

## G. A. R. PARADE.

### FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND VETERANS MARCH THROUGH THE STREETS OF BUFFALO.

President McKinley in a carriage at the head of the procession which was five hours and forty-two minutes in passing.

The Grand Army National Encampment at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24th to 27th was a phenomenal success in every way. The attendance of veterans and visitors was beyond the capacity of the city to entertain. The great parade of Wednesday was, as usual, the chief event of the proceedings. A Buffalo special in describing the scenes of the day says: Forty-five thousand men today marched through the streets, glorious in flags and bunting, receiving the ovations of half a million people. The President of the Union they fought to save, himself their comrade, was at their head. When the line of the grand army procession moved at 10:30 this morning the sky had not a cloud. The rainstorm of the night left a clear, bracing air that was like a tonic to the marching men. The procession moved for five hours and forty-two minutes. Along the route of march 100 girls, dressed in the colors of the flag, scattered flowers in the path of the soldiers. President McKinley rode in a carriage at the head of the procession and waved his hat at the cheering crowd. At the reviewing stand he took his position with Commander-in-Chief Clarkson, and Governor Black and headquarters staff passed in review. Of all the throng viewing the procession, no one was more enthusiastic or more affected by the sight than President McKinley. With his hand on his hat, continually uncovering to the national colors or the salutes of the veterans, the President watched the array of proud vets march by. It was certainly a column to inspire admiration. Such men as Secretary-of-War Alger, Gen. Lew Wallace and Gen. John Palmer walked side by side with the negro or the decrepit pensioner, whom they had to assist. As the veteran guard, the old Battle Flag battalion, passed, heads were uncovered. There were thirty battle-worn, shot-torn flags carried in the parade by Camp 1, Buffalo Sons of Veterans, in company with Meade Post of Philadelphia. The old color-guard was under command of Capt. Morgan and Edward Curtis. On came the procession, post after post, in columns of platoons eight files front, at half distance, while the head of the pageant wheeled into Chippewa street, and passed under the gaily-decorated arch erected by the colored people of Buffalo. Once clear from this arch the President saw before him a great, living shield and caught the music of 2,000 young voices lifted up in the national anthem. As the columns moved on nearer and nearer to the shield, the first platoon wheeling up Delaware avenue, the human sympathy that had been pent up for an hour of waiting broke out in one tumultuous climax of enthusiasm. At the large grand stand erected by the friends of the Fresh Air Mission for the benefit of charity, in Delaware avenue, near the shield, hundreds of spectators waited from an early hour. The bands, President McKinley and the marching men, came closer and closer, the children of the shield sang and men and women, boys and girls, young and old, rose and waved and cheered for the Grand Army of the Republic. "Hurrah, hurrah, we'll sing the jubilee," started a voice in the crowd, and high rose the chorus for a few minutes, dying away as the next band in line destroyed the harmony.

At 1:30 the President and Governor Black left the reviewing stand just as the department of Connecticut arrived at the place of review. Lunch was served at a private residence near by. The department of Massachusetts was also disappointed at not seeing the President. The stay at lunch was very brief, however, and by the time the Rhode Island delegation had come in sight the President and Governor Black were back in their places and the President was again bowing and smiling and lifting his hat to the veterans. With Lafayette post of Indiana walked Gen. Lew Wallace, and he received a welcome. At the head of the Minnesota division a drum corps of the oldest veterans attracted the attention of the President and he gave them a special recognition. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the last of New York State division, comprising a brigade of Buffalo posts, passed the stand, and after nearly six hours of constant attention the President and Governor Black were driven to their hotel amid the hurrahs of the old soldiers and the applause of the vast crowd. Throughout the entire day the great crowd was orderly and there was no intrusion upon the President.

### A Maniac Banker.

John D. Tolland, president of the Tolland Banking Company of San Francisco, is confined at a Chicago police station, a raving maniac. Mr. Tolland left San Francisco recently for a vacation in Europe and became violently insane at Council Bluffs, Ia., while enroute. He suddenly began throwing \$20 gold pieces at his fellow passengers and flourished a revolver at the trainmen when they tried to calm him. Force was necessary to restrain the unfortunate man.

