bly that number was there. Upon the stand from which Col. Anderson delivered his address the assemblage was strictly Confederate. Gen. Lee's children were all there except Gen. Custis, who was detained by sickness. Miss Mildred and Miss Mary sat together. The former was very much affected during the ceremonies. Capt. Robert E. Lee, Jr., and Gen. W. H. F. Lee completed the group of Lee's children. Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, her two sons, and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee were there. Other Confederate notables were Gen. J. E. Johnston, Wade Hampton, M. C. Butler, Jubal Early, Gov. Richardson of South Carolina, Senators Barbour and Daniel of Virginia, Gov. Gordon of Georgia, Gov. Fowle of North Carolina, and Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana.

When Longstreet's carriage reached the stand he kissed his hand to Gen. Johnston, who returned the salutation. Immediately around the monument were the Confederate veterans from the Soldiers' Home. All the Confederate battle standards were brought in as near proximity as possible to the monument, and grouped about it. When the Gen. Pickett's division battle flag was brought there Mrs. McIntosh of Maryland, who was a sister of Major Pegram who was killed at Gettysburg, seized it and kissed it tenderly.

The speechmaking on the platform was brief, except the oration. Gov. McKinney called the assemblage to order, and in a few concise remarks said that while the people of the South are loyal, they will never fail to express their love for those who fell for them. That feeling, he said, was unconquerable.

Early only said that silence was golden on an occasion like the present, and that Lee needed no monument except to show the love of the people of the South for him. He then introduced the venerable Rev. Dr. Charles Minnegerode of the Episcopal Church, Jefferson Davis's pastor, who delivered a prayer, after which the Stonewall Brigade band of Staunton played "Dixie," which was greeted with cheers from 70,000 throats.

Col. Archer Anderson then delivered the oration.

Three notable ladies who were expected did not come—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, and Mrs. Gen. Stuart. Gov. McKinney in his speech alluded to the inability of Mrs. Davis to be present on account of her recent bereavement and the great distance. Mrs. Jackson's absence was owing to this same cause, and Mrs. Stuart's to sickness. It was nearly dark before the great crowd dispersed, and then the unique dining of the veterans in the Sam Jones tabernacle occurred. Two thousand sat down to breakfast, 2,700 to dinner at one time, and it was expected that the number would reach 10,000 before the close of the day.

The vast moving body to-day was notable in one respect, at least. Though a military body, not half of the number bore arms. Ex-Gov. Lee, as chief marshal, and Gov. Gordon as commander of the veterans, had the services of many of their former trusted staff officers. The uniform provided for the marshals was a silk beaver hat with a black cockade, but not appeared in his old slouch, saying that if he wore a beaver he was afraid the boys would yell. "Where did you get that hat?"

By the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, May 29.—The scene here to-day at the unveiling of the Lee equestrian statue was unprecedented in the annals of this city. From early morn till night, the tan of the drum and tramp of soldiers reminded the older citizens of the stirring days of 1861. Never were there so many people gathered within the gates of the city. Never were decorations so elaborate. Never were there so many old veterans and military organizations on the streets in time of peace and never was there such genuine and general enthusiasm.

One of the most striking banners displayed bore this inscription: "Lee, the chieftain, peacefully sleeps. We honor his memory in living bronze." Many fine pictures of Washington as well as of Lee were observed on every hand. While thousands of flags were wafted to the breeze, the national flag was displayed in the proportion of fifty to one of the stars and bars. It was truly a Confederate day, however, as the presence of the many Confederate veteran camps and the airs played by the bands pertaining to the lost cause fully attested, and this was emphasized by the many manifestations of delight that they brought forth from the crowds all along the line.

