THE HOLYOKE DISASTER.

Funeral Services Over Forty-eight of the Victims.

ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

The Public Mourning and Procession to the Graves.

Sad and Touching Incidents at the Fire.

Marvellous Escapes from the Death-Crush and the Flames.

HOLYOKE, MASS., May 29, 1875.

There is but little to add to the mournful story of the Holyoke church disaster. Many who were supposed to be only slightly burned will die from their injuries, and a great many who survive will be maimed and disfigured for life. The funeral obsequies took place to-day in the basement of the half finished church which was soon to supply the place of the flimsy wooden structure destroyed. The walls of this church have been built to a height of only twenty feet, and no floor has been laid, but rough timbers were placed across the top of the walls to serve as a roof over the enclosure. The window frames of the east side had been charred by the burning of the old church, close to which it stood, but, with this exception, no damage was done to the new building, and it was fitting that the spot made sacred, as it were, by the terrible affliction should be the one where the last acts of the tragedy should take place. At the rear end of the building's interior a rude altar was constructed of planks, which were covered with strips of white and black cambric, and festoons of the same were carried around on each side and fastened to a hastily erected framework. In the centre of the church was placed a dais three feet high, upon which the coffins were arranged in five rows. At each end of the structure were placed twelve sperm candles. At nine o'clock the work of bringing in the dead began. Most of the coffins were very plain, and some of them had wreaths of flowers laid upon them.

A RIFFLE OF ALARM.

An unfortunate incident happened, when, after three-quarters of an hour's work, thirty-four bodies had been placed upon the dais. The weight of them proved too much for the slender structure, and the middle boards gave way, allowing it to sink with the coffins several inches. The church had meantime become packed with people, relatives and friends of the deceased, who pressed about the dais watching the movements of the workmen on and around it, and when the timbers cracked the crash sent a thrill of horror through all present, as it was thought that all the coffins were precipitated to the ground. But they were spared this fresh torture, for the timbers only sank a few inches, and the dais was soon repaired and made more secure. One lady gave a heartrending scream and was carried out in a fainting fit.

FORTY-EIGHT COFFINS.

The remainder of the bodies were then brought in, till forty-eight in all were there. The candles at either end were then lighted. Long before the ceremony was to begin an immense concourse of people of all nationalities had overflowed the building and swelled into the streets and over the sandbanks surrounding. The Irish Catholics were there in force, and very many Americans of the city and vicinity. Mayor Pearsons was also present, with the various city officials.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The exercises were opened at ten o'clock by Father A. B. Dufresne, the pastor, who conducted the "blessing of the dead," sprinkling them with holy water. A select choir at the right of the altar then chanted a requiem, and Father L. G. Gagnier, of this city, conducted the mass. Rev. Father G. B. Primeau, of Worcester, next pronounced in French the funeral oration or sermon, taking as his text, "A voice was heard in Ramah, lamentation and bitter weeping; Rachel weeping for her children, refused to be comforted, because they were not." He said:—"I pity this people who have among them a hecatomb of worshippers. The exterminating angel has passed through your midst, and I will avoid depicting the scene. Holyoke and Chicopee today have the saddest decoration day of any of the towns in any of the States. In your presence I feel as the friends of Job felt, who, coming to comfort him in his distress, were three days in his presence silent, nevertheless. Dear suffering friends, there are consolations for even you. First—As Christians, you will say, 'The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away.' Second—The place, that is, the church, and the day, the feast of Corpus Christi, when all these, your dear ones, were harvested. So then, as the Lord gave Himself for us, you gave them to Him. It was during the month of May when they were all gathered to worship; therefore we will offer them as bouquets to the *Mater Dolorosa*. Third—The public sympathy given by the press and the people, Bishop and many other clergy of the diocese, both French and Irish, the devotedness of the Sisters of Charity and beneficence of the public officers and people at large, which it has been extremely pleasing to receive. Fourth—The honorable behavior of the people, the heroism of the wounded, forgetting themselves for others. Fifth—Your new church is consecrated and made sacred forever."

