BRIGHT MEMORIAL DAY.

VAST CROWDS ATTEND THE VARIOUS CELEBRATIONS.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT REVIEWS THE BIG PARADE—GRAVES OF HEROES PROFUSELY DECORATED.

The last Memorial Day of the nineteenth century was reverently observed by some and gaily observed by others, but the two forms of celebration did not seem incongruous or discordant. Flags at half-mast ushered in the day, veterans of three wars paraded in the morning, and the decoration of the graves of dead comrades went on all afternoon in the various cemeteries. But on all these reminders of war and death the brilliant sun poured down floods of life giving light, and the sounds of cheering and competition which came from the sporting grounds, more numerous even than the graveyards, seemed as natural to the mourners as the leaves and flowers of the laughing spring. The parade, which took place in Manhattan and was reviewed by Governor Roosevelt, was said by many to be the finest that had been seen on May 30 for many years. Old sportsmen declared that the turnout of athletes and spectators at the various meets in this neighborhood had seldom if ever been surpassed in number. Business houses were almost all closed, the downtown streets were practically deserted, and the elevated trains, trolley cars and suburban railway lines did an immense business.

The Manhattan parade formed between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-sixth sts., in Fifth-ave., and marched down the avenue and under the Dewey Arch to Washington Square, where it was disbanded. A few of the older veterans dropped out before the long route was wholly covered, but most of them stuck it out to the end, though some of them tottered feebly near the close. More people turned out to see and cheer the veterans than for many years. The applause was almost continuous. The battle stained flags attracted a great deal of attention. Many hats came off as these tattered but glorious old rags fluttered by. Two companies of negro veterans seemed to evoke more cheers than any other, but the 69th, N. G. N. Y., got a lot; so did the 7th, with its ten full companies, marching in almost faultless alignment. The Spanish War veterans were by no means overlooked, and a feature of the parade which pleased the crowds immensely was the presence of many little boys and girls acting as mascots and "daughters of the regiment" among the veterans. The line passed the reviewing stand in the following order:

Platoon mounted police, Sergeant James McGlynn, commanding.
Regular troops, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Woodruff, commanding.
United States Engineers, Major J. G. D. Knight, commanding.
Willets Point Engineers' Band.
Company B, Captain F. R. Shunk, commanding.
Company D, Captain Henry Jervey, commanding.
Company E, Lieutenant Harry Burgess, commanding.
West Point Band.
Battery L, 7th Artillery, United States Army.
Battery K, 7th Artillery, United States Army.
Governor's Island Band.
Battalion, 5th Infantry, United States Army.
Company I, Captain A. R. Paxton, commanding.
Company L, Lieutenant T. R. Harker, commanding.
National Guard, two brigades, Major-General Roe, commanding.
Squadron A, three troops, Captain Badgely, commanding.
First Brigade, N. G. N. Y., Brigadier-General McCoskry Butt, commanding.
22d Regiment, Colonel Bartlett.
12th Regiment, Colonel Dyer.
9th Regiment, Colonel Morris.
First Battery, Captain Wendel.
Fifth Brigade, N. G. N. Y., Brigadier-General George Moore Smith, commanding.
7th Regiment, Colonel Appleton.
69th Regiment, Colonel Duffy.
8th Regiment, Colonel Jones.
71st Regiment, Colonel Bates.
Second Battery.
Naval Militia, First Battalion.
First Mounted Veterans.
Squadron A, Cadet Corps.
Wagner's Band.
Alexander Hamilton Post No. 182.
First Mounted New-York Rifles.
Edwin T. Greenfield, Grand Marshal, and staff.
Robert S. Heliferty, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.
Abram L. Webber, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Frank Powers, Bugler.
James Owens, Chief Aid.
Ten Divisions Grand Army of the Republic.

FIRST DIVISION.

New-York Catholic Protectory Band, Noah L. Farnham Post No. 458, Horace B. Claflin Drum Corps, 40th Regiment Veteran Association, as escort to Horace B. Claflin Post No. 578; Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13, drum corps, Phil Kearny Post No. 8, Naval Post No. 516, Farragut Post No. 75.

SECOND DIVISION.

Reno Post No. 44, Winfield Scott Hancock Post No. 259, George G. Meade Post No. 38, E. H. Wade Post No. 520, General James D. Wadsworth Post No. 77, Koltes Post No. 32.

THIRD DIVISION.

Steinwehr Post No. 192, Gilsa Post No. 264, Dahlgren Post No. 113, William G. Mitchell Post No. 559, Joe Hooker Post No. 128, John A. Rawlins Post No. 80, Anderson Zouaves, 62d Regiment Volunteers, Anderson Cadets No. 1, Daughters of Veterans; Edwin D. Morgan Post No. 307.

FOURTH DIVISION.

John A. Dix Post No. 135, Lincoln Camp No. 7, Sons of Veterans, escort to J. L. Riker Post No. 62; Colonel Henry A. Weeks Post No. 146, John E. Bendix Post No. 402, James C. Rice Post No. 29, Veteran Zouave Association, New-York City, escort to Sumner Post No. 24.

FIFTH DIVISION.

