

mesota men have brought out Judge John P. Rue, and his candidity has somewhat changed calculations, as he will draw from all. Many predict the election of a dark horse, or an indefinite session.

The third national convention of the

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS

meets at the same time as the twenty-first annual encampment of the G. A. R. Their convention will be called to order at Harmonic Hall at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. President Mrs. Elizabeth Darin Kimes' report for the year just closed has been given out and shows a large increase in membership. In June, 1884, there were 654 corps, with a membership of 36,600; in June, 1887, there were 1,338 corps with 49,244 members. The progress of organization has been lowest in Maine and New Mexico. Ohio leads with 6,092 members, and Kansas follows closely with 5,050 members, and Michigan third with 3,700 members. During the past year \$56,106 was distributed in charity. This does not represent the thousands of visits to the

SICK AND DESTITUTE,

or food and luxuries donated. The secretary reports the general fund on hand \$374.65; relief fund on hand \$380.90.

The Grand Army committee on pensions recommended that the ladies rush a bill for the pension of army nurses.

At 7:30 o'clock this evening the aids on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Lucius Fairchild assembled at the general's headquarters at the Southern Hotel, with their friends, and presented to him a badge of Post Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. The gold eagle holds in its talons a plaid badge surrounded by a fringe of diamonds, and in the field four large gems are set in stars; a star hanging from the ribbon is studied with

MANY GEMS,

there being 71 diamonds in all. Comrade John H. Cook, of Lafayette Post No. 140, of New York City, a member of the staff made the presentation. General Fairchild was visibly affected, and in thanking his staff displayed his attachment to them and commended their loyalty to the Grand Army. While friends were extending congratulations, Comrade Cook, on behalf of the staff, presented a gold watch to Adjutant Gray.

At 8 o'clock this evening the doors of the Merchant's Exchange were thrown open for the soldiers and their friends, who were wending their way to the reception tendered by the citizens of St. Louis. The immense chamber was profusely decorated with bunting, flags, stripes and streamers, hanging gracefully from the balconies, and a

GREAT BANNER

"Welcome Boys of '61." A fountain in the middle of the hall, filled with flowers and surrounded by tropical plants, dashed jets of water and separated the great masses of people who filled the hall. Long before the hour set for the welcome address the band discoursed stirring airs, while the crowd was awaiting the coming of the speakers.

At 9 o'clock Mayor Francis, accompanied by the war governors and other distinguished guests, entered the hall and took places on the platform. A few minutes later General Sherman quietly entered, accompanied by two friends, and succeeded in getting almost on the platform before he was discovered by the veterans. Then a shout went up and rousing cheers.

THE GENERAL,

was given an arm chair on the front of the platform, near the speakers' rostrum. His presence seemed to be the signal for the beginning of the evening's programme, and four thousand upturned faces gathered near the platform. Mayor Francis arose and, turning toward General Fairchild, extended a hearty welcome to the G. A. R. He called the commander-in-chief's attention to the fact that not only the comrades in arms, but working harmoniously side by side, were many who a quarter of a century ago were arrayed against them in civil strife.

General Fairchild responded to the cordial greeting, by the assurance that when the invitation was accepted, it was with the belief that St. Louis would do just as she has done. There was not a moment when the members of the

G. A. R. DOUBTED

the hospitable reception they were to receive, or a moment that they ever thought of not coming here. They had come with hearts full of respect and love for the city and citizens, and they should leave with feelings of love and pleasure.

To the men who wore the gray he could say they met them with feelings of love and confidence and esteem, and extended to them the right hand of fellowship. The G. A. R. did not dig up the hatchet or wave the bloody shirt. There never had been, from 1861 to the present time, among the comrades, a thought or feelings of malice to the south. Here, to-night, were given words of welcome which would ring out through the land, and when the

GRAND ARMY

goes home, they will have to leave behind a large portion of their hearts.

As his voice died out a call for General Sherman was followed by a dozen more and then a flood of cheers, but they apparently fell on deaf ears, for though looking directly over the sea of

faces, the general gave no sign of response, and Mayor Francis seized the opportunity of a lull to introduce ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin. The gray-haired old man was greeted with a storm of applause, and during a short and eloquent address was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged cheers.

Governor Ogelsby, of Illinois, kept up the enthusiasm by a jocular assault on

GENERAL SHERMAN

for not responding to repeated calls. As he retired, the name of "Sherman" flew from mouth to mouth, and an ovation greeted "Uncle Billy" as he arose to answer the call.

