

THE GRAND ARMY.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Minneapolis—An Immense Gathering of Veterans and Citizens.

The Annual Meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Minneapolis was a grand affair, as regards attendance of Veterans from nearly all the Northern States, the ceremonies attending the meeting, the associations connected with the occasion, and the ample provisions for sheltering and otherwise entertaining the army. The old fair ground in the southern part of the city was converted into a camp, the various buildings converted into lodging houses, and the grounds dotted with thousands of tents, while adjoining were neat eating houses. The great mass of veterans were here accommodated while thousands found shelter and food in various parts of the city. Viewed from the Amphitheatre or grand stand on the fair grounds, presented a picture to be always remembered. Six hundred and fifty tents almost completely covered the fair grounds, the track, racecourse, their snow white walls and waving banners make a pleasant picture upon the background of the plain. Here and there a silken banner of elegant design floated from the tents, and marked the headquarters of a state delegation. In the town headquarters were established in hotels for the various states, which were continually thronged by citizens and soldiers in search of fields and former comrades. As the streets and buildings were decorated in the most elaborate and tasteful manner.

There were many arrivals on Sunday, and on Sunday night and Monday, trains were constantly coming in from all quarters. Bands of music were playing in every direction, and veterans marching to their respective quarters, while distinguished officers were taken in charge by citizens who were proud to entertain them. At noon on Tuesday those who had come in, assembled at the grand amphitheatre to witness the welcoming ceremonies. The stand was filled with the officers of the National Encampment, Minnesota Department, local posts, and with the speakers. The latter were Commander-in-Chief Beath, Department Commander Babb, Gov. Hubbard and Mayor Pillsbury. There was also upon the stand, Gov. J. M. Rusak, of Wisconsin, and body guard consisting of six one-armed and six one-legged veterans, ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Gen. Paul Vandervoort, post commander, Senior Vice-Commander Warner, of Missouri, Gen. Chas. Grosvenor, of Ohio, Gen. John H. Gibson, of Ohio, and others. Governor Lucius F. Hubbard, made a welcoming address on behalf of Minnesota, and commander-in-chief Gen. Beath responded. Mayor Pillsbury of Minneapolis gave the city's welcome, and a response was made by Senior Commander Warner, of Missouri. Other speeches and responses were also made, and a large number of blue-coated men were landed in the city at almost every hour during Monday night. The Tuesday morning trains came similarly loaded, the noon trains resembled the others that had preceded them, and troop after troop arrived by the trains that came as the day waned. In the streets of the city the scenes of the preceding day were repeated, but the throng of officers here were more crowded and the number of Grand Army boys had been increased from probably 10,000 to 20,000. Wisconsin came up with Gov. Rusak and ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, Gen. Tom Allen, Gen. Ross of Washington (accompanied by six veterans without arms and six with one leg gone). Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman closed the day, and where he was in wait for him, and found his way to the headquarters of the State of Missouri, where hundreds called to see him. Their badges recalled the remotest of states, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the international boundary to the Gulf—the far away frontiers being conspicuously well represented. At a late hour Gen. Logan, Grand Commander, Gen. Nagley and other noted officers, in a large number of citizens surrounded Gen. Logan's carriage and filled the air with cheers, which were taken up and repeated by the veterans at the West hotel and in the vicinity. Some of the latter, amid cries of "There is Black Jack, and natural as life!" added the suggestion, "Let's carry the boys home!" and a movement was made with the object of taking the carriage started off toward the residence of Gen. Washburn, Generals Logan and Nagley being his guests. In the evening of Tuesday there was a "camp fire" on the fair grounds, attended by a vast crowd. The speakers were a little belated, but in due time Gen. Logan was introduced and made a patriotic speech. He was followed by ex-Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Gen. Warner, and others. After the speeches many retired to their cots, but others did not, and there was "music in the air" until nearly morning.