General James McQuade Post No. 557, Sedgwick Post No. 186, Generals Shields-Corcoran Post No. 69, General George B. McClellan Post No. 552, Hans Powell Post No. 339, Adam Goss Post No. 330, John A. Andrews Post No. 234.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Peter Cooper Post No. 313, Cameron Post No. 79, Fred Hecker Post No. 408, Veteran Post No. 436, Thaddeus Stevens Post No. 255, Sheridan-Ellsworth Post No. 67.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Sons of Veterans Battalion, as escort to Spanish-American War Veterans; Theodore Roosevelt Command No. 1, Manhattan Command No. 5, Gloucester Command No. 17.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

First Regiment Irish Volunteers, Battalion Garde Lafayette, Veteran Corps 69th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; General P. H. Sheridan Command No. 1, United States Regular Army and Navy Veterans, Veteran Guards, 11th Regiment Veteran Association, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum.

NINTH DIVISION.

Cadet Battalion of the College of St. Francis Xavier, College of St. Francis Xavier Grammar School Cadet Battalion, St. Bartholomew Cadet Battalion, West End Church Cadet Corps, St. George's Cadet Battalion, St. Paul's Cadets, New-York Turner Cadet Corps, with section of artillery.

TENTH DIVISION.

Baptist Boys' Brigade, United States Army, First Brigade New-York City, 1st Regiment, 3d Regiment, 5th Regiment, 9th Regiment.

The Old Guard, Major Briggs, acted as the personal escort of Governor Roosevelt. Troop A escorted Major-General Roe. Alexander Hamilton Post escorted Grand Marshal Greenfield.

One of the features of the parade was a big floral float, which the members of Roosevelt Commandery, Spanish War Veterans, had in line. When the commandery reached the reviewing stand there was much cheering. In the reviewing party with the Governor were Mayor Van Wyck, Colonel H. H. Treadwell and Chairman Goulden, of the Memorial Day Committee of the G. A. R.; ex-Governor Hill, General F. V. Greene, General Avery D. Andrews, ex-Mayor Strong, Ashbel P. Fitch, General J. W. Clous, Colonel John Vrooman, Colonel M. V. Sheldon, General John McCook, General Alexander McCook, General N. P. Pond, Colonel Edward Mitchell and the following members of the Governor's staff: Lieutenant-Colonel Fry, Major Wilson, Captain J. M. Andrews, Captain Adrian Littauer and Lieutenant Patterson.

After the parade Governor Roosevelt and his party were driven back to the Hotel Manhattan, where the Memorial Day Committee entertained them at luncheon.

The National Guardsmen returned to their armories, and the Grand Army posts set out for various cemeteries to decorate the graves of their former comrades in arms.

GAY CROWDS THRONG THE PARKS.

It was estimated by the police that there were forty thousand persons in Central Park yesterday morning. More than five hundred permits for lawn parties had been issued, and those persons who had permits for three previous Saturdays and had not used them because of bad weather had them renewed and used them yesterday. These parties in some cases numbered 200 or 300 persons, and there was one of a thousand and another of three thousand. The three thousand were employes of Bloomingdale Brothers, who gathered on the lawn at Seventy-second-st. and Eighth-ave. for a day's outing. All sorts of games were played. Many parties had maypoles, around which they danced. A great number of the children wore paper clothing and fancy caps of gay colors. In the morning the Memorial Committee of the 7th Regiment Veterans marched to the Park and placed a wreath on the 7th Regiment monument, near Seventy-first-st. and the West Drive. There were 11,277 visitors to the Aquarium in Battery Park.

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DECORATING THE GRAVES.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WOODRUFF SPEAKS AT GRANT'S TOMB—AT JOHN A. DIX'S GRAVE.

The people began to assemble at Grant's tomb early in the afternoon for the services which were held there under the auspices of U. S. Grant Post No. 327, G. A. R. Among the floral decorations were a wreath from President McKinley, another from the Loyal Legion, one from Grant Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, and one from the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Below the bluff was the battleship Texas, which began the ceremonies with a salute of twenty-one guns. As the guns' echoes died away the people sang "America." Commander John E. Baker, of Grant Post, then read part of the Grand Army of the Republic ritual, and prayer was said by Chaplain A. Stewart Walsh. Commander Baker then read Lincoln's Gettysburg address and the post band played a National air. Noah Tibbetts, chairman of the Memorial Day Committee, then introduced Lieutenant-Governor Timothy Woodruff, who delivered the address of the day. Myles O'Reilly, the officer of the day, and Commander Baker then read more of the ritual, and the people joined in singing the Doxology. The ceremonies were closed with the benediction by the Rev. George E. Strobridge. Mr. Woodruff said in part:

Memorial Day, sad in its memories, beautiful and sublime in its purposes, dawns again to bless us by hallowed associations. The tears of the widow and orphan melt to tender regard the mighty heart of the Nation, awakening its fondest recollections of the noble struggle of those who have gone before, and its deepest sympathy for the silent suffering of those who have been left behind. To-day many of you are grizzled and gray, weary with the grind of years, but with hearts still stirred by the sight of fluttering flags and the strains of martial music. You meet where repose the ashes of the mighty dead, to pay tribute to the memory of the silent soldier, your old commander of the days of the bivouac, the march, the camp and field of battle.

