

FRANCE QUIET

NOT AT ALL DISTURBED BY THREE SENSATIONAL HAPPENINGS.

Emily Crawford's Review of the Situation Growing Out of the Dreyfus Revision Case and Other Events.

NEW HERO TO APPEAR TO-DAY

MAJOR MARCHAND, WHO ARRIVED AT TOULON ON TUESDAY.

Expected to Reach Paris This Afternoon, When He Will Probably Be Given an Ovation by the People.

DREYFUS REPORT CONCLUDED

ESTERHAZY DENOUNCED BY M. DE BEAUPRE AS A FORGER.

Address of the Procureur General Begun—M. Quesnay De Beaupre's Defense of M. Deroulede.

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PARIS, May 30.—Three events have taken place to-day, each of which, without the others, would have attracted the attention of the French people.

Major Marchand is hailed as a hero by all the enemies of the Republic. He is contrasted by them with the golden medals which were bestowed on Dreyfus.

M. Baillot de Beaupre's summing up before the Court of Cassation of the case of Dreyfus has not disturbed the town.

The main feature of the derouledé trial is the attempt being made to use it to blacken President Loubet as a "Panamist."

M. Quesnay de Beaupre's Defense of the Alleged Conspirator.

PARIS, May 30.—The section of the Court of Cassation engaged in the hearing of the case against MM. Deroulede and Marcel Habert, charged with inciting soldiers to insurrection, resumed its sitting at noon.

DREYFUS CASE HEARING.

Report in Favor of Revision Concluded by M. De Beaupre.

PARIS, May 30.—There were few indications of excitement in the vicinity of the Palace of Justice to-day before the Court of Cassation resumed its sitting at noon.

A striking sign of the calm which has come upon public opinion and the utter indifference of the people generally to the revision proceedings was shown in the fact that there was not a sufficient attendance of the general public in the Court of Cassation to constitute the necessary quorum of spectators in the case of a public hearing, and court ushers had to go out into the street and gather idlers in the Place Dauphine and induce them to enter the courtroom.

M. Baillot de Beaupre resumed the reading of his report on the Dreyfus case. He

said that, if in 1894 the officers of the court-martial had thought it was not their duty to show respect to the documents concerning him, the judges, not being lawyers, had erred, though acting in good faith.

M. De Beaupre then entered at length into a consideration of the arguments of the anti-revisionists who, he said, contend that even if the document "Ce canaille de Dreyfus" should be shown to refer to Dreyfus it would be no reason for revision, because the document was not responsible for the conviction of Dreyfus.

M. De Beaupre read a fresh report drawn up by M. Maneau, the procurator general, on last Saturday, in view of the recent developments, enumerating ten fresh facts in favor of Dreyfus, namely:

- 1.—The Henry forgery.
2.—The changing of the date of the bordereau to August instead of April.
3.—Contradictions of the handwriting experts.
4.—The absolute identity of the paper on which the bordereau was written with Maj. Esterhazy's letter paper.
5.—The sentence, "Am starting for the maneuvers," which could not have been written by Dreyfus.
6.—The police report withheld by the court-martial.
7.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry's sweeping confession in Bertulius's office.
8.—The Fan Lizard dispatch.
9.—Official documents proving that Dreyfus had no relations with foreign embassies.
10.—Documents demonstrating that Dreyfus never confessed guilt.

M. Maneau's report concluded with an expression in favor of a retrial of Captain Dreyfus. M. Baillot de Beaupre amplified the points made by his colleague, and said that one new fact, from a legal point of view, was the discovery that the bordereau was written on precisely the same paper as that used by Major Esterhazy.

GOOD REASON FOR REVISION. M. De Beaupre concluded: "I do not ask you to proclaim the innocence of Dreyfus, but," he cried with profound emotion, "it is with a firm conviction and a high sense of my duty and responsibility that I say there is reason to grant revision of the trial of 1894, and send Dreyfus for retrial before another court, whose task will be to give a decision with a full knowledge of the facts. My report is ended," said M. De Beaupre, while cries of "Bravo!" and other marks of approbation filled the courtroom.

AMID great excitement, M. Maneau, the procurator general, began his address to the court. He claimed that the changed date of the bordereau, which had previously been declared from numerous other facts, and apart from the bordereau was really the work of Major Esterhazy. M. Maneau dwelt on the strangeness of the general staff's protection of Esterhazy and the latter's ambiguity.

