CIRCUS MAN KILLED

JOHN FOREPAUGH AND TWO OTHERS MANGLED AT TAMPA, FLA.

Suburban Electric Car Filled with Passengers Struck by a Railway Train at a Crossing.

ACCIDENT AT PORTLAND, ORE.

STREET CAR THROWN INTO A SLOUGH, THREE PEOPLE DROWNED,

And Fifteen Injured—Train Wrecked in Texas, One Man Killed and Thirteen Hurt.

TAMPA, Fla., April 27.—A terrible accident occurred here this afternoon by a collision of the Florida Central & Peninsular fast mail with a street car loaded with passengers, which resulted in three men being killed. It was just before dark, as the train was nearing the city, that a suburban electric car attempted to cross the track when the awful crash came. The car was smashed into splinters and the passengers were strewn promiscuously about the scene of the accident. The killed are:

JOHN FOREPAUGH, the circus man.
ARSNO GARCIA, a Spaniard.
JOAQUIN SIERRA, a Spaniard.

The two last named were prominent residents of this place. The other passengers experienced a terrible shock, but none was seriously injured. Fragments of one of the killed covered a radius of nearly one hundred feet from the scene of the collision. The trolley carried only a motorman, who at the time of the accident was engaged in a fight with four of his passengers on the rear of his car, and was thus unable to heed the signal of the approaching train. Immediately after the accident the motorman fled to the woods and has not been seen since.

Three Drowned and Fifteen Hurt.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 27.—An electric street car of the City and Suburban Company left the track this morning and plunged through a bridge which spans the slough on East Morrison street. Three people were drowned and fifteen more or less injured. The dead:

W. S. BLANCHARD.
NEWTON HANSON.
MISS KATHERINE BAILEY.

The severely injured are: Stephen Guthrie, Miss Lizzie Lawson, William Gaskey, J. C. Butler, William Ransom, C. S. Miller, George Howell, Albert Mattson and Motorman J. J. Keifer.

There were thirty-four people in the car. It was running down hill at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, and on reaching a curve fifty feet from the bridge, left the track. The momentum the car had gained carried it about 150 feet upon the bridge when the timbers of the structure gave way and precipitated the car into the lagoon, twenty feet below. The conductor, who was on the rear platform, shouted to jump, but only a few were able to get out. The motorman jumped when he saw he could not stop the car. The water where the car struck was only eight feet deep, and the car was not submerged. In the fall the trucks were broken from the superstructure of the car, which fact saved a number of lives, as the upper portion soon floated and allowed those who had not been stunned to escape. After the car had been raised it was found that an axle had been broken, which was probably the cause of the accident. Motorman Keifer left the wreck soon after it occurred and has not been seen since. He will be arrested.

WRECKED IN TEXAS.

Train Derailed, One Man Killed and Thirteen Injured.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 27.—Train wreckers last night threw the switch at Fairbanks, on the Houston & Texas Central, twenty miles north of here, and the southbound passenger train ran into it, causing a smash-up of the forward coaches and derailment of the others. The casualities follow:

H. S. GOLDBERG, of Houston, killed.
Dr. E. C. WINN, of Sherman, back and leg seriously injured.
WALTER GILES, porter, back badly injured.
Mrs. H. S. GOLDBERG, of Houston, leg and body bruised.
H. PAUL GEORGE, head and leg bruised.
CHARLES M'CARTHY, of Wellborn, Tex., bruised.
ANTOINE DIEHL, of Houston, hurt.
DEAN TOMPKINS, of Dallas, bruised.
W. B. COLE, of Dallas, bruised.
J. D. CARTER, of Sartis, bruised.
J. CORNEILIUS, of Matagorda, hurt.
M. J. JACOBS, Brenham, hurt.
W. C. DUVALL, Houston, bruised.
—— MILBUR, bruised.

Mr. Goldberg was found about two hundred feet from where the coach in which he was riding stopped. He was lying in the ditch and died within thirty minutes. He was thrown through the window of the car with terrific violence. His external injuries were a broken arm, shoulder and wrists, while he had evidently been driven into the ground with great force. His face was completely filled with cinders and was almost unrecognizable. Three attempts at wrecking have been frustrated at this place within the last year. This time the bolts of the switching apparatus had been carefully removed, so that the rails were left entirely loose, though they remained in their places. The work had been thoroughly done and had resulted as it had been figured out.

The Switch Was Open.

HAMBURG, Mich., April 27.—Train No. 25, Grand Trunk, ran off the track in the yards here. The engine rolled down a twenty-foot embankment into a pond, turning bottom side up. The first coach only was derailed. The train was running slowly and no one was injured, the fireman and engineer both jumping. The switch was open.

AT RIVERSIDE PARK.

(Concluded from First Page.)

the hymn of thanks, "Old Netherland Folksong," was sung by the choristers.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Eloquent Tribute to America's Greatest Military Commander.

A mighty cheer arose as President McKinley, after the singing of the hymn, moved to the railing of the speakers' stand to deliver his address. He was introduced by Mayor Strong, who said: "I now have the pleasure of introducing President McKinley to you, the President of the United States."

As the President removed his hat cries came from all sides: "Put on your hat; we'll excuse you!" The President, however, stood with bared head, despite the nipping wind that swept across the exposed stand, and delivered his address, as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens—A great life, dedicated to the welfare of the nation, here finds its earthly coronation. Even if this day lacked the impressiveness of ceremony and was devoid of pageantry, it would still be memorable, because it is the anniversary of the birth of one of the most famous and best-beloved of American soldiers.