Grant's obscurity at the beginning of the war was the salvation of his military career at the close. The great Army of the Potomac had charged against Lee's impregnable works, only to be beaten back again and again. But the silent soldier had never ordered a retreat, had never suffered a defeat. After the undecisive struggle in the Wilderness along our anxious lines swept the cry, "Another retreat!" No! The brave Army of the Potomac had fallen back for the last time! The great captain thrilled his heroic ranks by the command, "By the left flank, forward!" Lee then realized that he had met his master. Conscious of his strength, self-reliant and unwavering in his determination, the man of relentless will set his stern, impenetrable face toward Richmond and dealt crushing blows upon the thinning lines of gray, clinging to the gallant foe with a grasp that never relaxed until the flag of Confederacy went down forever at Appomattox.

As we look back we see the gaunt form, the serious, homely face of Lincoln. We follow him through the months and years from his first inauguration till, after the second inauguration, he falls by the hand of the assassin. We see him toiling day and night for the preservation of the Republic against the efforts to disrupt it. We see Grant at Donelson, at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, the Wilderness and Appomattox, leading the boys in blue to victory, that the Stars and Stripes may float on every flagstaff throughout this broad land, as it does to-day under the laws of the State from every schoolhouse in Southern Alabama. We see the doors of the White House open to Lincoln and Grant, as they have since done to Hayes and Garfield, to Arthur, to Harrison and McKinley—all heroes of the Civil War. We see these figures of the soldiers and statesmen who have made illustrious the pages of history in the last half of the nineteenth century, all of whom furnished to the country the ultimate mind that planned, the ultimate heart that feared not and the ultimate hand that executed.

The customary service on Memorial Day at the grave of General John A. Dix, in Trinity Cemetery, One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. and Amsterdam-ave., was held there yesterday afternoon by the members of John A. Dix Post No. 135, G. A. R., in the presence of a large gathering of men, women and children. The service, which was conducted by Commander Edward Payson Cone, began with the laying of floral wreaths and tributes on the grave. Then followed prayer by the post chaplain and the reading of President Lincoln's address delivered at Gettysburg in 1863. The Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut made an address, after which the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix said a few words and pronounced the benediction. He thanked the members of John A. Dix Post for the reverence which they have annually shown to the memory of his father.

Oliver Tilden Camp went to Woodlawn Cemetery and held services over the graves of Major Oliver Tilden and H. E. Colling, after which they decorated the graves of the veterans buried there.

In Trinity Churchyard the graves of several patriots, some of them Revolutionary heroes, were decorated. The tomb of the martyrs bore a wreath from the Sons of the Revolution and a bunch of lilies from the Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of General Guy V. Henry, one of the heroes of the war with Spain. Alexander Hamilton's tomb, on the south side of the graveyard, bore a wreath of immortelles from the Grand Army of the Republic post of that name. On the almost indecipherable brownstone slab that marks the grave of Charlotte Temple lay a bunch of lilies and maidenhair fern. Washington's statue on the steps of the Sub-Treasury was decorated with a wreath from the Sons of the Revolution.

The grave of Captain James Lawrence, in Trinity Churchyard, was decorated yesterday by Naval Post No. 516, G. A. R., and Farragut Squadron No. 1, Port of New York. Captain B. D. Blanchard, commanding the squadron, delivered a patriotic address, in which he referred to the personal valor and sterling qualities of Captain Lawrence after mentioning the early battles of the American Navy. In speaking about the achievements of the American Navy he said:

We look back with pride and give thanks to our Great Father in Heaven. It was He who guided our ships and helped our officers and sailors and gave them fair winds and bright skies, that blazed the path to victory for our Navy.

VETERANS PARADE IN BRONX BOROUGH

The members of the Grand Army in the Borough of The Bronx held their annual parade yesterday, and there were in line more than two hundred veterans from Judson Kilpatrick Post, 165th Regiment Veteran Zouaves, Vanderbilt Post and Relief Corps. A feature of the parade was the presence of St. Ann's Guards, of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, who turned out over one hundred strong, under the command of Colonel William N. Frost, and their comrades of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, who numbered sixty, with their respective drum corps. The Mott Haven Cadets and the pupils of Public School No. 85 also added to the ranks of the procession. The parade was reviewed from a stand in front of the North Side Board of Trade, at One-hundred-and-forty-eighth-st. and Willis-ave., by General George Chappell, Louis F. Haffen, president of the Borough of The Bronx; Chaplain S. B. Hetherington, Commissioner James L. Wells, J. B. Roper, past commander Judson Kilpatrick Post No. 143, and Deputy Commissioners Liebertz and Maloney. St. Ann's Guards entertained St. Paul's Cadets at a luncheon in the grounds of St. Ann's Church, after which they gave an exhibition drill, which was reviewed by the Rev. Mr. Clark, chaplain; J. Homer Hildreth and Colonel W. N. Frost, the commander.

BARON DE HIRSCH SCHOOLS EXERCISES.

The boys and girls of the Baron de Hirsch schools observed Memorial Day by exercises in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson-st., in the morning. About four hundred children, led by the principal, Miss B. T. Hays, participated. There was a long programme of patriotic songs and recitations. The trooping of the colors, performed by a company of pupils in uniform, was a pretty feature of the exercises. The principal address was made in English by the Rev. Dr. Schulman. Other addresses were made by Joseph Jacobs, of London; the Rev. Dr. Blaustin, Cyrus L. Bloom and Professor Mosliansky.

CITY'S WARDS CELEBRATE.

An entertainment was provided yesterday afternoon for the inmates of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island. There were two thousand inmates, men and women, in attendance at the exercises, which included music and recitations by persons who volunteered their services. Some of the men and women present were more than a hundred years old, one being 103.

