

G. A. R. REDUCTION. GRAND ARMY PARADE AS IT WILL APPEAR IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati Ready to Receive the Veterans of Our Wars as its Honored Guests.

Cincinnati.—The city is ready to receive and to honor its half million guests, who will come to pay tribute to the soldiers of our two last wars. It is the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and this year, with the war against Spain successfully ended, it will have a double significance.

The Cincinnati entertainment promises to be out of the ordinary as encampment entertainments have gone, by reason of the fact that the committee under the leadership of Chairman M. E. Ingalls, has always had in mind the masses rather than the class. In the summary of the program, which follows, it will be observed that every feature has been arranged to permit the veteran from the ranks, and the members of his family, enjoying all of them to the full.

A unique system has been adopted by which the free entertainment provided will be limited to veterans and their families, though all the hundreds of thousands of visitors expected may participate with but small expense. A coupon entertainment book will be given every veteran. Each department headquarters will be provided with a supply of these little books equal to the number of representatives in attendance upon the encampment. In these coupon books will be admission tickets to every place of amusement and entertainment in the city. No visitor will be able to take in all of them, but the tickets will be there, and he can choose each day's program to suit his own pleasure. The extent and variety of the amusement features offered is almost bewildering. The week of festivities will open at 10 o'clock Monday morning, Sept. 5, with the dedication of Camp Sherman, the military quarters of the veterans during free quarters. A large American flag will be raised and there will be imposing ceremonies, with plenty of music. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon another flag raising will occur at the public landing, under the auspices of the National Naval Veterans' association, whose members will be quartered on a fleet of steamboats at the river front. At 8 o'clock in the evening the Naval Veterans and Ex-Prisoners of War will hold a camp-fire in the famous Mt. Hotchkiss park. Entertainment, including prominent speakers, war pictures, music and miscellaneous entertainments, will be under the auspices of the local entertainment committee. These constitute the formal features of the day's life. From Monday until Friday night there will be continuous entertainment at the many operatic pleasure resorts surrounding Cincinnati. These will all

move. The start will be made at 10 a. m. signals by the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns from the national headquarters at the Grand hotel. The parade will be reviewed by President McKinley and Command-in-Chief John P. G. G. Gobin, now a brigadier general in the United States army of volunteers. The line of march has not been made public, but will be entirely over level streets, and with the exception of a very small portion, over asphaltum. At 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the citizens of Cincinnati will present a civic and industrial parade of large proportions made especially attractive by a large number of historical and allegorical floats.

The camp fires on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at Mount Hotchkiss will be in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic, and will be of a character similar to that of Monday evening. Among the speakers expected at these camp fires are President McKinley, Ex-President Harrison, Senator J. B. Foraker and many other notable figures. Every member of the president's cabinet, all the senators and representatives and the governors of all the States will be invited to attend the encampment.

The fourth evening of the week, Thursday, will be devoted to a grand display of fireworks. In order that all may witness them without discomfort, similar display will be made at the same hours at the Public Landing, in Eden Park, and at Camp Sherman. The delegates to the encampment and notables will witness the display from steamboats anchored at the Public Landing. These fireworks displays will be as elaborate as the mind of a designer can conceive. The city will be brilliantly lighted every evening with electric illumination.

A point of interest to all visitors will be Fort Thomas, from which the Sixth United States Infantry went to face such terrible loss at the battle of Santiago. It is still occupied by the families of the departed regiment and as a hospital for sick and wounded. It is one of the most beautiful spots about the hill crowned city, the view from the crest of the hill being unsurpassed. The citizens' committee will erect a large tent at the fort in which will be served refreshments free to all veterans and their families. Street cars leave the heart of the city every five minutes for this point.

GENERAL GOBIN.

Gen. J. P. G. Gobin, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a soldier who enlisted as a private and won the rank of Brigadier-General. He is a prominent lawyer in Lebanon, Pa., and comes from one of the pioneer families of the State. His great-grandfather, Charles Gobin, settled at Sunbury, Pa., prior to the Revolution. He was a member of a company in the Continental army, and with distinction. Edward Gobin, the General's grandfather, and Samuel Gobin, his father, were honored and lifelong residents of Sunbury. It was on the old homestead, in January, 1837, that John Peter Shindler Gobin was born. He was the son of a year's apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the old Sunbury American, completing his education and



WORK OF COMMITTEES.

