Republican Progress.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

W. A. GABE, - Editor and Publisher.

1893 SEPTEMBER. 1893

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MANGLED AND SLAIN.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD WRECK NEAR COLEHOUR.

Twelve People are Killed and Over a Score Injured—Tried to Save His Money and Burned to Death—Hamilton Fish Dead—Cyclone in Louisiana—Daylight Robbery.

DEADLY COLLISION.

Twelve People Killed and Twenty Seriously Injured.

Chicago special: A head-on collision between a milk train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway and an east-bound passenger train on the Panhandle, or Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, killed twelve persons and injured as many more, some of them mortally, within a minute. The wreck occurred a mile south of Colehour to East Hammond, Ind., at the point of a curve, and in a sparsely settled locality.

The baggage car of the east-bound passenger train was ground into pieces and from this most of the killed and injured were taken. The remoteness of the scene of the wreck from immediate physical and surgical aid make the calamity a most distressing one, and it was more than an hour before the first of those rescued, maimed and bleeding, could be carried to houses in Colehour and South Chicago for treatment.

The contact of the moving masses of cars was tremendous and hardly a standing portion was left of the east-bound baggage car. The twisted and torn pieces of this car were penetrated in every direction by the jagged iron points of the milk train locomotive, and when the residents of Colehour came hurrying to the scene they found the front cars of both trains heaped over the bodies of passengers buried beneath. The cries of those not yet dead and the exposed portions of more than one dumb form told plainly the story of a great loss of life. All the horrible details of a railway collision were present; the great heap of torn and collapsed cars, the hot fragments of iron and the roar and hiss of escaping steam. Even the latter could not suppress the moans of the wounded who were helpless while the uninjured passengers and those of the train crew not buried in the wreck aided in their relief.

There will certainly be an investigation to fix the blame for the terrible loss of life. At present there is a dispute between the operator at Colehour and the general office of the road in the city as to what the train orders were, each trying to fasten the blame upon the other.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

The Cashier and Two of the Robbers Killed.

A daring robbery occurred in broad daylight at the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Delta, Col., but the sum secured was small. Three mounted men rode up and entering quickly rushed up to A. S. Bleke, the cashier, presented guns and demanded what money he had. The cashier refused. The robbers made a grab through the window, securing $500 and opened fire. The cashier fell dead. The robbers fired at H. H. Wolbert, assistant cashier, but missed him. The shooting attracted the citizens and Ray Simpson, a leading hardware merchant and a dead shot, ran for his Winchester and started for the alley in the rear of the bank where the robbers tied their horses. The robbers had started out of town when Simpson got there but he succeeded in killing two, shooting them through the head.

The Deadly Cyclone.

New Orleans special: A severe cyclone struck the pretty little town of Lockport, on Bau La Fourche, and left a mass of ruins and desolation. The store of Paul Meyer and residence was completely demolished; the residence of Gus Abritat, C. J. Richards' residence and coffee house, Oliver Stivvett's barber shop, Isadore Leblank's residence, G. D. Barrio's large cooper shop, Convent of the Immaculate Conception, and Petter Pulluck's fruit shop were completely destroyed. Five persons were killed, including two Sisters of Charity.

Met Death in Trying to Save His Money.

Charles Allen, one of the oldest residents of Gladwin County, Mich., residing on a farm two miles and a half from Gladwin City, was burned to death. The house took fire and the old man got safely out, but returned for the purpose of saving some money, about $1,000, secreted in the house.

Revolution in the South.

Buenos Ayers special: A revolution has broken out at Tucuman, owing to the fraudulent manner in which the new governor was ejected. The rebels attacked the military barracks.

Three Banks Reopen.

A special from Mankato, Minn., says: "The three national banks here have reopened their doors after having been closed a little over a month."

Issued an Address.

The Populists in Congress have issued an address to the public with reference to the coming election in Virginia. Great efforts are to be made to carry the Old Dominion. Populists congressmen are to take an active part in the campaign.

Hamilton Fish Dead.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, ex-Secretary of State, died at his country residence at Garrison, N. Y.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

—Patrick J. Maloney, while engaged in a drunken fight in St. Louis, was shot and killed by Officer John J. Lyons.