The house of the Confederacy and the Governor's mansion, though not in the line of march, were attractively decorated, and Gen. Lee's residence, on the most fashionable thoroughfare of the city, was beautifully adorned and specially honored by the passing commands, the colors of the various organizations being dipped, while in many instances heads were uncovered. Generals Early, Longstreet, and Fitz Lee received a perfect ovation, while many other Confederate leaders were greeted with the enthusiasm. Gen. Gordon, Wade Hampton, and Gov. Fowle were not recognized so readily as those named, but when they passed an old Confederate organization to whom their faces were familiar they were lustily cheered. The Fifth Maryland Regiment and Wise Legion of New Orleans and the 23d New York delegation of Southern Veterans attracted more attention during the entire march than other organizations in the parade. If there was any difference in their reception it was in favor of New York, for the remark was repeatedly heard on Franklin street, where the crowd was greatest, "There goes New York," and the welkin was made to ring with loud huzzahs.

The scene along the whole route, from the beginning to the end, was a memorable one. Although the most extensive preparations had been made to receive a large number of visitors, no one expected to see the host that visited the city. It is asserted on all sides that the parade decorations and everything connected with the jubilee excelled anything ever witnessed in the South.

The parade formed on the north side of Broad street from Adams down to Twelfth street. The line marched generally company front, with double ranks. No saluting was done by the troops except when they passed the Chief of Staff. When he arrived at the pedestal they were formed behind the veterans, facing south. The specially invited guests, the Chief Marshall and aides, the Stonewall Band, R. E. Lee Camp, and the Richmond Light Infantry Blues formed on the north side of Broad street, with the left resting on Adams street. The other organizations formed on the north side of the street, and covered the space down to Thirteenth street. Prominent in the procession were:

Gens. James Longstreet, Dabney H. Maury, Marcus J. Wright, M. C. Butler, R. L. Walker, A. L. Long, Joseph E. Johnston, Wm. B. Taliferro, R. L. Page, J. A. Early, M. D. Corse, M. L. Bonham, G. W. C. Lee, Lawrence S. Baker, J. D. Imboden, George H. Bartlett, Daniel Ruggles, John Echols, George H. Stewart, H. H. Walker, Joseph Wheeler, J. B. Kershaw, P. M. B. Young, W. P. Roberts, A. R. Lawton, Charles W. Field, George J. Hundley, Benj. Robertson.

Governors—Daniel G. Fowle of North Carolina, F. P. Fleming of Florida, A. K. Fleming of West Virginia, John P. Richardson of South Carolina.

United States Senators—John S. Barbour, John W. Daniel, W. H. Kenna, Samuel Pasco.

Colonels—William Lamb and William E. Cameron.

Captain J. Taylor Wood.

Members of Gen. Robert E. Lee's staff: Colonels Walter H. Taylor, Charles Marshall, T. M. R. Talcott, Gen. A. L. Long, Major Charles S. Venable, and the following members of Gen. Lee's family: Misses Mildred and Mary Lee, Capt. Robert E. Lee, Jr., Gen. W. H. F. Lee, wife, and sons, Rolling and R. E. Lee, nephews, Gen. Fitz Lee, with wife and daughter, Capt. Daniel Lee, with wife and children, and Capt. Robert Lee.

When the procession started the men described a semi-circle at Adams and Broad streets, and proceeded down Broad street, on the south side. As soon as the last veteran organization passed Adams street the military took up their line of march, and when the head of the column of veterans reached Ninth and Main streets they halted, and, occupying the south side of the street, reviewed the military. The latter marched up Main street to Eighth, and up that street to Franklin, so as to pass Gen. Lee's residence, and out Franklin to Shafer. At Shafer street the military halted and occupied the south side of the street. The veterans (who had taken up the line of march after the military had been reviewed) passed in review of the military, and resumed their place at the head of the column until the monument was reached.

Upon arriving at the monument the veterans faced the grand stand, with the military behind them, the cavalry bringing up the rear. The artillery were posted north of the pedestal. Gov. McKinney called the assembly to order about 4 P. M. in a few appropriate remarks, but the whole procession had by no means reached its destination. The Governor introduced Dr. Minnegrode, who offered prayer, after which Gen. Jubal Early was called upon to preside. He made a brief speech, and presented Gen. Archer Anderson as the orator of the day.

