

## INDIANA HAPPENINGS.

### EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crime, Casualties and General News Notes.

#### Enoch Arden Over Again

Eight years ago, Henry Brubaker, a well-to-do farmer, of Perry Township, Allen County, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. He left behind a wife and six children, and all efforts to trace the missing man were futile until, at last, it was the accepted theory that Brubaker was dead. The case created a good deal of talk at the time of its occurrence and was regarded as one of the mysteries of the northern part of Allen County. Mrs. Brubaker struggled along and reared her children snugly on their eighty-acre farm near Hometown, and after waiting for four years for her missing husband, she married Conrad Snyder, an honest farmer, who faithfully helped her bring up her large family. Last week the truant husband, ghost-like, walked into the farm-house, when the family were seated at the dinner table. There was a sad scene when wife and husband, amid tears of joy and sorrow, fell into each other's arms. Explanation followed and the wanderer told his story. Actuated by some inexplicable but irresistible power, he had left home and family and drifted to the Pacific coast. After years of hard toil fortune smiled upon him, until now he can draw his check for a cool \$100,000. He then thought of home once more, and concluded to atone for his past conduct by dividing with his family the fortune he had acquired. But when his wife told her story—four years of waiting and sorrow, and, finally, a happy, contented life by the side of her second husband, Brubaker found, too late, that gold cannot disturb her home which he had left so frivolously. He went to Fort Wayne the same night, and, after visiting a few old acquaintances, returned to California.

#### His Throat Cut by the Fall of a Tree.

John McKain lived on a farm eighteen miles southwest of Greensburg, near Sardinia. The other day he was assisting his son and neighbor in felling a large tree in the woods. The top striking another tree, the trunk slipped backward from the stump and struck a large limb lying on the ground. This limb struck Mr. McKain under the chin cutting his throat, and causing death in less than an hour afterward. Mr. McKain was 73 years old, an excellent citizen and a prominent Mason, by which order he was buried. He leaves a widow and three daughters, all married, and a young son.

#### Minor State Items.

—Marion Reeves was killed by the cars at Montpelier.

—Mrs. Charles Snyder dropped dead from heart disease at Richmond.

—A Farmers' Institute will be held at Crawfordsville, on November 5.

—Noah Gaither was probably fatally injured in a runaway accident at Jeffersonville.

—Night schools will be established in Peru, in accordance with recent acts of the Legislature.

—The cooper shop of James Nichols, at Terre Haute, largest in the State, was destroyed by fire.

—William Shaw, an old and highly respected citizen, was struck and seriously injured by a train, at New Albany.

—James Lang, a highly-respected resident of Winamac, fell from a load of hay and was hurt fatally, it is thought.

—H. Umlauf, of Coburg, Porter County, had an ear torn off in a runaway. The ear is growing back into its place.

—While Jefferson Boyce was crossing the race-track at the Portland fair, he was struck by one of the horses and seriously injured.

—New Market, in Montgomery County, will lose the hub and spoke-factory, the cause being that the farmers demand too high a price for timber.

—Mrs. Lobig, aged 75 years, was found dead in her chair at her home, on the North Side, at New Albany, having died of a sudden heart seizure.

—At Michigan City, Miss Lizzie Hunziker is lying in a comatose state from the effects of laughing-gas taken three days ago. No hopes of her recovery are entertained.

—Near Nashville, Brown county, John Duhamel, aged 65 years, and a prominent citizen, was found dead in his corn-field. Heart disease is the supposed cause.

—Much elation is felt by the Fisher families and descendants, in Miami County, over the probable heirship to a large portion of estate in Germany, valued at \$51,000,000.

—Philip F. Gemberling, a well-known young man of Elkhart, was run over and almost instantly killed by a Cincinnati. Wabash and Michigan train. He leaves a wife and one child.

—Three school teachers in the city schools at Crawfordsville have purchased the state right to make corsets, and are manufacturing such goods during their leisure moments.

—Mary R. Moberly, a school-teacher of Spencer, has sued James R. Henry for libel, asking \$20,000 damages. She claims that through his active influence she was discharged and her license revoked.

—Postmaster Yarger, of Wanatah, Porter County, was thrown from a wagon in a runaway and struck a barbed-wire fence. His condition is critical as blood poisoning has begun.