—Burglars entered the house of Peter McCooey, 153 Johnson street, Chicago, Sunday morning, and one of them shot McCooey dead as he lay in bed. The man who did the killing was Thomas, alias "Buff," Higgins, who is now in jail and has confessed. With two companions he had broken into the house. They had searched the bureau drawers and were about to enter the room where Mr. and Mrs. McCooey were sleeping, when Higgins stumbled over a chair, which awoke McCooey. Higgins saw him open his eyes, and before he was able to get out of bed the burglar fired one shot at the defenseless man. The bullet took effect in the left eye and caused instant death. The report of the shot awakened Mrs. McCooey. She called to her husband to awake, not suspecting that he was dead. As she did not receive a response she turned to where he lay, and then she saw that his face and clothing were covered with blood and that it was streaming from a wound in the left eye.

—Five persons were killed in a general fight at Patos, Mexico, growing out of a dispute over a cock fight.

—Disbanded troops seized funds designed to pay the regulars in Nicaragua, killing the escort and fleeing to Honduras.

—Deputy Marshal Hurlon and Outlaw "Slaughter Kid" died from wounds received in the battle near Ingalls, I. T.

—S. G. Humphreys, for ten years township treasurer of Mount Victory, Ohio, is said to be a defaulter for $25,000.

—James Haywood, a Berlin (Mont.) stockman, was held up by three Chicago highwaymen, one of whom exchanged clothing with him.

—The tug Paulsen reached Savannah, Ga., with the remainder of the passengers of the wrecked steamer City of Savannah.

—Arrested for misdemeanor at Sedalia, Charles Hill was found to be wanted in Kansas for cattle stealing.

—Chief Engineer Webb, of the burned steamer San Juan, is under arrest at San Francisco for stealing $200,000.

—Harry M. Walrover, a restaurant proprietor at Mankato, Minn., was mysteriously murdered in his own yard.

—Bandits took possession of the 'Frisco train at Mound Valley, Kan., robbed the passengers and killed the messenger.

—A Big Four freight train, an hour late, crashed into the Indianapolis express at Batesville, Ind., Tuesday morning. Six persons are reported killed and twenty wounded. The engineer and fireman were caught under the wreck. The passenger train was the World's Fair Big Four express, No. 12, which consisted of ten Wagner sleepers and day coaches filled with Cincinnati people en route home from the Exposition. The accident took place at the bottom of a steep grade, known as Bates' Hill, six miles north of Aurora, and it is reported that the express telescoped the freight owing to its superior momentum.

—The boiler connected with Al Brunfield's gristmill at Hart's Creek, in Lincoln County, W. Va., exploded. John H. Boyd was instantly killed and the wife of Brunfield received injuries from which she died later. Six other people were badly hurt.

—Fighting for his place, Postmaster Scott, of Wheeling, W. Va., was twice shot.

—Francis Nolan, of Brooklyn, fell from a Lake Shore train near Erie, Pa., and received injuries resulting in death.

—Six prisoners, including one murderer, escaped from the county jail at Rome, Ga.

—Thirteen miners were injured in an explosion at Shelburn, Ind. Five of the number may die.

—Conscience was too much for a pickpocket who robbed a woman at the Fair. He returned her ticket to the railroad agent at Kansas City.

—John Gebhard, the Dayton, Ohio, forger, who escaped from the Columbus penitentiary recently, has been captured by farmers to whom he applied for lodging.

—Mistaking Stephen Shea, a neighboring farmer, for a marauder, Frank Holway shot him in the head, near Sedalia, Mo. Shea may live.

THE FIRE RECORD.

—A 5-year-old child of H. O. Rice was burned to death by the explosion of a can of oil near East Liverpool, Ohio.

—By the burning of a hotel in Salmback, in the Wurtemburg black forest, four young women lost their lives.

—Moses Huzhes and his two sons lost their lives in a fire in a mine at Horatio, Pa.

—The business portion of DePauw, Ind., was burned. The loss is estimated at $40,000, with small insurance. Only one business house is left standing.

—During a fre which occurred in the Florestry, opposite the Rotte quay, at Rotterdam Sunday night twenty-five onlookers who were aboard a lighter rushed to one side, causing it to capsize. Seventeen were drowned.

—Dexter, Texas, a little town on the Red River, was nearly wiped out by fire. Among the buildings destroyed were the postoffice, Marshall's grocery and M. F. Maxey's hardware store. The total loss is about $30,000.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson, U. S. A., took an overdose of bromide and chloral to steady his nerves at Forth Worth, Texas, and was found dead the next morning.