Here are a few extracts from Col. Anderson's oration:

"What shall be said of the circumstances which surround us on this day of solemn commemoration? That, at the end of the first quarter of a century, after the close of a stupendous civil war in which more than a million men struggled for the mastery during four years of fierce and bloody conflict, we should see the Southern states in complete possession of their local self-government, the Federal constitution unchanged save as respects the great issues submitted to the arbitrament of war, and the defeated party, while in full and patriotic sympathy with all the present grandeur and its portal promise of a reunited country still not being able to renounce any glorious memory, but free to heap honors upon their trusted leaders, living or dead—all this reveals a character in which the American people may well be content to be handed down to history."

The orator went into an elaborate biographical review of the life and character of Gen. Lee.

After leading up to the period when it became necessary for Gen. Lee to make his choice of which side he should fight on in the coming conflict, Col. Anderson said:

"No more painful struggle ever tore the heart of a patriot. He had served the whole country in a gallant army, which commanded all his affection. He better than most men knew the great resources of the North and West. He knew Northern men in their homes; he knew the bravery of the Northern soldiers who filled our regular regiments in Mexico. He was above the prejudices and taunts of the day which belittled Northern virtue and courage. He regarded slavery as an evil which the South had inherited and must be left to mitigate and, if possible, extirpate by wise and gradual measures. Against the urgent solicitations of Gen. Scott, in defiance of the promptings of ambition—for the evidence is complete that the command of the United States army was offered to him—in manifest sacrifice of all his pecuniary interests, he determined that duty bade him side with his beloved Virginia. He laid down his commission and solemnly declared his purpose never to draw his sword save in behalf of his native State."

The orator then carried his audience with him through the battles of the late war in which Gen. Lee's army participated.

The campaign of 1863 was reviewed. Gettysburg and Grant's campaign, in 1864, brought the orator up to the evacuation of Richmond, when nothing remained to the Army of Northern Virginia but its stainless honor, its unbroken courage.

"In those last solemn scenes," continued Col. Anderson, "when strong men, losing all self-control, broke down and sobbed like children, Lee stood forth as great as in the days of victory and triumph. No disaster crushed his spirit, no extremity of danger ruffled his bearing. He looked the stubborn facts calmly in the face, and when no military resource remained, when he recognized the impossibility of making another march or fighting another battle, he bowed his head in submission to that power which makes and unmakes nations.

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"The failure of the righteous cause for which he fought eluded him that eminence of civil station in which his great qualities in their happy mixture might well have afforded a parallel to the strength and the moderation of Washington. But what failure could obscure that moral perfection which places him as easily by the side of the best men that have ever lived, as his heroic actions make him the peer of the greatest? In his whole life, laid bare to the world, the least friendly criticism has never discovered one single deviation from the narrow path of rectitude and honor. * * *

Let this monument teach to generations yet unborn these lessons of his life. Let it stand, not as a record of civil strife, but as a perpetual protest against whatever is low and sordid in our private and public objects. Let it stand as a memorial of personal honor that never brooked a stain; of knightly valor without thought of self; of far-reaching military genius, unsoiled by ambition; of heroic constancy, from which no cloud of misfortune could ever hide the path of duty. Let it stand as a great public act of thanksgiving and praise for that it pleased Almighty God to bestow upon these Southern States a man so formed to reflect his attributes of power, majesty, and goodness."

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THE PRESIDENT IN CLEVELAND.

An Enormous Amount of Enthusiasm Expended in Welcoming Him.

CLEVELAND, May 29.—The roar of cannon and the cheers of 50,000 people welcomed President Harrison and Vice-President Morton to Cleveland this afternoon. Business men stood on street corners and waved their hats; working men gathered at the windows of factories and cheered; housewives stood in their doorways and saluted the nation's Executive, and school children swarmed along the railroad tracks and waved the American flag as the Presidential train rushed on to its destination. The monster demonstration at the Union depot, however, crowned the triumphal entry to the city.

Outside the gates the space was packed with people, and it was no easy task for a squad of patrolmen to keep open a passage from the main gate to the carriage entrance. The first to greet the President was Mr. R. B. Hayes. The rear platform railing of the car was swung back and the steps lowered. Then nine police detectives and officers in citizens' dress, who had boarded the train at Euclid avenue, alighted. They were followed by Dan. P. Eells and President Harrison. The President shook hands with Mr. Hayes and several other gentlemen and was then escorted to his carriage.

