veterans of the war against treason. They appealed to the Grand Army of the Republic and a response came from 300,000 members in no uncertain tones. The committee, therefore, prepared a new pension bill. This bill makes provision for pensions for all veterans who are or may hereafter become unable to earn their own livelihood, for a direct continuance of pensions for widows in their own right, for an increase of the present pittance to minor children and for fathers or mothers from any date of dependence. Such a law would at once remove fully 12,000 veterans from the public almshouses, where they now rest, making them pensioners

## INSTEAD OF PAUPERS,

providing pensions for fully as many more now dependent on private charity, and put into the general pension laws for the first time a recognition of the principle that pensions may be granted to the survivors of the late war without absolute proof of disability arising from service—proof almost impossible to procure after the lapse of more than twenty years. The bill is similar in general principles to that vetoed, but the objectionable pauper clause is omitted, making this a disability and not a dependent bill. The result of submitting this bill to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, shows that whatever legislation some comrades desire, they are practically unanimous for everything contained in this bill, whatever else may be desirable. The committee know from experience of years that any

## ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION

is only to be secured by inch after the most persistent effort. Your committee therefore recommend the continuance of earnest effort in favor of the following:

The bill prepared by this committee granting pensions to all veterans now disabled or in need; to mothers and fathers from the date of dependence; the continuance of pensions to widows in their own right, and an increase for minor children; all of the recommendations for an increase and equalization of pensions for special disabilities made in his recent report by Pension Commissioner Black; a pension of \$12 per month to all widows of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war;

## INCREASED PENSIONS

for severer disabilities, substantially as presented in the bill prepared by the United States Maimed Veterans' League; pensions

for survivors of rebel prisons, substantially as presented in the bill of the National Association of Prisoners of War; increased pensions for loss of hearing or eyesight; a reenactment of the arrears law; an equitable equalization of bounties; the same pension for the widow of the representative volunteer soldier of the Union army, John A. Logan, as is paid to the widows of those typical regulars, Thomas, the rock of Chickamauga, and Hancock, always the superb.

The report was adopted without debate.

## THE COMMITTEE

on the annual address of the commander-in-chief endorses the address and congratulates Commander-in-Chief Fairchild and the Grand Army of the Republic upon his administration of the past year, and states that all of his official acts and every sentiment contained in the address meets the approval of the committee and they believe with the approval of the comrades. He has ably discharged the delicate and assiduous duties of his high office, and is deservedly beloved by the Twentieth National Encampment. Comrade Fairchild has displayed rare tact and talent, and has fearlessly and faithfully discharged every duty, always having in view the best interests of the Grand Army of the Republic. They recommend the presentation of a proper testimonial to him. They desire to specially express

## THEIR APPROVAL

of general orders Nos. 12 and 13, believing as they do that it is entirely improper and contrary to the rules of the order for posts to express themselves by official action at the request of persons outside the Grand Army of the Republic upon any subject or question unless officially authorized or requested to do so through the regular official channels of the organization. They recommend the appointment of Post Commander in Chief, Robert B. Beath, as historian of the order, and endorse the recommendation of permanent national headquarters, and approve the suggestion that the general government include in the next decennial census an enumeration of the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war who may be living in 1889.

## THE REPORT

was unanimously adopted with there rousing cheers for Fairchild. The department of Pennsylvania presented to every delegate and other person entitled to seats in the convention, a memorial bronze medallion of Lucius Fairchild, the present commander-in-chief.

The report of the committee on the returns made by the various general officers was read, commenting on their services, etc.

The committee on resolutions reported back a large number of resolutions, among them one in regard to polygamy in Utah. The committee reported adversely on the ground that the matter was foreign to the purpose of the G. A. R. and was political in its nature. The report caused considerable discussion but was

## FINALLY ADOPTED.

Vandervoort, of Nebraska, and others claimed one of the objects of the Grand Army was to encourage honor and purity in public affairs and that this was strictly in the line of its work.

Other resolutions state that the government should furnish each honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, on application, his medical record; that there should be a place set apart by law at the capitol, where all captured flags and other trophies of war be preserved and displayed. The sub-committee on resolutions, to whom was referred the report of and the greeting from the fifth national convention of the Women's Relief Corps, recommended that the Grand Army most heartily endorse that auxiliary order. The work of the corps is eulogized.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 29.—Dispatches from all sections of the state representing 100,000 votes out of a total of 250,000, give a majority of about 5,000 against the amendment. The returns are a complete surprise and upset all conjectures, making the result doubtful with the chances in favor of the defeat of the amendment. Both parties

## CLAIM A VICTORY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 29.—The election to-day on the adoption of the prohibition amendment passed off with remarkable quietude all over the state. The feature of it was ladies at the polls working and pleading with voters to cast their ballots for the amendment. Lunches with hot coffee were served by them at the polling places. A like sight was never witnessed before in Nashville. There is no doubt that to the ladies' presence is due much of the cutting down of the majority in this county. The returns are yet incomplete. The figures so far received indicate that the amendment has been defeated by 10,000 to 15,000. Advice from Memphis state that the figures there show about the same result. Knoxville says prohibition is

## PROBABLY DEFEATED

by a small majority, although the returns from the eastern part of the state show a large majority in that section for the amendment. The negro vote about Knoxville was almost solid against prohibition. From all over the state comes the same story of the work of ladies at the polls.