On Wednesday, the day of the grand procession, it is estimated there were 100,000 strangers in Minneapolis. The parade itself with its 7,500 in line gave the first index to the number of old soldiers in the city. The roster of many of the departments demonstrate that on only about one-half of the entire number in attendance upon the reunion participated in the parade, many being physically unable to stand the heat and the long march. The bands more than twenty in number, not including the drum corps, seemed to enter into the zest of the thing. The blare of their trumpets was not confined to the marching. Serenades and parades upon their individual account were frequent. Crowds gathered long before even the advance guard of the procession had begun to form. Many a house top was crowded with people anxious to witness the grand spectacle, and the brilliancy of the decorations of the buildings was enhanced by their windows which were crowded with visions of beautiful faces, in settings of nebulous lace and creamy muslin. The enthusiasm rose and fell as the waters of the sea. The section that Logan was in could be followed about the city by the thunders and shouting that followed it everywhere. The Minnesota battle flags were another feature that set the crowd roaring, likewise the remnant of the First Minnesota volunteers. Many of those that walked have wooden legs, many of them are walking lead mines, and not a few of them were shot full of holes. Such conditions are not salutary, and, in deference to the decrepitude of a large number of the veterans, the line of march was confined to three miles, this even being too much for some of them. On the sidewalks, then, of this contracted line were compressed the bodies already spoken of, the result being a squeeze, a jam, and a pressure, which only a steam gauge of the highest test could measure. At a suitable point, Gen. Logan, Gen. Sherman and other notables took a position and reviewed the column as it marched. The procession was one hour and twenty minutes passing in review. Some of the citizens along the line of march, with rare thoughtfulness, provided large pails and tubs of ice water, with cups and glasses, for the veterans to slake their thirst as they passed by. Among the most interesting and amusing features of the procession was a cavalcade of "Sherman's bummers," marching through Georgia and "living on the country." Horses, equipments, bridles saddles and riders, composed a perfect fair sample of a class as are known to those who are familiar with war history. Hanging to saddles and the backs of the horses and about the riders, were strings of chickens, turkeys, hams, cabbages, pigs, and every thing conceivable for camp fare, and one had, perched on the pommel of his saddle, a bright, bareheaded little negro boy, from three to four years old, who was delighted with his distinguished position and the cheers that greeted his appearance. The 300 children sitting on the pyramids on bridge square sang and waved flags to the old veterans. It was a beautiful sight to behold, and it was appreciated by the old warriors.

The first division of the procession was composed of military, headed by a large body of police. Next came three squadrons of police, were the Twenty-fifth Regiment, U. S. colored band, followed by Company B, C, F and I, of that regiment, which is stationed at Fort

Snelling, comprising 150 men commanded by Col. Andrews, but in immediate command of Col. Lawson; battery F, Fourth artillery, sixty men, eighty pieces, under command of Major Smith; Mankato band, Second Regiment, commanded by Second regiment, five companies, Col. Bobleter commanding. First regiment, ten companies of state guards, 175 in line, under Col. Bend; Wolf Toce rifles, twenty-four in line, accompanied by five and drum corps under Capt. McArdle; Gen. Terry and staff, Governor Hubbard and staff, Gen. Logan, Grand Commander Beath and other veteran generals mounted and in carriages.

The second division was composed of the Veterans of the first Minnesota, 160 men, carrying old tattered battle flags. Following came the members of nearly 100 Posts of the Grand Army in Minnesota. Then Dakota strongly represented. Following Dakota came the Ohio representation of fifty-six men, under command of Gen. H. P. Slage, of Cincinnati, Colorado, twenty men under Gen. S. B. Carr.

The third division was headed by the old vets, who were in line to the number of 1,000 men representing thirty posts, all under the command of the gallant J. Cheek, Jr. Next came the Indian delegates, 219 in line under command of Edwin Nier. The Green Mountain state with only thirty men followed, C. C. Lineman commanding, and Kentucky brought up the rear with a delegation of four. The fifth division one of the strongest in the line, with a band at the head, Kansas took the lead with 300 men from all parts of the state. The Flambeau club, one of the most noted organizations of the country, came next, and their handsome white uniforms attracted universal attention. Iowa contributed a quota of 1,500 next in line, under command of S. B. Cook. Illinois followed with 300 under L. T. Dickinson. They in order followed: Massachusetts with thirty men, officers and members of the National Relief corps and Connecticut, fifteen men under command of F. Berry. In the afternoon of Wednesday the G. A. R. command at the coliseum which holds 5,000 people, Commander in Chief Robert B. Heath and most of the general officers being present. Nearly all of the council of administration were present. The roll of delegates was then read and each delegation was reported present in whole or in part—a number of those regularly chosen not being in attendance. Commander-in-Chief Beath then read his address which was very long. He stated that the returns for the quarter ending June 30 are necessarily incomplete, but gains reported by the departments for that quarter makes the total membership at that date 233,895. On March 31, 1883, thirty-two departments reported 2,575 posts and 140,183 members. On March 31, 1884, thirty-six departments reported 4,223 posts and 233,955 members, a gain in these twelve months of four departments and 1,748 posts, and 87,412 members.