RAISING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The old custom of raising the flag at the Battery at sunrise was followed yesterday. Daniel Daly and Thomas King, employes of the Park Department, pulled the flag to the top of the pole at 4:25 a. m. James A. Hannon, an employe of the Park Department, raised the flag at the same time over the blockhouse in Central Park.

MAGISTRATES ON THE ELECTRA.

Those of the City Magistrates who did not hold court yesterday were the guests of Elbridge T. Gerry on his steam yacht Electra. The start was made early in the forenoon, and the party returned at night, after a cruise in Long Island Sound.

PRESENTATION AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 30.—Lafayette Post, of New-York City, unveiled its present to Memorial Hall of a large bronze tablet this afternoon, in honor of General Abner Doubleday. The ceremony attracted the largest number of people seen at West Point in years. There were about three thousand persons from New-York alone. The post, with its band and guests, came by special boat. It is the first time that the doors of West Point have been thrown wide open to the public.

ON THE FIELD AT ANTIETAM

MONUMENT TO THE MEN WHO WORE THE BLUE AND THE GRAY UNVEILED.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT M'KINLEY—MANY OTHER PUBLIC MEN PRESENT—A MARYLAND MEMORIAL.

Hagerstown, Md., May 30.—In the presence of President McKinley and many members of his Cabinet, a score or more of United States Senators and twice as many members of the House, the Governor of Maryland and prominent men from all parts of the country, there was dedicated to-day on Antietam battlefield a monument to the memory of the Federal and Confederate dead who fell on that bloody field. There were also present hundreds of veterans who fought for the "Lost Cause," and thousands who fought for the Union.

Side by side, shoulder to shoulder, they stood with uncovered heads throughout the ceremony which marked the transfer of the monument from the State of Maryland to the National Government. A great throng, which had come from all about the adjoining country to witness the spectacle and to greet the Chief Executive of the Nation, aided by their presence the impressiveness of the ceremony and added to the significance of the occasion.

The train which brought the President, the members of his Cabinet and the Congress party from Washington reached the battlefield at noon, where they were welcomed by Governor John Walter Smith, of Maryland, and his staff; Adjutant-General Saunders, a delegation of the officers of the Maryland National Guard, and several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Division of Maryland, together with members of Herbert Camp of Confederate Veterans, several camps of Sons of Veterans of both armies, and survivors of Brockenbrough's Maryland Artillery, which fought with the Confederate troops and distinguished itself at Antietam. These were drawn up in line to greet the President, who, together with Governor Smith, watched them as they passed in review.

WHERE M'KINLEY SERVED.

The dedicatory ceremonies were opened by Colonel Benjamin F. Taylor, who introduced General Henry Kyd Douglas, director of ceremonies. Prayer was offered by the Rev. B. F. Clarkson, who was followed by Governor John Walter Smith in an address of welcome. Colonel Taylor, as president of the Antietam Battlefield Commission of Maryland, then presented the monument to the National Government, and Elihu Root, Secretary of War, in a brief address, accepted it on behalf of the United States.

Secretary Root in his address accepting the monument said:

It is a grateful duty which I now perform, to accept on behalf of the Government of the United States this beautiful memorial of the men of Maryland who fell on this historic field. It commemorates the dauntless valor of the men on both sides of the great conflict which shook to its foundations the Government of the country and brought into high relief the noblest qualities of a race peaceful in its purposes, slow to anger, long suffering, but of warlike fibre and terrible in its capacity for strife and for victory. (Applause.)

The monument commemorates more than that. All over this fair world are dotted fields where men have taken men's blood. Ten thousand times ten thousand deeds of valor have lapsed into oblivion, and the warfare of mankind from the days of savagery until now has mainly been remembered only to cause a shudder and a prayer that it might not recur. Upon what grows from the blood that stains the sod depends a battlefield's claim to commemoration. And from the great conflict which found one of its culminating hours in these valleys and upon these hills has grown a harvest of blessings for this country and for mankind entitling the scene to a historic place and the men to be forever remembered.

From the stern discipline of those years of warfare there arose more mutual respect which is the only sure foundation of unity and perpetuity in our land. (Applause.) From those struggles there arose the power to command and the power to obey; the habit of discipline, the capacity for loyalty, the enlarging of heart and nature which makes men capable of rising above the greed for gold and the selfish interests of the hour and devoting life, even unto death, for a flag, for a cause, for a nation. (Applause.)

This monument commemorates not merely the valor and the sacrifice of the men who fell at Antietam, but it commemorates the relaying of the foundations of the Republic. Not only the men who fell at Antietam, but the men who survived, are to be commemorated by this structure, for they have waged that greater battle of civilization and patriotism. We are not without a conspicuous illustration here to-day.