HIGHLANDS, Sept. 30, 9:38 a. m.—Raining heavily, wind twenty miles an

hour and stiffening rapidly. A dense fog shuts off the view of the water. There is some chance of it lifting.

HIGHLANDS, 10:42 a. m.—Preparatory gun fired at 10:32.—The yachts are now maneuvering for a start. The wind is 15 miles; east. The fog is lifting a trifle.

## THE START.

The yachts crossed the line about 10:48. A haze prevents a close observation, but the *Volunteer* seemed to have a slight lead. They are going very close hauled with booms to port.

HIGHLANDS, 11:50 a. m.—The yachts are out of sight. When last seen they were heading east-northeast and going very rapidly with the gap widening a little in favor of the Yankee. The wind still holds east and blows steady about 20 to 25 miles an hour.

## THE "VOLUNTEER" GAINS.

The *Volunteer* after the start beat to the windward in great style and though the drifting fog could be seen gaining on the Scotch cutter. Ten minutes after the start she was well to the windward and was pulling away from the *Thistle*. The wind was from the east-northeast and blowing 24 miles per hour.

## DETAILS OF THE START.

New York, Sept. 30.—The great rain and fog this morning had the effect of almost entirely driving away crowds from the excursion steamers that were to accompany the yachts *Thistle* and *Volunteer* on the second race of the series for the America cup. There was no spot on dry land from which the course of the yachts could be watched. They were to go twenty miles straight out to sea and return.

An Associated Press tug followed the racers and had on board a plentiful supply of carrier pigeons. Unlike the day of the first race few boats were in sight and the prospect of interference from that source was reduced to a minimum.

When the yachts crossed the starting line the *Thistle* was seen to the windward. Both racers were heading east-northeast and sailing on a course laid towards for Rockaway, and the *Volunteer* was outpacing the Scotchman. They were about 50 yards apart.

LONG BEACH, Sept. 30, 12:45.—Both yachts are standing south and the

## "VOLUNTEER" AHEAD.

12:52 p. m.—The yachts are now about one mile south of the turning stake and the *Volunteer* leads by over a mile.

NEW YORK.—At 1:15 the *Volunteer* turned the stake boat. She appeared to take the swell with better grace than the *Thistle*, the latter continuously burying her bows.

## WIDENING THE GAP.

LONG BEACH, 1:40 p. m.—The *Volunteer* is two miles ahead.

SANDY HOOK, 1:45 p. m.—The ocean is covered with white caps and it is blowing half a gale. Pilot boats are scudding about under double reef. The wind is now 30 miles an hour and increasing. If it blows much heavier the racers will have to house their topmasts. It will be a fast race and the finish line may be reached before 4 p. m.

## THE "VOLUNTEER" WINNING.]

SANDY HOOK, 3 p. m.—The *Thistle* turned the stake boat at 2:42, seventeen minutes after the *Volunteer*. The wind has fallen to 20 miles an hour.

SANDY HOOK, 3:45 p. m.—The *Volunteer* is four miles from the finishing line. The *Thistle* is two miles astern.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.—This afternoon the evacuation of the city by the rank and file of the G. A. R. was complete except in case of the Californians. They were still quartered in the armory near their stores of delicious fruit which arrived Saturday night and are to be given away to the public. Already tens of thousands of people have filed down the aisle of fruit between the six tables, each 200 feet long. The main interest, however, centered in the election of commander.

## GENERAL SLOCUM,

who has been so prominently mentioned for the office, was at Exposition Hall mingling with the delegates. Major Warner, also a candidate, was making no personal effort, but leaving the canvass to his friends.

The committee on resolutions reported back a resolution offered by Vandervoort in regard to the veto of the dependent pension bill and pension to Mrs. Logan. The committee recommended the adoption of the part that referred to Mrs. Logan's pension and the rejection of the balance.

York, Pa., Sept. 30.—The special train bearing President and Mrs. Cleveland reached here at 11 o'clock. It passed very slowly through the city, but did not stop. President Cleveland stood on the rear platform and bowed pleasantly to the assemblage. All along the line of the railroad in the city the people were gathered and at the depot an immense crowd had assembled.

## FREQUENT CHEERS

greeted the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—President Cleveland and party arrived shortly after 2 o'clock. Several thousand people thronged the depot and cheered as the train slowly made its way through a mass of humanity which could not be driven back by the policemen. The President and Mrs. Cleveland stood on the rear platform and bowed to the people.