### Consul General Holloway.

Col. Wm. R. Holloway of Indianapolis has been appointed Consul General at St. Petersburg. Mr. Holloway was private secretary to Governor Morton for many years and is well known throughout the State.

### PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

State Treasurer and Auditor-General Nominated.

The Pennsylvania Republican State convention, comprising 363 delegates, met at Harrisburg, Thursday, and nominated the following ticket:

State Treasurer—James S. Beacom of Westmoreland county.

Auditor-General—Major Levi G. McCauley of Chester county.

The platform ratifies and reaffirms the St. Louis declaration of principles.

### PENSION RULINGS.

Commissioner Evans Will be Liberal But Conservative Towards Veterans.

Washington special: It is evident the new administration of the pension office is being carefully watched by the advocates of economy. In fact, Mr. Evans has been rather conservative. He has modified the regulations of the bureau in some particulars from those of the last administration, but has done nothing to justify the belief that for the four years our pension expenditures will exceed an average of \$140,000,000 per annum, which is the present allowance.

The impression that an era of extravagance had begun in the pension office seems to be due to the fact that the appropriation of the fiscal year ending June 30 had been so far expended by the 1st of last June that during that month no new allowances were made, and all cases favorably acted upon were withheld until the appropriation of the new fiscal year became available on the 1st of July. The regular pensioners were paid as usual in June, but the new back-pay allowances had to go over, and that accounts in part for the very large pension outlay since the 1st of July, now the subject of so much comment.

It is entirely likely that this year's appropriation, unless bolstered up by a further addition, will be exhausted in the same way by the 1st of next June, and that the opening of the following fiscal year will show a like temporary expansion. But this is merely a matter of bookkeeping.

The more liberal rulings of Commissioner Evans are mainly in connection with the act of June 20, 1890. The Harrison administration construed the law as capable of liberal interpretation, and if a man was afflicted to a degree which would give him \$12, if due to military service, he was still to have that amount when the cause was not so traceable. Beyond the \$12 the department could not go, and so all cases of disability not due to the war, were compelled to stop at that figure.

When the Cleveland administration came in, Commissioner Lochran and Secretary Smith decided that Congress in opening the door to disabilities regardless of source (except vicious habits) was to allow for the newly-included cases, a lower rate. They held that only the cases of disability pensionable at \$20 under the general law, were ratable at \$12 under the act of 1890, and the \$12 disability under the general law at \$9 under the new act; that the whole system should be one of proportionate ratings.

The present administration is going back, substantially to the practices of the Harrison administration. Commissioner Evans, in deciding to adhere to the usage of his Republican predecessor, thought it best not to compensate the pensioners for what they had lost by the Cleveland rulings. If under the act of 1890 a man had received \$12 a month in the Harrison administration and was cut down to \$9 under the Cleveland administration, he may now in most cases be restored to the \$12, but the \$3 which he lost in the meantime will not be made up to him.

In two minor particulars also have more liberal rulings been adopted. What is known as Order No. 229 has been abrogated. That order, issued by Commissioner Lochran, made it necessary that a witness should certify that he facts related in his affidavit were of his own knowledge, and told in his own language. The statements should not be dictated by doctors and lawyers for witness to sign. The trouble with this order was the practical impossibility of carrying it out in its spirit at least.

### AWFUL ARKANSAS.

Murders, Lynchings, and Assassinations By White Caps and Other Outlaws.