He said when he was once a soldier he had an old trick of sending a brigadier to the head place, and he thought Governor Ogelsby a good substitute. In alluding to the war, he said he had many friends on the other side. He then thought they were in error. Now he knew they were in error. He believed they were becoming convinced of this themselves, and at any rate they were returning to that

OLD FRIENDSHIP

sounding ever nearer. There were some black sheep he knew, but they would not be here too long; they would soon die off, thank God, and then this would be a better and stronger nation. He believed this was the strongest nation on earth, for he had concluded that no other power could ever have overcome such a formidable rebellion, and he looked with pride upon the flag that commands peace and enforces it. Before him were the faces of soldiers. They still live, and their spirits will live forever, for they would teach their children and the generations to come the principles that must rule the land. If the Constitution must

BE IMPROVED,

the defect must be pointed out, but it must not be destroyed by civil war. He sometimes thought the comrades believed him heartless when he sent them into battle, knowing many he would never see again, but he knew the penalty had to be paid and peace had to be dearly bought. He repeated Mayor Francis' welcome to St. Louis, and emphasized his feeling that the Union statements of the mayor were good enough for him. To-morrow, he said, the boys will show their appreciation of the welcome by a grand parade, and at ten o'clock they would march, rain or sunshine, for such had been the order of the commander-in-chief.

IN THE BURST

of applause that followed, Gen. Sherman found the opportunity to retire, and as the echoes died out the bands struck up "Marching Through Georgia." The veterans quickly caught the tune and 4,000 voices rent the air again and again, until the hall was filled with the chorus.

Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, General Sprague, of Rhode Island, Governor Waterman, of California, and other honored guests made speeches, and the evening's reception closed with three rousing cheers.

CORK, Sept. 27.—The rails on the railway between Cork and Youghal, which the police must traverse in order to reach the Ponsonby estate from Cork for the purpose of aiding the evictions to be executed there to-day, were torn up last night, and the telegraph wires were cut. Captain Plunkett arrived at Youghal to superintend the evictions, but no troops got there.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A number of unionist members of the Commons sent representations to Balfour that he should not permit O'Brien to continue his incendiary speeches. Balfour has asked the crown counsel whether or not the procedure under the summary jurisdiction act can prevent a convicted person from repeating the offense during his provisional release on bail. The unionists are also urging the prosecution of the English members of Parliament who have been present at proclaimed meetings.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Sept. 27.—The military authorities deserve credit for the prompt manner of calling on Governor Sulick to prevent any outbreak of the San Carlos Indians, when Sheriff Fryer proposed arresting the Indian horse thieves. Word was received by Governor Sulick, Sept. 21st: "General Miles reports that Sheriff Fryer, of Pinal County, proposes arresting two San Carlos Indians and calls for military assistance. Please see to the matter before a stampede and war are inaugurated."

(Signed), O. O. HOWARD, Major General.

Governor Sulick replied as follows:

"Gen. Howard, San Francisco: Have no knowledge save your dispatch. If the sheriff, armed with a legal process, directed the arrest of the San Carlos Indians on or off the reservation, he should be given all necessary assistance. An Indian criminal is liable to the laws as other criminals. The mandates of the courts must be obeyed. Resistance to such authority constitutes additional crime."

(Signed) C. MEYER ZULICK, Governor.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Colonel Hughes Hallett, against whom charges of a scandalous nature were recently brought, has informed the committee of the conservative party that he would willingly resign his seat in Parliament. The committee will accept the offer.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—Greater volumes of rain poured down this morning on the veterans of the G. A. R. than any day since their arrival. Everything was drenched, including the ardor of the soldiers and civilians as well. Thousands of veterans, after waiting so long in the wet and mud to realize the promises of the signal service officer of better weather for to-day, started for home, yet there were untold thousands left and Grand Marshal Grier issued an order to prepare for the parade, commanding the army to move at 10 o'clock without fail.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—It is stated that the Frenchmen snoot Saturday on the frontier were shot on German soil, this being proved by blood stains on the ground. Two soldiers who accompanied Kaufman aver that they saw the Frenchmen trespassing on German territory and shouted to warn them. The Frenchmen paid no heed and attacked the Kaufman party. The Germans then fired, all concerned being at the time on German soil.

SARATOGA, Sept. 28.—The democratic state convention, previous to beginning the regular session to-day, was called together for a moment for the purpose of notifying all the members of the committee on resolutions to meet in ex-Governor Dorshcheuer's room at once. This was received with surprise and was thought to foreshadow trouble with the platform, particularly the

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

plank. When the convention's session proper began, nothing was done beyond making the temporary officers permanent. That done the convention took a recess.

Subsequently the committee on credentials reported dividing the 72 seats of New York City evenly between the county democracy and Tammany. The report was unanimously adopted. Irving Hall was left without a single representative on the floor of the convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The main topic of discussion among the delegates to the republican state convention which began here to-day was the nomination for the attorney-generalship. It seemed from the outset to be practically settled in favor of Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury. The choice for chairman of the convention fell with great unanimity upon Francis Rockwell, of Pittsfield.

The platform was adopted without one dissenting voice. It lauds a protective tariff, recommends reductions of internal revenue taxation, asks Congress to carefully consider the tariff on sugar and to improve the administration of the customs laws, condemns the suppression of republican votes in the Southern States and election frauds in northern cities, demands the further extension of the national civil service law, arraigns

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

for an array of shameful dismissals and disgraceful appointments and for endorsing the spoils machine in Maryland and elsewhere, declares the democratic party in Massachusetts stands with that party through the country in support of the doctrine "to the victors belong the spoils," demands the cessation of the compulsory coinage of silver, asks the passage of a national bankrupt law and the protection of fishing interests without the yielding of rights, demands the continued enactment of progressive temperance measures and favors the submission to a vote of the people of a prohibition amendment to the constitution.

