--Part One--

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

--Pages 1 to 8--

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NEGROES IN MEXICO.

Colonizer Ellis Denies They Are Harassed in Any Manner.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Recently tidings have reached the United States of the statements of individuals who had left the Durango (Mexico) colony, where from 1,000 to 1,500 negroes of the United States have been colonized by Mr. W. H. Ellis. During the present week a story comes from the United States side of the border line purporting to give the version of two persons who have left the colony and who alleged that they had been worked under guards and along the lines of a system of slavery worse than that of Russian exiles in Siberia, without the comforts and lacking many of the necessities of life, and without educational advantages or attendance for the sick.

On the appearance of these statements W. H. Ellis, who is at present in this city in company with Don Juan Llamedo, one of the directors of the Bank of London and Mexico and president of the colonization company, came to the office of the Associated Press asking that a succinct and definite statement by him be given to the people as to the exact conditions, terms and environments of the colony in Durango. Mr. Ellis succeeded in moving two hundred colonists to the 2,000,000-acre hacienda of the Tlahuaillo Colonization Company in the State of Durango, Mexico. Ellis did this under a concession from the Mexican government permitting him to bring immigrants to Mexico, and under a contract with the hacienda owners as to supplying land, implements, etc. Mr. Ellis and Don Juan Llamedo, who is in New York arranging with C. P. Huntington for a branch railroad to the hacienda, both aver that every obligation has been observed. Out of the two hundred and odd negroes only twenty-seven have left through homesickness or lack of ambition to make a home by hard work. The negroes have a large public school maintained by the company; they make their own colony laws and they police themselves; there is a church in which one of three preachers of different sects preach in rotation; there has been provided salt pork, bacon and cornbread, which the negroes yearned for; there is not an armed guard or overseer in the colony, and each man may come and go as he chooses. The colonists are allotted such land as they desire to work, and then half the gross crop is theirs for their labor, and cotton, corn and wheat crops are now growing.

Mr. Ellis says the reports of dissatisfaction are mainly prompted by the resentment of one man in the United States on having lost an opportunity for making profit out of the enterprise. Mr. Ellis states that the colony will get a bale of cotton to the acre, against one to every two acres in the United States, and seventy bushels of corn to the acre, against forty bushels in the United States, and that his advice to returns come out of the company's 50 per cent. of the crop.

Alleged Attempt to Bribe a Juror.

CHARLESTON, Ill., April 27.—An indictment has been returned by the grand jury of Coles county against Col. Ross R. Fuller and T. C. Ewing, both of this city, for an alleged attempt to bribe a juror at the November term of the Circuit Court in a case in which the county was suing W. R. Highland, ex-county clerk, for alleged shortages and which case was finally settled by Highland paying $2,000 into the county treasury. This was a test case against a number of ex-county officials and the bribery matter has become a cause celebre because of the standing of Colonel Fuller, who is a member of Governor Altgeld's staff, and also of the Democratic State central committee from the Nineteenth congressional district.

DURRANT IS SURLY.

His Irritation Possibly Due to Use of Drugs—Charged with Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 27.—Theodore Durrant was taken from his cell in the city prison to-day and formally charged with the murder of Blanche Lamont. He has been very surly for the past two days, and made no effort to conceal his irritation this morning. "How much more are you going to charge me with?" he growled to detective Seymour, who swore to the complaint. The prison officials are confident that Durrant's visitors bring him drugs which enable him to sleep twelve hours a day. To the use of these opiates his increasing irritation is ascribed. He is fast becoming what is known as an unreasonable and troublesome prisoner. Chief Crowley has ordered that no notice shall be taken of anything the prisoner says, minor prison officials having complained of Durrant's rudeness. Durrant is treated with the greatest consideration. He occupies the most comfortable cell in the prison, has access to an adjoining bath room, is permitted to receive visitors at all hours and is not thrown in contact with the other prisoners.