Pine Bluff, Ark., special: T. T. Johnson, a prominent white man, who was brutally cut last Saturday at a negro dance at Kendall, died here Sunday morning. Tom Handley, who was also badly cut, is fast improving. When the news of the affair became known the citizens in the vicinity started out, determined to capture the guilty parties, and they have succeeded. Sunday afternoon the deputy sheriff captured two of the negroes connected with the bloody work near the scene of the crime. The party then started for Rison to place the two men in jail, when one of the negroes broke away, and although he was shot the second time it did not stop his flight and he made good his escape. The officers then continued on their way with the other one, whose name is Bill Wiley Douglass. When near Anderson the negro was taken from them some time late in the night and he was immediately strung up to a bridge on the Cotton Belt Railroad, where his body was found this morning. It is given out that a mob of negroes hanged Douglass, but it is generally believed that the mob was composed of enraged white citizens. Douglass has always been a desperate character and is supposed to have led a gang that did the bloody work last Saturday.

A well-authenticated report reached here late this evening that six other negroes who are known to have been connected with the affair have been arrested and placed in jail at Rison. The jail is not considered very safe, and it is the general opinion that before tomorrow morning all six will be lynched. Excitement in and about Anderson and Kendall is at fever heat and more trouble is expected.

### Ten Thousand Klondikers.

Twenty-nine vessels carrying 9,502 passengers enroute to Klondike have left San Francisco since the arrival of the Excelsior at Seattle with the first consignment of gold from Alaska.

### FINED AND IMPRISONED.

Promoter and Employees of the Charity Bazaar Punished.

Paris cable: Baron Mackau, one of the chief promoters of the charity bazaar of the Rue Jean Goujon, which was destroyed by fire on May 4 last with a loss of over a hundred lives, has been sentenced to pay a fine of 500 francs. One of the employees of the cinematograph establishment, the section in which the fire broke out, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined, and another employee was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and to pay a fine.

## DRAMATIC SCENES.

AT BANQUET TENDERED PRESIDENT MCKINLEY BY G. A. R. AT BUFFALO.

The Chief Executive Grows Eloquent in Responding to a Toast, "The Country and Its Defenders."

Buffalo, N. Y., special, Aug. 25: Never before in the history of the city of Buffalo, which is the hostess of the nation's heroes, were such scenes witnessed as those which marked the close of President McKinley's eloquent incitement to patriotism at the dinner given, Tuesday night, at the Elliott club, by the Columbia Post, of Chicago. When the chief executive of the nation finished his address, the 400 men in the beautiful hall sprang to their feet with a heartbeats, frenzied cheer. Some of them cried and others wiped away the tears which dewed their lashes. The president's face was snow white and the deep-set eyes burned as he drew the scenes and lessons of the war and laid down the rules of love and universal peace. Shortly after 6 o'clock, President McKinley entered the hall. He was escorted by Commander-in-chief Clarkson and Comrade A. Bigelow, of Columbia Post. Following the President came Secretary-of-War Alger and Governor Black. Commander McConnell then introduced Governor Black, of New York State, who extended a welcome to the guests to New York State. He was followed by President McKinley, who delivered an address to "The Nation and Its Defenders" as follows:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Comrades and my Fellow-Citizens—I wish I might frame fitting words to make suitable response to the more than gracious welcome which you have accorded me here tonight. I come with no set form of speech; I come with no studied phrases to present to you, but I come in the spirit of comradeship (great applause) to talk with you as we have often talked in the past around the campfires in war as well as at campfires in peace. (Applause.)

"To me, I see by the program, has been assigned the toast, 'The Country and Its Defenders.' My fellow-citizens, blessed is that country whose defenders are patriots. (Applause.) Blessed is that country whose soldiers fight for it and are willing to give the best they have, the best that any man has—their own lives—to preserve it because they love it. (Applause.) Such an army the United States has always commanded in every crisis of her history. (Applause.) From the war of the revolution to the late civil war the men followed that flag in battle because they loved that flag and believed in what it represented. (Applause.) That was the stuff of which the volunteer army of 1861 was made. (Applause.) Every one of them not only fought, but they thought (applause), and many of them did their own thinking (laughter and applause) and did not always agree with their commander. (Laughter and applause.) That was the case with the young soldier, who in the late war, on the battle line, ahead with the color guard bearing the stars and stripes, away in front of him, when the general called out, 'Bring those colors back to the line,' answered back quicker than any bullet, 'Bring the line up to the colors.' (Prolonged applause.) It was the voice of command; there was a man behind it, and there was patriotism in his heart.