All this time cheer after cheer for the President had ascended, and now the guns upon the man-of-war Michigan began to thunder the President's salute. Outside the depot the street was packed with thousands of enthusiastic and demonstrative people. As the President stepped into his carriage there was a mighty roar. Cheer followed cheer, and as the carriage moved from the entrance the cheering was repeated until the noise of the guns of the man-of-war even were drowned by the plaudits of the multitude. In advance of the carriage, doing escort duty, were the cavalrymen of the First Cleveland Troop, in their handsome black and yellow uniforms, mounted upon spirited thoroughbreds. As the bugler sounded the advance the troopers dashed off at a brisk trot. Behind them in the first carriage were President Harrison, Mr. Hayes, the Hon. Amos Townsend, and Mr. D. P. Eells. In the second carriage were Vice-President Morton, ex-Gov. Foster, Mayor Garoner, and Gen. Barnett. Secretary Windon, Mr. Lee McBride, R. C. Parsons, and L. E. Holden were seated in the third carriage, and in the fourth were Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Judge Marshall Ramsdell, and Mr. M. A. Hanna. Attorney-General Miller, the Hon. George H. Ely, and Mr. S. T. Everett occupied the fifth carriage, and Secretary Rusk, the Hon. William McKinley, jr., and the Hon. D. A. Pangler the sixth. Several carriages containing citizens followed.

At the home of Mr. Eells, President Harrison and Marshal Ramsdell, the guests of Mr. Eells, alighted, and the other carriages rolled away to the various houses where the occupants were to be entertained. Attorney-General Miller and Postmaster-General Wanamaker drove to the residence of Mr. M. T. Everett, Vice-President Morton went to the home of Mr. J. H. Wade. Secretary Rusk is being entertained by Gen. M. D. Leggett, and Secretary Windom by Mr. William Edwards. Gen. W. T. Sherman arrived later in the day, and is the guest of his nephew, Henry S. Sherman. Minorities, politics out, and solemnly declared his purpose never to draw his sword save in behalf of his native State."

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EVENTS BEYOND THE OCEAN.

MANY PERSONS ARRESTED FOR PLOTTING AGAINST THE CZAR.

A Great Conspiracy Unearthed in Paris—Panitza's Speech in His Defence—Traces Found of a Lost Australian Explorer.

PARIS, May 29.—The police of this city recently received information that a number of Nihilists were organizing a plot against the Czar in this country. The information was followed up, and the result was that fifteen persons charged with being implicated in the plot have been arrested. A number of incriminating documents were seized at the lodgings of the leader in the plot, a Nihilist named Mendelsohn, who resides at Fontenay-aux-Roses, near this city.

A quantity of explosives was also seized at his residence. The names of the other persons arrested are: Orloff, alias Volgrin; Reichlin and his wife, Pentoff, alias Levoff; Katchinzen, alias Anamien; five students named Lavriprisus, Chilovski, Nakatchiz, Nepanoff, and Iemstei, and four young women named Atchinazi, Labrovitch, Padozoon, and Bromberg.

The police also have information which they say proves that the prisoner purchased materials for the manufacture of explosives from various chemists in Paris.

In addition to the arrests above mentioned a number of other Nihilists were taken into custody this afternoon. Among the explosives seized at the lodging of Mendelsohn were a number of finished bombs. Materials for the manufacture of explosives were seized at the lodgings of a number of the other persons arrested.

The Russians boarded together in the Rue Brozin. They published a Nihilist review and other literature, and possessed a school and library; but latterly the band has dwindled through the defection of the chief, Tickomeroff. The room of one of the men arrested was adorned with sixty pothographs of Russian Socialist martyrs.

The plot was discovered in a peculiar way. On May 12 considerable damage was done to trees in a field at Nancy, which, in was learned, was due to experments with explosives. A number of metallic tubes were found in the field, and these were traced to the seller of the tubes. From him was obtained the information which led to the exposure.

TRACES OF A GREAT EXPLORER.

Belief that the Mystery of Dr. Leichhardt's Fate Will at Last Be Solved.