The preliminary examination in the Williams case will probably be concluded on Tuesday and the inquest in the Lamont case begun on the following day. Friends of Durrant still profess to believe in his innocence, even promising to solve the mystery of the murders, hinting that they were the work of a middle-aged married man, a resident of the mission, who has since disappeared. The plan of District Attorney Barnes to try Durrant for the Lamont murder first is generally commended. Considered alone, the Williams case is deemed weak for the prosecution, and with another case to be tried a jury verdict of guilty would be doubtful. The prosecution fears the moral fact of an acquittal case. The evidence in the Lamont crime is considered much more conclusive. It is probable that the grand jury will be asked to indict Durrant for the Lamont murder. This would render unnecessary a preliminary police court investigation.

"CHRIST" AND "ANGELS" INDICTED.

Schweinfurth and His Female Dupes to Be Placed on Trial.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 27.—The grand jury, after a week's investigation, returned three indictments this morning against George Jacob Schweinfurth, the pretended Messiah, who lives south of this city, charging him with living in open adultery with Mary Weldon, Isabelle Tuttle and Margaret Teft Wilder, all "angels" at the famous "heaven." The three women are also indicted on the same charge. A capias was issued for Schweinfurth. The indictments cause general rejoicing among the people who hope to break up the place. The trial will take place at once.

Sheriff Oliver went to the "heaven" this afternoon with a capias for the arrest of George Jacob Schweinfurth. The alleged "Messiah" did not come out of the house for an hour after the arrival of the officers, but finally accepted service without resistance. The sheriff also had an execution to levy on his personal property on account of George W. Coudrey's $50,000 judgment obtained in Chicago, but every door and window was kept closely locked and guarded, and he was unable to get in to make the levy. Schweinfurth was under arrest and in custody of the sheriff in Rockford six hours, but this evening furnished bail in $3,000, the bond being signed by the Weldons, the owners of the six-hundred-acre farm on which the "heaven" is located, and so escaped being in jail over Sunday. The bond is only good until Monday morning, when Schweinfurth, Mary Weldon, Isabelle Tuttle and Margaret Teft Wilder will probably enter pleas to the indictments returned against them. The investigation has created a great sensation.

FRENCH DYKE BURSTS

FLOODS SEVERAL VILLAGES AND DROWNS MANY PEOPLE.

Large Body of Water Rushes Through a Valley Leaving Death and Desolation in Its Wake.

EPINAL, France, April 27.—The great Bouseey dyke of the Epinal district of the Vosges burst at 5 o'clock this morning. The cubic area of the dyke is 8,000,000 metres. A great rush of waters and much loss of life followed. It is impossible at this hour to get a correct estimate of the damage done of the number of lives lost, but from the number of bodies already found the indications are that the loss of life will be heavy. Enormous damage has been done in the surrounding country. The railways in all directions are interrupted and a large number of villages flooded. In some places the force of the torrent let loose by the break in the dyke was so great that entire houses were swept away and large trees were torn up by the roots. The reservoir was situated close to the village of Bouseey, and was connected with the canal De l'Est. The breach caused by the rush of water is over one hundred metres broad. The authorities are doing everything possible to rescue imperiled persons. Many families are still in danger. The authorities are also taking steps to provide relief for the homeless. Assistance and supplies will also be sent from the nearest point. The villages which have suffered most are Bousent, Les Forges, Budgeny and Domevres. Many houses have completely disappeared.

Later—It now seems the disaster caused by the bursting of the dyke at Bouzey is more serious than at first supposed. In a single commune, that of Egney, seven kilometres from the scene of the disaster proper, twenty-three persons were drowned. At Nomexy eight bodies have been found. Wherever the water flowed it destroyed everything in its path. The village of Bouzey, with its extensive pisciculture establishments, has disappeared. At Darnieulles all the houses were destroyed, and few were spared at Aux Forges. Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless, and many who were asleep at the time lost even their clothes. The bursted reservoir, which supplies the canal, is situated at Bouzey, and was formed by a dyke five hundred metres long. It was built during the years from 1879 to 1884, and was strengthened in 1888 and 1889. It consists of a wall of masonry twenty metres high and twenty metres thick at its base. The foundation was nine metres deep. The bed of the reservoir is of natural rock. The dyke was regularly inspected, and no signs of weakness had been detected since 1890. The damage done by the flood is immense, and it is believed will amount to $10,000,000.