M. Maneau congratulated himself that he had been able, despite the campaign of insult and abuse, to pursue faithfully the revelation of truth, and that now the point was being made plain, since the reporter of the court (M. Baillot de Beaupre) had found himself in accord with the conclusions that the Court of Cassation had previously reached.

The news that M. Baillot de Beaupre had given the Court of Cassation the authorship of the bordereau to Major Esterhazy produced a condition of stupefaction among members of the League of Patriots in the precincts of the court. They made no attempt to conceal their chagrin. "It is the collapse of our charges," shouted Maurice Barres, the now famous member of the Chamber of Deputies. The anti-Beaupre generally bitterly denounced M. De Beaupre, whom they accused of having sold himself.

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A number of witnesses were heard in favor of M. Deroulede, including Frances Coppey, Deputy Joseph Laies and Generals Herve and Lannes, who paid high tribute to Deroulede as a Frenchman and praised his conduct in the war of 1870.

M. Quesnay de Beaupre, formerly president of the civil section of the Court of Cassation, was loudly cheered as he entered the court. In response to an appeal from M. Deroulede he addressed the court in support of Deroulede's charges and against President Loubet. M. De Beaupre said that as President Loubet denied the accusations he made against him with reference to the Panama canal scandal on the morning of his election to the presidency of the republic, the charges must be true.

M. De Beaupre delivered a glowing eulogy upon Deroulede's noble heart and declared that he was incapable of a wicked action. When M. De Beaupre had concluded some one among the audience shouted, "Let us stand up as a token of respect!" but nobody stirred. The trial adjourned for the day without incident of special note.

RETURN OF MARCHAND. The Explorer Given an Ovation on Arrival at Toulon.

TOULON, May 30.—Major Marchand arrived here at 11:30 o'clock this afternoon (Continued on Second Page.)

30,000 ENOUGH

GEN. OTIS WILL BE SATISFIED WITH THAT NUMBER OF SOLDIERS.

Press Reports of Activity of Filipino Insurgents South of Manila Greatly Exaggerated.

PETTY OFFICERS MISSING

SAILORS FROM THE HOSPITAL SHIP CAPTURED OR KILLED.

Company of 100 Macabebes Organized as Scouts and Given United States Army Uniforms.

MEMORIAL DAY AT MANILA

TWO ADDRESSES BY COL. CHARLES DENBY, OF INDIANA.

Exercises on Battery Knoll—Captain Tilly's Body Recovered and Buried—Admiral Dewey's Health.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Secretary Alger to-night called General Otis to advise him at once what further reinforcements he may need after the arrival of all the regular troops to be dispatched to the Philippines to replace the volunteers whose time is out.

Secretary Alger has furnished General Otis detailed information as to the plan of assignment of the regulars to his command, and his cablegram of inquiry calls for a report without delay on what further is needed in the way of troops after all the regiments now in contemplation for the service are available.

General Otis's report, final decision on further augmentation of Otis's force will be deferred. The President will give him this number. The situation in the Philippines was the subject of an extended conference to-day between the President and Adjutant General Corbin. In view of the more or less alarming reports which have been sent to the United States from Manila, it is important to know that the President does not share in the anxiety which these dispatches have naturally created.

General Otis has kept in close touch with the authorities here, and if he was in the light position which the press reports seem to indicate, it is felt that he would not hesitate about making his dilemma known. On the contrary, the advice received from him show that he is not in need of a large increased army. He has cabled that the press reports of the activity of the insurgents south of Manila have been greatly exaggerated. He feels that 30,000 men will be ample to meet all requirements.

The present strength of the army in the Philippines, including volunteers who are still in the service, is 36,000. When the volunteers return some 24,000 regulars will remain, or 6,000 less than the number estimated necessary to garrison the islands. The reinforcements now en route to Manila or under orders to depart will bring the total regulars up to the required figure, but as there will be considerable loss through sickness, it is proposed to decrease the companies now stationed in garrisons in this country to indicate, it is felt that the Philippines to their maximum. It is believed that this arrangement will give General Otis all the men he requires without disarranging the army as it is at present distributed. It can be stated on authority that until General Otis asks for an additional force there will be no enlargement of the army, not even to the extent of securing the 36,000 natives provided for in the army reorganization bill which passed the last Congress.

PETTY OFFICERS OF THE Hospital Ship KILLED OR CAPTURED.

MANILA, May 31, 11:30 a. m.—Two petty officers of the United States hospital ship Relief went sailing in the harbor yesterday. Their boat was afterward found in the possession of natives near their Panarine lines by the mortar Monadnock. The men are supposed to have been killed or captured.