During the delivery of his address Father Primeau read the following telegram:—

A CANADIAN TELEGRAM.

WORCESTER, May 27, 1875.

To Father DUFRESNE, Holyoke:—

Canadians at Worcester, in meeting assembled, send their sympathy to you and to your congregation in your calamity, and are ready to assist the families of the victims if needed.

FERDINAND GAGNON,
Secretary of the Meeting.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

Most of the stores remained closed all day, while many of them were draped heavily in mourning.

FATHER GAGNIER' ADDRESS.

After Father Primeau's oration, Father Gagnier of Springfield, spoke in English some words of cheer and expressions of thanks for the sympathy that had been extended them. He said, "As the representative of the Canadians of the United States, I express the admiration we feel for, and it shall be our best recollection, the sympathy extended to you at this time. It is true we all belonged to one grand family of God, and at such a time as this we feel it most. I will not give expression to my feelings nor dwell upon the lessons of the calamity. Honor and thanks are due to all who have labored through this disaster—thanks to those in authority, who have proved to be the right men in the right place; thanks to those who forgot themselves to save others in the burning building; thanks to the priests of the city who have labored with the pastor; thanks to the Sisters of Charity and of the House of Providence; thanks to all who joined in sympathy with the French Canadians of the community so terribly smitten; thanks to all, and may the blessing of God come down upon you to all eternity."

GRIEF OF THE MOURNERS.

During the delivery of Father Gagnier's address the bitter wailings of the mourners were most painful to hear. The people sobbed aloud and many gave themselves up to the wildest grief.

THE ABSOLUTION TO THE DEAD.

The ceremony of "Adieux, or absolution to the dead" was then conducted by Father Dufresne, Primeau and Gagnier, and consisted of a final sprinkling of the coffins with holy water, while the choir chanted prayers for the dead. Beside the priests of Holyoke there were present at the service Fathers C. Bancher, of Ware; Cloutier, of North Adams, and E. Gendreau, of Baldwin Falls.

Vt. Throughout the impressive and solemn service the Holyoke division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Society of St. Jean Baptiste had formed a guard completely about the platform whereon were the coffins, and at the conclusion of the ceremony they formed a long line on each side from the church interior to the hearses in the street before the building. Through these files the bodies were carried out and transferred to the hearses and wagons, to be taken to the French cemetery at South Hadley Falls.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The procession formed in the following order:—The Hibernian Society, D. J. Kelley, marshal, with two-thirds of the entire membership of eighty; St. Jean Baptiste Society, President, J. A. Prew, and sixty-eight members; the bodies of the victims in seven hearses, and twenty-five wagons; mourners in eleven carriages; Coroner's jury, eighteen carriages, and two other carriages with pall bearers, sixty-eight carriages, making in all 132 vehicles in the procession, which was over a mile long, reaching through the city from the corner of Maine and Dwight streets, up through Dwight street to High, through High to Lyman, through Lyman to Race, through Race to Canal, to the long bridge, across the river, which was also the route of march. A special force of police were detailed at the bridge to see that the large number of carriages did not cross too closely and cause accident. Many followed the procession on foot. Great credit is due those who had charge of the sad affair, especially to Mr. J. A. Prew, the President of St. Jean Baptiste Society, to whom was given the superintendence of the funeral.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

All the stores in the city were closed during the funeral services, in accordance with the following proclamation of Mayor Pearsons:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF HOLYOKE:—

A calamity almost unprecedented in the history of this or any country has fallen upon a portion of our community, destroying alike the aged and the young, rendering many homes desolate and carrying sorrow to many hearts. In view of this great disaster, as a token of respect for the unfortunate dead and sympathy for the living, I would request that all places of business be closed, so far as practicable, on Saturday during the burial services, which will commence at nine o'clock A. M.