Gen. Logan entered the room and was received with cheers, being introduced by Gen. Beath as the first commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and was again loudly applauded as he took a seat with the Illinois delegation. The reports of the several staff officers were next read and distributed to the delegates in attendance, preceded by the introduction of Gen. Sherman and Logan from the platform in the midst of approving plaudits.

Chaplain-in-Chief Foster delivered a brief report, and Adj. Gen. Vandercie submitted his official statement of the G. A. R. membership, showing thirty-two permanent and four provisional departments, with a total membership in good standing on March 31, 1883, of 140,183. At the close of the evening the membership was 233,955, being a gain for the year of 87,412 members. The number of members relieved was 6,324, and the amount expended for relief \$153,364.30.

Quartermaster General John Taylor reported \$64,363.66 received during the past year, and the total expenditures \$48,988.03, leaving a balance on hand of \$15,375.63, with \$2,748.91 due from departments, total assets, \$19,024.54. The amount paid for the relief of distressed comrades in Pensacola was \$2,301.01, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund of \$1,282.71.

After the appointment of committees the meeting adjourned. On Thursday there was a round of minor reunions and receptions of more or less prominence, and apparently but little abatement of the good spirits of the veterans, many of whom showed none the less effects of the round of excitement and of inadequate rest. The National Encampment resumed its sessions at the Coliseum. William Warner of St. Joseph, Mo., from the committee on the celebration of a soldier's home west of the Mississippi, gave a history of the work by which the act was secured.

Corporal James Tanner of Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman on the committee of pensions, and representing a majority, submitted a report showing the proposed legislation affecting the pensions to soldiers and sailors, and the efforts of the committee to secure a revision of the existing laws. Many of the relief measures introduced were pronounced unreasonable, impolitic and unwarranted, especially those entitling soldiers to warrants to the public lands without settlement, or granting high pensions to those who had not been injured in the service. It favored liberal pensions to widows and minor children and to honorably discharged soldiers injured or incapacitated by disease, since the expiration of their term of service. Gen. Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska, contested for land warrants, etc., but the majority report was adopted.

The encampment proceeded to the election of officers. For commander-in-chief John C. Burt of Illinois was nominated. Gen. Robinson of Indiana, nominated Gen. J. R. Carnahan of Indiana. Kansas presented the name of Thomas J. Anderson. On the call of the State of Missouri Gen. Sherman stepped to the front of the platform, and was received with wild applause. The commander-in-chief introduced him as Comrade Sherman. He made a warm speech in favor of William Warner of Missouri. After three ballots, there being no choice the encampment adjourned.

During the day the Illinois veterans gave a rousing reception to Gen. Logan. The ex-Andersonville prisoners, and the Sibby prisoners, had a meeting and about 70 accepted an invitation from Comrade C. G. McKinley of Minneapolis to go to Lake Park Minnesota, where they had a bounteous dinner, speeches, etc. The Fifth Minnesota comrades in attendance upon the G. A. R. formed an association meeting at headquarters, Camp Beath, on Wednesday evening, and at a meeting Thursday morning Capt. J. G. McGrew was elected president, Capt. G. F. Hall and Capt. E. R. French, vice presidents; A. W. Williams, secretary; and I. W. Arnold, assistant secretary. Col. L. E. Hubbard, Surgeon W. H. Leonard and I. W. Arnold were appointed a historical committee. All comrades are especially requested to send the address and present occupation of those known to them to the secretary, A. W. Williams, postoffice box 10, Rock Island, Ill., also brief obituaries of those who have died since discharge, or addresses of persons who can furnish the same.

At the camp fire Thursday evening Gen. Sherman was present and made a speech. Commander Babb, introduced Miss Marion Howell, who read a poem entitled "Gettysburg: Charge of the First Minnesota," composed by H. L. Gordon of Minneapolis. Miss Jessie Bryant, a daughter of one of the survivors of the First Minnesota, recited "Sheridan's Ride." In the evening the Aker Post, No. 21, of St. Paul entertained a large number of comrades in fine style. At a meeting of the 8th, Minnesota permanent organization was elected, of which Maj. Carr was unanimously elected chairman, and A. H. Bertram secretary. The secretary requests all members to apprise him by postal card of the name, county and post-office address of themselves or any comrade of the Eighth, that the names may be entered on a register to be kept for that purpose. All communications directed to A. H. Bertram, secretary, Monticello, Wright county, Minn., will receive prompt attention.