After the adoption of the platform Senator Hoar took the platform and in a brief address nominated

OLIVER AMES,

of Easton, for governor. The convention at once nominated Ames by acclamation; for lieutenant-governor, J. G. A. Brackett; secretary of state, H. B. Pierce; state treasurer, Alanson W. Ward, who encountered no opposition.

New York, Sept. 28.—Before the platform was read, resolutions in memory of Tilden, Seymour, Hendricks, McClellan and Hancock were adopted. A resolution endorsing the administration of the treasury under Manning was passed amid cheers.

THE PLATFORM

was then read by ex-Governor Dorshcheuer. The plank relating to workmen was well received; the endorsement of Governor Hill and President Cleveland, was greeted with tremendous applause which continued several minutes. It is thought that in regard to the President was the most tumultuous. The planks relating to civil service, canals and the liquor traffic, also received great applause. The platform was adopted unanimously. An attempt to add another resolution was, amid laughter, referred to the committee on resolutions.

Frederick Cook was renominated for secretary of state by acclamation; Edward Wemple was nominated for comptroller by acclamation, and Lawrence J. Fitzgerald received the nomination as

STATE TREASURER.

For attorney general, Herbert F. Bissell presented the name of Charles E. Tabor. Mr. Bulker, of Oswego, nominated Wm. A. Poucher; Col. Fellows seconded it. Peter Mitchell spoke in behalf of Tammany Hall in favor of labor. The roll was called, but before its conclusion, Poucher's name was withdrawn and Tabor was nominated unanimously.

The first plank of the platform is as follows:

The unnecessary federal taxation of the last fiscal year exceeded \$100,000,000. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, therefore the democracy of the State of New York demand that the federal taxation be

STRAIGHTWAY REDUCED

by a sum not less than \$100,000,000 a year, and also respectfully urge upon Congress that a measure shall be adopted which will in the language of the President's inaugural address, relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested, and the workingmen employed in American industries.

The taxes to be first reduced, or altogether removed, are those on imports of raw material, which now assist and promote foreign competition with ourselves in our own markets and prevent or hinder the sale of our surplus products in foreign markets. Along with these taxes should be forthwith remedied or reduced,

THE TAXATION

which increased the cost to our wage earners of the common necessities of life and the price of the common daily clothing of our people. Besides these three, there are several hundred articles among the 4,182 articles now taxed which should be swept off the tax list into the free list, thereby diminishing the cost of collecting all our seaport taxes and casting away those which are petty, needless and vexatious. We also urge an immediate reaction of the measures prepared by Mr. Manning and Mr. Hewitt and reported to the last House by the committee on ways and means, to systematize, simplify and economize the machinery of the collection of customs revenue, and especially for making correct appraisements of foreign values wherever ad valorem rates of duty shall be retained.

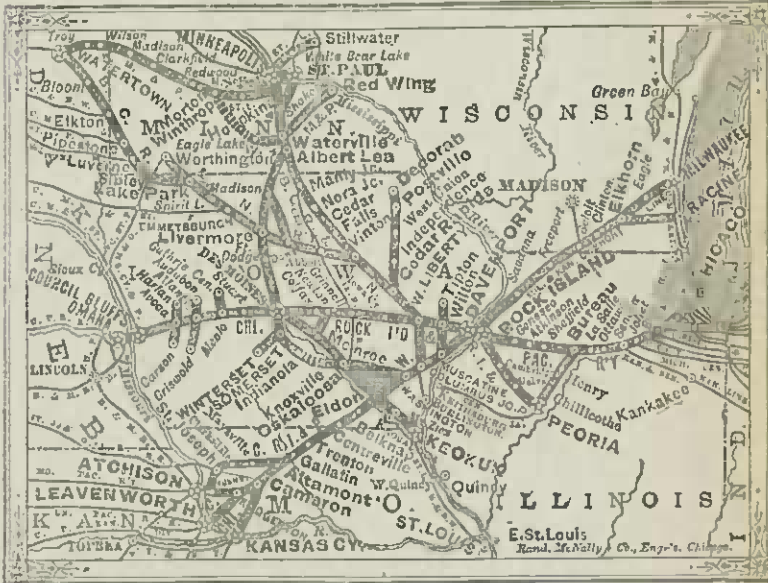
THE PLATFORM

proceeds to declare the subject of civil service reform one which might be appropriately submitted to popular vote; sumptuary laws are opposed; the administration of Governor Hill is endorsed and that of President Cleveland is highly approved. It is asserted that his administration has effected a practical reform of the civil service. He is pledged strong and unwavering support.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Ex-Commissioner Wren, convicted "hoodler," was brought into court to-day on a writ of habeas corpus secured by his attorney. The state was not prepared and the hearing was postponed.



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