LONDON, May 29.—The Geographical Society of Australasia at Melbourne has sent a small expedition to the northeast corner of the Continent for the purpose of investigating the reports that traces have been found there of the famous explorer, Dr. Leichhardt. This explorer made himself famous about a half century ago by his remarkable journey from the place where Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, has since arisen, northwest across the Continent. It was by far the most extensive journey made in Australia up to that time and threw much light upon the nature of the interior of the country.

In 1848 Dr. Leichhardt started again with a small party to cross Australia from east to west. He was not very far from the coast when the last news was heard from him, and from that day to this his fate has been involved in mystery, no trustworthy information having ever been obtained by later explorers.

News was recently brought to Melbourne by Mr. McHugh, a reliable white man, that a tribe in the Kimberley district possess various relics of the expedition, and that there are aged men in the tribe who saw the party, and are aware that they perished for lack of water. The reports about these relics are so circumstantial that it has been thought advisable to investigate them. There is reason to believe that some conclusive information will soon be obtained about the fate of the traveller who is recognized as the greatest of the early explorers of Australia, and whose books are still read with interest.

Our Little Trouble with Portugal.

LONDON, May 30.—The *Times's* Lisbon correspondent says that, at Secretary Blaine's suggestion, England and the United States have made a proposal to Portugal for the settlement of the Delagoa Bay Railroad question by arbitration.

The proposal is that Portugal appoint an arbitrator, that England and the United States conjointly select another, and that Switzerland act as umpire.

Mr. Loring, the American Minister to Portugal, will leave Lisbon to-morrow for New York, on a leave of absence. Prior to his departure he will have an audience with the King.

Major Panitza Makes a Speech.

SOFIA, May 29.—Major Panitza, who, with a number of others, is on trial here on the charge of conspiracy against the government of Bulgaria, spoke to-day in defence of himself and his alleged co-conspirators. He declared that he had devoted his life to Bulgaria, and said he would welcome death if, as the prosecution had charged, he conspired against her. He demanded the acquittal of himself, Capt. Kolotokoff of the Russian army, and the others charged with being implicated in the conspiracy. He declared that the case of the prosecution had completely broken down, and that all the accused should be immediately released.

Talks With Herbert Bismarck.

LONDON, May 30.—Paris papers report that in a series of alleged conversations with Count Herbert Bismarck, the latter declared that he and his father would return to office if asked; that Germany would never attack France, and that the real enemy of Europe was Russia, who was only friendly to France because it suited her purpose. He expressed surprise, it is said, that Frenchmen failed to appreciate the qualities of M. M. Carnot, de Freycinet, and Constans.

Tenants' Defence Fund.

DUBLIN, May 29.—In a letter to the *Freeman's Journal* Archbishop Walsh says that the Tenants' Defence Fund now amounts to over £60,000. The fund, the archbishop declares, represents an assertion of the most fundamental principle of Christian morality—that is, that the property of the poorest tenant is as sacred as that of the richest landlord.

Emperor William Will Pay for It Himself.

BERLIN, May 29.—Emperor William has declined to allow the Berlin magistracy to receive subscriptions for the erection of a monument to his father, the late Emperor Frederick. He declares that he feels it to be his duty to raise the proposed memorial himself, and he wishes to defray all the expenses connected with it.

Prof. Bruce Won't be Tried for Heresy.

LONDON, May 29.—The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, by a vote of 392 to 237, rejected a motion in favor of prosecuting Prof. Bruce of Glasgow for heresy. The ballot was taken amid great excitement, and the announcement of the result was received with cheers.

Abandoned at Sea.

LONDON, May 29.—The British bark Geo. E. Corbett, Capt. Nobles, from St. John, N. B., April 3 for Dundalk, was abandoned on May 22. The crew were rescued with great difficulty by the National line steamer Denmark, Capt. Rigby, at London, from New York. The Corbett was waterlogged when she was abandoned.

The Fire on the Runic.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Two thousand bags of sulphur, a quantity of drums of caustic, and a number of bales of jute and rags were destroyed by the fire yesterday on the White Star freight steamer Runic, which was to have sailed for New York to-day. It is reported that the fire is still burning.

