

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Reports from Mount MacGregor leave little room to doubt that Gen. Grant's disease is steadily progressing toward a fatal termination. The swelling in the throat and neck is hardening and increasing and the ulceration burrowing deeper, and the illustrious patient is slowly but surely growing weaker, although he continues to devote a little time each day to work upon his memoirs. The following bulletin of the General's condition, prepared by Drs. Shady and Douglas, appeared in the New York Medical Record of June 27:

The progress of the disease from which Gen. Grant is suffering is, barring accidental complications, slow. Comparing the condition of the patient with what it was a month ago, the changes which have taken place can be appreciated. Taking this period of time into consideration, it can be said that the swelling under the angle of the lower jaw, on the right side, has increased, and has become harder and more deeply fixed. It has shown a tendency to progress in a direction downward and forward upon the right side of the neck, the infiltration extending into the neighboring glandular structures. The lancinating pains in those parts, although, fortunately, not frequent nor severe, have a significance which can not be ignored. The ulceration on the right side of the base of the tongue has become deeper and more irregular, although its superficial area has not perceptibly increased. This is the seat of the pain occasionally in swallowing and when certain examinations of the throat are made. The destructive process on the right side of the uvula is apparently quiescent, although a new portion of the margin of the palatal curtain is showing a tendency to break down. The voice has been reduced to a whisper, due partly to inflammatory involvement of the vocal chords and partly to nervous atony of the latter. There is some impairment of general strength and some loss in weight, although the appetite is unchanged and the usual amount of nourishment is taken. The removal of Mount MacGregor has so far proved beneficial. It has enabled the patient to recover lost ground, and thus in a measure has counterbalanced the effects of his local malady.

John McCullough, the tragedian, has been placed in the Bloomingdale (N. Y.) Insane Asylum.

At Boston W. A. Rowe, of Lynn, lowered the fifty mile bicycle record to three hours fifty-three minutes and twenty-five seconds.

James D. Fish, the convicted President of the late Marine Bank of New York, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Auburn. Fish showed little agitation when sentence was passed.

The New York, Philadelphia, and Boston banks are still accumulating a surplus of money. Lorin Blodgett says that the banks are mistaken in thinking that the business of the country cannot go on without this money, and that if a commission was appointed to report on the subject it would say that whether this reserve was used wisely or not used at all, is not supreme to the great interests of actual production and of legitimate exchange.

WESTERN.

Near Paw Paw, Ill., a charivari party who went to serenade a newly wedded couple in the Nettleton farm-house were fired on by Arthur Nettleton, brother of the bride, Clarence White and William Hackman receiving what are supposed to be fatal wounds. All the members of the Nettleton household have been arrested.

At Salt Lake City, nine indictments were returned against many Mormon elders for polygamy and illegal exaltation. —Brigham Young, Jr., and Bishop Snow have gone to the City of Mexico to negotiate for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Mexican Republic for the occupation of Mormon colonies.

The Governor of Kansas has asked that troops be stationed on the southwestern border of that State to prevent, if possible, the threatened outbreak of Cheyenne Indians. General Augur reports sixteen companies of cavalry and infantry at Fort Reno. Latest advices from the Territory are that the Cheyennes evince a disposition to await the action of the commission appointed to investigate their grievances before going on the war-path.

William Gibson, aged 19, and Cora Eaton, 15 years, eloped from Rockford, Ill., and going to Deloit, Wis., were there united in marriage. The father of the bride is a well-known business man in Rockford.

One of the men shot by Arthur Nettleton at Paw Paw, Ill., is dead, and the other is in a precarious condition. Fears of mob violence induced the removal of young Nettleton to the jail at Dixon.

The body of James Hayes, aged 16, was found hanging to a tree near Neola, Iowa, his hands and feet being tied. Four men who escaped from the Harrison County Jail are suspected of the crime. Great excitement prevails in the Neola district.

Reports from Durango, Col., show that the Indians who accompanied Agent Stolteimer to Dolores Valley to investigate recent outrages were fired on by cowboys, and twelve Indians killed. The stampede of settlers from Dolores and Mancos Valleys still continues. —Three hundred Blood Indians left their reservation in Northern Montana, and are journeying south to join the Higans in war upon the Crows and Gros Ventres.

Near Decatur, Ill., a passenger train on the Illinois Central ran into a herd of twenty cattle belonging to Oliver Logan. The train kept the track, but the locomotive was injured.

The enumeration just taken in Iowa shows the total population of the State to be 2,200,000, an increase of 60,000 in five years. The population of Des Moines and suburbs is nearly 40,000.