Officers of the Grand Army.
The last day of the grand meeting at Minneapolis the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Commander, John S. Kuntz, of Ohio. Senior Vice-Commander, John P. Rea of Minnesota. Junior Vice-Commander, A. M. Way, Chaplain-in-Chief, J. W. Shannahan, Mich. Surgeon-General, William B. Hall, Pa. John S. Kuntz, who succeeds Gen. R. B. Beath as commander-in-chief, is the youngest man who has thus far occupied that high position. He was born at Toledo, Ohio, on the 25th of March, 1846, and enlisted as a drummer boy in the Thirty-seventh Ohio when only fifteen years of age. He was with the regiment in every battle in which it participated, until he received his desperate wound at Missionary Ridge, where he was left for dead on the field, and was subsequently rescued by his comrades—the incident being the inspiration of Mrs. Sherwood's poem, "The Drummer Boy of Missionary Ridge."

The following were elected as the new council of administration:
Arkansas—Thomas H. Barnes, Fort Scott.
California—W. H. Holmes.
Colorado—C. D. Haskins.
Connecticut—Fred A. Spencer.
Delaware—W. H. Purnell.
Illinois—W. W. Berry.
Indiana—P. Hammond.
Iowa—John K. Peal.
Kansas—H. S. Millard.
Kentucky—Samuel T. Jenk.
Maine—F. W. Haskell.
Maryland—W. O. Lavoie.
Massachusetts—H. B. Pierce.
Michigan—Samuel Wells.
Minnesota—W. P. Roberts.
Missouri—J. S. Sterritt.
Nebraska—J. O. West.
New Hampshire—D. B. Newhall.
New Jersey—J. R. Vansyckle.
New Mexico—J. J. Fitzgerrall.
New York—Herman K. Fox.
Ohio—J. J. Sullivan.
Pennsylvania—Samuel Harper.
Potomac—John Cameron.
Rhode Island—W. J. Bradford.
Vermont—L. F. Terrill.
Virginia—H. De B. Clay.
Wisconsin—Phil Cheek, Jr.
Washington Territory—H. V. Daniels.
Dakota—John B. Dennis.
Tennessee—E. S. Jones.

An interesting incident of the day was a motion to pay from the general funds the sum of \$500 to John F. Johnson the first Minnesota veteran who had his leg crushed by a horse car while hailing a comrade. This was passed with a shout and in a few minutes voluntary contributions from various states increased the sum to \$3,000.

General Gatherings.

There was such an extraordinary rush for tickets to a recent Sunday bull fight in Madrid that a riot was nearly caused, and the presence of several hundred horse and foot police was required to preserve order. About ten thousand persons of all ranks besieged the doors, some of them remaining all night at the approaches to the bull-ring, where tickets realized fabulous prices. The eagerness to gain admittance was occasioned by the appearance of a new bull-fighter, who is said to surpass all the most famous heroes of the bull-ring since the days of El Tato and Cuchares.

During the last sixteen years there have been ten divisions in the house of commons on the question of the enfranchisement of women. The following record of the results will be interesting at the present time: In 1867, for woman's suffrage, 81 against 202; 1870, 119 against 244; 1871, 159 against 228; 1872, 163 against 242; 1873, 172 against 239; 1875, 170 against 205; 1876, 161 against 248; 1878, 155 against 235; 1879, 134 against 245; 1883, 163 against 179; 1884, 135 against 271.

The Washington monument, which will be completed before Christmas, will afford the most delightful view in the city. The capitol is looked down upon, and Washington is spread out in panorama, the Potomac beyond Harper's Ferry is visible, and the far-away mountains in Maryland are distinctly seen. An elevator will take parties to the top in nine minutes.

The professors of the university of Jena, who have been investigating the effect of tobacco upon the human system, report that moderate quantities of the weed may be used without injurious effects. They say that in the German army soldiers in active service are very properly furnished with smoking tobacco, because smoking enables them to endure severe fatigue upon smaller nutrition and with greater alacrity and confidence than would otherwise be the case.

In Dread of Dynamite.