On the second day of Antietam, when the Federal line was hurled against Lee's right, an Ohio regiment was stationed by the banks of the creek not far to the left of the bridge on which was centred Lee's terrible fire of shot and shell, and away to the rear with the supply wagon was a commissary sergeant, a boy of eighteen, who as the days and the hours wore away remembered that the men of his regiment would be fainting and weary for the food left in his charge behind. And then the boy, without orders, compelled by no soldier's duty, loaded his wagons, called for volunteer drivers, and on from the rear to the front through the shower of shot and shell, braving death every instant, brought to the front and to the fainting soldiers of his regiment the reinforcements of food and strength that enabled them to go on with the conflict till the end. (Applause.) The regiment was the 23d Ohio, its colonel was Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward the nineteenth President of the United States (applause), and upon that field of battle the Colonel and future President recommended for a commission that boy of eighteen for gallantry in action, and the commission came. The commissary sergeant is William McKinley, the twenty-fourth President of the United States. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Then followed short addresses, mainly of a reminiscent character, by General John B. Brooke, James Longstreet, Orlando B. Wilcox, J. E. Duryee, Senators Foraker, Burrows, Daniel and others who were prominent on the opposing sides in the great struggle. These were followed in turn by Congressman George B. McClellan, of New-York, and other members of the Senate and House of Representatives. This concluded, the band played "Hail to the Chief," and General Douglas introduced President McKinley, who delivered the address of the day. He was greeted with much applause, and said:

PRESIDENT'S PATRIOTIC WORDS.

Mr. Chairman and my fellow citizens: I appear only for a moment that I may make acknowledgment for your courteous greeting, and express in a single word my sympathy and approval of the patriotic occasion for which we have assembled to-day.

In this presence and on this memorable field I am glad to meet the followers of Lee and Jackson and Longstreet and Johnson, with the followers of Grant and McClellan and Sherman and Sheridan, greeting each other not with arms in their hands or malice in their souls, but with affection and respect for each other in their hearts. (Applause.)

Standing here to-day one reflection only has crowded my mind—the difference between this scene and that of thirty-eight years ago. Then the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray greeted each other with shot and shell, and visited death upon their respective ranks. We meet after all these intervening years with only one sentiment, that of loyalty to the Government of the United States, love for our flag and our free institutions, and determined, men of the North and men of the South, to make any sacrifice for the honor and perpetuity of the American Nation.

My fellow citizens, I am glad and you are glad also of that famous meeting of Grant and Lee at Appomattox Court House. I am glad we are kept together, are not you? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") Glad that the Union was saved by the honorable terms made between Grant and Lee, under that famous apple tree, and there is one glorious fact that must be always gratifying to us—the American soldiers never surrendered save to Americans. (Enthusiastic applause.)

My countrymen, the past can never be undone. The new day brings its shining sun to light our duty now, and I am glad to preside over a Nation of nearly eighty millions of people, more united than they have ever before been since the formation of the Federal Union. (Applause.)

I account it great honor to participate on this occasion with the great State of Maryland in its tribute to the valor and heroism and the sacrifices of the Confederate and Union armies.

The valor of the one or the other, the valor of both, is the common heritage of us all. And, my countrymen, the achievements of that war, every one of them, are just as much the inheritance of those who failed as those who prevailed, and when we went to war two years ago the men of the South and the men of the North vied with each other to show their devotion to the United States. (Applause.) The followers of the Confederate generals with the followers of the Federal generals fought side by side in Cuba, in Porto Rico and in the Philippines, and together in those far off islands are standing to-day fighting and dying for the flag they love; the flag that represents more than any other banner in the world, the best hopes and aspirations of mankind. (Great and long continued applause.)

The exercises concluded with a benediction by the Rev. William M. Dame.

WHAT MONUMENT MEANS.

The monument is of granite and bronze, twenty-two feet in diameter at the base and thirty-five feet high to the top of the statue. Upon the base rest eight columns, representing the eight Maryland commands which were present at the battle, united in supporting the "Temple of Liberty," which is of bronze and forms the canopy. The whole is surmounted by a bronze statue representing Peace, with sword sheathed and pointed downward. The figure holds a laurel wreath over the hilt of the sword. On four of the faces of the monument are bronze bass-reliefs representing scenes in the battle. On the interior faces of the buttresses are eight bronze tablets, bearing in raised letters the names and records in the war of the eight organizations commemorated by the monument. The monument cost $12,000. The original design was drawn by the late Major Henry G. Graham, of the 5th Maryland Infantry. The commands thus honored are the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and the Purnell Legion, regiments of infantry, and Batteries A and B, 1st Maryland Union Artillery, and Brockenbrough's and Dement's batteries of Confederate artillery.

The movement to erect the monument grew out of a desire of the Maryland members of the Grand Army of the Republic to honor the dead of Maryland who fell in the battle. The Grand Army at first contemplated erecting the monument only to commemorate the Union dead, but Norman C. Scott, State Senator from Washington County, in 1898, was influential in having the appropriation include the Confederate dead. The commission was appointed at the session of the General Assembly in 1898, the sum of $12,000 being appropriated to erect a monument and suitably mark the location of the several Maryland commands engaged on both sides. The battlefield is near Sharpsburg, Md., a place beautiful in itself at this season, but rendered still more beautiful by the many monuments erected there and ornamented by beautiful roads constructed by order of the United States Government. The Commission in charge of the erection of the monument consists of Colonel Benjamin F. Taylor, president; General Henry Kyd Douglas, Captain Joseph M. Sudsburg, George Lemmon, Osmun Latrobe, William Gibson, Theodore J. Vanneman, William H. Parker and William F. Dement, and Lieutenant George R. Graham, secretary.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS' REUNION.

ADDRESSES IN LOUISVILLE BY GENERAL J. B. GORDON AND THE REV. DR. B. M. PALMER.