The whole Ariere valley is a scene of ruin and desolation. The roads are strewn with the debris from the houses, the barns and the fences of the peasants. Many dead cattle and horses have been found along the route taken by the flood of water. At Domevre seventeen houses were destroyed and twenty-five of the inhabitants were drowned. At Oncourt three houses collapsed, but only one person is known to have been drowned. Seventeen persons are missing at Uxegny, where sixteen houses are in ruins. It is believed a total of seventy-six lives were lost as a result of the giving way of the dyke. Word has been received from President Faure that he will visit the scene of the disaster at once.

IN LESS THAN A MINUTE.

Billy McCarthy Knocked Out by Dan Creedon at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 27.—By a chance blow, Dan Creedon knocked out Billy McCarthy in the Tremont Opera House to-night in less than a minute. "Honest" John Duffy was the referee. McCarthy was a little slow in putting up his hands. Creedon took advantage of it, landed on the side of the chin with his left, which dazed McCarthy. He followed it up with his right, knocking McCarthy against the ropes and nearly upsetting the post to which the gong was fastened. McCarthy still stood his ground, but was too dazed to defend himself. He stood up before Creedon again and was promptly knocked against the ropes. Again he came up dazed, and a tap on the chin put him out. Referee Duffy put his arms about McCarthy as he fell and counted him out. McCarthy recovered immediately and walked to his dressing room.

Nearly two thousand people witnessed the fight. The crowd was very much dissatisfied with the outcome, having expected to see a long fight, as both men were in excellent condition, evenly matched and had the middle-weight championship honor to settle between them, since Fitzsimmons has gone into the heavy-weight class. Prof. Duffy to-night said that he very much regretted the outcome. "I honestly believe that this was a fight on the level. I expected it to last twenty rounds at least, but it was a chance blow which first dazed McCarthy, and then Creedon followed it up right and left until he finished him." The crowd became boisterous and continued a noisy demonstration until pacified by a pretty three-round sparring bout between Creedon and Tommy Tracy.

OHIO BOND DECISION.

Ruling Affecting Securities Issued by the City of Toledo.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—An important decision affecting bonds in Ohio, was rendered to-day by Judge Pratt, of Toledo. Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., bankers of this city, were the purchasers of $360,000 Toledo, O., refunding 4 per cent bonds. The bonds were issued under Section 270, Ohio statutes, which permits cities desiring to refund debts to issue bonds, but which prohibits cities from increasing their debt. It was found these bonds were issued to refund outstanding bonds which are not yet due, but which may be called at any time by said city. Attorneys for Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. refused to approve the legality of said bonds for the reason that no call had been made by the city calling in the old outstanding bonds. The Toledo officials contended that this was not necessary. An injunction suit for Kleybolte was instituted by Mr. Shaw. The court held that the city could not issue bonds until they had issued a call for the old bonds and thereby matured the old debt, otherwise the prohibition of Section 2701 regarding increasing the debt would be violated.

Judge and Sheriff Sued.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—Police officers Martin O'Brien, Thomas Murphy and Thomas Dewar, who were ordered committed to jail by Judge David Murphy, of the Court of Criminal Correction, not long ago, on the charge of contempt of court, have begun damage suits in the Circuit Court against Judge Murphy and Sheriff Henry Troll. They sue to recover in the aggregate $25,000.

ABANDONED THE CITY

NO RESISTANCE OFFERED TO THE OCCUPATION OF CORINTO.

Instead of Fighting, the Nicaraguans Deserted the Place and Announced the Port Had Been Closed.

BRITISH MARINES LANDED

BUT THWARTED IN THEIR EFFORTS TO COLLECT THE INDEMNITY.

Wires Cut and Bridges Likely to Be Burned by the Nicaraguans to Harass the Invaders.

SITUATION NOW SERIOUS

POSSIBILITY THAT UNCLE SAM MAY BECOME EMBROILED.