"So high to grandeur is our dust, So near to God is man, when 'duty whispers, "Lo, thou must," the youth replies "I can."'"

"And so, more than two million brave men thus responded and made up an army grander than any army that ever shook the earth with its tread (applause) and engaged in a holier cause than ever soldiers did before. (Applause.) What defenders, my countrymen, have we now. We have the remnant of this old, magnificent, matchless army of which I have been speaking, and then, as allies in any future war, we have the brave men who fought against us on Southern battlefields. (Great applause.) The army of Grant and the army of Lee are together. (Applause.) They are one now in faith, in hope, in fraternity, in invincible patriotism (applause), and, therefore, the country is in no danger. (Applause.) It justifies strong, in policy secure and devotion to the flag all one. (Great applause.) My fellow-countrymen, I thank you and bid you good-night." (Prolonged applause.)

The President's allusion to the South and its unity with the North was received with vociferous applause, the audience standing upon their seats to cheer and at the conclusion of the toast Governor Black led the applause.

### MCKINLEY'S INTERVIEW.

The President's Ideas on Present Conditions and Future Prospects.

In an interview with President McKinley, at Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, N. Y., Sunday night, the President said:

"The cause of the present boom in the west is undoubtedly due, in a great measure, to the big crops and the high prices caused by the failure of crops in other countries. But the fact that prosperity has set in in the east cannot be accounted for in any other way than by the wise policy of the Republican party in restoring a protective tariff.

"The present boom is not spasmic, but will continue to increase, and not only the manufacturers, but the people generally will soon realize that it is only with a protective tariff and sound financial principles that the country will be prosperous and remain in that condition.

"With the restoration of confidence will come a restoration of prosperity."

### Pension Agent Spencer Removed.

Martin Van Buren Spencer, Pension Agent at Indianapolis, has been removed from office because of charges, filed and ex-Congressman Leighty of DeKalb Co. has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Spencer's term would have expired next February.

The Polk cannery factory at Greenwood is using 200 wagon loads of corn and tomatoes a day and is employing 1,200 hands. The factory will can 100,000 cases of tomatoes this year, 24 cans to the case, and 35,000 cans of corn.

### THE ENGLISH BETRAYED.

Treachorous Native Troops Surrendered Khyber Pass to Rebel Forces.

Simla, India, cable: A strong column of native troops and the Royal Irish Regiment, with four guns, under the command of Colonel Richardson, has started for the relief of the Kurum valley forts, and another force has been sent to the assistance of the Shimwari garrison. It has developed that the capture of Fort Lund-Kotal was accomplished through treachery, and that the original report that a fight lasting two hours took place within the walls of the fort was unfounded. The 350 Khyber Rifles who were stationed there belonged to various clans and included a number of men from the Peshawar valley. After fighting of a desultory nature, some of the Shimwari dropped from the walls and fled to their homes. The Afridis on the walls soon began to exchange greetings with the besiegers of the fort, whereupon the gates were opened from the inside and the enemy poured in. Some of the defenders fled and others remained and fraternized with the besiegers. The Peshawaris were disarmed, six of them were held as prisoners and the remainder, to the number of thirty, were allowed to go free. It was this news which led to the disarming of a portion of the garrison at Jamrud. It is believed that the Khyber Rifles, garrisoning the forts in the Khyber pass, had acted in a similar manner.

## BRITISH DEFEATED.

### TRIBESMEN OF NORTHWESTERN INDIA CAPTURE FORT MAUDE AFTER DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Situation Considered Serious—32,000 British Regulars Sent to the Front.