"Architecture has paid high tribute to the leaders of mankind, but never was a memorial more worthily bestowed or more gratefully accepted by a free people than the beautiful structure before which we are gathered.

"In making the successful completion of this work we have, as witnesses and participants, representatives of all branches of our government, the resident officials of foreign nations, the Governors of States and the sovereign people from every section of our common country who joined in this august tribute to the soldier, patriot and citizen.

"About twelve years have passed since the heroic vigil ended and the brave spirit of Ulysses S. Grant fearlessly took its flight. Lincoln and Stanton had preceded him, but of the mighty captains of the war Grant was the first to be called. Sherman and Sheridan survived him, but have since joined him on the other shore. The great heroes of the civil strife on land and sea are, for the most part, now no more. Thomas and Hancock, Logan and McPherson, Farragut, Dupont and Porter, and a host of others have passed forever from human sight. Those remaining grow dearer to us, and from them and the memory of those who have departed generations yet unborn will draw their inspiration and gather strength for patriotic purpose.

"A great life never dies. Great deeds are imperishable; great names immortal. General Grant's services and character will continue undiminished in influence and advance in the estimation of mankind so long as liberty remains the cornerstone of free government and integrity of life the guaranty of good citizenship.

"Faithful and fearless as a volunteer soldier; intrepid and invincible as commander-in-chief of the armies of the Union; calm and confident as President of a reunited and strengthened nation which his genius had been instrumental in achieving, he has our homage and that of the world; but brilliant as was his public character, we love him all the more for his homely life and homely virtues. His individuality, his bearing and speech, his simple ways had a flavor of rare and unique distinction and his Americanism was so true and uncompromising that his name will stand for all time as the embodiment of liberty, loyalty and national unity.

"Victorious in the work which, under divine providence he was called on to do; clothed with almost limitless power, he was yet one of the people—patient, patriotic and just. Success did not disturb the even balance of his mind while fame was powerless to swerve him from the path of duty. Great as he was in war, he loved peace, and told the world that honorable arbitration of differences was the best hope of civilization.

"With Washington and Lincoln, Grant has an exalted place in history and the affections of the people. To-day his memory is held in equal esteem by those whom he led to victory and by those who accepted his generous terms of peace. The veteran leaders of the blue and the gray here meet not only to honor the name of the departed Grant but to testify to the living reality of a fraternal national spirit which has triumphed over the differences of the past and transcended the limitations of sectional lines. Its completion, which we pray God to speed, will be the nation's greatest glory.

"It is right then that General Grant should have a memorial commensurate with his greatness and that his last resting place should be the city of his choice, to which he was so attached in life and of whose ties he was not forgetful even in death. Fitting, too, is it that the great soldier should sleep beside the noble river on whose banks he first learned the art of war and of which he became master and leader without a rival.

"But let us not forget the glorious distinction with which the metropolis among the fair sisterhood of American cities has honored his life and memory. With all that riches and sculpture can do to render the edifice worthy of the man, upon a site unsurpassed for magnificence, has this monument been reared by New York as a perpetual record of his illustrious deeds, in the certainty that as time passes, around it will assemble, with gratitude and reverence and veneration, men of all climes, races and nationalities. New York holds in its keeping the precious dust of the silent soldier; but his achievements—what he and his brave comrades wrought for mankind—are in the keeping of seventy millions of American citizens who will guard the sacred heritage for ever and forever more."

The vast crowd listened with keen attention to the President's words and at intervals broke into cheers when some incident in the dead soldier's career was alluded to by the distinguished speaker. Even those who were too far removed from the speaker to hear a word seemed to be as much interested as those who were within earshot. At the conclusion of the President's address, Col. Fred Grant advanced and shook him warmly by the hand. The two men stood in the foreground of the wonderful picture and the spectators applauded.

ORATOR OF THE DAY.

Career of the "Great Commander" Reviewed by Gen. Horace Porter.

"The Star-spangled Banner" was played by the band, after which General Horace Porter was introduced by the mayor. The orator of the day was accorded a warm reception. More discreet than the President, General Porter kept his hat on while he was speaking. He read his address from typewritten manuscript, as follows:

"It is all like a dream. One can scarcely realize the lapse of time and the memorable events which have occurred since our hero President was first proclaimed one of the great of earth. The dial hands upon the celestial clock record the flight of more than a generation since the legion of America's manhood poured, down from the hilltops, surged up from the valleys, knelt upon their native soil to swear eternal allegiance to the Union and went forth to seal the oath with their blood in marching under the victorious banners of Ulysses S. Grant. To-day countless numbers of his contemporaries, their children and their children's children gather about his tomb to give permanent sepulture to his ashes and to recall the record of the imperishable deeds.

"It is peculiarly fitting that this memorial should be dedicated in the presence of the distinguished soldier who marched in the victorious columns of his illustrious chief, and who now so worthily occupies the chair of state in which he sat. There is a source of extreme gratification and a profound significance in the fact that there are in attendance here not only the soldiers who fought under the renowned defender of the Union cause, but the leaders of armies who fought against him, all uniting in testifying to the esteem and respect which he commanded from friends and foe alike.