From a Paris Letter to the Boston Journal

The dynamite vigil on the other side of the Channel is making the traveling public very sour against the English. In their clownish zeal the employees, who seem convinced that the explosive material is brought in from France, are frequently brutal, and are almost invariably impertinent. A well-known American attempted to jest with one of the guardians at Dover, the other day, by "clicking" in his hand, while the honest islander was peering into his valise, a small toy made to produce a noise like the ticking of a clock. At first the examiner's hair stood on end. And, when he saw the joke, he was wild with rage. "— you," he said to the American, "I have a mind to knock you into the water! I'll teach you to try your Yankee game on me!" Click went the toy again. "I'll call a policeman, and have you locked up!" cried the examiner. "—, I have a mind to knock you over the head. I'll have you to understand this is no laughing matter." And so, indeed, it is not. The consternation is widespread, and seems daily to deepen in degree. You have heard how Lord Harrington was detained the other day by a zealous fool, who thought there might be dynamite concealed within a wedding cake which some one had asked the noble lord to lend to his baggage.

GOV. CLEVELAND.

The Democratic Committee Notifies the New York Governor of His Nomination for the Presidency.

A committee of the Democratic National Convention, consisting of one person from each state and territory, headed by Col. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, waited upon Gov. Cleveland at Albany on Tuesday, and officially informed him of his nomination for president:

Gov. Cleveland, who had stood meanwhile as silent listener, replied as follows: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: Your formal announcement does not of course convey to me the first information of the result of the convention lately held by the Democracy of the nation; and yet, when as I listen to your message, I see about me representatives from all parts of the land of the great party which claiming to be the party of the people, asks them to entrust to it the administration of their government, and when I consider, under the influence of the stern reality which the present surroundings create, that I have been chosen to represent the plans and purposes and the policy of the Democratic party, I am profoundly impressed by the solemnity of the occasion and by the responsibility of my position. Though I gratefully appreciate it, I do not at this moment congratulate myself upon the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me, because my mind is full of an anxious desire to perform well the part which has been assigned to me. Nor do I at this moment forget that the right and interests of more than 50,000,000 of my fellow citizens are involved in our efforts to gain Democratic supremacy. This reflection presents to my mind the consideration which more than all others gives to the action of my party in convention assembled its most sober and serious aspect. The party and its representatives, which ask to be entrusted at the hands of the people with the keeping of all that concerns their welfare and their safety should only ask it with the full appreciation of the sacredness of the trust and with a firm resolve to administer it faithfully and well. I am a Democrat because I believe that this truth lies at the foundation of true Democracy."

I HAVE KEPT THE FAITH

because I believe if rightly and fairly administered and applied. Democratic doctrines and aims will insure the happiness, contentment and prosperity of the people. If, in the contest upon which we now enter, we steadfastly hold to the underlying principles of our party creed, and at all times keep in view the people's good, we shall be strong, because we are true to ourselves and because the plain and independent voters of the land will seek by their suffrages to compass their release from party tyranny where there should be submission to the popular will, and their protection from party corruption, where there should be devotion to the people's interests. These thoughts lend a consecration to our cause, and we go forth not merely to gain a partisan advantage, but pledged to give to our country the most beneficial and honest administration of national affairs. No higher purpose or motive can stimulate us to supreme effort, or urge us to continuous and effective party organization. Let us not fail in this, and we may confidently hope to reap the full reward of patriotic service and well performed. I have thus called to mind some simple truths, and I write though they are, it seems to me, too well to dwell upon them at this time. I shall soon, I hope, signify in the usual formal manner my acceptance of the nomination which has been tendered to me. In the meantime I gladly greet you all, as co-workers in a noble cause.

Really Loves Freddie.

There has been a good deal of gossip in New York for the past few days concerning Mrs. Langtry's motives in returning to England at this time and her expectations for the future. A gentleman, whose business relations with the Jersey beauty from the time of her first arrival until she stepped on the gang plank of the Arizona last Saturday morning were of the closest nature, said:

I have no doubt in the world that if Mrs. Langtry were free to-day to make her choice she would marry Gebhardt in a moment. She is desperately in love with him, and has been for a long time. I think I know enough of her, too, to say that when it comes to a question of the heart, that Mrs. Langtry would sacrifice a good deal to accomplish the fulfillment of her desire. She is a womanly woman after all, and it is because she has felt that in the outcome the world would find that she was acting from the purest motives in receiving Mrs. Gebhardt's attentions that she has permitted them this long. There were some business affairs remaining unsettled between us up to the time of her departure, which compelled me to go down to the steamer Saturday morning. She was surrounded by a parcel of reporters who were determined to catch her every moment she had, and I was about to go away in despair when she sent word to wait for her in her stateroom, which I did. Gebhardt was present. He looked after her every want in the most tender and most matter-of-fact manner. She received his attentions in the same way. Well, now, it did not take an old fellow like me to see that she was in love with him. I can tell you, Gebhardt is said to be a fool, but I think the boys will find out that he is going to have the prettiest bride in New York within a year.