—Obituary: At Burlington, Iowa, P. F. Unterkircher, aged 67. At Padonia, Kan., Mrs. Ellen Palmer Atherton, the Kansas poet. At Paris, Lucy M. Hooper, wife of Vice Consul General Hooper.

—Michael Gleason, one of the best-known sporting men of Boston, died at the South Boston Insane asylum.

—While undergoing a surgical operation at Norwalk, Ohio, Mrs. R. F. Zalber, aged 60, died from the effects of anaesthetics.

—By the wrecking of a Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe train on a burning bridge, near Brenham, Texas, Engineer Swanson was killed and the train burned.

—The 91st anniversary of the birth of Louis Kosciusko was celebrated at New York.

—James A. Norton, ex-Railway Commissioner of Ohio, is lying dangerously ill at his home in Tiffin.

—George A. Thomas, President of the Thomas-Albright Company, of Goshen, Ind., died of consumption.

FROM WASHINGTON.

—Commissioner Lochren, of the Pension Bureau, has issued an order modifying the practice of the office as to suspensions of pensions. The most important change is that which directs that hereafter there will be no suspensions, except in cases where the record shows on its face that the soldier was not entitled to any pension whatever.

—Thus far in the special session of Congress the President has sent 396 nominations to the Senate. Confirmations, 116.

—Mariners will apply to Congress for the same weather signal service that is now furnished to the interior.

—A decrease of $160,758 in the public debt is shown by the monthly statement. The net cash balance is $11,274,737.

—The treasury, which has been disbursing gold coin, resumed the issue of currency. National banks are rapidly increasing their circulation.

FOREIGN.

—Emperor William is making the greatest possible display in celebrating the German victories over the French.

—Miss Leal, a young Scotch woman, has broken the bank at Monte Carlo. She won $300,000 in one hour.

—Clemenceau and Floquet were both defeated by the returns so far received from the second balloting in France.

—Mr. Gladstone's long home-rule fight in the British House of Commons is ended. The bill was passed at a late hour Friday night by 301 to 267. It was hurried to the House of Lords, which gave the first reading and adjourned. There was unusual animation along the route from Mr. Gladstone's residence to the House of Commons in the afternoon. The streets were crowded with people who wished to catch a glimpse of the great champion of Irish home rule, and although there was no organized demonstration, the Prime Minister was cheered throughout the route. At Mr. Gladstone's residence two policemen had been stationed at the door to keep back the crowd that packed the sidewalks and escort Mr. Gladstone to his carriage, and an extra force of policemen was on duty along the route to prevent the people from interfering with traffic.

—Congo State private advices say that after their leader's death Keckhover's expedition was completely destroyed. The lives of twenty white men were lost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—I. V. Park, editor of the Joliet (Ill.) Daily Times, failing to get Mayor Henry H. Stassen to sign a warrant for $905 claimed to be due him for city printing, has begun suit against the Mayor in a justice court, alleging corruption and malfeasance in office.

—President Woodruff, of the Mormon Church, and 400 of his people made a pilgrimage to the temple lot at Independence, Mo.

—In a letter to a Paris paper Archbishop Ireland states his position on the school question, which he says has been misunderstood.

—Seven hundred officers and men of the Indiana National Guard, fortified with swords, bayonets, rifles, a Gatling gun, and twenty-seven thousand pounds of ammunition, bivouacked at Roby, Ind., on Monday night, outside the arena of the Columbian Athletic Club. The finish fights which had been announced to take place between Young Griffo, champion featherweight of Australia, and "Kid" Lavigne, of Bay City, Mich., for a purse of $4,500, and Jimmy Barry, of Chicago, and Johnny Connors, of Springfield, Ill., for a $1,500 purse, were called off before the military demonstration was made at the clubhouse. Benjamin Hayes, of Crown Point, Ind., who was appointed receiver for the club early in the day, served an order on Charles Fredericks, Sheriff of Lake County, that he should allow no more prize fights at the club-house. Except for the militia the Roby sporting resort was as dull and fully as dark as a cemetery.

—Father Barabaso, of Baltimore, was attacked as he was entering church by disgruntled Poles. The police rescued him.