W. B. C. PEARSONS, Mayor.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE.

A sad case was that of Joe Richards, who was in the building with his wife when the fire was found to be beyond control. He seized his wife around the waist and made a desperate struggle to reach the door. He had almost succeeded when a sheet of fire struck him in the face, temporarily blinding him. His wife was torn from his grasp by the struggling crowd, and blind and burning, he was pulled out and will recover, but the woman was burned to a crisp and was recognized at the Morgue yesterday morning only by a ring on her finger. Several ladies, not burned, were made seriously ill by fright, and Mrs. John Wilkinson, who lived near the church, became crazy and raving. The regular organist of the church was absent and Miss Ida Meunier played for her. The latter's lover escaped, but finding that she was yet in the church turned back to save her and both died in the flames. She fainted at the commencement of the panic and was afterward found suffocated by the smoke, but very little burned or disfigured. One man in the gallery saved his wife and four children by his wonderful presence of mind. When the panic commenced he commanded them to stand perfectly still. Then going to the window he dropped them out one by one, and thus saved the lives of all with scarcely any injuries.

A stonecutter, some of whose family were in the burning house, asked some friends to put him into a window. They hesitated, and he said if they did not do so he should go in through the burning doorway. They finally helped him in, and he was able to save two or three persons. Joseph Chattelle, who perished in attempting to save his mother, leaves a wife and four little children. Mrs. Marie Roberts, married but a week ago last Sunday, was burned to death, while her husband, who was seated in another part of the church, was rescued from amid the flames by the heroic John Lynch. One of the most touching incidents of the disaster was the death of Mr. Lepreux, a French Canadian, who but recently arrived in this country. He saw his wife surrounded by the flames, and taking off his overcoat rushed to her rescue and caught her in his arms, but somehow or other his strength abandoned him and he could not retrace his steps. Both wife and husband, held in each other's embrace, met with the most terrible of deaths. Mr. Boulanger, in attempting to save his life by jumping from a window, was held fast by the rushing multitude and was burned to death, half of his body extending out of the window and the other half within.

PRESENCE OF MIND NEEDED.

It is doubtless true that many, with more presence of mind, could have easily saved themselves; as the galleries were only eight feet high, it would have been an easy matter, at the outset, to drop from them and escape by the rear door. Hundreds who mourned their friends as lost on Thursday night afterward found them safe at home. A lame girl was taken out by two friends; her sister, who had been at home, hunted for her despondingly among the dead, hearing that some one of the same name had perished. At midnight she went home and found her sister safe and unhurt. Amidst the terrible confusion inside when help first arrived a man named Gates saw a little girl who had been nearly extricated from the mass of writhing limbs and bodies which were piled inside the door; he reached over and cut the child almost unhurt.

A CONFIRMATION SERVICE.

To-morrow was to have been the occasion of a confirmation service at the French church, and a number of the young persons who were to have received the rite were in the burned building.

SCENES AT THE DEPOT.

The scene in the depot this morning on the twenty minutes past eight o'clock trains from the north and south was painful indeed. Many of the relatives of the victims of the disaster were there awaiting the arrival of friends from Springfield, Chicopee and Northampton, and as friend greeted friend the sobbing and the wailing was enough to melt the strongest hearts.

A TIMELY WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The recent disaster in Massachusetts has filled the hearts of all classes of our citizens with sorrow. What occurred is that little New England village with such disastrous results may occur at any time in this city, and with far worse results. It is true great care is taken in the illumination of the altars of our churches in this city, but if by accident a taper should take fire and a panic should take place, there will be found a church over crowded, with a terribly excited congregation, rushing and crushing through narrow doors, with no other mode of escape as was the case at Holyoke, and the consequence must be a sacrifice of life terrible to contemplate. The Catholic churches of this city are never built with an eye to the comfort of the congregations. Too much money is spent in adorning the walls and too little consideration paid to the requirements of the public. Let the safety of human life and limb be the main object. Let there be more churches to accommodate the worshippers, else swine in wholesale slaughter of innocents so astounding frequent nowadays will make church going a matter of terror to most people instead of a consolation.

A CONVERT.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1875.

THE JERSEY CITY FRAUDS.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS AGAIN INDICTED.