"This grateful duty which we discharge this day is not unmixed with sadness, for the occasion brings vividly to mind the fatal day on which his generous heart ceased to beat, and recalls the grief which fell upon the American people with a sense of pain which was akin to the sorrow of a personal bereavement. And yet it is not an occasion for tears, not a time to chant requiems or display the sable draperies of public mourning. He who lies within the portals of yonder tomb is not a dead memory; he is a living reality. He has been consigned to the chamber of death, but not to the realm of forgetfulness. Our grief is calmed by the recollection of the blessings his life conferred and the fame he has left to the custody of his fellow-citizens. We consecrate this day to the memory of the departed worth. The story of his life is the history of the most eventful epoch in his country's annals. Upon an occasion such as this it would seem more fitting to stand silent by the tomb and let history alone speak, but it has been deemed proper that living witnesses to his virtues should pay the grateful tribute of their testimony. The allotment of time permits only a brief allusion to the achievements of his marvelous career.

GRANT'S GREATNESS.

"Ulysses S. Grant sprang from the loins of the American people, and derived his patent of nobility direct from God. He possessed an abiding confidence in the honesty and intelligence of his fellow-countrymen, and always retained his deep hold upon their affections. Even when clothed with the robes of the master, he forgot not that he was still the servant of the people. In every great crisis he was content to leave the efforts to his countrymen and the results to God.

"As commander of men in the field he manifested the highest characteristics of a soldier, as evinced in every battle in which he was engaged, from Palo Alto to Appomattox. He was bold in conception, fixed in purpose and vigorous in execution. He never allowed himself to be thrown on the defensive, but always aimed to take the initiative in battle. He made armies, not cities, the objective points of his campaigns. Obstacles which would have deterred another seemed only to inspire him with greater confidence, and his soldiers soon learned to reflect much of his determination. His motto was: 'When in doubt move to the front.'

"His sword always pointed the way to an advance; its hilt was never presented to an enemy. He once wrote in a letter to his father: 'I never expect to have an army whipped unless it is badly whipped, and can't help it.' He enjoyed the physical constitution which enabled him to endure every form of fatigue and privation incident to military service in the field. His unassuming manner, purity of character and absolute loyalty inspired loyalty in others, confidence in his methods and gained the devotion of the humblest of his subordinates. He exhibited a rapidity of thought and action on the field which enabled him to move with a promptness rarely never equaled, and which never failed to astonish and often to baffle the efforts of a less vigorous opponent.

"A story of his martial deeds inspires us with the grandeur of events and the majesty of achievement. He did not fight for glory, but for national existence and the equality and rights of men. His sole ambition was his country's prosperity. His victories failed to elate him. In the dispatches which reported his triumphs there was no word of arrogance, no exaggeration, no aim at dramatic effect. With all his self-reliance he was never betrayed into immodesty of expression. He never underrated himself in a battle, he never overrated himself in a report. He could not only command armies, he could command himself. Inexorable as he was in battle, war never hardened his heart or lessened the strength of his natural affections.

GREAT IN PEACE AS WELL AS WAR.

"While his career as a soldier eclipsed by its brilliancy his achievements as a statesman, yet when we sum up the events of the eight years during which he was President of the Republic, their magnitude and importance challenge comparison with those of any other chief magistrate since the inauguration of the government. When he took the helm of state the country was in a condition of ferment and disorganization, which is always consequent upon a long-continued civil war. The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution had not yet been ratified by the States. In the South secret societies and armed bands of lawless men were creating terror and defeating the ends of justice. The prosperity of the country was still lagging, the public debt was oppressive and inflationists and repudiators were weakening the national credit. Our merchant marine had dwindled to a mere shadow of its former self; political rancor had envenomed whole sections of the country, Indian wars were brewing, unsettled disputes with foreign powers threatened the national peace, and the new chief magistrate was confronted with problems so formidable that they were enough to appal the stoutest heart and discourage the most hopeful mind.

"In the letter of acceptance of his nomination for the presidency he uttered one of the sublimest sentences ever penned by statesmen's hands—'Let us have peace.' Of all the many aphorisms which emanated from him, this has been deemed the most fitting to engrave indelibly over the portals of his tomb. It is typical of his nature, emblematic of the eternal peace enjoyed by his soul. He began his administration vigorously and firmly, but he declared that he would have 'no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people.' In his first inaugural address he urged measures to strengthen the public credit and give to the world an unquestionable pledge of financial honesty. His early experience among the Indians, while he was serving on the frontier, had eminently fitted him for improving their condition. He took up honestly the work of civilizing and Christianizing them, placing them on reservations, treating them as wards of the Nation, and fitting them for ultimate citizenship, and thus avoided wars and saved vast sums of money. Under his administration the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was ratified, and all the States were readmitted to the Union. In 1870 he recommended the refunding of the national debt, and an act was passed soon after providing for bonds at 4 per cent., a much reduced rate of interest, and they were successfully negotiated.

"For the first time in our history he brought about a genuine reform in our civil service, and in the face of the most persistent opposition organized the first civil-service board. By bringing to swift justice the chief offenders, he succeeded in suppressing the armed bands that were spreading terror throughout a part of the States and compelled absolute obedience to the national authority. In the third year of his administration amnesty was declared and nearly every person in the South was again clothed with all his civil rights. The soldier had become the pacificator, the destroyer had become the restorer. In his foreign policy he manifested his sense of justice when he proclaimed, 'I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other; I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own.' He evinced his firmness when, by untiring effort, he secured from foreign powers ample apologies and reparation which had long been withheld. He brought about a settlement of the Alabama claims and the San Juan boundary question, proclaimed thereby his dislike for war, inaugurated the principle of peaceful arbitration in national disputes and taught the world its grandest lesson in modern diplomacy.

HONEST IN ALL THINGS.