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The committee on halls and meeting places, Col. Max Silberberg, chairman, has obtained possession of every public meeting place in the city, and is now engaged in assigning the same for camp fires and reunions. The citizens' committee having the arrangements in charge is thoroughly organized. It comprises an executive board consisting of Mr. Ingalls, chairman; William B. Melish, executive director; Casper H. Rowe, treasurer; and Edwin Stevens, secretary; also 30 members, each of whom is chairman of a subcommittee which is conducting some particular line of work.



M. E. INGALLS, CHAIRMAN CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

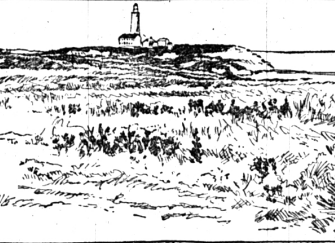
of a different nature. Chester Park, immediately adjoining Camp Sherman, will provide vaudeville entertainment, bicycle races and features of a like nature, the park having one of the most famous bicycle tracks in the country. The Lagoon, a beautiful summer resort with a large lake, surrounded by Kentucky hills, just across the river from Cincinnati, will present beside its regular attractions, a daily display of Japanese aerial fireworks, a war ship naval battle at 8 p. m., reproducing the capture of Manila, bombardment of Santiago and other scenes, with a continuous vaudeville performance in the large amphitheater. Coney Island, ten miles up the Ohio River, and reached by a magnificent river ride, will present its regular attractions under the Coney Island management, including a continuous vaudeville performance. Steamers will leave the wharf at the foot of Vine street every Monday, Tuesday, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., not only for Coney Island, but for general river excursions. The Zoological Garden, whose fame is not confined to this country, will be open daily from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., with evening concerts. The general entertainment in the day will be a ball game at 11 a. m. at 3 p. m. in the National Association Park, the Cincinnati Reds contesting with the Cleveland Indians on Monday, Chicago on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and the St. Louis Browns on Friday. There will be daily afternoon and evening performances at the six leading theaters, with a varied bill including the famous war drama "Sensational," minstrel performance and vaudeville. These are the general features of entertainment.



COMMANDER GOBIN OF THE G. A. R.

studying law at the same time. When the civil war broke out he he became a journalist, but was making a success of law. Even before the fitting of a summer he joined the local militia company which had been organized and organized, and when it was made a part of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer April 17, 1861, Gobin was selected first lieutenant by his comrades.

As a member of the Union army his career was a long and active one. His regiment was sent into Virginia early in the campaign and was soon under fire. At the expiration of the war his command was transferred to the enlisted Gobin reorganized the company and was made Captain of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment, in 1862. His command was attached from the Army of the Potomac and sent to Florida. In the South Capt. Gobin took part in many exciting and hazardous expeditions and was promoted to the rank of major for gallant services at the battles of Sabine Cross-



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roads and Pleasant Hill. Then he was transferred to the Mississippi and in 1864 was sent to join Sheridan in his Shenandoah valley campaign. At Cedar Creek, he was given command of a brigade, having been promoted to colonel. At the close of the war he was brevetted Brigadier-General, but it was not until January, 1896, that he was finally mustered out. On his return he settled in Lebanon, resuming his law business and took an active part in politics. He has served as State Senator and held minor offices. Gen. Gobin took an active part in the organization of the G. A. R., and has been Department Commander for Pennsylvania. He is also an enthusiastic national guardian and in

CURRENT COMMENT.

The most popular officer holding the commission of the United States Government is the paymaster. In the eyes of the troops at the front he is only a little lower than the angels. When he arrives in camp he is received with something like the enthusiasm that greets the President. The best that there is in the way of things to eat and things to drink are at his disposal. The colonel smiles, and the major smiles, and the captains smile, and the smile progresses

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The Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria, wife of the Archduke Charles, is said to be capable of great feats of strength. Indian clubs, dumbbells and cathechins play an important part in her daily life.

M. Chauvin, the barber deputy of Paris, who was defeated in the recent election, has fitted out a barber shop in the Passage Tivoli, and is rapidly making it a meeting place of socialists with socialist ideas.

Count Munster, who was for ten years German ambassador in London, and is now German ambassador in Paris, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment to the rank of German ambassador.

The monument of the Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg, which is soon to be placed in one of the principal squares of Vienna, is the first statue of an Austrian sovereign, previous to Maria Theresa, to be erected in the capital.