The Grand Jury of Hudson county met yesterday morning in Jersey City and concluded their labors. After presenting a large number of bills of indictment to the Court they adjourned to meet again next Saturday, when they will submit a presentment to the Court. Among the indictments is one against Kehoe for the murder of his wife. Ex-Mayor Van Reipen's charges against the Board of Public Works were investigated and resulted in the indictment of the members of the Board for repeated violations of the law. Three members of the Board of Finance were examined and their testimony was damaging against the Board of Works. The specific charges show that the public money has been very loosely handled in the matter of giving out work without competition or advertisement by private contract, a system expressly forbidden by law. The appointment of subordinates has been conducted also on so loose a principle that the Board of Finance refused to confirm many of the appointments and in the course of [illegible] charges.

THE MASONIC CELEBRATION.

THE PROCESSION TO BE LARGER THAN ANTICIPATED—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMFORT OF VISITORS.

It begins to look as if the Masonic procession of next Wednesday will be much larger than has hitherto been expected. Since the programme was arranged, which was published in the HERALD of Thursday, it has had to be materially changed. The cause of this is that about 3,000 craftsmen have, within the last three days, announced an intention to take part in the parade, who had previously considered themselves unable to be in line with their brethren of the Order. Beyond the constant making of additions to the programme of the procession everything is in readiness for the event of Wednesday. Already a number of delegates from the craft in distant sections of the country have arrived in this city and reported themselves to Grand Master Thorne and the members of the Reception Committee of the Grand Lodge, at the Temple. The Grand Lodges of Georgia, South and North Carolina, Arkansas, Nebraska and California are represented here, and the delegates from the various other Grand Lodges and Blue Lodges are hurrying hither. None of the large bodies of Masons from distant places will probably arrive before Monday; but on Tuesday they are expected to flock in, and the streets will be lively with the movements of them, and their hosts, the local commanderies and lodges. As such a great number of Freemasons from abroad will necessarily comprise many prominent business men, who are constantly sought by important letters, Postmaster James has established

A BRANCH POST OFFICE

in the first corridor of the Temple, where letters, papers, &c., for visiting craftsmen will be delivered fourteen times a day during the week.

The Grand Lodge Room is now thoroughly prepared for the dedicatory ceremonies. The Grand Master's throne has been raised, and chairs have been placed an either side of it for the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Chaplain.

The following circular, which has just been issued, explains itself:—

DEDICATION OF MASONIC TEMPLE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875.

In view of the important duties which will devolve upon Palestine Commandery on the occasion of the dedication of the Temple, the following orders are promulgated for the guidance and information of the Commandery:—

TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

The Sir Knights will assemble, armed and equipped, full uniform, at the Asylum, at twelve M., for the purpose of escorting Detroit Commandery No. 1, stationed at Detroit, from the Grand Central Depot to their hotel.

At a quarter to four P. M. Sir Knights will assemble at the Asylum for the purpose of proceeding to Cortlandt street ferry, where the lines will be formed promptly at a quarter to five P. M. to meet our guests, St. John's Commandery, No. 4, stationed at Philadelphia, who will be escorted to their quarters, Fifth Avenue Hotel. (Full uniform will be worn if the day is fair, otherwise, fatigue uniform.)

At half-past eight P. M. the Commandery will escort their guests to the Temple, where a banquet will be given at nine o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

The Commandery will assemble, in full uniform (excepting fatigue cap), at seven o'clock A. M. prompt, at Ashland House, Fourth avenue and Twenty-fourth street (headquarters for the day). The lines will be formed at precisely half-past seven o'clock A. M., and the Commandery will report to the Grand Marshal for duty in accordance with his orders.

There has been prepared by the Executive Committee an exact counterpart of the Commandery badge in metal, at a cost of $1 25 each, and the Eminent Commander particularly requests that each Sir Knight will provide himself with one, to be obtained of the committee. It is also desired by the Eminent Commander that each Sir Knight wear the Dedication Medal.

From the formation at half past seven A. M. to the conclusion of the parade no Sir Knight will be permitted to leave the ranks, except by permission of the C. G., and the E. C. desires to express his confidence and belief that every Sir Knight has a due appreciation of the prominent and important position they will occupy during the day, which will naturally attract the attention of critical eyes, and trusts it is unnecessary to caution them to act in such a manner as to reflect honor not only upon themselves, but also upon the order.