THE DEAD REMEMBERED.

Colonel Denby Delivers Two Decoration Day Orations.

MANILA, May 30.—Memorial day was celebrated at Battery Knoll, where Scott's guns were planted against the Filipino trenches in the first day's fighting at Manila. Nearly three hundred soldiers lie buried there on a bleak mound surrounded by rice fields, rough boards marking the graves, which are ranged in five unbroken rows. Beyond these are Spanish blockhouses and bamboo hedges, which were mown by shells from the American guns. The few soldiers who were spared from Manila trenches came to Battery Knoll dusty and bronzed, bearing flowers with which to strew their comrades' graves. A signal flag was placed above each mound.

The day was as mild as a New England spring day, when, just before sunset, a few hundred American veterans in a circle around Battery Knoll in blue and brown uniforms. Among the soldiers were groups of American ladies and brown-faced natives peering curiously at the unwanted spectacle from points near by. The guns of the mortar Monadnock, bombarding Paranaque, boomed a significant reminder of the nearness of war. Just as the Sixth Artillery band began a dirge, the thunder of the Monadnock's guns ceased, while taps sounded from the bugle.

Colonel Charles Denby, of the United States Philippine commission, presided at the exercises. He spoke briefly of the peculiar solemnity of the day to Manila. The chaplain of the British cruiser Powerful made an invocation. Chaplain Pierce, of the Twenty-third Infantry, and Chaplain Cressy, of the Minnesota Volunteers, delivered orations, and the soldiers sang appropriate hymns. After taps had sounded

the soldiers took the flags from the graves to send to relatives of the dead.

Similar services were held over the dead in the Paco cemetery this afternoon. Colonel Denby was the orator on this occasion. The graves were decorated with a vast quantity of magnificent flowers.

High mass was celebrated at the Paco cemetery in the morning. Orations were delivered by Fathers McKinnon and Chaplain Stevenson, of the Idaho regiment, a Methodist clergyman, and Peter McQueen, a Congregational clergyman, of Boston.

Most of the business places in Manila were closed in observance of the day. The American and many foreign flags were displayed at half mast. The graves of soldiers and sailors buried at Cavite and Iloilo were also decorated to-day.

DEWEY'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

He Will Remain at Hong-Kong, However, Until Entirely Well.

HONG-KONG, May 30.—Since his arrival here on May 23, on board his flagship, the United States battleship Olympia, Admiral Dewey has improved in health, but he still refuses all invitations of a social nature. The admiral has also relinquished all official duty on board the Olympia. The date of his departure for home is still uncertain, his intention being to remain here until he has thoroughly recovered from the high ground here is much cooler than it will be found at any place between Hong-Kong and the Mediterranean sea.

The programme for the Olympia's voyage to the United States has not been definitely decided upon. It has been determined, however, that the admiral will go to Athens to pay his respects to King George of Greece. The Olympia is being painted white, instead of the dark slate color which was applied at the breaking out of the late war.

DEWEY MAY BE QUARANTINED.

LONDON, May 30.—The plague is likely to complicate the homecoming of Admiral Dewey. Various governments have already declared severe quarantine regulations against Egyptian Red Sea ports and Hong-kong, where the fresh cases and the number of deaths have nearly doubled in the past week, the new cases numbering 143 and the deaths 134. Admiralty officials say that war ships have no privileges as regards quarantine beyond those of merchant ships, the main point to be considered, being the possibility of the admiral showing no signs of illness aboard. By the time Admiral Dewey arrives at the Mediterranean his ship, the Olympia, having been so long out from Hong-Kong, if there are no cases aboard, he will probably be regarded as immune and the inspectors will pass her without delay.

TILLEY'S BODY FOUND.

Taken from Negroes to Iloilo and Buried with Notable Ceremony.

MANILA, May 30.—Brigadier General Smith, who was sent with a detachment of troops on board a gunboat in search of Capt. George H. Tilley, of the signal corps, reported missing at Escalante on the island of Negros, sent the body of Captain Tilley to Iloilo to-day on board a steamer. The body of Captain Tilley was buried there in the day with a notable ceremony. English friends of the captain joined with his comrades of the signal corps in arranging for the funeral and heaped wreaths of flowers on the casket. The body of Capt. Smith remains at Escalante. General Smith is searching for the missing men who were with Captain Tilley when he met his death.