"When the craze for the inflation of our national currency had unsettled the judgment of our legislators, he penned a veto so logical, so forceful, that it preserved the credit of the government and saved the honor of the Nation. It was a second Appomattox, gained, not with the sword, but with the pen. In 1874 he urged in a letter, widely published at the time, the resumption of our specie payments, and his views attracted much attention. The resumption act was passed the next winter. He suppressed the formidable band of conspirators known as the 'Whisky ring,' and brought to justice the offenders. His vigorous order for their prosecution ended with the famous words, 'Let no guilty man escape.' No matter what efforts may have been made to rob him of the credit of his work, the honor of it belongs primarily to him.

"In 1875 he summed up his political faith in the famous Des Moines letter, in which he showed that he knew neither rank nor race, saying: "Let us labor for the security of free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments and equal rights and privileges for all men, irrespective of nationality, color or religion.' He said in a speech at Warren, O., that he was for the 'party which assured protection to life and property, the public credit and the payment of the debts of the government, State, county and municipality * * * which encourages the poor to strive to better their children, enabling them to compete successfully with their more fortunate associates * * * and which tolerates no privileged characters.' An American citizen who cannot subscribe to that political creed must be wholly given over to the worship of perversity.

"His writings treat of every subject embraced between the broadest lines of war and statesmanship. His style is conspicuously unpretentious, and, while it makes no pretention at elegance of diction and contains little of ornament, it evinces a terseness in perspicuity which make it a model of vigorous English.

"During his administration, so momentous in events the two oceans were united by our great transcontinental railways, taxes were reduced over $300,000,000, the national debt was reduced over $450,000,000, and the balance of trade was changed from $130,000,000 against the country to $130,000,000 in its favor. At the close of his eight years of honest, patriotic labor, he left no unfinished work to turn over to his successor. There was peace within our borders, peace with all the world, prosperity among all the people, and the name of America stood higher than it ever stood before on the honor roll of nations.

HIS PERSONAL TRAITS.

"He was a many-sided man, and possessed of so many conspicuous and sometimes contradictory characteristics that even to those who served with him most intimately in camp and Cabinet, he still remains something of an enigma. To form a just estimate of the man, we must not only look at the results he accomplished, or the words he wrote, but must study those personal traits which often best explain his chief merits. The salient points in his physical, inexhaustible patience, unbounded generosity to friends, magnanimity to foes, unswerving loyalty and matchless foresight. He was slow in choosing and in character were absolute truthfulness, becoming modesty, superb courage, moral and changing friends. He never deserted a friend on the fire, but when unfaithful friends had once forfeited his confidence they never regained it. He hated only two classes of men—liars and cowards. He never could abide them and never could see any use of their existence. He trod the rugged paths of frontier life and passed through all the rough and tumble of the campaigns of two wars, was more severely tried than Job himself, and yet, never in his life, uttered an oath or imprecation. He was a chosen son of liberty, but he believed in liberty secured by law and that the people's prosperity depends upon their public tranquillity.

"One of the most conspicuous attributes was his foresight. His mental power in this respect has scarcely a parallel, and to this gift he largely owed his matchless success. He never wasted time in dwelling upon the events of the past, but closed them out from his thoughts and concentrated his mind upon plans for the future. His far-sightedness manifested itself in all his preparations, both in his military and civil career, and his predictions of events at times amounted almost to prophecies.

"At the breaking out of hostilities, while many eminent and experienced men were declaring that the war would last but a few months, and orators were waving their white handkerchiefs and proclaiming that they were large enough to wipe up all the blood which would be shed in the coming struggle, Grant announced his belief that the war would continue for years, and that preparations should be commensurate with its formidable proportions. He wrote a letter from the field to the Hon. E. B. Washburne, in which he said: 'It became patent to my mind early in the rebellion that the North and South could never live at peace with each other except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled.' Before any battles had been fought he said to a staff officer: 'I believe that Virginia will be the principal field of military operations in this rebellion; that the cavalry will play an important part in that section of the country, and that the decisive battle of the war will occur there.' This prediction was verified in every particular.

HIS METHODS IN WAR.

"When it was represented that Kentucky would remain neutral, Grant declared that no State could remain neutral in a national war of such magnitude, and that it would be taken possession of by the troops of one side or the other, and he, without awaiting orders, promptly threw his command into Kentucky to gain the vantage ground and hold that important territory. In his proclamation, issued at the time, he spoke with the true bluntness of the soldier, saying: 'I have nothing to do with opinions, and shall deal only with armed rebellion and its aiders and abettors.'

"When the enemy came out of Fort Donelson to attack him, no one could divine the object of the movement. He promptly ordered the haversacks of the dead to be examined, and, finding that they were well filled, said: 'Men defending a fort don't carry three days' rations when making a charge,' and, after driving them back, sent in word, 'I propose to move immediately upon your works.' As early as the capture of Vicksburg he expressed entire confidence in the belief that it was not a military necessity to deal harshly with the enemy, and that all possible leniency should be shown to the Southern people, as they would soon again become our fellow-countrymen. He, therefore, treated the prisoners with every consideration, paroled the officers and men, and issued this characteristic order: 'The garrison will march out to-morrow. Instruct your commands to be quiet and orderly as the prisoners pass by, and to make no offensive remarks.'

"He early foresaw that to overcome the rebellion it was not only necessary to maintain large armies in the field, but to have a vigorous support of the war in the Northern States. Over a million loyal voters were absent at the front, and thus deprived of the right of suffrage, and prevented from offsetting by their votes of the disloyal element in the North, and he wrote a remarkable letter to the secretary of war, setting forth a plan in great detail, providing a method which would enable the soldiers to vote in the field. The plan, accompanied, as it was, by such checks and safeguards that the voters would be entirely free and untrammeled, so strongly commended itself to the authorities that it was carried out and proved a complete success. At Appomattox it was a nice question of judgment as to what terms to accord to the opposing army.