—The slander suit for \$10,000, of Samuel Wallace against Frank Perkins, tried at Crawfordsville on a change of venue from Lafayette, resulted in the jury giving Wallace 1 cent damages.

—William Karne's baby, 2 years old, was horribly burned at Richmond. While its mother was doing up her work it got hold of some matches and set fire to its clothing. It will probably die.

—The grand jury of Shelby county has reported that it had decided not to indict Mrs. Mary Corwin for shooting and nearly killing Gid Parmer and son Witt, last June, while trying to break into her house. Mrs. Corwin is the woman who has had eight husbands.

—Philip Shadle, a prominent farmer living west of Montpelier, drove his team in a pit to load his wagon with gravel when the bank caved in on him, burying him to his arms. He could not extricate himself, but the other teamsters coming in dug him out.

—In burning some brush in her yard, Mrs. Staples, mother of Joshua Staples, of Putnamville, five miles south of Greencastle, was so severely burned that she died soon after the accident. Her clothing caught from the flames and her body was burned to a crisp. She was 70 years old.

—Some vandals made a raid on the Greene school-house, near Waynetown, Montgomery County. The shutters were torn off, the window-panes broken, and also several sashes. Then they broke the stove into fragments. The damage done will amount to \$75. The perpetrators are unknown.

—Two sections of a west-bound Lake Shore freight train collided near Holmesville. Fifteen cars were derailed and completely wrecked, entailing a heavy loss to the company. Traffic was interrupted for over twelve hours. The through passenger train went over the Monon and L. E. & W. track.

—An election was held in Noble, Lagro, and Waltz townships, Wabash county, to determine whether the Vernon, Mill Creek, and New Holland turnpike should be purchased by the townships, and the proposition carried by a handsome majority. The aggregate length of the road is eighteen miles.

—As farmer James Hull, living ten miles west of Fort Wayne, was driving home he was struck on a crossing by a west-bound passenger train, on the Nickel-Plate road. The locomotive struck the horses and front end of the wagon. Hull was thrown out and instantly killed. Both horses were also killed. He leaves a large family.

—On the premises of J. H. Peffley, at Dora, Wabash County, is a remarkable well. At times it exerts a remarkable suction force, drawing in the air with great force, and at other times it expels the air with even greater velocity, creating a roar like a gas well. There is no gas about it, and it "breaths" nothing but air. The water from it is excellent. The peculiar phenomenon attracts many visitors.

—At Muncie, a tramp machinist, who gave his name as John Cannady, went to the machine shops belonging to Heath Bros., and turned on the gas in a large stove. He allowed the vapor to escape several minutes before striking a match, but when the match was lighted an explosion followed that blew the tramp fully thirty feet. When found he was unconscious, and was badly burned about the face and hands. The burn are serious but not fatal.

—Jacob Weber, who resides in Clarksburg, Clark County, borrowed a gun from a neighbor and started out for a day's hunting. On reaching the farm of Gay Goodwin, in the Flatwoods neighborhood, he attempted to shoot a small bird, when the weapon exploded. A fragment of the barrel struck Weber in the eye, tearing the ball from the socket. The breech-pin entered his skull just above the injured eye, making a hole an inch square through which the brain could be plainly felt.

—N. J. Clodfelter, of Crawfordsville the author of "Snatched from the Poorhouse," has received \$3,600 as his per cent. from the sale of said work. T. B. Peterson & Bro., of Philadelphia, are the publishers, and Mr. Clodfelter received \$213 for the sales in July and \$203 from the August sales this year. He has just received \$15 for an eight-line poem, entitled "Two Hearts." Mr. Clodfelter is at work on another novel, which was to be ready for the publishers next fall. Mr. Clodfelter is expecting to go to California this fall.

—Probably few persons are aware of the extent of the dairy interest of Indiana. It exceeds in value that of the hog product, and is about twice that of the beef product. In 1888, the value of our beef product was \$10,823,850; that of the hog product, \$20,572,100; that of the dairy product, \$21,335,707. The latter figures do not show the amount of butter and cream consumed at the farmer's home, but simply the amount marketed.

In 1888 the milk product of the State aggregated 143,238,050 gallons; butter, 31,231,415 pounds, and cheese, 482,745 pounds. Within the last few years several large creameries have been established for the manufacture of butter and cheese, and these have given a considerable impetus to the dairy business.