The oldest living author in her majesty's dominions, Catherine Parr Trail, is now living in the most extraordinary circumstances at her home at Lakefield, Ont. In her 97th year, having maintained literary activity for more than eighty years.

The Maryland Society of Sons of the American Revolution unveiled a monument in July a year the grave of Gen. William Smallwood, leader of the Maryland line through the way for independence and later governor of Maryland. The grave is in Charles county, Maryland.

John R. Key, a grandson of the famous Francis, has rapidly making a name for himself as an artist. He has been painting a series of pictures of world-famous scenes as he studied them in Chicago, and these are on exhibition in the ornate building of the Omaha stock exchange.

Gen. Garcia, the Cuban leader, now at Santiago, has received word that his father has a beautiful girl of 15, is dying at the house of relatives in the village of Liberty, Sullivan county, N. York. The girl has expressed a desire to see her father, but claims it is impossible.

DOG TAXES IN GERMANY.

Dog taxes are giving trouble to German military men. The provost marshal of Mecklenburg-Stritzel Infantry regiment No. 43 enjoys the distinction of being the only regiment in the German army whose bass drum is drawn by a little cart by dogs. It won the honor by its gallantry in the war of 1866 against Austria, when it captured the town of Garschütz and cart of an Austrian regiment. It refused to pay a tax on the dogs at Konigsberg on the ground that they were useful and not a luxury, but was compelled to pay. The law gives full power to tax all dogs to the local authorities.

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The British army rite has eighty-two component parts, in the production of which 425 machines are employed, as well as various processes which do not require machinery.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

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ships and cruisers and eight torpedo boat destroyers.

It is estimated that since British shipyards began work of this character foreign money equal to thirty or thirty-five millions sterling has been spent in Great Britain for war ships and their guns, stores and equipment.

It has been suggested that Parliament should give the British Government the right of the first offer of every ship building in Great Britain for any foreign Power if that Power desired or was willing to sell. But for

every ship so bought the keel would be laid for another, so that the remedy would be only temporary at best.

In the meantime, the shipbuilders of the United States are prepared to transact business with any Power with which this country is on terms of amity. When our trade in that line is so extensive as to give worryment to Congress it will be time enough for us to solve the problem which is giving uneasiness to some of the Hindu and oppressive subjects of her Majesty.

TWO FREAKISH RIVERS.

The Journal publishes a story the other day about the freaks of the Rio Colorado. It has recalled some other freaks of the river. During the construction of the Archibald, Topinka & Santa Fe railway in 1860-61 the constant changes of the river's course caused the company great trouble and expense. The building of a large cottonwood trestle on a sand bar had many times been the means of turning the river miles and miles out of its channel. The town of Los Lunas, the county seat of Valencilla county, New Mexico, had for many years endeavored to bridge the river, so as to facilitate travel between the town and Fort Stanton and the Bent Handle country. As it was, travel often had to be suspended for months during high water. After a deal of scheming and engineering, but without a contract was let during low water to one of the railroad contractors to build the bridge, which work was accomplished with a pile-driver, that had been at work on the railroad. The town had a grand celebration on the day the bridge was opened for travel, speeches, winding up with a banquet with music, fireworks, and public in the evening. But, as to relate, at the first heavy June freshet the river began to cut up its old course, and at night wound up by changing its course to the far side of the valley, at least four miles away, and leaving Los Lunas and its bridge stranded high and dry. The town council held heated discussions for two years on the question whether to remove the bridge or attempt to turn the river back into its old channel. An attempt was made finally to turn the stream.

The Rio Colorado, between Arizona and California, is even a worse stream for changing its course. During the freshets in June, July and August the Colorado was navigable in the early days by a stern-wheeler from Yuma to the mouth of the Grand canyon. Toward the end of the high water an army paymaster and his escort undertook one year to make the trip from Yuma to Fort Mohave. The water was falling quite rapidly and they had many days and nights of worry and toil in getting over sand bars. Finally they struck fast, and the efforts of soldiers and boatmen could not release the boat. Night coming on, worn out and weary, they decided to rest until morning and then take a new start. They awoke in the morning to find a remnant of a part of a dry, sandy Colorado desert. Not a drop of water was in sight, and, after exploring for several hours, they found the next seven miles away, meandering along as peacefully as if nothing out of the usual had happened. It is needless to say they finished their journey by wagon, train and mule power. In some future age a remarkable discovery may be made of a river steamer buried in the sand miles and miles from any water.

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