The Situation in Dakota.

The condition of the wheat crop in Dakota has not changed since the last report. From the latest reports it is learned that the damage by the storms in the vicinity of Tower City will reach 10,000 acres or a total of 100,000 bushels. This will not affect the general crop and is but as a drop in the bucket. A special from St. Vincent says the farmers of that section of the Red River valley are now prepared to harvest their hay, which is a very fine crop. Wheat and oats are fine. Crops are far in advance of anything that has been seen for years, but will not be ready to cut for three weeks yet. Reports of crops from Roulette and Cavalier counties in Dakota are very flattering. A light frost visited that locality Monday night and the night before, but as yet has done no material injury, though in some cases its effects were quite visible, but it was not so severe as to injure wheat or oats.

G. S. Barnes, president of the Northern Pacific Elevator company, in an interview, takes a rather conservative view of the situation, and while sanguine as to the average yield, thinks that farmers should be prepared to expect low prices for their product. He draws his inferences from the fact that advances from the wheat fields, not only of the Northwest, but of the country large, place the average prospective yield at an even higher aggregate than the most sanguine have imagined. If any accident should happen to the fast ripening grain, an accident that would have more than a local influence on the situation, there might be reason to expect fair prices; but Mr. Barnes does not look for anything else than a generous yield, and consequently bases his opinion on what is already in sight. In the vicinity of Fargo, he says the crop will be fair, but out toward Bismarck, where last year there was a great deficiency, this year there will be a big crop. There is considerable trust in the wheat along the Winona & St. Peter road in Southern Dakota, and snout is doing a great deal of damage in the vicinity of Big Stone and Milbank. With these exceptions, the crop is doing quite well. Corn is progressing rapidly, and will soon be out of the way of drought.

THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

Secretary McPherson, of the Republican committee, is in daily receipt of many letters from all parts of the country, which are full of the most abundant promise. He says that he had been familiar with and an active participant in all the campaigns for the past twenty-five years, and he had never known a more favorable outlook at this early stage. Referring to the great meeting of Irish Republicans in New York, he said:

It has indeed a peculiar significance from the fact that thousands of enthusiastic men who attended that meeting have hitherto been democrats and never before shouted for Republican candidates and principles. They belong to a large class of voters who have been considered as the especial property of the Democratic party, who would vote the straight ticket, no matter what it was, under any and all circumstances. When the result of that meeting longer led around by the nose, it means something. I have believed for years that a break of this kind would come sooner or later. It is not confined to any one section, but is general all over the country. Such newspapers as the Irish World and Irish Nation, in New York, and the Citizen in Chicago, exert a widespread influence among the people of that nationality and descent. Large Irish Blaine and Logan clubs are being organized everywhere, and there are indications of a regular stampede.

The following circular has been issued from the headquarters of the Republican national committee:

Dear Sir: The pending presidential campaign is of unusual importance to the country. Every Republican is deeply interested in its result. The national committee, on behalf of the Republican party, desires to make it justly vigorous and effective, and success is certain in November. Funds are required, however, to meet the lawful and proper expenses of the campaign, and to provide the same the committee finds itself dependent upon the liberality of Republicans who will make such voluntary contributions as their means will permit and as they feel inclined to give. You are therefore respectfully invited to send as soon as you conveniently may, by draft on New York, or postal money order, to the order of B. F. Jones, chairman of the Republican national committee, 242 Fifth Avenue, New York city, such sum as you may desire to contribute for the objects before mentioned. Receipt for the same will be sent by return mail. The committee cheerfully calls the attention of every person holding any office, place, or employment under the United States, or any of the departments of the government to the provisions of the act of congress entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved Jan. 16, 1883, and states that its violation will be exacted in conformity therewith.

Respectfully,
[Signed] B. F. JONES, Chairman.

Murat Halstead, in a dispatch from New York to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette on the political situation says: "The average New York men, if they attempt to go into the political situation, say that the result is a question of kickers—there are a few who are democratic kickers, and something depends upon the hardest kicking, its location and the bearing thereof. The disaffected republicans of New York appear more formidable when viewed at a distance than close at hand. The five or six well known news papers are against Blaine, though they would naturally take part against the democratic party, make an impression on the voters, and something depends upon the hardest kicking, its location and the bearing thereof. The disaffected republicans of New York appear more formidable when viewed at a distance than close at hand. 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