## REFORM PUT TO SCORN.

### HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

More Changes in Postoffices During His Six Months of Administration than Cleveland Made in Four Years—Party and Personal Pledges Violated.

[Washington special to Chicago Herald.] In national convention assembled at Chicago, June, 1888, the Republican party reiterated this declaration:

"The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under the Republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectually avoided."

President Harrison, in his letter of acceptance, said:

"The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate in the belief that it opened the way to a much needed reform. I still think so, and therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention on this subject. Only the interests of the public should suggest removals from office. It will be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform."

President Cleveland was also somewhat of a civil-service reformer, and it is therefore worth while to compare his work with that of his successor. There is no better test of the sincerity of a President who makes such declarations as those quoted from Harrison's letter of acceptance than his action upon Presidential postmasterships. These offices are closer to the people than any other, and are the first for which the politicians begin to put pressure upon a new executive. It should be borne in mind that when Mr. Cleveland came into office his party had been out of power a quarter of a century. All the postoffices, as well as all other federal offices, were in the hands of Republicans. Tremendous pressure was of course brought to bear upon Mr. Cleveland to induce him to turn the Republicans out. How well he resisted is shown by the fact that more than 40 per cent. of the Presidential postmasters served out their terms, and that when Mr. Harrison came into office fifty Republican postmasters were still in office.

Cleveland was President four years. In that period he suspended or removed 550 Postmasters of the first class. Harrison has been President a little more than half a year, and in that time has removed 389 Postmasters. Of some three hundred fourth-class officers which became presidential during Mr. Cleveland's term of office more than two hundred were filled by appointment of the then incumbents—Republicans. The cases in which Harrison has reappointed Democrats on their offices becoming presidential can be numbered on one's fingers. The following table, by States, shows the number of removals made during four years of Cleveland and six months of Harrison:

STATE.	Cleveland.	Harrison.
Alabama.....	4	5
Arizona.....	2	..
Arkansas.....	3	9
California.....	6	6
Colorado.....	7	2
Connecticut.....	5	7
Dakota.....	11	5
Delaware.....	2	..
Florida.....	2	7
Georgia.....	11	3
Idaho.....	1	2
Illinois.....	41	40
Indiana.....	31	32
Iowa.....	40	18
Kansas.....	19	20
Kentucky.....	11	3
Louisiana.....	5	1
Maine.....	8	9
Maryland.....	3	3
Massachusetts.....	8	3
Michigan.....	24	22
Minnesota.....	10	6
Mississippi.....	11	4
Missouri.....	26	9
Montana.....	3	..
Nebraska.....	11	4
Nevada.....	2	1
New Hampshire.....	10	5
New Jersey.....	11	12
New Mexico.....	2	..
New York.....	45	50
North Carolina.....	18	20
Ohio.....	29	23
Oregon.....	3	..
Pennsylvania.....	28	21
South Carolina.....	7	1
Tennessee.....	9	5
Texas.....	10	10
Vermont.....	6	10
Virginia.....	18	10
West Virginia.....	4	5
Wisconsin.....	22	10
Wyoming.....	2	..
Totals.....	550	389

At the rate he is now going President Harrison will within a few weeks overtake Mr. Cleveland's four-year record. And yet the hungry Republicans are not satisfied, and want the present rapid gait enlarged to the scope of a clean and sudden sweep. Though President Harrison declared that "only the interests of the public should suggest removals from office," it is not pretended that these 389 discharged or suspended Postmasters were neglecting the public's business. It is said at the Postoffice Department that charges have been made against about one-fourth of them, but of course these charges, in the vast majority of cases, are trivialities trumped up for the occasion.