Senator Ingalls, who has been visiting the Indian Territory, speaks favorably of the habits of the Indians.

The Rev. Sydney H. Russell, of Woodhaven, N. Y., and William Leary, a well-known resident of Union Mills, Ind., committed suicide.

In a riot at the Polish Catholic Church in Toledo two men were killed and several injured. The trouble grew out of a long-existing feud between two factions in the congregation.

SOUTHERN.

At Greenville, Tenn., the jury in the case of Captain Johnson, on trial for the murder of Major Henry, returned a verdict of not guilty. The cheering of persons present in the Court House continued for several minutes.

John McKeever, colored was hanged at Memphis, Tenn., in the presence of the widow of his victim. He made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide in his cell the night preceding his execution. Six thousand people witnessed the execution of Jordan Taylor, colored, at Hopkinsville, Ky., for the murder of his mistress, Rufus Dortch, colored, suffered the death penalty at Marianna, Ark., and Robert McCoy, also colored, was legally strangled at Sylvania, Ga. At Fort Smith, Ark., two Cherokee Indians died together on the scaffold, meeting their fate with the stolidity characteristic of their race.

The North, Central, and South American Exposition, the World's Fair successor, has been permanently organized at New Orleans.

The Arkansas Supreme Court has granted new trials in the famous Howard County cases, in which Henry and Sylvester Polk, brothers, were convicted of murder, the former being condemned to death.

Baltimore was visited by a rain-storm which caused \$200,000 worth of damage. In one section of the city the water flooded the basements and stood five or six feet deep on the first floor. The storm extended to the surrounding country, causing a great loss of property. A number of buildings were also struck by lightning.

John Martin, one of the two escaped negroes implicated in the outrage and murder of Mrs. Hazell, at Elkhart, Texas, was taken out of the Grayson County Jail and lynched. This makes six victims of Judge Lynch for the murder of Mrs. Hazell.

WASHINGTON.

There is a falling off in the Government estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30. The expenditures have been greater for pensions and deficiencies than was anticipated, so that the surplus will probably be between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 less than was calculated by Secretary McCulloch in his report to Congress last year.

Richard T. Merrick, who was prominently connected with the star-route trials, died at Washington, aged 59.

The receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30—says a Washington dispatch—will not exceed \$113,000,000, which sum is \$2,000,000 short of the estimate made by the Treasury Department. Had it not been for the postponement for seven months of the collection of taxes due on spirits, the receipts would have reached nearly \$113,000,000. For the eleven months ending with May the total receipts were over \$8,000,000 short of the amount received for the corresponding eleven months of the preceding fiscal year, the entire loss being in the receipts from distilled spirits.

Admiral Porter has designed for submission to the Government a plan for a war vessel which shall be a ram, torpedo-boat, and gunboat, and which, he claims, will also be of great speed.

Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, has refused to issue patents to Western land-grant railroads or permit them to make further selections until Congress takes final action upon the question of forfeiting their grants.

The number of contested election cases before the new House of Representatives will be smaller than in any Congress for the past forty years, and will not exceed three or four.

A crank appeared at the White House, Washington, as "sole representative of the Son of man."

POLITICAL.

The President last week suspended Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, as Director of the Mint, and appointed as his successor Dr. James P. Kimball, Professor of Economic Geology in the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa. Following is the text of the letter of Mr. Burchard to Secretary Manning declining to resign when requested to do so:

Respectfully acknowledging your request for my resignation, communicated to me on the 16th inst., I have the honor to state that, after careful consideration, I am not satisfied that duty or propriety requires me at this time to resign my office. Were any malfeasance or misconduct alleged or believed to exist, I am sure you would have done me the justice to have had an impartial examination, and given a full opportunity of defense before demanding my resignation. Nor do I understand from you that the request is made for such reason, but it is because you deem the relations of my office to be so intimately connected with your administration of the Treasury Department that you should have the privilege of selecting the officer to be in charge of the bureau. Were this the case, and the intention of the law, it might be proper and becoming for me to place the tenure of my service at your immediate command, or, perhaps, to have done so when you became head of the department. But permit me to say that such has not been my understanding of the purpose of the coinage act in providing that the Director of the Mint shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate. The length of the term—five years—the conditions upon which removal is authorized, and the discussions and explanations preceding the passage of the act indicate the intent that the office of Director of the Mint should not be changed on account of a change of administration, or in the head of the department, or for personal or political reasons. My predecessor, appointed by President Grant, although of opposite politics, continued in office under five successive Secretaries of the Treasury until his death. As to myself, having served with acceptance for a full term, and upon reappointment and confirmation, a part of another, I am conscious of no reason why an exception to the policy of the law should now be made, or why I ought not to continue the performance of official duty until the expiration of my commission.