London cable: An official dispatch from Simla announces that Fort Maude, in the Khyber pass, has been captured by the Afridis, after desperate fighting. The garrison, which was composed of native levies known as the Khyber Rifles, retired with the loss of three men. The Afridis afterward burned the fort. The fate of Fort Ali-Musjid, which was simultaneously attacked by the Afridis, is not known. The British officer commanding at Jamrud moved a battery of artillery, escorted by the Fourth Dragoons, to the mouth of the Khyber pass and shelled the enemy at a range of 3,200 yards. The Afridis retired, but the battery returned to Jamrud, the officer in command deeming it inadvisable to enter the pass. General Elles began a concerted movement against the insurgent tribesmen.

It is admitted even in official circles in London that the news from India is of the gravest description. All those who are familiar with the situation attach the greatest importance to the rising of the warlike Afridis, who are estimated to number 25,000 fighting men. The Afridis, however, only form a part of the insurgents. A letter from India, published in the Standard, emphasizes the belief that the Sultan of Turkey is at the back of the whole uprising.

Later details received at Simla of the capture of Fort Maude by the insurgent tribesmen show that the garrison of that place retired at 10:30 p. m. Wednesday, and that the fort was burned half an hour later. The garrison reached Colonel Westmacott's relief column coming from Kohat at 11:30 p. m. At the same time that Fort Maude was abandoned the Khyber Rifles, garrisoning Fort Jiwanger, were compelled to abandon that place. The area of active fighting is enlarging rapidly. The Afridis attacked with great determination the fortified post at Sudda, but were not successful in capturing it. Parochinar was also attacked. The results of this attack and of the fighting at Fort Ali-Musjid are not known. There are two English ladies with the garrison at Parochinar. The British military authorities have now mobilized 32,000 men for frontier operations, which, with the frontier garrisons, make 42,000 men available for use against the insurgents.

### QUAKING JAPAN.

Sixty-Five Villages Inundated by a Tidal Wave and Hundreds Killed.

Tacoma, Wash., special: A Japan steamer just in brings the news of severe earthquakes in Japan on August 5th, followed by a tidal wave and great floods. A thousand houses were inundated and 200 persons killed and injured. Sixty-five Chinese villages were inundated. Official information received at Manila confirms the reports previously published as to the disastrous character of the eruption of the Mayon volcano. Lava covered the whole mountain to its base, and the observation of the scene by the clouds of ashes was so great that in the neighborhood of the disaster artificial light had to be used at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Several villages were completely destroyed. At Libog 150 bodies were recovered and buried, and many remained in the lava. At another place two hundred persons were missing. Some of the bodies recovered were so completely calcined as to be unrecognizable. Serious floods are reported from various parts of Japan.

### Six Tons of Gold.

The steamer Portland arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 25th, from St. Michaels, Alaska, with over six tons of gold dust and nuggets on board. The cargo was estimated at \$5,000,000.

### THE WEALTHIEST DENTIST.

Dr. Evans, Worth \$35,000,000, Returns from His Paris Home.

New York special: Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist, who for the past forty years has been dental operator in Paris of most of the crowned heads of Europe and many celebrities, returned to this country on the French liner La Champagne from Harve. He came over with the body of his wife, which is to be interred in Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia. Dr. Evans is now seventy-five years old and is said to be worth \$35,000,000.

## DEB'S MANIFESTO.

### DENOUNCES USURPATION OF POWER BY FEDERAL JUDGES WHO PLAY THE ROLE OF TYRANT.

Say "They Are Guilty of Treason and Should be Made to Answer at the Bar of an Outraged People."

Terre Haute special: Eugene V. Debs has issued the following circular:

"To the Social Democracy and All Lovers of Liberty and Fair Play—Greeting—A mass convention will be held at St. Louis Monday, August 30, in the interest of the striking, starving coal miners. The official call has been issued by the executive board of the United Mine-Workers and endorsed by the executive heads of the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor.

"I understand that this convention is called, not to pass idle resolutions, but to take prompt, vigorous and united action, and, this being the case, I appeal to the Social Democracy and to all lovers of liberty and humanity to meet at St. Louis on the day named to lend a hand to the striken, suffering miners of the country.