—Lehigh, Iowa, has a void. C. C. Chase is missing. He was the village barber, editor, and Mayor.

—The stronghold of Hoosierdom capitulated before the onslaught of the boys who wore the blue, and with flying flags and keeping step to the same old strains that led them them through valleys and over mountains three decades ago, the Grand Army veterans marched Tuesday like a victorious army up and down the principal streets amid the plaudits of a multitude of enthusiastic spectators. A discharge of artillery from Camp Wilder ushered in a glorious autumn morning and gave the signal to citizens and visitors to prepare themselves for the festivities of the day. To hundreds, however, the signal was hardly necessary, for all night long the principal streets were filled with belated arrivals, the majority of whom preferred to make a night of it rather than to seek accommodations for the intervening hours before the dawn. No such crowds have ever before been seen in Indianapolis. Naturally enough, the Hoosier claimed the honor, but some Southern men have believed that the greater portion of the State had turned itself out so that the comrades from at home and abroad should not be allowed to feel lonesome for lack of a hearty reception.

—Wilson Sagser and wife, attending the Labor Day celebration in Logansport, Ind., leaving at home their four children, the oldest fourteen years of age and the youngest five. When they returned home they found them all stretched out on the floor dead. Evidence showed that they had got hold of and eaten some rough on rats.

—Speculators have conspired to defraud the Government out of the Cherokee strip land by falsifying the allotments.

—Industrial Council of Kansas City has declared a boycott against all the products of Armour's packing-houses.

—Fears are expressed that Aeronaut Giermann, who went up in a balloon at Milwaukee, has been lost in the lake.

—After twenty years of self-enforced exile in Albert Island, Henry A. Bell is in San Francisco en route to England.

—Judge Lewis, of Duluth, rules that to hold a prisoner for indictment the State must show crime or probable guilt.

—Cool weather and worms have continued to reduce the cotton crop 25 per cent. below former estimates.

—Arrangements are being made to secure a parole for Ralph K. Paige, wrecker of the Painesville, Ohio, bank.

—Collections for the benefit of the sufferers by the great storm were taken up in all the Charleston churches.

—F. H. Kleekamp, a Fort Wayne attorney, arrested for impersonating a United States Marshal, has been released.

—The clubs of the National League hold the positions shown below in the race for the pennant:

	W.	L.	P.c.		W.	L.	P.c.
Boston	92	36	.719	Cincinnati	63	66	.487
Pittsburg	85	44	.600	Baltimore	60	69	.465
Philadelphia	74	46	.582	St. Louis	57	64	.473
Cleveland	68	48	.747	Chicago	55	64	.413
New York	59	51	.536	Louisville	41	64	.330
Brooklyn	56	53	.514	Washington	7	72	.089

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

—Duluth, Minn., street-car men are on strike because of a cut of 20 per cent. in wages. Public sympathy is with them.

—Louisville and Nashville employes threaten a general strike unless the company agrees to restore wages within six months.

—Celebration of Labor Day was general throughout the country, in the cities, and from no point comes news of any disturbance. Almost without exception the parades were larger, more orderly better looking, and the festivities more tempered with moderation.

—Foreclosure proceedings have been begun against the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

—Judge Jenkins, of Milwaukee, has authorized the issue of $5,000,000 of receiver's certificates by the Northern Pacific.

—The Ingrain department of the Lowell Manufacturing Company started up. The cotton department of the Hamilton Mills also started, and the print works will start at once.

—Trouble is expected in Galveston as soon as 150 Italians arrive. They are going from New York to take the place of the jetty strikers.

—Rockefeller and other capitalists have organized a company with $30,000,000 capital to control the iron product.

—The individual coal operators of the Wyoming and Lehigh region are talking of forming a pool of $2,000,000, for the purpose of protecting themselves during the depression.