All the Ports of Nicaragua Likely to Be Blockaded by England and War May Be Declared.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The events of the day in diplomatic circles here were the landing of the British troops at Corinto, Nicaragua, the abandonment of the town by the native officials and the population and the shrewd move of the Nicaraguans in declaring Corinto a closed port.

The first news of these events came in the afternoon. Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister here, had been waiting for several hours at the State Department to see Secretary Gresham. He was in a fever of anxiety and, in the absence of news from his own government, came to learn what the department had received as to the British movements at Corinto. He was unable to see the Secretary this morning, however, as Mr. Gresham had been suffering from a severe toothache, and was obliged to spend some time in the dentist's chair. At noon the minister returned to his home for luncheon, and found there two cablegrams from his government, forwarded from San Juan del Sur, the Nicaraguan cable port, about 120 miles south of Corinto. The first cablegram stated that the British troops had landed at Corinto, and that the British flag was flying over the town, which had been deserted by the Nicaraguan officials and the native inhabitants. The second cablegram showed that the authorities had gone to San Juan del Sur, cutting the wires connecting the cable port with Corinto, so that the British forces at the latter place could not communicate with their home government except by sending a boat to the cable station. The main body of the Nicaraguans who had abandoned Corinto had crossed a lagoon which separates the town from the mainland and had strongly intrenched themselves. This information was promptly communicated to the State Department.

GRESHAM SURPRISED.

Dr. Guzman, who has been in ill health and has suffered so much from the nervous strain of the past few weeks as to be obliged to take to his bed this afternoon, would not do so until he had gone through the rain to see Secretary Gresham and officially communicate the substance of his cablegrams to him. The news, it was apparent, was not expected by the State Department, which had never believed that the Nicaraguans would go to the length of permitting the occupation of Corinto in preference to paying the indemnity. That the only difficulty in the way of a speedy settlement of the trouble was that arising from trouble experienced by the Nicaraguan government in raising the money hastily, and that the British admiral would be indulgent on this point when once satisfied of the disposition of the Nicaraguans to comply with the terms of the ultimatum, otherwise had never been doubted by the department. For this reason the first reports of the occupation of Corinto received at the department from unofficial sources were discredited and doubt expressed as to their accuracy. The Secretary had been unable to obtain any direct information, from any of his own agents as to the action of the British, probably for the reason that Mr. Baker, our minister to Nicaragua, is not at present in that country and there is no charge at Managua. There is a consular agent at Corinto, Henry Palazio, but he is not an American and could scarcely be relied on in a matter of this kind to keep the department informed in the absence of express orders.

The situation at Corinto is now regarded as ominous of serious trouble, for the dispatches indicate that the Nicaraguans are disposed to resist any further advance of the British. The information reaching here is to the effect that the Nicaraguans may further isolate the British at Corinto by burning the bridges across the lagoon separating the town from the mainland. The British position is said to be very bad from a strategic standpoint. The town is practically on an island, being separated from the mainland by a stretch of marshy ground. This is traversed by bridges, and without them Corinto is cut off from the shore. The Nicaraguans have retired to the shore, and those well informed on the situation believe that if the British make any move to cross the lagoon the bridges will be burned and the little band of Nicaraguan troops will make a stand against further encroachments.

BRITISH FEAR TROUBLE.

The British are evidently apprehensive of trouble on this score, as indicated by the cablegrams from Colon, showing that the three vessels—the Royal Arthur, the Wild Swan and the Satellite—have been so placed as to command the town with their guns. It is probable that this disposition has been made so as to insure the occupying forces, numbering about four hundred armed men, from an attack by the Nicaraguans rather than with any deliberate purpose of bombarding the town, for there is no evidence that the British desire to advance into the interior at present, and it was certainly not a part of the original programme of operations as made known to our government to bombard the place.