Official Advice.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following dispatches were received at the War Department to-day, which give the first details of Captain Tilley's death on the island of Negros. The first is dated Iloilo, May 30, and is signed "Van Valzah." It follows: "Capt. George H. Tilley, United States Volunteers, was killed by the natives of Negros on Saturday, May 27, 11 o'clock a. m. Details not known. Buried at Iloilo May 30."

The second dispatch came from General Otis at Manila. It reads: "A cable company vessel placing cable between Iloilo and Cebu ran to Escalante, east coast of Negros, to remove old cable. The vessel was accompanied by a detachment of three men, visited the town, the natives mistook the vessel for a pirate ship. The water and were not rescued. The vessel then reported to Iloilo. General Smith ordered the vessel to be taken to Iloilo with the crew, with marks of violence on the head. The body was sent to Iloilo. Smith remains at Escalante for the present."

Hooster Lieutenant Promoted.

Specie of an Indianapolis. Percy M. Anderson, Ind., May 30.—Percy M. Anderson, second lieutenant of the famous Third Regular Artillery which has led in almost all battles of the Manila campaign, was promoted to-day to a first lieutenancy on the recommendation of superior officers as a recognition of his bravery. It was Kessler who relieved the vessel from the Pennsylvania before Malate and saved the day for the United States troops. Krahenbuhl was killed later and Kessler was placed in command. Kessler is only twenty-six years old and has been out of West Point but three years. He was advanced two grades points in his division. He is a ward of Capt. W. B. Myers, ex-secretary of state.

CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

The Pest Makes Its Appearance at New Orleans Early This Year.

JACKSON, Miss., May 30.—Advices have been received from President Souchan, of the Louisiana State Board of Health, that one case of yellow fever had appeared in New Orleans. Dr. J. F. Hunter, secretary of the Mississippi board, to-day sent Inspector Grant to New Orleans with instructions to make a thorough inspection of the city. He will be joined there by Inspector Dunn to-morrow. Unless the situation becomes very serious, which is highly improbable, the Mississippi board will not declare a quarantine against New Orleans. Public sentiment is decidedly opposed to such a step. The news of the first case of the season produced no excitement here.

Texas Establishes Quarantine.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 30.—State Health Officer Blunt, on hearing of the case of yellow fever in New Orleans, has issued quarantine orders and inspectors at all points of entrance to Texas by telegraph orders, and has sent the following telegram to every railroad entering Texas from New Orleans: "Do not sell tickets over your line from New Orleans to any Texas point. Do not bring passengers or freight from New Orleans either by express or freight into Texas until further orders." This will tie up the Southern Pacific hard and fast as it has been tied for the past three weeks. The train that goes through to-night will be the last one until the quarantine is raised. House officials are trying to secure service by running two trains to connect at the state line.

Poverty Causes a Suicide.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A man believed to be Frank Smith, of Cleveland, committed suicide to-day by inhaling gas in his boarding house in New York. One-third-and-twentieth street. Poverty is believed to have been the cause of his act.

GEN. HARRISON

THE DECORATION DAY ORATOR AT THE TOMB OF LAFAYETTE.

Tributes to the French Patriot and Admiral Dewey, "the Gallant and Glorious Son of Vermont."

VALUE OF MEMORIAL DAY

CHIEFLY TO TEACH LESSONS OF SELF-SACRIFICE AND HEROISM.

Nations That Cherish the Graves of Soldiers Are Those Which Enlarge Their National Life.

WORK OF PEACE DELEGATES

PLAN TO COMBINE ALL THE ARBITRATION PROPOSITIONS.

Points from the Russian Mediation Scheme—Additional Proposals to Be Submitted by Americans.

PARIS, May 30.—A large throng gathered this afternoon in the Cemetery of Picpus to assist in the annual decoration by the Americans of the tomb of Lafayette. The interest of the occasion was enhanced by the knowledge that ex-President Benjamin Harrison would speak. General Forster, the United States ambassador, opened the ceremony with a brief address, and Mr. Harrison followed with an oration that was frequently applauded. He spoke of the deep respect shown to Decoration day in the United States and the reverent care taken of the graves of American soldiers, remarking that the chief value of such observances was impressing the hearts and minds of the people with the lessons of self-sacrifice and heroism. "The nation that cherishes the graves of its soldiers and assembles to honor them," he said, "is the nation that preserves or enlarges national life. The monuments to the dead show no trailing ranks of sad and weary captives following their conquerors, but display broken manacles from the hands and feet of emancipated blacks. The result of that emancipation was seen at Santiago, where the black troops and the Texas troops vied with each other to be the first to leap upon the enemy's breastworks."