—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The House has passed the silver bill by a majority astonishing to its friends. Instant improvement in the stock market followed, the average of prices rising over $2 per share, and there was also a rise in wheat, cotton, and pork. Money markets throughout the country are more healthy. Failures are diminishing in number and resumption by a number of banks and other establishments illustrates the general tendency toward revival of confidence. Manufacturers do not yet feel the upward impulse, and exhibit on the whole rather less signs of improvement than a week ago. After some days of encouragement, too, stocks began to drag again, and in speculative circles somewhat less confidence was seen. But in these and in the money markets the record of the week has been mainly one of satisfactory progress toward recovery.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3 25	@ $ 5 25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3 75	@ 5 75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 00	@ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	62	@ 63
CORN—No. 2	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	23½	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	41	@ 41½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	24	@ 24½
EGGS—Fresh	13½	@ 14½
POTATOES—New, per bu	55	@ 65
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3 00	@ 4 75
HOGS—Choice Light	3 50	@ 5 75
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3 00	@ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57	@ 58
CORN—No. 2 White	40	@ 40½
OATS—No. 2 White	27	@ 28
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 00
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59	@ 60
CORN—No. 2	33½	@ 34½
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	41	@ 43
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 60
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57½	@ 58½
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	26	@ 27
RYE—No. 2	48	@ 51
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 75
HOGS	5 00	@ 6 00
SHEEP	3 00	@ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	61	@ 62
CORN—No. 2	40½	@ 41½
OATS—No. 2 White, old	28	@ 29
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	62	@ 63
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2 White	25½	@ 26½
RYE—No. 2	44	@ 46
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Prime Steers	3 00	@ 5 00
HOGS—Choice Packers	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	69	@ 70
No. 2 Red	65	@ 66
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	60	@ 61
CORN—No. 3	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2 White	28	@ 29
RYE—No. 1	43½	@ 44½
BARLEY—No. 2	51	@ 53
PORK—Mess	14 25	@14 75
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3 50	@ 5 00
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 50
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	68	@ 69
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—Mixed Western	30	@ 32
BUTTER—Creamery	22	@ 26
PORK—New Mess	16 00	@17 00

BRAVE BOYS IN BLUE.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE G. A. R. AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Old Veterans Entertained in Royal Style at the Hoosier Capital—A Week of Reunions and Parades—Number in Attendance, Etc.

Twenty-seventh Annual Meet.

Indianapolis correspondence:

THE twenty-seventh annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Indianapolis, was the greatest of the series of grand national reunions of old soldiers. It was in Decatur, Ill., on April 6, 1866, that Dr. Stephenson formed the first post of the G. A. R., and for the third time since the birth of the order the Hoosier capital has opened wide its arms in hospitable welcome to the boys who wore the blue.

Many causes contribute to the success of the gathering this year, among them the untiring energy and marvelous capacity of the Indianapolis managers, of whom a group is here pictured, the enthusiasm of the Western veterans, particularly those of Indiana and the contiguous belt of states, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska on the west, and the associated attraction of the World's Fair. The West is as ever the land of big things, and it is not behind in the size of its Grand Army following. The fraternity originated in the West, and the West started out in the lead in point of influence and has kept its end more than level. At the first encampment in Indianapolis in 1866 the West naturally had a majority of the delegates, but at the second encampment in Philadelphia it also took the lead. Indiana, Illinois and Ohio alone sent one-half the delegates. A Western veteran, John A. Logan, of Illinois, was commander-in-chief and held the office two terms.

Allan Hendricks. Albert Gall. Wm. Fortune. Col. Eli Lilly.

INDIANAPOLIS EXECUTIVE BOARD.

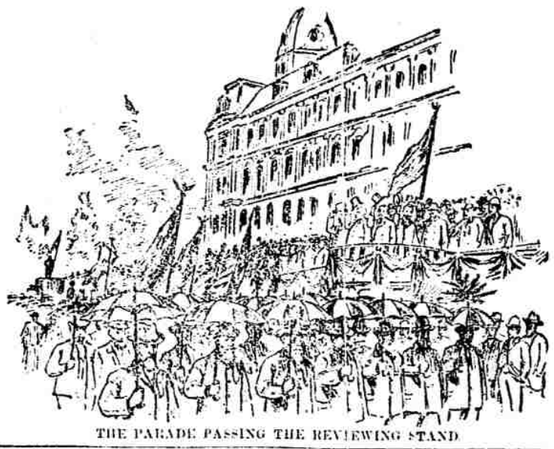
The arrangements for entertaining and caring for the thousands present had been committed to a Citizens' Committee of 3,000 persons, including prominent men from other cities and towns. The head of this large body, which was divided into numerous subcommittees, was Colonel Eli Lilly, President of the Commercial Club, in which the scheme for securing the encampment was worked out. There was a large Executive Committee, of which Colonel Lilly was Chairman; D. P. Erwin, Vice Chairman; William Fortune, Executive Director; Allan Hendricks, Secretary; and State Treasurer Albert Gall, Treasurer. The names of such well-known men as Gov. Matthews, ex-Governor Chase, Mayor Thomas Sullivan, and General Lew Wallace also appeared on this committee.