The news of the situation at Corinto created a commotion here, and particularly in the State Department. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British embassador, came to the department and after remaining in private consultation with Secretary Gresham for a short time the two repaired to the War Department to consult with Secretary Lamont. The latter was absent at the time, but, coming in later, went immediately to the State Department and talked over matters with the official. Later on the news came to the department from Colon, that the Nicaraguan government had made a sharp move by declaring Corinto a closed port. This was evidently a disturbing element in the calculations, for Assistant Secretary Uhl was at once dispatched to the British embassy to confer with Sir Julian Pauncefote, a most unusual proceeding in departmental etiquette. It was said at the embassy that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British embassador, had not received confirmation from the Foreign Office of the British occupation of Corinto up to the close of the embassy at 3 o'clock. The embassy did not expect direct information from London, as it is said the Foreign Office has no occasion to communicate with the British representative at Washington.

There can be no doubt that the action of the Nicaraguans in declaring Corinto a closed port has seriously complicated this most troublesome question, and even if there is no resort to hostilities at present, it opens a prospect for alarming events in the future, which may, and, in fact, are even regarded as likely to involve the United States directly in the affair, in spite of the earnest disposition of the administration to avoid the entanglement. The action means that no goods can now be entered at Corinto, a port which has, heretofore, received over half of the imports into the country, without violating the national law of Nicaragua. The British may collect duties if any goods enter the place, but the latter would be liable to seizure the moment they crossed the British lines into the interior. They must do this to find a market, for the coast, being unhealthy, is thinly populated, and the great consuming class of the population lives in the interior.

The first effect of the decree closing the port, therefore, probably will be to divert nearly all, if not the entire import trade of the place to San Juan del Sur, or, perhaps, Realajo, a seaport near by, for it is improbable that many merchants will take the chances of getting their goods into Nicaragua through the British lines under the circumstances. In this case the length of the stay of the British at Corinto is problematical, conditional, as it is, on collecting enough revenue from customs to make good the indemnity demanded. But another consideration arises at this point, for our government has been assured that the occupation will not be permanent, and, indeed, the first paragraph of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty expressly pledges Great Britain against any occupation of Nicaraguan territory. So the problem will arise how to collect the indemnity within a reasonable time. This may be settled summarily by simply extending the occupation and blockade beyond Corinto, so as to include all of the Pacific ports of Nicaragua. From the disposition shown by the Nicaraguans at present this can be done only by force, and is likely to add very largely to the expense incurred in the collection of the indemnity, which items will surely be added by the British to the original sum. This course, moreover, would seriously embarrass the commerce of the United States, and on this point Great Britain has given Secretary Gresham certain assurances.

BRITAIN MAY DECLARE WAR.

Another manner in which the British may be able to secure their ends is by a prompt declaration of war, and an invasion of Nicaragua, involving the capture of the capital, Managua, and the imposition on the Nicaraguans of the British terms as the price of peace. It may be that the British government will be driven to the latter course in the interests of trade, our own as well as that of her own merchants, which she is bound to safeguard. If goods entered at Corinto, after payment of duty to the British occupants, should be seized in the interior, the owners, British or American, would have a very good claim for reparation. The only question is as to whose duty it would be to secure this—whether the United States would feel bound to intervene in the case of an American merchant in such cases—and therein lies one of the factors which may involve our country directly in the dispute. It has been asserted as a hard and fast rule of international law that duties cannot be twice collected, and our own government has taken an advanced position on this question. At one time, when the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico were interrupted, and a revolutionary movement was in progress in the latter country, a British ship entered one of the revolutionary ports of Mexico and paid duties on her goods to the insurgents. Afterward the Mexican government again assessed duties on the same goods, holding that the insurgents had no authority to make the first collection and refusing to recognize it. The British minister at Washington, Sir Edward Thornton, appealed to our government, Great Britain having no representative in Mexico, to secure the release of the goods from this imposition. We acted very promptly and obliged Mexico to release the goods and to acknowledge the principle that duties cannot be levied twice. This case differs in many important features from that presented by the closure of Corinto, and it is difficult to ascertain the application of international law in this last case, though the general broad principle would seem to be similar.