How President Harrison has "advanced the reform" may be judged by the fact that out of 191 Presidential Postmasters in Illinois the commissions of but a half dozen have expired since March 4 last. Yet seventy-two Democrats have retired from office, forty of them by removal. The record to the 30th of September is as follows:

Alton, removed.	Marshall, resigned.
Aurora, resigned.	Mattson, removed.
Austin, not confirmed.	Maywood, deceased.
Beardstown, removed.	Metropolis City, rem'd.
Bloomington, com. exp'd.	Morris, removed.
Bunker Hill, removed.	Mt. Carmel, resigned.
Cairo, removed.	Mt. Sterling, removed.
Carrollton, removed.	Mt. Vernon, resigned.
Cynthiana, resigned.	Murphysboro, resigned.
Centerville, com. exp'd.	Naperville, deceased.
Chicago, com. exp'd.	Oney, removed.
Chillicothe, not confirmed.	Onarga, removed.
Champaign, removed.	Paris, removed.
Clarkston, com. exp'd.	Pekin, removed.
Chicago, resigned.	Pekin, resigned.
Clinton, com. exp'd.	Petersburg, com. exp'd.
Clinton, removed.	Pontiac, removed.
Danville, removed.	Quincy, removed for cause.
Earlville, resigned.	Robinson, removed.
Eureka, resigned.	Rock Island, removed.
Evanson, removed.	Roodhouse, resigned.
Freeport, removed.	Salem, removed.
Galena, not confirmed.	Sandwich, removed.
Galesburg, com. exp'd.	

Geneva, removed.	Sparta, removed.
Grand Crossing, res. pointed (hold over).	Spring Valley, deceased.
Griggsville, resigned.	Streator, removed.
Havana, removed.	Sullivan, removed.
Horvile, removed.	Sycamore, removed.
Kensington, removed.	Taylorville, removed.
Lacon, removed.	Toulon, resigned.
La Salle, deceased.	Tuscola, resigned.
Lemont, removed.	Urbana, removed.
Lewistown, removed.	Warsaw, resigned.
Litchfield, removed.	Watseka, removed.
Lockport, resigned.	Waukegan, resigned.
McLeansboro, removed.	Winchester, removed.
	Wyoming, removed.

In his own State of Indiana Harrison's ax has fallen relentlessly. Here he has removed thirty-two Democratic postmasters, a greater number than in any other State, Illinois alone excepted. But Indiana has but ninety-eight Presidential offices against 191 in Illinois. Though the commissions of but four of these Hoosier Postmasters have expired, forty-seven of them have been succeeded by Republicans. Already Harrison has removed a greater number of postmasters in his State than Cleveland removed during the four years he was in office. Here is the manner in which the cause of reform has been advanced in Indiana:

Anderson, resigned.	Kokomo, removed.
Angola, removed.	La Porte, removed.
Auburn, removed (insp. report).	Lebanon, resigned.
Bloomington, resigned.	Logansport, removed.
Brazil, removed.	Madison, removed.
Boonville, resigned.	Marion, resigned.
Columbus City, resigned.	Martinsville, removed.
Columbus, removed.	Monticello, removed.
Connersville, removed.	New Albany, removed.
Crawfordsville, removed.	Noblesville, removed.
Danville, removed.	N. Manchester, removed.
Delphi, resigned.	Plymouth, resigned.
Evansville, removed.	Portland, removed.
Fort Wayne, removed.	Rushville, removed.
Frankfort, removed.	Seymour, removed.
Franklin, removed.	Shelbyville, removed.
Goshen, removed.	South Bend, com. exp.
Hammond, resigned.	Sullivan, removed.
Huntington, removed.	Terre Haute, removed.
Indianapolis, com. exp.	Tipton, resigned.
In Wisconsin the record is as follows:	Union City, com. exp.
Antigo, removed.	Vincennes, removed.
Beloit, removed.	Winamac, removed.
De Pere, resigned.	Worthington, removed.
Dodgeville, resigned.	Record is as follows:
Dunesville, removed.	Portage, removed.
Endicott, resigned.	Richland Center, removed.
Lancaster, com. exp.	Rice Lake, removed.
Jefferson, resigned.	Rhineland, not conf.
Marshfield, resigned.	Stevens Point, com. exp.
Manitou, deceased.	Stoughton, com. exp.
Merrill, removed.	Tomah, removed.
Milwaukee, resigned.	Viroqua, removed.
	Washburn, removed.
	West Superior, resigned.