The programme for the week's doings began Monday. Most of the day was taken up by the arrival of veterans and other visitors. In the evening a grand reception was given to the national and department officers and delegates at Tomlinson Hall. The hall will accommodate 3,200 people and there were thousands unable to gain admission. A chorus of 300 voices and an orchestra of forty pieces rendered music appropriate to the occasion. Gen. Harrison delivered the address of welcome and Commander-in-chief Weissert made response.

To the National Association of Naval Veterans was accorded the honor of inaugurating the business features of the week, and the hall of the Masonic Temple was comfortably filled with gray-haired salts when, at ten o'clock Monday, the eighth annual convention was called to order by Rear Admiral R. S. Osborn, of New York. Rear Admiral Osborn was chosen to succeed himself by a vote of 33 to 27 over Francis B. Allen, of Hartford, Conn., the present Commodore. This convention was a close to their events which began the previous Friday.

The Great Parade.

The grand parade took place on Tuesday, and lasted from ten o'clock a. m. until six o'clock in the evening. It



THE PARADE PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND

INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

is estimated that there were about 25,000 men in line, the number falling short of expectation on account of the delay of trains in bringing the veterans into the city. From noon until five o'clock the trains brought in thousands of the old soldiers, too late, however, for them to take part in the review. Furthermore, half those that were here seemed to prefer watching the others march. There were not enough men in several of the State delegations to fill the time allotted them. For two hours the parade moved in broken columns, but after Indiana swung into line with her 15,000 veterans there was no break and the multitude was given a view of the finest demonstration ever made by a single State at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Chief Marshal was Gen. James R. Carnahan, Chief of the Uniformed Rank, K. of P., of the world, and himself a veteran of rank. In addition to the main reviewing stand occupied by Commander-in-Chief Weissert and staff, there was erected for disabled veterans, for a chorus of school children, who sang patriotic songs, and for thousands who willingly paid $1.50 each for seats. A feature of the parade surpassing all previous ones was the number of horses in line. Decorations of the most elaborate kind marked the line of march, and the whole spectacle was one not often seen in times of peace. Indiana alone had at least fifteen thousand old soldiers in line in addition to the militia of the State, and these survivors of 154 war regiments, while passing in review before Commander-in-chief Weissert and an array of distinguished guests, reformed the old ranks and unfurled the battered battle flags they carried on the field.

Tuesday night was devoted, in a spectacular way, to the fireworks display, at which the heavens were made brilliant for two hours with fire and color in elaborate designs in a field acre size. Tuesday afternoon 100 nurses in the reception by the Woman's Relief Corps at Tomlinson Hall. Refreshments were served, and speeches were made by Gen. Harrison and others.

The first regular meeting of the delegates to the encampment occurred Wednesday morning in Tomlinson Hall. While the delegates were transacting business, those not delegates met in army corps and brigade reunions. All corps headquarters were pitched in tents in the Court House yard. Military Park was reserved for regimental headquarters, and the official headquarters occupied the large and airy rooms in the State House. Wednesday night was the occasion of private hospitality and sociability. A large number of citizens entertained visiting comrades on that night at their homes, and there were receptions to the veterans from every State and Territory.

TOMLINSON HALL.

The War Pageant.

Thursday and Friday were also days of reunions of regimental, corps and brigade associations, and halls and tents had been arranged in which 151 of these could be held in one day. Thursday night the war pageant, by the citizens of Indianapolis, closed the list of entertainments. Besides continental and civil war soldiers on horseback, fifteen beautifully illuminated pictures of stirring war scenes mounted on floats and manned by veterans and their sons were shown. Figures represented by 150 men, fourteen ladies and six children were selected for the portrayal of the various pictures. A feature of the parade was a Grand Army badge of immense size and constructed of flowers in the form of a cannon, shot and other war emblems. Friday was also devoted to excursions to the near by cities in the gas belt.