Dr. Guzman communicated officially to Secretary Gresham this afternoon the news he had received by cable from Managua of the landing of the British at Corinto and the abandonment of the town by the Nicaraguans.

PORT OF CORINTO CLOSED.

Action Taken by Nicaraguans to Thwart the British.

COLON, April 27.—The Nicaraguan government, in view of the occupation of Corinto by the British forces under Admiral Stephenson, for the purpose of collecting the customs revenues at that port to satisfy the demands of Great Britain for an indemnity for the expulsion of Proconsol Hatch and other British subjects from Bluefields has decreed the closing of the port. On account of this action of the government, the Panama Railroad Company has issued notice to the agents of the various steamship lines whose vessels run to the isthmus, notifying them of the closure of Corinto, in order that they may take the necessary action as to freight and passengers en route to Corinto.

Information which has reached here from Corinto says that the British war ships have been so stationed as to be ready to bombard the town should the Nicaraguan force which retreated across the lagoon to the mainland on the occupation of the place by the British attempt to interfere with the movements of the landing party. Corinto is almost deserted, as its bombardment is generally expected. The place was occupied by the British at 1 o'clock this morning.

What Nicaragua's Action Means.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The announcement from Colon of the closure of Corinto by the Nicaraguan government is exactly what was expected by the South American diplomatic representatives here, although it has probably taken the administration by surprise. As interpreted here it means that the Nicaraguan government, with an intention to circumvent the British, have withdrawn from Corinto the privileges of a port of entry, and no foreign goods can be landed there without violation of the laws of the country. It is expected that the entire business of the port will thus be transferred to San Juan Del Sur, a port lying a hundred miles south of Corinto. It is undeniable that this action by the Nicaraguans threatens to very seriously complicate an already delicate question. If the British can induce ships to discharge at Corinto and pay to them the legal duties the Nicaraguans will probably refuse to permit these goods to enter the interior, where the

(Continued on Second Page.)

IN HONOR OF GRANT

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN THE BIG CITIES.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris Hold a Reception at Chicago and Greet Many Old Soldiers.

MARQUETTE CLUB BANQUET

SPEECHES BY DE WITT, BOUTELLE, WARNER AND OTHERS.

Eloquent Response by Charles L. Holstein, of Indianapolis, to the Toast, "The Volunteer Soldier."

EXERCISES AT PITTSBURG.

ADDRESSES BY MESSRS. HEPBURN, GROSVENOR AND ALLISON.

Topics of the Speakers at the Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Brooklyn Celebrations.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant was observed here to-day more generally than ever before. The presence of Mrs. Grant and of Mrs. Sartoris added interest to the exercises held in the Auditorium to-night under the auspices of the Chicago Press Club. Orations on Grant were delivered by Luther Laflin Mills, of Chicago, and Gen. O. O. Howard, and military exercises and martial songs completed the programme, which was carried out in the presence of about 4,000 people. It had been intended that Gen. James Longstreet, of Georgia, should be one of the speakers, but the state of his health made it impossible for him to come.

The Marquette Club celebrated the anniversary by an elaborate banquet held at the Auditorium. President DeWitt, of the club, made a happy address and then called on Major George V. Lauman, of Chicago, who replied to the toast "The Marquette Club." Mr. Boutelle evoked frequent cheers from his audience as he narrated the career of Grant and recounted his military achievements. William Warner, of Missouri, ex-commander of the Grand Army, came next with a speech on "American Patriotism." He told what the patriots of the war had done and drew a graphic picture of the work which confronts the American patriot of the day—work which the Major-general declared was fully as important to the life of the Republic as that done by the men who marched and fought from 1861 to 1865. Francis X. Schoonmaker, of New York, spoke at some length on "The Party of Grant," paying tribute to the work of the Republican party since the close of the war.

Hon. Charles L. Holstein, of Indianapolis, came next with a reply to the toast of "The Volunteer Soldier" and Rev. Fran Gunsaulus, of Chicago brought the formal exercises of the evening to a close by reading an original poem on Grant.