THEODORE R. THORNE, Eminent Commander.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Jr., Recorder.
NEW YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE DEDICATION REPEATED.

Comparatively few of the craftsmen will be able to see the dedicatory ceremonies in the Grand Lodge Room of the Temple on Wednesday. For this reason the ceremonies which are to occur in the rooms of Ancient Chapter No. 1 of Royal Arch Masons, at Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, on Thursday night, will be extremely interesting to many of the Freemasons, who are unable to enter the Temple on the previous day. It is intended then to re-enact the ceremonies of dedication which took place in the Grand Lodge Room.

THE ANTI-MASONIC WAR.

THURLOW WEED AND THE OLD MORGAN STORY.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Always accustomed to seeing the HERALD foremost in the effort to inform the public liberally with regard to whatever great questions may agitate its ranks, I am, of course, not surprised at the space and time occupied in its columns by the question of Freemasonry, just now brought prominently forward by the approaching dedicatory ceremonies in connection with the new "Temple," as it is termed, erected in this city.

There can be no reasonable objection raised to the treatment of this subject as one possessing great public interest, and, as I think, vital with importance in its relations to the civilized world.

But, sir, in investing this subject with the importance consequent to the large figure which you offer in furnishing its statistics, you display only a portion of its varied, intimate and peculiar relations to humanity. And I may, perhaps, be permitted to ask if the HERALD, which assumes to be, and is, of the people and from the people, "should not in this connection take cognizance of the fact that Freemasonry, like any other secret system of association, is an institution originating under arbitrary forms of government, and altogether incompatible with the province and nature of republicanism?"

For while the many uneasy and clashing interests of the Old World communities tend naturally, each and all of them, to selfish, secret organization for their individual good or self aggrandizement, we in this country form, in our body corporate, one vast brotherhood of agreeing purposes, whose advancement occurs in the full light of day, and which needs no secret combination to effect its peaceful and humane purposes.

Into this advanced theory of civilization has stolen the secret order of freemasons; so insidiously that its progress can with difficulty be traced; so energetically that, as your able presentation of the subject displays, it counts its votaries by the hundreds of thousands among our wealthiest and most active and useful citizens.

And this vast growth has been the result, not of any known value or utility in the organization itself in its relations to humanity, but chiefly on account of that very secrecy which has proved, as it was designed to prove, a bait to human curiosity and credulity and that universal principle of gregariousness which leaves no man, however mad, and no system, however foolish, without followers and disciples.

And it is argued on the part of advocates of this order—their mouths sealed from the truth by fearful oaths—that we can raise no objection to the institution because we have no evil recorded of it. As well may we say as pertinently that we have no good recorded of it. Of course, we can have no record whatever of its work, since that work is done in secret. And as well may we on that theory recognize the value of a counterfeit bank note, whose injurious power exists in its very existence and not in its uses, whether these be beneficent or harmful.

But the fact is, whether we can prove or not the dangerous influence upon society of this vast, organized force, working in secrecy and in the dark. We have every reason for believing that its interference is felt in our closest relationships. In politics it is certain that any powerful secret combination; not based upon public necessity or interest, must be dangerous to the community.

And in this connection I was glad to see in a letter from one of your correspondents, while the general topic of Freemasonry is being brought freshly before us through the present occasion, a reference to that curious episode in our own State political history which is known as the "Morgan" excitement.

And to point the moral of this communication I will, if you please, recount briefly a few additional details with regard to that incident, with a view, in conclusion, to making one more effort to obtain from some one who may know the secret such a statement as will serve to inform the public on one of the most damning events in the history of secret organizations.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—William Morgan, a Freemason, living in Batavia, N. Y., announced in the latter part of 1826 that he, conjointly with one Colonel Miller, intended to publish a work, entitled "The Mysteries of Freemasonry." Thereupon the Masons made various efforts to suppress the proposed publication, such as by setting fire to the printing office in Batavia where the manuscripts and printed sheets, with the type of the "Mysteries," were stored, causing the arrest of Morgan on a frivolous charge, which was dropped as soon as investigated, and, finally, these nefarious acts culminating in the abduction of William Morgan after his release from the jail of Canandaigua on September 12, 1826, and, as is supposed, his murder, as his fate was never afterward legally ascertained.