The ax has fallen in Iowa with this result:

Adel, removed.	Keokuk, deceased.
Algona, resigned.	Laporte City, resigned.
Atlantic, deceased.	Leon, removed.
Belle Plaine, resigned.	Manning, resigned.
Bloomington, removed.	Marion, removed.
Brooklyn, resigned.	Marshalltown, rem'd.
Carroll, resigned.	Muscatine, removed.
Centerville, resigned.	Nevada, removed.
Chariton, removed.	Sheldon, resigned.
Cherokee, resigned.	Shenandoah, resigned.
Clarinda, com. exp.	Spirit Lake, resigned.
Colfax, removed.	Storm Lake, resigned.
Corning, not confirmed.	Tama, resigned.
Correctionsville, rem'd.	Tipton, com. exp.
Council Bluffs, resigned.	Toledo, resigned.
Cresco, com. exp.	Traer, resigned.
Davenport, com. exp.	Vinton, removed.
Denison, resigned.	Washington, removed.
Dubuque, resigned.	Waukon, removed.
Emmettsburg, resigned.	Waverly, removed.
Estherville, removed.	West Liberty, not confirmed.
Fort Dodge, resigned.	What Cheer, removed.
Grundy Centre, resigned.	Wilton, June, removed.
Hampton, removed.	
Ia Grove, resigned.	

#### MR. HARRISON CRITICIZED.

Policy of Wholesale Removals Condemned by the Civil Service Reform League.

[Philadelphia special.] The National Civil Service Reform League met here on Wednesday, Oct. 2, and began its session by re-electing George William Curtis as President. Mr. Curtis thanked the League for its confidence in him, and commented on the happy harmony that had always distinguished the League. The Treasurer's report showed receipts for the year of \$976 and expenditures of \$716. In his annual address, President Curtis recounts the Republican party's declaration that the spirit and purpose of civil service reform should be observed in all executive appointments, says the 15,000 fourth-class Postmasters were displaced during the first five months of Mr. Harrison's administration, most of them in violation of the Constitution, and inquires:

"How have the pledges of the successful party and candidate been fulfilled? Have fidelity and efficiency proved to be the sure tenure of office? Has fitness and not party service been the essential test in determining appointment? Has the interest of the public service alone dictated removals from office? A few weeks ago a hilarious administration party organ at the capital of New York, one of the most influential and representative party journals, exclaimed: 'Fifteen thousand fourth-class postmasters have been removed to date, and Mr. Clarkson remains in Washington with his coat off and his shirt-sleeves rolled up. Go it, Clarkson! Out with the whole 55,000 by Jan. 1.' It adds with natural enthusiasm that civil-service reform cannot command the support of a corporal's guard of Republicans in New York. This is the tone of the larger part of the press of the administration party. No jeer is too contemptuous for reform, no epithet is too acid. No platform of the opposition was ever denounced by party fury with greater scorn than that with which a representative body of the administration press now spurns its own. Eminent Senators and Representatives of the party sneer with warmth at the cant of reform and dog the President for patronage. One Representative announces that he 'will test the sentiment of the House on the sham civil-service law,' alleging that 'nine-tenths of the members know that the law is a fraud and say so in private,' and the energetic Representative proposes 'to smoke them out and put them on record.'"

Secretary Sherman S. Rogers in his annual address said the President and those under him had not kept their pledges regarding the civil service reform act. Hundreds of competent persons had been rushed out of the railway mail service and partisans rushed into their places. Thousands of others had been removed because they would not seek the favor of the partisan leaders. The League protests against all this and declares the President has flagrantly violated his ante-election pledges.

The Secretary said Postmaster General Wanamaker had refused information in reference to the changes in the railway mail service. During Cleveland's term there were 1,999 changes in that service, and under Harrison 2,400 had already been made. Mr. Bell had also refused any information as to appointments.

A platform was adopted by the league heartily endorsing the Civil Service Reform Commission, calling on clergymen to aid the league and declaring that the President has placed appointments in the hands of bosses, thus enabling them to debase the service.

## SIR KNIGHTS IN LINE.

### GRAND PROCESSION OF THE TEMPLARS AT WASHINGTON.

Arrival of the Masonic Bodies at the Capital City—Fifteen Thousand Men March in the Grand Parade—Scenes of the Triennial Conclave.