Mr. Holstein's address elicited much applause. He said, in part:

"'All mankind,' said Emerson, 'love a lover,' and it is equally true that all mankind and womankind love a fighter. 'Arma virumque cano' is the dominant chord of the greatest poems and the sweetest songs. The spirit-stirring drums and the ear-piercing fifes make the bravest, finest music. Doctor Johnson said to Boswell: 'Every man thinks meanly of himself for not having been a soldier, or not having been at sea,' and he added, 'Were Socrates and Charles the XII of Sweden both present in any company, and Socrates to say, 'Follow me and hear a lecture on philosophy,' and Charles, laying his hand on his sword, to say, 'Follow me and dethrone the Czar,' a man would be ashamed to follow Socrates. The profession of soldiers and sailors has the dignity of danger. Mankind reverence those who have got over fear, which is so general a weakness. And so it is, that military glory is not only the most dazzling, but it is the most enduring.

"We are met to-night to do homage to the memory of a great captain—one who indeed was 'fit to stand by Caesar and give direction,' and we have just listened to an eloquent appreciation of him, alike worthy of the subject and orator. Time will not wither his laurels. The number of his battles is the number of his victories. His sword was a sword of fire, and the hilt of it was never presented to an enemy. The gleam of the blade shone like the white plume of Henry of Navarre, and in its light the gallant soldiers of the Union, with an abiding confidence, that never halted nor faltered, marched on from victory to victory—from Donelson to Appomattox. He always covered the front of the enemy and fought along the whole line. Like Blucher's, his command was always 'Forward,' and he himself was never beyond the sound, range and reach of the enemy's guns. His place in history is secure. * * *

"The war for the Union was at once the test and purifying fire of the work of the revolutionary fathers; it was the supreme and final test of popular government on earth. The highest hopes and noblest aspirations of humanity were involved in the issue. It was a mighty struggle of ideas, supported upon either side by the greatest material forces ever before engaged in war. The conflict from first to last armed nearly 4,000,000 of men. For four years war was the business of a nation of 30,000,000 of people. Across a continent from the great seas to the great rivers, on mountains and on plains the smoke of battle darkened the skies with pillars of clouds by day, and the camps of bivouacked armies lighted them with pillars of fire by night. The thunders of the heavens were silenced by the thunders of the guns.

"'Such a din was there,
As if men fought on earth below
And fiends in upper air.'

"The very waters turned to blood, and the thirsty earth drank it like wine—it was fine fit for the communion of freedom. The lives of more than half a million of men were offered up as willing sacrifices on liberty's altar. Thank God, the sacrifices and the blood were not in vain. God went before and led the Union hosts through the red sea of war. There is a time of peace and a time of war, and the time of war had come. The cause of the Union was the cause of mankind—it was freedom's war. They who died in its upholding died for their fellow-men. The cause they fought for ennobled their deaths and consecrated the ground where they sleep. Alas, few are left. The dead are many. The majority of the gallant men that, under the flag of our country, battled for its life, are sleeping their last sleep.

"'The sleep that knows no breaking,
Morn of toil, nor night of waking.'

"They are halted on the wide plains, on the big mountains, by the sweet-watered rivers, by the salt seas. Their graves are scattered over half a continent. Nay, not scattered; they are close together and side by side—thick as the stars that brighten these dark nights. The fame is not fair, and the years will not be many, when the last living comrade of these dead will cross the dark river to join the great armies gone before. But their names are not writ in water, and history will linger fondly forever over the recital of their deeds. Their guns so purified the air of this country that every man who breathes it to-day is free. They raised our trailing flag from the dust, and put it high in the heavens, where it floats to-day from sea to sea, from the North to the South, over every inch of our vast national domain—the sign of the Nation's sovereignty and supremacy—the symbol of an indivisible Union of indestructible States. They made popular governments popular, possible and probable throughout the world. They wrote in rich, red, indelible blood the fiat that 'God is tired of kings.'

"To-night, with thirty years between us and the dead echo of the last gun of the last battle, it would seem invidious and ungracious to leave unsaid some words of appreciation of our friends—the enemy—the