Louisville, Ky., May 30.—The reunion of the United Confederate Veterans opened at noon to-day. It was estimated that there were 50,000 strangers in Louisville. Hours before the time set for the meeting to begin in Reunion Hall the streets leading to the building were blocked with crowds trying to gain admission, and the detachment of police stationed in front of the building was kept busy.

Major-General Poyntz, commanding the Kentucky division of the Confederate Veterans, called the reunion to order shortly after 12 o'clock. After the Doxology had been sung by the assembly which packed the great hall the Rev. J. William Jones, chaplain in chief, made a short prayer, and then General Poyntz introduced Mayor Weaver, who welcomed the visitors to the city. Then came a series of short welcoming addresses, Colonel Thomas W. Bullitt extending a greeting in behalf of the members of the Board of Trade, the Rev. Carter Helm Jones for the Commercial Club, Attilla Cox for the Finance Committee of the reunion, and Judge Hazelrigg, of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, on behalf of the Kentucky Division of the Confederate Veterans, and General Simon B. Buckner for the Confederates of Kentucky. Colonel Bennett H. Young, of this city, chairman of the Union Committee, presented the building to the veterans.

General John B. Gordon, commander of the United Confederate Veterans, responded to the address of Colonel Young, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. In accepting the building from the committee, and in extending the thanks of the veterans to the city of Louisville, he said in part:

Permit me briefly to recall another chapter in Kentucky's life—a chapter which embraces the most momentous period of her history, or of the history of this Republic. In the stupendous conflict between the American States Kentucky's most famous family and all classes of her people were represented in both the Union and Confederate armies. In her marvellous fecundity she had previously given birth to both Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln. These two great sons, born within a few months and miles of each other, nurtured on the bosom of this common mother, were destined in God's mysterious providence to find homes in different sections, to grow up under different institutions, to become representatives of conflicting civilizations and the respective Presidents of contending republics. The one was to die at last, disfranchised by the Government which he had long and faithfully served, and for whose flag he had shed his blood on Mexican soil. The other was to meet his death by an assassin's bullet.

In like manner Kentucky's counsellors were divided—some for the Union, some for the Confederacy, some for peace, from the pending conflict—to render her passive from the pending conflict—to render her passive and neutral, but there was no such word as neutrality in Kentucky's lexicon. Neutrality never had been and never will be Kentucky's role. Governors might proclaim neutrality, Legislatures might enact it, but no edicts nor statutes could chain down the unconquerable sprit of Kentucky's sons. In the one army or the other they went, as their convictions guided them.

General Gordon's speech was received with great applause. General Poyntz then presented the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New-Orleans, who delivered the annual address. In part he said:

I have traced the remote origin of the Confederate war for a purpose which is entirely conciliatory, and to explain some things which may appear contradictory. It enables both parties in this struggle to give full credit to each other for patriotic motives, though under a mistaken view of what that patriotism may have required. It shows why no attempt was ventured to bring attainder of treason against the Southern chiefs, which could not afford to be ventilated before any civil court under the terms of the American Constitution. It explains how through a noble forbearance on both sides—always excepting the infamies of the Reconstruction period—the wound has been healed in the complete reconciliation of a divided people. It explains how we of the South, convinced of the rightfulness of our cause, can accept defeat without the blush of shame mantling the cheek of a single Confederate of us all, and, while accepting the issues of the war as a decree of destiny, openly appeal to the verdict of posterity for the final vindication of our career.

In making this appeal, veterans, in your name I am brought to the subject of this day's discourse, which is to set before you the tribunal of history, before which all the issues of the past continue to be tried, and which, in the view of many sound thinkers, is rendering a proximate judgment in what is occurring before us in the immediate present. I desire to say that war is not always the mere outburst of human passion; but that when projected on a large scale and protracted through a long period, and especially when occurring between members of the same race, it is the result of an antecedent conflict of opinions, which, having sought arbitration in vain, appeal finally to the sword from the simple necessity of settling the question of supremacy.

The value of these final generalizations is scarcely impaired by the doubts as to this or that minute fact. Contemporaneous history, written in the interest of prejudice or passion, may be largely a libel, and future criticism may be sorely puzzled to distinguish between the truth and its travesty; yet in the aggregate result these, by a strange smelting process, are sifted out as not material to the issue. Invective and reproach will continue in the sacred name of history to be poured upon those who deserve only her applause. The faithful witnesses of the truth will go in cloud and sorrow to the tomb, burying their principles only in a protest. But they will do it in the certain faith of a resurrection. As for their own fame, they can afford to wait. Eternity is long, and it is their lifetime. Constitutional freedom has not come forth from conflict of ages to be stifled now when her broad shield is thrown over two continents. She will reappear again and again amid the birth throes of regenerated States; for regulated liberty is to the commonwealth what piety is to the Church—the very law of its life. Both have struggled through corruption and decay to a more complete realization.

At the conclusion of the address of Dr. Palmer the meeting adjourned for the day, after appointing committees on credentials and resolutions, which are to report to-morrow morning.

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Tiles, Marbles, Mosaics.

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Finest Goods—Makers' Prices.

LINCOLN, GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT.

STATUES OF FOUR WAR HEROES GIVEN TO MUSKEGON.