"Civil warfare is always the most bitter; the worse feelings have been engendered; the war had claimed as a sacrifice the best blood of the country; the land was filled with mourning; the excitement was at fever heat, and there was in many quarters a vindictiveness which prompted the harshest treatment permissible in civilized warfare. General Grant, without consulting higher authority, and without hesitation, took the responsibility of according lenient treatment and avoiding all unnecessary offense. He did not demand Lee's sword, and allowed the men to take their horses home 'to work their little farms,' and when the Union batteries began to fire triumphant salutes he sent out an order, saying: 'The war is over, the rebels are our countrymen again, and the best way to rejoice after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field.' With his uncommon range of mental vision, he foresaw that the granting of these conditions would induce other armies throughout the South to accept the same terms and thus prevent a guerrilla warfare from being carried on for an indefinite period in the interior, and would induce such influential men as Lee and other Confederate army commanders to use their influence in aiding in the rehabilitation of the Southern States.

RECONSTRUCTION DAYS.

"He was quicker than any one else to see that reconstruction would be a task almost as formidable as the suppression of armed rebellion. He refrained from entering the captured capital, did not even step within the enemy's lines, and shrank from every act which might make him appear to pose as a conqueror. When President Johnson, soon after the war, inaugurated his campaign for making treason odious, and when indictments were brought in the Federal Courts against Lee and other ex-Confederate officers, Grant foresaw that if such a course were pursued it would be interpreted as a gross breach of faith and a violation of the terms given in the paroles; that it would lead to exciting trials, which would last for years, be a constant source of irritation, and probably compel the government to hold the Southern States for a long time as conquered territories, while he believed that every effort should be made to bring them back into the federal Union. His judgment was so clear upon this subject that he declared his intention to resign his position in the army if his prisoners were not protected. The result was the quashing of the indictments and the creation of a disposition on the part of the South to accept the results of the war.

"As President he showed in his first inaugural that he foresaw the financial errors which were likely some day to be advocated, when he wrote: 'To protect the national honor every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. * * * Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public life.' Twenty years ago he said: 'At some future day the nations of the earth will agree upon some sort of congress which shall take cognizance of international questions of difficulty and whose decision will be as binding as the decision of the Supreme Court is upon us.' The spirit of the age seems to be gradually tending towards a fulfillment of that prediction.

"Early in his first presidential term he took vigorous measures to have competent surveys for an interoceanic canal, believing that it was essential in connecting our extensive Atlantic and Pacific coasts by a shorter water route. His foresight showed him that it was impossible to defend such a canal in case of war unless we had a commodious naval station in the Gulf of Mexico. He realized the fact that other nations held possession of fortified islands from Bermuda to the West Indies; he believed that some day we would build a competent navy and that we would be greatly embarrassed by not having even a coaling station on any of the islands in the gulf. He therefore negotiated a treaty for securing possession of San Domingo, with its magnificent bay of Samana, which would afford a harbor for the largest navy afloat. The treaty gave us, virtually without cost, an island occupying a commanding position, with many products necessary to this country and with so sparse a population that there are only seven inhabitants to the square mile. The Senate defeated the treaty by depriving it of the necessary two-thirds vote upon the question of its ratification. Now, twenty-seven years thereafter, when we have an ironclad navy and have begun an interoceanic canal, and have recently been threatened with grave complications in Cuba, Venezuela and elsewhere, there are few patriotic American citizens who do not regret that at that important crisis the President's policy did not prevail.

OFTEN BITTERLY ASSAILED.

"In defining the qualities of public men it has been said that the politician looks forward to his next election, the statesman looks forward to his next generation. Measured by this definition Grant manifested the highest order of statesmanship. He was naturally of a hopeful disposition and cheerful mind, and entered heartily into social gayeties; but there were periods in his life when his heart strings were attuned to strains of sadness. He underwent physical hardships and mental tortures which would have crushed a character less heroic. Like other conscientious leaders it was his fate to suffer the bitter experience of detraction, misrepresentation and betrayal. It may be said of him, as was said of a predecessor: 'There were times when twenty men applied for the same office, and after he had reached the selection he found that he had made nineteen enemies and one ingrate.' He was assailed more bitterly than anyone who ever sat in the chair of state, save Washington. He was brought to realize that 'reproach is a concomitant to greatness, as satire and invective were an essential part of a Roman empire,' and to learn that in public life 'all hours wound, the last one killed.' Envy and malice made him at times the target for their poisoned shafts, but their fragments fell at his feet, as shattered as the reputations of those who aimed them, and even the wrath of his enemies may now be counted in his praise.

"General Grant was a man who seemed to be created especially to meet great emergencies. It was the very magnitude of the task which called forth the powers that manifested it. Whether leading and attacking Mexico, dictating the terms of surrender to countless thousands, in the war of rebellion, suddenly assuming vast responsibility in great crises, both in peace and in war, writing state papers, as President, which were to have a lasting bearing upon the policy of the government, traveling through all the lands and mingling with the descendants of a line of kings, who rose and stood uncovered in his presence, he was always equal to the occasion, and acquitted himself with the success that challenges the admiration of the world. In trivial matters he was an ordinary man; in momentous affairs he towered as a giant. As Johnson said of Milton: 'He could hew a colossus from the rocks; he could not carve faces on cherry stones.'