Abuses of Paris Mutuals.

PARIS, May 29.—M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, replying to M. Chuseret, said that the abuses of the Paris Mutuals would be remedied by measures to regulate betting. The revenue accruing to the Government would be utilized to assist the fund for aged workmen.

France's Colonial Forces.

PARIS, May 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, announced that he was preparing a system by which the efficiency of the colonial forces would be assured without interfering with the system of mobilization.

Tragic Burning of a Steamship.

LONDON, May 29.—Advices from Shanghai say that the steamship Pao Ching, trading between Chinese ports, has been destroyed by fire. Twenty-two persons who were on board are missing.

The Duke of Orleans Writes to the Pope.

ROME, May 29.—The Duke of Orleans recently wrote to the Pope, who sent a reply by messenger. It is said the Duke will visit the Vatican after he is liberated.

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A FAMOUS SANITARIUM GOING.

A Warehouse Displaces Hydropathy, the Sanitarium and the Home of Reforms.

Many interesting memories cluster about the buildings known as the Hygienic Hotel, at 13 and 15 Laight street, now doomed to be torn down to give place to an immense woollen warehouse for A. J. Juillard. The buildings were originally erected for residences for the families of George Schuyler and a son of Alexander Hamilton and Col. Thorne, in what was then the fashionable quarter of the city about seventy years ago, in the vicinity of St. John's Park. The surroundings were then much like what Gramercy Park is now, long before the great freight depot of the New York Central Railroad came with its ugly edifice and its bustle of business to drive away the rich residents to fashionable localities. The carriage houses of the high-toned old families stood until recently on the back of the property. The queer old stone trimmings of the windows and doorways, and its mahogany folding doors, its elaborate white marble jambs, and the generously large rooms were reminders of the time when land was much less valuable than it is now, when flats were unknown and the hum of business had not reached as far up town as Canal street.

For more than half a century the place has been noted under various auspices as the headquarters of progressive and unique medical men. Dr. Schoen, a famous hydropathic physician, lived there many years ago. Dr. Trall, one of the pioneers of the hydropathic movement, took the place about forty years ago and established what he called the Hydro-Therapeutic College, published a hydropathic newspaper, and kept a sanitarium. The newspaper was called the *Water Cure Journal*, and the Doctor made war on the regular medical fraternity and denounced the use of about all the medicines in the *materia medica*, and used to declare that the allopathic physicians did not know the operation of a single medicine that they used. He had great faith in the working of water inside the human frame, preached vegetarianism, graduated a good many water cure doctors, and treated a great many patients. It was a temperance institution, too, and its patrons included many of the men and women who became prominent in the reforms then agitated, and supplied a good deal of material for the May anniversary, which was the great feature of that day.

Here was started, in 1859, the first Turkish bath in New York city. Dr. E. H. Miller was the founder of it; he still keeps a similar establishment in this city. Under Dr. Miller the place became famous. It was he who gave it the name of the Hygienic Hotel. Among those who used to visit there were the sisters of Gen. Grant, and they went from there to dinner at Theodore Tilton's house in Brooklyn, where the company were much amused by Dr. Miller being mistaken for Gen. Grant.

Among those who stopped at the Hygienic Hotel were Oliver Dennis Taffe, who bought the first package of Turkish bath tickets; Horace Greeley, who at one time tried vegetarianism; Henry Ward Beecher, Caleb Cushing, R. H. Stoddard, Gen. N. P. Banks, Julian Hawthorne, Mrs. L. Oakes Smith, Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, Dr. James Deweese, Prof. Evans of the Michigan University, Capt. Codman, Mrs. Barboza, daughter of the United States Minister to Liberia; Mr. Roy of Calcutta, Jool Benton, Bright Eyes, the Indian princess; Dr. Mary Walker, Dr. Juliet Walker, Elder F. W. Evans, the famous Shaker; O. S. and L. N. Fowler, and many others whose ideas did not run in the ordinary orthodox channels.

Under Dr. Miller the hotel was very prosperous. The Turkish baths took the