Muskegon, Mich., May 30.—The bronze statues of Abraham Lincoln, General Grant, General Sherman and Admiral Farragut, given to this city by Charles H. Hackley, were unveiled to-day. Local members of the G. A. R. had charge of the ceremonies. The crowd present included many veterans from other cities. The statues are of heroic size, mounted on pedestals, each on one of the four corners of the public square given to the city by Mr. Hackley. They are the work of the sculptors Niehaus and Rhind, of New-York, and cost $28,000. Mr. Hackley, who is a wealthy lumberman, has made gifts to the city in public library, schools, land and statues amounting to $500,000 in value.

AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

ADDRESSES BY CONGRESSMAN BROSIUS AND HENRY A. CASTLE.

Washington, May 30.—Business was suspended in the National Capital to-day while thousands of citizens and veterans paid tribute to the Nation's heroic dead. As usual, the chief ceremony was at Arlington. The veterans of the Civil War were joined this year by the veterans of the war with Spain. After the graves had been decorated, exercises were held in the amphitheatre known as the "Temple of Fame," where an oration was delivered by Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania. Services of a similar character took place at the other cemeteries around Washington.

Captain Henry A. Castle, auditor for the Post-office Department, delivered an address on the topic, "Our Comrades Did Not Die in Vain," in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the valor of the Nation's dead, and especially to the success with which those who bore a prominent part in the Civil War had carved out names and reputations for themselves in civil life. He said in part:

The recent, final and eternal realization of the avowed object for which we fought, a finally and eternally reunited people, has made possible broader interpretations of our duty and a higher recognition of our destiny. To this latest, possibly the last, accomplishment of the generation to which Lincoln addressed his prophetic admonition, the surviving veterans liberally contributed. It is a crowning testimony that the martyrs for the Union were not vainly sacrificed.

Our Republic is awaking to a sense of its power, and that power involves increased responsibility. There are ills and faults and failings, but there is abundant virtue to overcome them. We are the greatest, richest, freest, happiest people on earth to-day. Perhaps the time has come when we can no longer sit rioting in the selfish enjoyment of these good things, while the world is filled with groans of the oppressed and sorrowing. It may be that we must now give up some of our wealth to succor others, that we must suffer in order that others may be liberated. If such be the demands of the age and the occasion, we will respond to the summons with strong arms and manly hearts.

EXERCISES IN OTHER CITIES.

THE DAY GENERALLY OBSERVED WITH SUITABLE CEREMONIES.

Pittsburg, May 30.—Memorial Day was observed with more than usual interest. The weather was fine, and elaborate and impressive services were held at the various cemeteries by the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Spanish War Service men and the National Guard. At St. Mary's Cemetery a monument to Bartley Campbell, the playwright, was unveiled. The ceremonies were private, and in charge of his family.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 30.—Probably never in the history of this city has Memorial Day been so generally observed as it was to-day. Business was entirely suspended, the schools were closed and the cemeteries were crowded with those decorating the graves of the dead with flowers. The several Grand Army of the Republic posts marched to the different cemeteries in the morning and held appropriate exercises. The parade in the afternoon was by far the greatest ever witnessed in Cleveland on Decoration Day. A conspicuous feature was the presence of several ex-Confederates, who rode with the grand marshal.

Baltimore, May 30.—Memorial Day was generally celebrated in Baltimore to-day. Those Grand Army of the Republic posts which did not go to Antietam assembled at headquarters, and under direction of Department Commander Captain John R. King marched to the National Cemetery at Loudon Park, where memorial services were held and the graves of the dead heroes were decorated. Other patriotic societies assembled at the various cemeteries and covered the graves of their dead comrades with flowers and the National emblem.

Detroit, May 30.—Detroit presented a true holiday aspect to-day, and Memorial Day was never more generally observed. Streetcars on lines leading to the various cemeteries were crowded in the earlier hours with flower laden veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, members of Woman's Relief Corps and relatives and friends of dead soldiers of the Civil War. Flags were hoisted almost universally over downtown buildings. The sick soldiers at Fort Wayne, members of the 14th Infantry, recently returned from the Philippines, were not forgotten in the distribution of flowers. This afternoon's Memorial Day parade was one of the largest held here in years. The Regulars from the fort marched with the veterans and State troops. At the public exercises in the Auditorium the singing was led by hundreds of school children.

CEREMONIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, May 30.—Memorial Day was observed here as a general holiday. Military ceremonies were held at the various stations, and salutes were fired from the forts at Santiago and Manila. A military escort proceeded to the Malate Cemetery, where the graves of United States soldiers were decorated and an address was made by the chaplain.

Memorial exercises were held also in the theatre, at which a number of addresses were delivered, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The observance of the day was very successful.

SHORT LINE OF PARADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 30.—Memorial Day was quietly observed here to-day. The Board of Trade, the Stock Exchange, the banks and many of the large stores were closed out of respect to the country's soldier dead. In consideration of the aging veterans of the Civil War, the line of march of the parade was limited to a mile. In front of the Art Institute the veterans, in their faded blue uniforms, formed in line on each side of the street, while the militia, the independent militia organizations and civic societies passed through their lines. The weather was mild.

At the Grand Army of the Republic burial plots in Rose Hill Cemetery and in Oakwoods members of the various posts decorated the graves of their comrades. The graves of those who died in Cuba or the Philippines or on the sea in the service of their country were also decorated with flowers by societies associated with the local military organizations.