The Prohibition State Convention, held at Grafton, W. Va., last week, split on

the third-party question. About a third of the delegates, favoring non-partisan action, withdrew. The remainder resolved that a third party is expedient in West Virginia. With a few exceptions they are all Republicans who left the convention.

George Clark, of St. Louis, is being boomed for Public Printer at Washington. Mr. Clark is a thorough practical printer, and is said to be eminently fitted for the place. He has very strong support among Senators and Congressmen, and the labor organizations and printers seem to be almost solid for him.

Mayor Bleeker Banks, of Albany, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

The Democrats of Iowa will hold their State convention at Cedar Rapids on the 15th of August.

Governor Hoadley, of Ohio, in an interview, said he would not be the Democratic candidate for Governor at the coming election.

Boston's new Mayor, by the city charter which has just gone into effect, has greater powers than are now exercised by the Chief Magistrate of any other city in the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commercial Travelers' Association of the United States was in session at Buffalo, with over three hundred delegates in attendance. The Secretary reported a membership of 4,071.—The National Plumbers' Convention, at St. Louis, was composed of over two hundred delegates.—The Grand Army of the Republic, at Portland, Me., elected ex-Congressman Burdette, of Missouri, Commander-in-Chief; ex-Gov. Connor, of Maine, Senior Vice Commander, and Chief Comrade Lewis, of Georgia, Junior Vice Commander. The National Woman's Relief Corps elected the following officers: Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of Massachusetts, President; Mrs. Lizzie D. A. Kinzie, of California, Senior Vice President; Mrs. Kent, of New Hampshire, Junior Vice President; Mrs. L. A. Turner, of Massachusetts, Treasurer; and Mrs. Annie Whittemyer, of Philadelphia, Chaplain.—The railway accountants held their national convention at Minneapolis. Frank M. Luce, of the Northwestern Road, was elected President for the ensuing year.

French Canadians of Quebec have organized to raise funds for the purpose of defending Kiel and other half-breeds engaged in the Northwestern revolt.

At Toronto, Thomas White and Charles Bent were convicted of uttering forged circular notes of the Bank of Scotland. Confessions of two of their confederates show the existence of a gang of forgers, whose members are scattered through America and in nearly every country of Europe.

At Detroit, Mich., in the application of the Hop Bitters Company of Rochester, N. Y., for a preliminary injunction against C. D. Warner, of Reading, Mich., manufacturer of German Hop Bitters, to restrain him from using a similar name, bottle, and label in the sale of his bitters, the Court (Justice Mathews and District Judge Brown) ruled that the defendant, C. D. Warner, had a right to use the words German Hop Bitters.

During the week there were 184 business failures in the United States and Canada, a decrease of 21 as compared with the preceding week. *Bradstreet's Journal*, in its commercial summary, says: "From the leading business centers word comes that trade continues quiet and singularly free from speculative movements. Surplus funds at the banks at New York, Boston, and Chicago show no signs of growing smaller, and the demand for money at the interior has not yet equalled the expectations. The volume of general merchandise moving is made up of hand-to-mouth purchases. Since the labor troubles at Pittsburgh have been settled the local trade situation has assumed a better aspect. At Philadelphia merchants are inclined to a more confident and hopeful view of the near-by future, while at New York the reverse is true."

At the late battle of Santo Domingo 500 Nicaraguans cut their way through Wendisto's force of 7,500.

FOREIGN.

Dr. Ferran is continuing in Spain his system of inoculation as a preventive of cholera. Over 130,000 persons are reported as already inoculated. The Ferran theory is not accepted by the medical fraternity generally, but appears growing in popularity.

Lord Salisbury telegraphs Gen. Wolseley that the Government is unable, for various reasons, to continue the Sudan expedition.

Michael Davitt addressed a great mass meeting held in Hyde Park, London, to protest against the proposed amendment to the English reform bill which disfranchises every man who, within a year of any election, has obtained medical relief at the public cost. Mr. Davitt's remarks were significant in that he warned the English parties, Radicals and Tories alike, that the Nationalists would not tolerate any half-way measures of relief for Ireland, and that Irishmen demanded the same right to manage their affairs as exist in Canada and Australia.