Mr. Harrison then referred to the "gallant and glorious son of Vermont" now returning homeward after achievements that will keep his name ever illustrious in the annals of all nations. Here in the capital of our great sister republic, he continued, "we find the sentiment of American birth finds a resting place, we see the sentiment of gratitude and veneration finding suitable expression around the tomb of Lafayette, the crusader of liberty, who came to our aid in a time of stress, where his name is perhaps more closely than any other connected with the name of Washington. Let the President of France, and all Frenchmen be assured of the sentiment of amity and gratitude felt by all Americans. All things that minister to stable government, national wealth and social content in France will give us gratification."

Comte De Chambrun followed with a brief address of thanks on behalf of the Lafayette family.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Russia's Arbitration and Mediation Proposals Made Public.

THE HAGUE, May 30.—The Brussels conference section of the International Peace Congress, after adopting the second reading of Articles 20 to 24, which deal with principles of arbitration, and questions relating to flags of truce, capitulation and armistices, as contained in Articles 42 to 52, inclusive, upon which an agreement was reached. The Red Cross section considered the extension of the Geneva convention to naval warfare and adopted slight modifications of the article relating to material. The other two categories, general and as to personal, for future consideration. Het Vaderland prints to-day the text of the Russian proposals regarding mediation and arbitration. Part 1 deals with the desirability of seeking a solution of international disputes by the mediation of friendly powers, and sets forth that such good offices, whether sought or proffered, shall bear strictly the character of friendly counsel and in no way of compulsory force. Part 2 deals with international arbitration, which it declares "the most efficacious and equitable means of settling questions regarding the interpretation of treaties." The contracting powers, therefore, should undertake to seek arbitration in such cases, so far as these affect neither vital interests nor the national honor of the parties in dispute. Then, after setting forth that each state remains the sole judge of what cases are so to be submitted to arbitration, it asserted that a large number of cases, such as questions of pecuniary damage and disagreements in the application of treaties or conventions affecting commercial, postal, navigation, currency, sanitary and copyright matters and the like not affecting vital interests or national honor, are those in which arbitration should be obligatory. In all other cases, says the Russian scheme, arbitration, though recommended by the present act, can only be applied on the spontaneous initiative of one of the parties in dispute and with the express consent of the other parties. The closing clause provides as follows: "With a view to facilitating recourse to arbitration, the signatory powers agree to formulate a common arrangement for the employment of international arbitration and for the fundamental principles to be observed in drawing up rules of procedure to be followed pending inquiry into the dispute and the pronouncement of arbitral awards." The application of these principles and procedure may be modified in virtue of special arrangements between the states which may have recourse to arbitration."

Declined by the Duke of Connaught.

LONDON, May 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post, discussing the succession to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, to which the Duke of Connaught is, in accordance with the will of the late Duke, to succeed, has decided to remain in England and that an arrangement has been made whereby the succession will pass from the Duke of Connaught and his son, Prince Arthur, to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, now in his fifteenth year.

Victoria's Eyes to Be Operated On.

LONDON, May 30.—Truth in its issue to-day, says that Queen Victoria has decided to undergo an operation for cataract when Prof. Hermann Pagenseiter, director of the Ophthalmic Hospital at Wiesbaden, called the proper time has arrived. The operation will be performed, according to Tradition, either at Osborne or Balmoral, probably after the parliamentary session.

Kruger and Milner on Neutral Soil.

BLONFONTEIN, Orange Free State, May 30.—President Kruger, of the South African Republic, and Sir Alfred Milner, high commissioner for South Africa, have arrived here for their meeting to consider the demands of the Uitlanders.

Hookey Not to Be Prosecuted.

LONDON, May 30.—The public prosecutor announced to-day that he would not proceed with the prosecution of Ernest Terah Hookey, the corporation promoter and speculator, upon the charge of fraud.

ATE POISONED SUGAR.

Thirty Residents of Granite City, Ill., and Some May Die.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 30.—It is reported that thirty residents of Granite City, Ill., were poisoned to-day by eating sugar. Several of them, it is thought, cannot live. The packages in which the sugar was taken were labeled with green ink, in which the physical name of the sugar was written in Paris green. This soaked through to the sugar and poisoned it.

HONOR TO DEAD

TRIBUTES TO SOLDIERS WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY WELL.