A Washington dispatch says: A brisk northwest wind, which fluttered the flags and streamers decorating the buildings along the line of march, proved rather a cold welcome to the visiting commanderies when they arrived in this city; but the warm reception which they received from the crowds on the streets acted as an offset to the inclemency of the weather. The organizations already comfortably ensconced in their hotels and other hostleries, together with the ladies accompanying them, were engaged in viewing the public buildings and other points of interest. The district commanderies, resplendent in ostrich plumes and bright uniforms, were busily engaged in escorting the arriving guests to their headquarters. The roll of drums and the blare of trumpets everywhere filled the air as commandery after commandery filed up the wide avenue. The city is a city of waving plumes, flaunting flags, and glittering costumes.

Pennsylvania avenue was crowded during the whole day with the soldiers of the cross, with swords at their sides and their coat fronts resplendent with many badges and emblems. The crowd grew larger as the day grew older, and at night the main avenues and hotel lobbies were thronged with visiting Templars and their friends. Receptions and serenades were the order of the evening, and good music and good fellowship abounded.

The drill corps of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' home of Louisville, Ky., accompanied by a large number of ladies, and escorted by the De Molay commandery of Louisville and members of the grand commandery of Kentucky, Monday afternoon paid their respects to Gen. Albert Pike, sovereign grand commander of the Southern jurisdiction, Scottish rite. The General received them kindly, made a brief address, and presented each of them with a book.

The northwestern States have sent a finely representative body of men here. Dakota makes a good impression with five commanderies. Washington sends only eleven members of the grand commandery, the recent severe fires in the State compelling the sir knights to remain at home. Montana sends two commanderies, Damascus of St. Paul and Zion of Minneapolis are representative Minnesota organizations. Wyoming has only one commandery. Tennessee, Georgia, and Virginia are the only southern States which send a good representation to the conclave. The banner States in the number of knights and commanderies here are Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts. Kentucky only sends three commanderies, but two of them, Louisville No. 1 and De Molay No. 13 of Louisville, are crack organizations.

The triennial conclave proper began Tuesday. The army commanderies and grand commanderies have been marshaling for the last two days, and nights and day there has been beating of drums and marching and countermarching of commanderies in showy uniforms, while the local knights have been busy showing attention to their visiting brethren.

By 9 o'clock Tuesday morning the commanderies were astir, each preparing for a place in the division of the grand parade of which it was to form a part. A short time after this hour the first division of the parade met, and, forming on F street, marched to the Ebbitt house, where it was to form the escort for the grand encampment.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the grand encampment, escorted by this division, moved to the capital. The other eleven divisions of the parade were formed near the capitol at 11 o'clock, ready to fall into line and march past the White House, to be reviewed by the President, and past the reviewing stand of the eminent grand master.

A grand stand had been erected in front of the White House for the use of the President and invited guests, and the eminent grand master reviewed the procession from the stand at the corner of Thirteenth and K streets. The line of march was from the capitol up Pennsylvania avenue, and past the White House to K street, and down K street to Thirteenth.

When the procession moved there were 15,000 knights in line. There were no carriages, except those conveying the officers of the Grand Encampment, and no mounted companies, only commanding officers of divisions being mounted. The members were their full uniform of Knight Templar with swords, and hats decorated with flowing plumes and all the details of the handsome regalia of the Sir Knights. Each division was preceded by a band in brilliant uniforms which, with the officers mounted on richly caparisoned horses, gave to the spectacle a most striking and impressive appearance. Stands had been erected at various points along the avenue from which the citizens and visitors viewed the pageant, and the roofs, windows, doors and sidewalks were crowded for miles along the line.

The procession consisted of twelve divisions, headed by Eminent Sir M. M. Parker, chief marshal, with chief of staff and aides.

After the parade passed the reviewing stand it proceeded to the Masonic temple as the escort to the grand encampment, which began its secret session immediately on the arrival at the temple.

When the grand encampment convened in the temple Commissioner Douglass delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of the District of Columbia, and Grand Marshal Parker welcomed them on behalf of the Knights Templar of the district. Grand Master Roome responded, after which all the knights not members of the grand encampment retired and the address and report of the grand master were read. The report is voluminous.

In the afternoon there was an excursion on the Potomac river. In the evening receptions were given to the visiting knights by the local grand and subordinate visiting commanderies at the respective headquarters.

ONE strong, well-directed blow sends the nail truer to its home than a dozen coaxing taps. One fit and earnest word carries more weight than does a yard of high-flown eloquence.