Eighteen miners were killed by an explosion of fire-damp in a colliery near Saarbruck, in Rhenish Prussia.

The rebellion against Chinese rule in Chinese Turkestan is spreading. At Kashgar, the insurgents killed all the Chinese and native overseers, and cut off communication with the interior of China.

Smalley says that the new British Cabinet is the result of a compromise between the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill. The former's party in the House of Commons is weakened by the transfer of Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gibson to the House of Lords.—Earl Spencer's departure from Dublin was witnessed by great crowds of people. He knighted Secretary Kave and Commissioner Greene for their work in making the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales a success.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

THE President has made the following appointments:

Hans S. Beattie, to be Surveyor of Customs in the district of New York; Shadrach W. Burt, to be Naval Officer of Customs in the District of New York; James M. Adams, Register of the Land Office at Spokane Falls, Wyoming, vice J. M. Armstrong, suspended; Benjamin F. Peach, Pension Agent, Boston, Mass., vice Daniel W. Gooch, suspended; George L. Holmes, of Charleston, S. C., Special Agent of the Bureau of Labor, vice William L. Trenholm, who declined his appointment. Collectors of Customs—Edward L. Hedden, for the District of New York; Theophilus Moody Favre, for the District of Pearl River, Miss.; Joseph B. O'Brien for the District of Natchez, Miss.; John E. Grady for the District of Appalachicola, Fla.—Receivers of Public Moneys—John Oheane, at Vancouver, Washington Territory; Michael J. Cady, at Bodie, Cal.; and J. K. Doffon, at Humboldt, Cal.; A. J. Quindley, at Little Rock, Ark. United States Attorneys—Arthur R. Delaney, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, vice Hazelton, suspended; W. C. Perry, United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, vice Hallowell, resigned Postmasters—Edward Mullen, at Putnam, Conn.; James H. Moore, at Monongahela City, Pa.; Edward H. Krier, at Plum Creek, Neb.; Samuel B. Evans, at Ottumwa, Iowa, vice A. H. Hamilton, suspended; M. Glennan, at Norfolk, Va., vice J. W. Long, suspended; V. E. Brewer, at Portage, Wis., vice C. E. Dow, suspended; John F. Wedow, at Ann Arbor, Mich., vice J. J. Spinks, office become Presidential; Edward Duffy, at Ann Arbor, Mich., vice J. C. Knowlton, suspended; William F. Roe, at Vallejo, Cal., vice F. A. Leach, suspended; J. R. Thorne, at Piqua, Ohio, vice Leroy F. Jordan, suspended. All the above suspensions were made for partisanship.

A fire which started in a skating rink at Trenton, Ont., destroyed a block of stores, the loss reaching \$75,000.

Notwithstanding the arrangements recently effected between the Governments of the Dominion and the United States, Canadian fishermen assert that they will resist any attempt by Americans to fish in the inshore waters. Serious results are apprehended should the fishermen of the two countries meet.

Washington telegram: "An annual \$500,000 steel has been suppressed by Commissioner Sparks, who has refused to approve the surveying contracts that have been sent up from Surveyors General since his term of office began. Finding these contracts coming in at the rate of some \$50,000 in amount monthly in excess of the annual appropriations by Congress, he instituted an inquiry, which developed a surprising looseness of administration, facilitating frauds."

It is reported from Kabul that a revolting Afghan Chief has seized funds belonging to the Ameer to the amount of \$5,000,000.

The English Government contemplates the reoccupation of Dongola. Two million cartridges have been sent to Egypt from Woolwich.

M. Rochefort asserts that Olivier Pain was murdered by Bedouins to obtain a reward of £100 offered for his head by a British Consul.

An enumeration taken by the police of Buffalo, N. Y., shows the population of that city to be 202,818.

Scientists declare that the obelisk in Central Park, New York, is crumbling, owing to the action of the elements, and that its destruction is only a question of time.

James D. Fish, of the Marine Bank of New York, has entered upon his convict life at Auburn. He is described on the prison register as follows: "No. 19651—James D. Fish; offense, misappropriating funds of a national bank; occupation, President of the Marine National Bank; age, 65; weight, 165½ pounds; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; received June 23, 1885."

Eighteen horse-thieves have been hanged in Texas in two weeks, and detectives are hunting others with bloodhounds.