Decoration Day Observed Throughout the Northern States and at Several Places in the South.

GENERAL WHEELER AT BOSTON

FIRST TIME AN EX-REBEL HAS SPOKE-N THERE ON MEMORIAL DAY.

Eloquent Address by Henry Waterson at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, on "God's Promise Redeemed."

COL. ROOSEVELT AT NEW YORK

HIS SPEECH AT THE EXERCISES NEAR U. S. GRANT'S TOMB.

Seventh Regiment Hissed, and the 71st Cheered—President McKinley at the Arlington Cemetery Services.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—For the first time an ex-officer of the Confederacy to-day delivered the Memorial day address before a New England Grand Army post.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the cavalry leader, whose name is familiar to the people as the author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Comrade Myron W. Whitney and a chorus, and the presentation to the audience of its author, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, called forth a tremendous burst of applause. Rev. John Lindsey Withrow offered prayer, and addresses were delivered by Ira B. Goodrich, of Post 113, and others. President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg was read by Comrade James D. Weatherbee and the post chaplain's address was made by Rev. A. E. Horton. When General Wheeler arose to speak the applause was tumultuous, cheer upon cheer arose from thousands and it was nearly fifteen minutes before the general could make himself heard.

General Wheeler opened his speech with an eloquent tribute to the part played by Massachusetts in the history of the American commonwealth, whose soldiers had played conspicuous parts in all its wars and whose statesmen had ever been famous in the halls of Congress. He alluded to the phoebus of Gen. Horace Binney Deane, who died thirty years ago, on Memorial day, in the city of Boston, predicting that the day would come when this anniversary would be celebrated "after some day of glory when the sons of rebels and our sons shall lie on the same side by side in some common cause of foreign war, as our ancestors and their sons fell side by side under the eye of the great rebel, the Virginian, Washington."

"Already," said General Wheeler, "the words of this prophecy have been fulfilled, for the warriors who fell side by side at La Combaie, San Juan and El Caney, men from the North and South, among whom some of your brave boys from the Second Massachusetts, were buried together in the great National cemetery at Arlington, while a brave federal officer who took part in the great struggle of our civil war and now the chief executive of the Nation, by his presence conferred honor upon their funeral obsequies."

Continuing, General Wheeler said: "The enjoyment of peace is a blessed boon to humanity, but the history of the world from its earliest period teaches that the only security for peace is to be always prepared and ready to engage in war. That nation whose people are ready to respond to a call to arms with men and resources for any emergency, is the one that shall most certainly be able to avoid the desolation and horrors of war. So long as the dominant spirit which controls any country is one of honor, chivalry, glory and patriotism, so long will that nation continue to achieve power and greatness. The spirit of true nobility taught by American mothers has made our country the pride and fear of the world."

Declaring that it was the duty of every American to uphold the President and his Cabinet when it has become thoroughly committed to a defined policy, General Wheeler said: "Patriotic devotion can be exercised by volunteering to serve in the field, but it may also be most profitably exerted at home by encouraging confidence among our people at home. Certainly no good and only evil can come from words and acts which stir rival nations that even a portion of our people, however few, are in full sympathy with our government, or what is worse, that any Americans actually do sympathize with our country's enemies. Such a course cannot fail to weaken confidence and embarrass the executive power. Those who insist that the power of the United States is so great that it must always triumph will admit difficulties or obstacles created by some of our own people will have the effect of retarding, at least in some degree, the prompt and happy restoration to perfect and lasting peace."

"I am one of those who firmly believe that whatever is right, and I cannot doubt but when conditions are thrust upon a country by a course of events following a well-judged and righteous action on the part of the people and the government the consequences could not be other than beneficial, not only to the people of our own country, but to the world at large. There is no sentiment which should be impressed on every mind and instilled into every heart: My country, may she always be right, but right or wrong, my country."

AT CAVE HILL CEMETERY.

Henry Waterson's Eloquent Address on "God's Promise Redeemed."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 30.—Although the day was gloomy and dismal, with rain threatened, the graves of the Union soldiers who sleep in the Cave Hill Cemetery were lovingly decked with flowers to-day. The exercises, while simple, were impressive. The day was generally observed as a holiday, business houses and schools being closed, but when conditions are thrust upon a country by a course of events following a well-judged and righteous action on the part of the people and the government the consequences could not be other than beneficial, not only to the people of our own country, but to the world at large. There is no sentiment which should be impressed on every mind and instilled into every heart: My country, may she always be right, but right or wrong, my country."

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