"Even his valor on the field of carnage was not superior to the heroism he displayed when in his fatal illness. He confronted the only enemy to whom he ever surrendered. His old will power reasserted itself in his determination to complete his memoirs. During a whole month of physical torture he with one hand held death at arm's length while with the other he penned the most brilliant chapter in American history.

"It was twelve years since he left the living here to join the other living, commonly called the dead, and the laurel on his brow was intertwined with the cyprus. His last words, uttered at the close of his agonizing illness, were eminently characteristic of his patience and consideration for others: 'I hope no one will be distressed on my account.' Now, that more than a decade has passed since he stood among us, we can form a better estimate of his character than when he was close by. Time has shed a clearer light upon his acts. He has reached a higher altitude; distance has brought him into the proper focus, and the picture upon which we now look appears in its true proportions. We see his traits molded into perfect symmetry and blended into majestic harmony. 'A tree can best be measured when it is down.'

HIS FAME IMPERISHABLE.

"He reached the highest pinnacle of human distinction. Men have dwelt upon his achievements till they know them all by heart. The record of his deeds rises to the sublimity of an epoch. The story of his life is worthy the contemplation of ages. He needs no eulogies; his services attest his greatness; he did his duty and trusted to history for his meed of praise. The more history discusses him, the more brilliant becomes the luster of his name. He was a natural leader; he was born to command. He was one of the men who 'marked the hours while others only sound them.' No one can rob him of a single laurel; no one can lessen the measure of his renown. He honored the age in which we live, and future generations will be illuminated by the brightness of his fame.

"His countrymen have paid him a tribute of grateful hearts; that have reared in monumental rock a sepulcher for his ashes, a temple to his fame. The fact that it has been built by the voluntary contributions of the people will give our citizens an individual interest in preserving it, in honoring it; it will stand throughout the ages upon its conspicuous promontory, this ideal site. It will overlook the metropolis of the republic which his efforts saved from dismemberment; it will be reflected in the noble waters of the Hudson, upon which pass the argosies of commerce, so largely multiplied by the peace secured by his heroic deeds. The tolling of passing bells will replace the echo of his hostile guns. It was not necessary for his renown that this memorial should be reared. A nation's prosperity is its true monument; his name will stand immortal when the granite has crumbled and epitaphs have vanished.

"In the movement for the erection of this memorial, it was not his reputation that was at stake; it was the reputation of his countrymen. They owed a sacred duty, which they could not fail to perform. They have reared his monument to a majestic height; but, if it towered above the eagle's flight, it would not reach as high as the summit of his fame. Its flawless granite is typical of the spotless character of his reputation. Its delicate lines and massive proportions will remind us of the childlike simplicity which was mingled with the majestic grandeur of his nature. The hallowed memories clustering about it will recall the heroic age of the Republic. Its mute eloquence will plead for equal sacrifice should war ever again threaten the Nation's life. In this tomb which generosity has created and which his services have sanctioned, his ashes will henceforth rest, but his true sepulcher will be in the hearts of his countrymen."

When General Porter began to speak the wind forced many of the ladies in the presidential party to seek the shelter of the tomb. Among these were Mrs. McKinley, who was slightly indisposed.

MAYOR STRONG'S SPEECH.

The Monument Accepted in Behalf of the City of New York.

General Porter was followed by Mayor Strong, whose speech was as follows:

"General Porter—As mayor of the city of New York, and on behalf of all its citizens, it is my distinguished honor formally to accept from the Grant Monument Association this magnificent tomb. It is especially fitting that the transfer of this beautiful piece of architecture should take place in the presence of the President and Vice President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet and many others of high official position and also the representatives of foreign governments who unite with the United States to honor the memory of one of whom you have already so feelingly spoken. Erected as it was by voluntary contributions of nearly one hundred thousand of our fellow-citizens, mostly from the territory of the Greater New York, it will forever perpetuate the name and fame of one of the bravest military chieftains of the country.

"I render grateful acknowledgment to the municipal authorities who selected this classic spot to receive his remains. The citizens of our city will be justly proud of their action, for here will be the shrine where his old comrades will worship and where the people of a grateful Nation will journey to offer the silent tribute of admiration. Let it be the Mecca where posterity for ages to come will gather fresh inspiration for patriotism.

"Great in war, greater in peace, let his memory never fade from the heart of a grateful Nation. As he invoked peace for us, let us see that his ashes repose in peace so long as the country exists he so heroically defended, yea, so long as the waters of the Hudson flow silently by this noble structure. From this day forth let us hope that every passing steamboat, going in either direction, shall toll its bell in recognition of the great services rendered this country by the silent soldier who sleeps within these granite walls. For such an object, gentlemen of the New York Legislature, your request would have the weight of law.

"He served his country in peace and war, making our present conditions possible; we, this day, consecrate ourselves to all that is best in American citizenship, to all that is best in this government founded by the fathers, preserved by our martyred heroes, and blessed by the grace of Almighty God."

The Hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah" and the "Doxology" were sung and this concluded the ceremonies at the speakers' stand. The President and other officials and the distinguished guests then retired to the tent in the rear of the tomb, where an elaborate lunch was served. The President was escorted to the table by Mayor Strong and Colonel Grant escorted his mother, Mrs. Julia Dent Grant.

DRIVEN TO CANNIBALISM.