Loyal L. Smith, a Chicagoan, who started a dry goods store at Omaha, Neb., and, by his cutting of prices and novel methods of advertising, paralyzed other dealers, has disappeared. His chief clerk, book keeper, cashier, and two other employees go along with him, their destination being assumed to be Mexico. Claims for thousands of dollars have already been presented, and it is believed that Smith took something like \$100,000 in cash with him. Two banks have been victimized for \$22,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.	6.00	@	7.00
Good Shipping.	5.50	@	6.50
Butchers.	4.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	1.01	@	1.02
No. 2 Red.	1.00	@	1.01½
CORN—No. 2.	.53	@	.54
OATS—White.	.40	@	.43
PORK—New Mess.	11.50	@	13.00
Lard.	.06½	@	.07
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.	6.00	@	6.50
Good Shipping.	5.50	@	6.00
Butchers.	4.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	1.01	@	1.02
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex.	5.25	@	5.50
Prime to Choice Spring.	4.00	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.87	@	.88
CORN—No. 2.	.47	@	.47½
OATS—No. 2.	.32	@	.32½
RYE—No. 2.	.61	@	.63
BARLEY—No. 3.	.44	@	.46
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	.15	@	.16
Pine Dairy.	.13	@	.14½
CHEESE—Full Cream, New.	.07	@	.08
Light Skimmed.	.07½	@	.08½
EGGS—Fresh.	.11	@	.12
POTATOES—New, per bbl.	2.00	@	2.75
PORK—Mess.	10.00	@	10.50
LARD.	6.50	@	6.75
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.91	@	.92
CORN—No. 2.	.48	@	.49
OATS—No. 2.	.33	@	.35
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2.	.87	@	.88
CORN—No. 2.	.47	@	.47½
OATS—No. 2.	.32	@	.32½
RYE—No. 1.	.60	@	.62
BARLEY—No. 2.	.43	@	.50
PORK—Mess.	10.00	@	10.50
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.98	@	.99
CORN—Mixed.	.44	@	.45
OATS—Mixed.	.32	@	.33
RYE—No. 2.	.58	@	.60
HAY—Timothy.	14.00	@	16.00
PORK—Mess.	10.50	@	10.75
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.99	@	1.01
CORN.	.48	@	.49
OATS—Mixed.	.34	@	.36
RYE—No. 2 Fall.	.67	@	.69
PORK—Mess.	10.50	@	11.00
DETROIT.			
FLOUR.	5.50	@	6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	.97	@	.99
CORN—No. 2.	.48	@	.50
OATS—No. 2 White.	.35	@	.38
PORK—New Mess.	11.50	@	12.00
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.94	@	.96
CORN—Mixed.	.46	@	.47
OATS—No. 2.	.32	@	.33
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best.	5.50	@	6.50
Fair.	5.00	@	6.00
Common.	4.00	@	4.50
HOGS.	4.00	@	4.50
SHEEP.	4.25	@	4.75

THE GRAND ARMY.

Enormous Attendance at Portland—A Parade with Over 20,000 Men in Line.

The Business Session—The Annual Report of Commander Kountz.

The nineteenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was held at Portland, Me., last week, eclipsed any gathering of the order heretofore held, and the capacity of the Pine-Tree State's chief city was put to a crucial test in providing adequate accommodations for the immense throng. We condense from the dispatches the following report of the doings of the order during its three days' encampment:

The streets through which the parade was to pass were crowded with a throng of spectators. At eleven o'clock the signal gun for starting the procession was fired, and the great line moved forward without halting on it the procession had passed a given point, when it was ascertained how great is the number of Grand Army men now here. It had been calculated that it would require two hours for the procession to pass, but instead of that it took more than three hours. The most careful estimate of the number of men in line placed the figure at 22,000, of whom 20,000 wore the uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic. It appears that some of the commanders in several of the departments had been overlooked in the instructions as to their positions in the parade, and those who were neglected, after wandering about for a time and finding no place assigned for them, gave up the idea of joining in the procession, and took favorable positions for watching the marching of their comrades. Entire rows of many of the departments, including a number from the West, and even in the Department of Maine, did not participate in the parade, and because of this neglect it is calculated that more than 5,000 members of the order were left out of the parade. The oversight was due to the disregard of official orders that all posts should register on arrival. The executive committee declare that nearly 30 per cent. more men have come than the committee had been notified to expect. More than two hundred tents had been pitched, with a capacity for accommodating about 13,000 men. Instead of six it has been found necessary in some cases to put ten men in a tent. This could not be done for the purpose of the committee, and they disclaim any responsibility.