In connection with this statement, which is a perfectly authentic history of this most infamous transaction, a story went the rounds of the press and public gossip at the time bringing the name of the distinguished political chieftain, Thurlow Weed, into the matter with some degree of prominence.

It appears that a body was found in the Niagara River which was claimed to be that of Morgan, who had been taken to Fort Niagara and imprisoned by the Masons, and whom, it was alleged, they had afterward cast over the Falls.

This body was disfigured beyond recognition; but it answered the purpose of stirring up a vast political excitement in this State during the election of that year, and of creating the anti-Masonic party, which had afterward great political influence. Thurlow Weed, on being asked if he believed the body discovered to be that of Morgan, is said to have replied that it was "a good enough Morgan until after election."

And it is precisely this speech which has never since been explained.

If Thurlow Weed knew that this was the body of Morgan, he should certainly have informed the public long ago of the facts in his possession, and have done his share toward elucidating this horrible mystery.

If he knew that it was not Morgan, then he must have known either where Morgan was, or whose was the body found—in either of which cases it was certainly his place to have told what he knew.

Altogether it seems to me, sir, that Mr. Thurlow Weed might appropriately devote a little portion of his leisure, in his declining years, to clearing up, if practicable, this horrible transaction.

For while I am altogether in sympathy with the anti-Masonic ideas which he held in those days, I conceive and respectfully submit that the welfare of this country and people requires the propagating as well as the holding of such ideas, and that now as much as in the days of Morgan. And while it is conceded that this secret society had in that early day of its American existence sufficient power to procure the perpetration of such a crime and the evasion of all punishment therefor, I think that we may reasonably assume that the institution is not, and never has been, calculated to benefit our present social and political systems.

I shall feel greatly pleased if the HERALD will consider this subject in the light of its relation to the public welfare, as well as merely in that of its statistical development. Yours respectfully,

JOHN HINTON CARVER.

A REPLY TO E. D. W.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your valuable paper of this date I notice a communication over the initials "E. D. W.," in which he most ungenerously and fiercely assails an old and established Order, that of Freemasonry, and of which it is evident to the initiated that he knows less than nothing, and is therefore totally incompetent to discuss its merits or demerits. Your correspondent mentions the names of a few great and illustrious men who, like himself, have never received the "light of the Order," but he fails to call to mind such men as George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Governor Livingston, Chancellor Walworth, and a host of others of greater or less note of the past and present century, who have earnestly espoused the cause of the "Mystic Tie," and who occupied the highest positions and were notable for their zeal in the interests of Freemasonry, whose lives were "*sans peur et sans reproche*."

Masonry regards no man more for his worldly wealth, position or advantages, and it is an especial tenet of the Order that in the obligations taken there is nothing therein contained that will conflict with the duty man owes to his God, to his country, to society, to his family or to his moral, social or religious views. Masonry is a social and charitable Order, founded upon principles of right, justice and moderation, and has for many centuries flourished in all parts of the habitable globe, and has numbered among its stanchest adherents the greatest and most learned men of ancient and modern times.

"E. D. W." asks if Freemasonry is a religious organization? I can only answer that, for all purposes of this life and for a preparation for the life to come, a strict observance of all the tenets of Freemasonry would, for me, insure a calm and peaceful exit from this world, and I should be confident in securing everlasting life in "that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

A MEMBER OF MERCHANTS' LODGE, No. 709.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1875.

ALABAMA CLAIMS—JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims yesterday the following additional judgments were rendered:—

In the case of the bark Congress, of New Bedford, destroyed by the Shenandoah June 28, 1864, the following judgments were rendered:—In favor of Gideon Allen & Son, $1,627 62; William W. Crape, administrator, $1085 08; Joseph Clark, $3,250; William A. and Theodore Tillinghast, executors, $2,416 81; Jonah Smith, $1,795; Eliza Allen, $542 54; George Homer & Co., $627 85; Gilbert Allen, $542 54. Also to the several owners of the Congress, as catch, $24,675, with interest, in accordance with the form as given in the case of the Jirehswift.