Survivors of a Shipwrecked Crew Forced to Eat One of Their Numbers.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 27.—The French fishing vessel Vaillant, Captain Pierre, bound from St. Malo, for Miquelon, struck an iceberg on the Grand Banks on the 16th inst. and almost immediately foundered. She had seventy-three fishermen on board and all took to the boats, but only one of these boats has thus far been heard from. When it left the vessel its complement was seven men. Three of them perished from exposure and hunger. The bodies of the first two were thrown overboard, but the survivors, in their desperation, were driven to cannibalism and ate the third. The boat was picked up yesterday by the schooner Victor Eugene, which arrived at St. Pierre to-day. The survivors are in a shocking condition and so badly frost bitten that their arms must be amputated.

Wrecks on Lake Ontario.

TORONTO, Ont., April 27.—During the storm yesterday and last night five vessels at the eastern end of Lake Ontario went aground or ashore, all loaded heavily with grain. This morning another went ashore. The mammoth steel steamer Rosedale was driven ashore in the narrows of the St. Lawrence just below Clayton. Four barges loaded with 100,000 bushels of grain, from Kingston for Montreal, ran ashore at Johnstons, and one sank in one hundred feet of water. The others are aground and half filled with water. The steel steamer Bannockburn, loaded with 60,000 bushels of corn, ran on the rocks near Snake island light. Lake captains received official notice this morning that the Lachin canal would be opened on Saturday.

Obituary.

CARLSRUHE, April 27.—Prince Louis William August, of Baden, brother of the Grand Duke of Baden, died to-day. He was born in 1829, and was a general of Prussian infantry and president of the First Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden. He was married in 1863 to the Duchess of Louchtenburg.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Washington Gibbons, seventy-nine years old, who was for many years a prominent Buffalo lawyer and politician, died suddenly here to-day. He had been a sufferer from heart complaint.

LONDON, April 27.—Noah Creina Bruce, Baroness Aberdare, widow of the first Baron Aberdare, is dead. She was a daughter of the late General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K. C. B.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle.

Have mercy on your lungs. They are as tender as lace. A hard cough tears and inflames them, and if unchecked may produce tubercles, hemorrhage, death. Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, a quick, agreeable and infallible cure. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

HUNT LEVEE BROKEN

AND A FERTILE SECTION OF ILLINOIS COVERED WITH WATER.

Hundreds of People Driven from Their Homes and Scores of Lives Placed in Jeopardy.

WESTERN RIVERS BOOMING

AND CAUSING A GREAT DEAL OF ANXIETY AT MANY PLACES.

Danger North of St. Louis—Crevasse Below New Orleans—Situation Along the Swollen Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The flood situation to-night throughout the neighboring Mississippi and Missouri river territory is one of great danger. At several points the swollen streams have overtoppled their banks and burst through the levees. Already several lives have been lost and many people are imperiled by the rapidly rising waters. Thousands of acres of farm lands on both the Illinois and Missouri sides of the Mississippi river have been inundated or will be soon. Stock has been drowned and crops destroyed. According to the Weather Bureau both rivers will continue to rise.

While Joseph Johnson, William Dalton, Minnie Frazier, Mrs. Ida Bugg and her two small children were attempting to ford a swollen stream in a wagon at Jackson, Mo., the wagon was overturned and the women and children were drowned.

The Hunt levee, which protected the Hunt drainage district on the Illinois side below Warsaw, broke to-day, sending the Mississippi over one of the most fertile regions in the Mississippi valley. The wildest excitement prevailed, for fully thirty thousand acres of land and hundreds of homes will be under water in a few hours. The lowest part of the district is just below the bluffs, seven miles back of the levee, and the water is making straight for the hills. By to-morrow a territory thirteen miles long by seven miles wide will be covered with water. Couriers were sent on horseback to the houses back in the district, and scenes of disorder and fright everywhere prevailed. Some were unable to save anything, and barely escaped with their lives. It is feared that some have been caught and surrounded by the flood.

The levee was covered to-day with a crowd of farmers and their wives, hurrying their children and their live stock to places of safety. Many are now camped out on the hills with absolutely nothing left. Poverty and untold suffering must inevitably follow this disaster. Levee Commissioner Shaffer at once telegraphed to Major M. Meigs, of the government fleet at Keokuk, Ia., for aid. The latter immediately ordered the steamer Mae to the spot with barges of sand bags, and he followed shortly after with the Vixen.

The Associated Press correspondent visited the scene and found that the rumors of disaster had not been exaggerated. The crevasse is nearly 300 feet wide, and the fleet is working under great difficulties. The break may be repaired, but in the meantime the whole district is being flooded. Efforts are being made to keep the ends of the levee from being further broken. This is almost impossible, for the water is rushing through the break at a terrific rate, and it is unsafe for the steamers to approach it. There will be no sleep in the Hunt drainage district tonight.

The situation here and at Alexandria, six miles above, is practically unchanged. The water is more tranquil, and has stopped flowing over the levees, having reached its level in the bottom. The break on the Illinois side is drawing the water away from here, and will prove a slight relief, although both the Mississippi and the Des Moines rivers are rising above. The crest of the flood has doubtless been reached here, but the worst has just begun in the Illinois bottoms. The crevasse will make the Mississippi fourteen miles wide at this place.

Alarm in St. Louis County.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The Republic tomorrow will say: The people of the north part of St. Louis county are alarmed over the rapid encroachments of the Missouri river on the lands in the upper and lower Bonhomme bottoms and the inevitable change of the course of the river and destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, if nothing is done to stop the water cutting away the banks which now hold it in its course. During the last twenty years the waters have carried away thousands of acres of soil from the upper and lower Bonhomme bottoms, which are the richest sections of the county, and many valuable improvements have been destroyed. The destruction has been small as compared with that which will follow a change in the course of the river to its former course along the bluffs and highlands from Centauor, which is near the west line of the county, through Creve Coeur lakes and then northeast to a point near Charbonier, several miles below St. Charles, where it will re-enter its present course. If the change in the course of the river takes place at least 50,000 acres of the richest soil in the county, much of which is now in farms and gardens, will be carried away or rendered almost useless, being left an island between the old and new courses of the river, or in condition to be overflowed each year. A united effort will be made by those interested to get assistance from the government in doing the work of preventing the changing of channel.