Confederate veterans held a service at their monument in the Confederate plot at Oakwoods. They first marched through the Grand Army of the Republic plot, and as they passed through the lines of Federal veterans laid their tributes of peace on the graves of their former enemies. The fraternal call was repaid later by Dewey Post, G. A. R., the members of which strewed flowers on the lawn under which are buried the Confederates who died while prisoners at Camp Douglas, this city.

OBSERVANCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 30.—Memorial Day was observed in this city with the customary ceremonies by the various Grand Army posts and by the strewing of flowers on the graves of the soldier dead. In every cemetery in the city survivors of the Civil War held memorial services, assisted in many instances by public school children. It is by the individual gifts of the latter that the major portion of the flowers used in decorating is collected. Not alone were the Union dead of the Civil War remembered, but the graves of a large number of Confederate dead in the National Cemetery at Germantown were covered with flowers. The dead of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and those who died in battle during the Spanish war or in the camps were also remembered.

Among the more notable events of the day was the unveiling of four bronze tablets at the base of the Soldiers' Monument, in Market Square, Germantown. The tablets are erected in memory of residents of that section who fought for the Union. They contain the names of 966 soldiers and sailors who died in or since the war.

Eight grandsons of soldiers killed in the Civil War performed the ceremony of unveiling.

Special ceremonies were held at the graves of General Meade, in Laurel Hill Cemetery, and monuments of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, McClellan, Reynolds and other distinguished heroes were draped with the Stars and Stripes and garlands of greens and flowers.

BIG EXODUS TO CONEY ISLAND.

IRON STEAMBOATS DELAYED MORE THAN AN HOUR BY A TRAMP STEAMER.

According to reports from the managers of the Iron Steamboat Line and from the police at the Brooklyn Bridge, as well as at the Thirty-ninth-st. ferry at the foot of Whitehall-st. last night, there was a great exodus from this city yesterday to Coney Island.

It was estimated by the police stationed at the entrance in Park Row to the Brooklyn Bridge that more than eighty thousand persons took trolley cars there to go to the resort yesterday.

The Iron Steamboat Company carried to the island more than fourteen thousand passengers. Two of the iron steamboats took excursions up the Hudson, and two more went up the Sound. The schedule of hourly sailings to Coney Island would have been maintained except for the interference about 2:30 p. m. of a tramp steamer, which took an hour and twenty minutes in making her pier in the East River. Two boats were thus kept in the stream, while about five hundred passengers had to wait on the pier.

The Thirty-ninth-st. ferry route carried ten thousand persons to the island, it was estimated.

The steamer General Slocum carried a load of passengers to Bridgeport, while the Grand Republic took many others up the Hudson to Poughkeepsie.

G. A. R. MEN AT MOUNT M'GREGOR.

Saratoga, N. Y., May 30 (Special).—James D. McKean Post, G. A. R., to-day made its annual pilgrimage to Mount McGregor, where General U. S. Grant died on July 23, 1885. The veterans decorated the Grant cottage profusely with flowers and flags and conducted the Memorial Day ritual. McKean Post has observed Memorial Day in this way yearly since the death of General Grant.

CEREMONY AT LAFAYETTE'S TOMB.

Paris, May 30.—About two hundred and fifty Americans gathered at the Picpus Cemetery to-day at the customary celebration at the grave of General Lafayette. Speeches were delivered by General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador; Colonel Clark E. Carr, Commissioner-General Ferdinand W. Peck and G. Lafayette, the nearest descendant of the great patriot. A number of wreaths from various American societies were laid upon the tomb.

The Wanamaker Store

Seashore Delivery
Begins June First

Beginning tomorrow, June 1st, and continuing through the season, we will deliver, free, any goods purchased in the store, or ordered by mail, to the following points:

Long Branch	*Allenhurst*
West End (Hollywood)	*Interlaken*
Monmouth Beach	*Asbury Park*
Gallilee	*Ocean Grove*
Lowmoor	*Bradley Beach*
Sea Bright	*Avon*
Rumson Beach	*Belmar*
Norwood Park	*Como*
Elberon	*Spring Lake*
Deal Beach	*Sea Girt*

Two Decided Bargains in DRESS GOODS

First item is Silk-and-wool Mexican Plaid Grenadine, smartly cut in price because most people want other colors. Yet many people would buy these colors in preference to all others. *This is their chance.* These are the colors: Reseda, heliotrope, cardinal-and-black, olive-and-black, brown-and-black, and green-and-black; 46 inches wide. Originally $1.25; today at

30 cents a yard

The other item is all-wool Vigoreaux Twills in the popular tan mixtures, 42 inches wide. Worth 50c, at

Rotunda.

30c a yard

Low Prices on Carpets and Mattings

We offer today one hundred rolls of eighty to ninety pound China mattings that have been $10, at

$7 a roll

Also Buddha Matting, of our own importation, at $5 a roll. About 40 yards in each roll.

Japanese Rugs—the best quality, in big variety of patterns and sizes; from 18x36 inches at 45c, to 12x15 feet at $17.

With carpets costing ten to fifteen per cent. more than six months ago; these prices on perfect carpets of high character, are at least interesting to those with homes to brighten:

Best Velvets, worth $1.50, at $1.
Body Brussels, worth $1.40, at $1.
Tapestry Brussels, worth 70c, at 50c.
Best Tapestry, worth 75c to 90c, at 60c, and 65c.

Third floor.

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