In case No. 62, judgment in favor of Daniel Wood for $2,271.

No. 262, judgment in favor of G. P. Ludlow for $700.

No. 616, judgment in favor of John Wells for $1,625.

No. 1,046, judgment in favor of Horace Sherman for $1,500.

No. 293, judgment in favor of J. E. Sherman for $803.

No. 90, being a duplicate of No. 1,046 (Horace Sherman) was, therefore, dismissed.

In cases Nos. 81, 82, 83 and 84 (Isaac S. Van Winkle, of San Francisco) judgments were rendered for $545 08, $170 45, $906 48 and $751 15 respectively.

In case No. 87 (Martha N. Williams) judgment was rendered for $2,975 84.

In case No. 137 (Charles W. Johnson) judgment was rendered for $884 75.

In the cases connected with the destruction of the Sea Lark by the Alabama, May 5, 1863, from which date interest is to be computed, the following judgments were rendered:—In case No. 93, Bisagno Brothers, $735 26; No. 95, J. Freund & Joel, $899 78; No. 107, S. M. Locke et al., $474 98; No. 119, Z. Einstein et al., $918; No. 128, James Ingraham, $700; No. 122, Hecht Brothers, $1,088; No. 157, Charles G. Hooker, $20,705; No. 183, M. Ellis & Co., $8,332 48; No. 189, Edward Schultz, $295 50; No. 270, Pope & Talbot, $85 47; No. 321, H. C. Hyde, $625 84; No. 459, James Bell, $511 29.

In the cases connected with the destruction of the Anna F. Schmidt by the Alabama, while on a voyage to San Francisco, July 2, 1863, from which date interest is to be computed, the following judgments were rendered:—

In case No. 97, Bisagno Bros., $2,094 30; No. 108, George H. Briggs, $883 50; No. 122, Z. Einstein, $1,503 40; No. 133, Hecht Bros., $391; No. 152, Charles G. Hooker (H. & Co.), $1,827 75; No. 182, Moses Ellis & Co., $6,997 23; No. 207, L. L. Barker et al., $8,904 94; No. 324, H. C. Hyde, assignee, $687 97.

In case No. 156, Charles G. Hooker, for loss on the Golden Rule, $1,616 85.

In the cases connected with the destruction of the Commonwealth, April 17, 1863, by the Florida, the following judgments were rendered:—Case No. 138, L. R. Buckley & Co., for $653 19; No. 271, A. Kohler, $946; No. 142, John C. Doherty, $285 67; No. 151, Bachman Bros., $1,904 12; No. 154, Charles G. Hooker (H. & Co.), $4,598 20; No. 186, C. H. Sherman, $968 58; No. 188, Edward Schultz, $1,295 97; No. 323, H. C. Hyde, assignee, &c., $2,107 60; No. 671, George W. Carlisle, $560 87; No. 1,115, Abner J. Hall, $1,981 93; No. 124, Jacob Zeeh, $121 36; No. 121, Z. Einstein & Bros., $1,302 50; No. 113, James Anthony et al., $1,037 13; No. 111, H. Horkheim & Co., $459 14; No. 105, Henry Neustadier, $1,357 59; No. 100, A. R. Baldwin, $769 36; No. 96, John Conrad and David Conrad, $1,273 36; No. 94, C. C. Burr & Co., $450; No. 90, Samuel Greaves, $1,070 40; No. 88, Charles Meyer, $4,800.

In case No. 171, H. Ferrenheim for loss on the Tycoon, destroyed by the Alabama April 17, 1864, judgment for $367 63.

In case No. 519, Thomas Tobit for loss on the Commonwealth and Crown Point, judgment for $2,196 61, with interest from April 17, 1863, on $129 09, and interest from May 13, 1863, on $2,176 52.