ANOTHER LEVEE BROKEN.

Crevasse in Front of the Melrose Plantation Below New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—A break occurred to-day on Melrose plantation, on the opposite bank of the river, about fifty miles below the city. The levee is of clay, about five feet high and the break, caused by an old wooden rice flume, is thirty-five feet wide and four feet deep. The plantation is flooded and the Grant Isle Railroad is under three inches of water. There are a number of orange groves in the vicinity, but they are protected by levees and will not suffer. The water flows through a dense wood to Barataria bayou and will flow off to the gulf. The ends of the crevasse were caught at once and the break will be closed to-morrow. The river here is 19.25 feet, but the levee system will be improved so as to stand twenty feet above low water and more. The work will be kept up day and night. A similar campaign is going on between here and Baton Rouge. On this side the Bonnet Caree is the most important work. On the opposite bank Pike's Peak and Ama levees are being built higher. The latter is the first new work done by the government since the high water below Baton Rouge.

Situation at Natchez.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 27.—The gauge here shows a rise of a tenth and a half in the last twenty-four hours, or 49.65, nearly six feet over the danger line. The weather has cleared and the hot sunshine of to-day has greatly changed the crowns and sides of all the levees near here from a mushy, sloughing condition to a hardened crust. The levees are reported with few exceptions to be in good condition, and unless the weather again changes the people are more hopeful that they will withstand the great strain. Reports at 6 o'clock this evening from Clayton, La., are to the effect that Tensas river is rising over an inch an hour with a very swift current, and is rapidly covering plantations, and will continue to do so for some time, as the bulk of the water from the Biggs crevasse has not yet arrived. Similar reports have been received from Trinity, La., but the exact amount of the rise could not be ascertained. Lieutenant Patterson, on the United States steamer Meigs, arrived to-day, and says none of the refugees must be allowed rations unless their employers announce their inability to feed them. There will also be here to-night a committee of citizens from Oak Ridge, La., to offer them employment by day, week or month, at good pay, and will take back with them all that will go.

AMUSEMENTS.

The last two performances of "The Pulse of New York" will be given this afternoon and evening at the Grand. It is an entertaining performance and the specialties are excellent.

George Chenet arrived yesterday ahead of "A Baggage Check," which comes to the Grand next Monday for three days. In Blaney's farce-comedy this season will be found James T. Kelly, Thomas Evans, Louis Martinetti, Fred De Noe, J. A. Marcus, Walter Johnson, Lizzie Melrose, Nettie Black, Kittie Wolfe, Effie George, Dot Carter, Clara De Shorbe, the three Franchonetti sisters and others. It is an admirable cast for farce-comedy, and the performance is practically a vaudeville one.

The Empire will be crowded Monday night on the occasion of Manager Zimmerman's benefit. Rehearsals are going on daily, and a fine entertainment is promised, to consist of a minstrel first part and olio and a hypnotic exhibition by Dr. Callen.

City Missionaries Confer.

CINCINNATI, O., April 27.—A two days' conference of city missionaries of the Christian Church opened here to-day. Prominent ministers of the Christian Church from all parts of the country are in attendance. Rev. J. H. Garrison, of St. Louis, presided and opened the conference with an address, explaining the object of the organization and the method and system adopted by these missionaries in the work of city evangelization; also its connection with the Society of Home Missions. J. H. Mohorton, of Cleveland, was chosen secretary. "City Evangelization" was the subject for discussion, which was led by E. W. Darst, of Chicago. His address showed remarkable progress in the work in the last few years. The other speakers were: Rev. W. P. Taylor, of Chicago; Rev. P. F. Tyler, of New York; G. W. Buckley, of Kansas City, corresponding secretary of the Church Extension Fund of the Christian Church, and Rev. F. M. Ramas, of Cincinnati.

Fire at Wabash yesterday morning badly damaged the tower of the Home Telephone Company, burning out all the connections, 224 in number. It will be several days before service is furnished. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Have You Eaten Too Much?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

People impose on the stomach sometimes, giving it more than it can do. Horsford's helps to digest the food, and puts the stomach in a strong and healthy condition.

That

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

Tired

Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired

Feel-

ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND—TO-DAY—2 P. M. 8 P. M.

The Pulse of New York

STELLA MAYHEW, CHRIS BRUNO and Company of Fifteen.

10 Distinct Specialties.

Next Friday and Saturday—Marvelous New Electrical Reproduction of Indianapolis Ball Games at Detroit. Ladies Free Friday.

BASE BALL

TO-DAY—Ladies' Day And THURSDAY,

INDIANAPOLIS vs. DETROIT

GAME CALLED AT 3:30.

Tickets on sale at the Alcazar and Warner & Co.'s Cigar Store.

ILLINOIS AND PRATT STS.

2 WEEKS, BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 3

Matinees Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

Prof. GENTRY'S

— FAMOUS —

DOG and PONY SHOW

Admission - Children, 10c Adults, - 20c

Blood Humors

Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Blood Humor," free.

FACE HUMORS Falling Hair and Baby Blemishes cured by CUTICURA SOAP.