Commander-in-Chief Kountz was greeted with generous applause from all sides, and Gen. Logan, who rode in a carriage with Congressman Reed, received a cordial welcome. When the line had entered Congress street, on its way to the encampment, where the procession was to be dismissed, Commander-in-Chief Kountz, Gen. Logan, and many other distinguished men left the parade and were driven rapidly through other streets to the reviewing stand.

Upon the grand stand were Commander-in-Chief Kountz, Gen. Logan, Slocum, Robinson, Beatty, and Black, ex-Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Governor Alger and staff of Michigan. After the end of the procession had passed the grand stand, soldiers called loudly for Gen. Logan, who was obliged to respond briefly, referring merely to the benefits of the G. A. R. gatherings.

In the evening a reception was tendered to Commander-in-Chief Kountz, as a representative of the body, at City Hall. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Gen. Hall, Department Commander of Maine, and by Gov. Robinson, who also paid a tribute to Gen. Grant; and by Mayor Deering, of Portland. Commander Kountz replied on behalf of himself and comrades. Addresses were also made by Gov. Alger, of Michigan; Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Gen. Henry W. Slocum, of New York, and Gen. Logan.

The business session was held in the City Hall. The delegates were distributed through the hall by States, and the delegates of Wisconsin, and Governor Alger and staff of Michigan. After the end of the procession had passed the grand stand, soldiers called loudly for Gen. Logan, who was obliged to respond briefly, referring merely to the benefits of the G. A. R. gatherings.

Commander-in-Chief Kountz, in his address, stated that the order now consisted of thirty-eight departments, 5,628 posts, and 287,637 members. During the eleven months now ended the membership has increased 57,084. The Commander-in-Chief advised that of the \$15,224 cash on hand at least \$10,000 should be invested, and that there should be no further increase of funds at the national headquarters. During the year the Commander-in-Chief traveled more than 30,000 miles in his official capacity, having visited all the departments except those of Florida, Arkansas, and New Mexico. The address contained a reaffirmation of the claim of Dr. B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Ill., to be the originator of the order, and commended the Veterans' Rights Union, the Sons of Veterans, and the Woman's Relief Corps, and pronounced in favor of so amending the pension laws that every disabled soldier entitled thereto shall receive a pension from the date of his disability.

In his report the Commander says: "I am opposed to the perpetuation of the Grand Army of the Republic, and believe the mission of our great comradeship will have been fulfilled when the last comrade has joined the final muster-out. Knowing that there is nothing in the Grand Army of the Republic inconsistent with the strictest religion, I deemed it for the interest of the order to appoint a special committee to lay its nature and workings before the proper Catholic authorities of the United States, that they might pronounce the organization has nothing to conceal and that its purposes are commended by all who understand them. The committee reported, having fulfilled its mission, that assurances had been given by Archbishop Ryan and Bishops that nothing could be found in the aims of the Grand Army to prevent any good Catholic from becoming a member."

The Commander-in-Chief deprecated participation in politics as an organization, and urgently advocated the election of pension bills and a bill to grant disabled soldiers a pension from the date of disability. He also urged that Decoration Day be not desecrated by devotion to recreation and pleasure. The Woman's Relief Corps now has two hundred and twenty-three provisional departments, with subordinate corps in nearly all the States where the Grand Army exists.

Resolutions of sympathy with General Grant were adopted by a unanimous vote, amid great cheering. Remarks were made by several comrades eulogistic of the sick soldier at Mount MacGregor.

Commander-in-Chief Kountz was presented a sash made from the Andersonville stockade, and another made of wood from every State and Territory in the United States, which sashes are to be used by the Grand Army of the Republic so long as it exists, and then by the Sons of Veterans. The vote to meet at San Francisco next year was two to one. The formal session of the Woman's National Relief Corps opened with speeches by Past Grand Commander Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska, and Past Grand Chaplain Foster, of New York. Mrs. Logan was introduced to the assembly, and in a few words thanked the delegates for the manner in which they greeted her. The report of the President for the year was read. After adjournment Mrs. Logan held a reception.

Government Revenues.

The fiscal year ends June 30, and according to the receipts from internal revenues, customs, and miscellaneous sources, says a Washington telegram, the falling off in the estimates for the year will be about \$10,000,000—\$2,000,000 in the internal revenue, \$4,000,000 in customs, and \$4,000,000 in the miscellaneous. The expenditures have been greater for pensions and deficiencies than were anticipated, so that the surplus for the fiscal year will probably be between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 less than was calculated by Secretary McCulloch in his report to Congress last year, leaving the surplus about \$20,000,000 instead of \$39,000,000.