A fulesize model of the old war ship Kearsarge was open to visitors on the Capitol grounds, and it was here the naval veterans made their headquarters. A unique sight was an elaborate display of natural gas, with which the city is supplied from fields twenty-five miles away. During the nights of the encampment Indianapolis was illuminated in brilliant style. Nearly 6,000 incandescent electric lights had been placed in various parts of the city, forming different devices and figures. The soldiers' monument and the Commercial Building were especially gorgeous in their illuminations. The monument, which towers in the air nearly 300 feet, was literally shrouded in its 3,000 electric lights, while from the landing at the foot of the crowning figure powerful search lights sent their blinding rays out over the city. From the top to the bottom of the monument hung festoons of red, white and blue. Old Glory standing out in brilliant effect just above the pedestal.

The veterans of all the armies when they stood in Monument Circle before the grand but silent memorial set up by genius and art to glorify the 26,000 heroes whose graves stretch from the Atlantic shores to the banks of the Mississippi could see beyond the glittering pageantry of the day and hearken to other sounds than the plaudits of the hour. They remembered how the Indianians stood in the unconquerable ranks of Shiloh, how they faced the guns at Perryville and fought undismayed at Stone River. They breathed again the smoke of Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga, braved the fiery heights of Fredericksburg and Gettysburg and thought how Indianians earned the glory which the Grand Army holds up for all the world to look at and applaud.

Currencies Condensed.

GEORGE WILSON and Richard Day, long-term burglars, escaped from the Leavenworth (Kas.) penitentiary, but were recaptured by a farmer.

ALL the Cardenistas in Northern Coahuila, Mexico, have laid down their arms and returned home on the assurance of Gen. Reyes that they will be protected in their rights.

DANIEL D. HAYES, a wealthy citizen of Louisville, Ky., was killed by a train near that city while wandering from home in a delirious condition due to fever. He had been ill for some time.

AT the Pennsylvania Republican Convention Judge D. Newlin Fell, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Supreme Court Justice by acclamation, as was Samuel M. Jackson for State Treasurer.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

NERVINE TONIC

—AND—

Stomach AND Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative [illegible] to the aged and infirm because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness,
Nervous Prostration,
Nervous Headache,
Sick Headache,
Female Weakness,
Nervous Chills,
Paralysis,
Nervous Paroxysms and
Nervous Choking,
Hot Flashes,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Mental Despondency,
Sleeplessness,
St. Vitus' Dance,
Nervousness of Females,
Nervousness of Old Age,
Neuralgia,
Pains in the Heart,
Pains in the Back,
Failing Health,
Broken Constitution,
Debility of Old Age,
Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
Heartburn and Sour Stomach,
Weight and Tenderness in Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Frightful Dreams,
Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears,
Weakness of Extremities and
Fainting,
Impure and Impoverished Blood,
Boils and Carbuncles,
Scrofula,
Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers,
Consumption of the Lungs,
Catarrh of the Lungs,
Bronchitis and Chronic Cough,
Liver Complaint,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Delicate and Scrofulous Children,
Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 29, '86.
To the Great South American Medicine Co.:
DEAR GENTS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.
J. A. HARPER, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and indigestion, until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly, with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy; a few bottles of it has cured me completely. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world."

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITAS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.

My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.
JOHN T. MISH.

State of Indiana,
Montgomery County, } ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.
CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the ONE and ONLY ONE great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unmalignant disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

HARRIET E. HALL, of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

MRS. ELLA A. BRATTON, of New Ross, Indiana, says: "I cannot express how much I owe to the Nervine Tonic. My system was completely shattered, appetite gone, was coughing and spitting up blood; am sure I was in the first stages of consumption, an inheritance handed down through several generations. I began taking the Nervine Tonic, and continued its use for about six months, and am entirely cured. It is the grandest remedy for nerves, stomach and lungs I have ever seen."

No remedy compares with SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE as a cure for the Nerves. No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a wondrous cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for all forms of failing health. It never fails to cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It never fails to cure Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

Price, Large 18 ounce Bottles, $1.25; Trial Size, 15 Cents.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

Every person purchasing six large bottles from our advertised agent at $1.25 each is entitled to one bottle free. If not kept by druggists order direct from

Six Bottles for $6.00 — **Dr. E. DETCHON, Crawfordsville, Ind.**

FARIS BROS.

SOLE

Wholesale and Retail Agents

—FOR—

MONROE COUNTY.

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