In all the above judgments interest is to be added from the date of loss at the rate of four per cent.

Case No. 99, Henry Neustadier submitted, and, upon its appearing that the amount received under the insurance was larger than the claim, the counsel, C. Cole, asked the reserving of judgment a few days.

Case No. 104, T. H. & M. J. O'Connor submitted on testimony and briefs of counsel. Adjourned until Monday.

THE CASE OF THE FLORIDA.

Yesterday, in the District Court, the prize case of the rebel steamer Florida, captured by the United States steamer Wachusett, on the 7th of October, 1864, in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, was heard, General Butler and Mr. Hackett for the libellants, and Mr. Condine and District Attorney Fisher for the government. It will be remembered that the Florida was under the cover of a Brazilian corvette, and a protest was made against any interference with her; but she was captured notwithstanding. The government claims that the capture was illegal and is void, and the libel cannot be maintained.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	56	67	3:30 P. M.	84	80
6 A. M.	61	61	6 P. M.	73	73
9 A. M.	70	70	9 P. M.	65	63
12 M.	77	77	12 P. M.	64	58

Average temperature yesterday 68⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 69⅛
Average temperature for corresponding week last year 68
Average temperature for last week 70⅞

THE DEAD OF THE WAR.

Touching Tribute to the Slain of the Civil Strife.

FLOWERS FOR ALL THE GRAVES.

Honoring Union and Confederate Alike at Little Rock.

The Celebrations of Yesterday and To-Morrow.

NEW YORK'S PROGRAMME.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 29, 1875.

The joint decoration of graves of federal and Confederate dead to-day was a grand affair. The procession formed at the State House at nine A. M., and marched to the National Cemetery in the following order:—First, carriage filled with ladies bearing a floral cross; next Mayor Fletcher, Chief Marshal, and Assistant Marshals Tarrans, Page, Murphy and Johnson; next two companies of the Sixteenth United States infantry, under the command of Colonel Rose. Following these in the order mentioned was Damon Lodge Knights of Pythias, Zubia Guards; a company of federal and Confederate soldiers; General Churchill's regiment of Confederate cavalry, bearing a national flag, with the old regimental standard union down; a company of colored ex-federal soldiers; the United Sons of Ham, an extensive organization of colored men, and lastly, an immense concourse of citizens in carriages. Interspersed were numerous bands of music. The procession was over a mile in length. Business was suspended, and the streets along the line of march were thronged with citizens of all classes. The services at the cemeteries opened with prayer and music, followed by addresses from General W. P. Edgarton, a dashing federal artillery officer from Ohio, and Major General A. Gallagher, of the late Confederate service. Both addresses were eloquent and conciliatory and paid a just tribute to the valor of American soldiery. They were greeted with rounds of applause; an original and meritorious poem of Mrs. S. E. Allen was also read. At the close of Major General Gallagher's address the multitude dispersed over the grounds of the National and Confederate cemeteries, which are adjoining, and strewed floral offerings on the graves, after which the benediction was pronounced and the multitude dispersed. Hon. H. C. Caldwell, Judge of the United States District Court, presided over the ceremonies. There were fully 3,000 persons on the ground, and 10,000 more were scattered along the line of march. The affair is conceded by all parties to be a grand success, and will be promotive of a better feeling between those who during the late war were members of the opposing armies of American heroes.

THE MEMPHIS CELEBRATION.

MEMPHIS, May 29, 1875.

General Forrest, in a note to the committee in charge of the ceremonies at the National Cemetery next Monday, accepting the invitation to participate, says:—"I appreciate and am in full sympathy with the spirit of manly friendship and reconciliation which has prompted the recent interchange of so many soldierly courtesies among those who, with equal courage, met so often as foemen upon the field of battle, and sincerely trust that the time is not far in the future when the soldiers of the late war will cease to remember the angry passions engendered by the bloody struggle. Between those who were true to their colors during the late war there can be no hate or bitterness. Since all have now one flag and one country, there ought to be no estrangement or sectional antagonism."

General Pillow, in response to a similar invitation in behalf of the Mexican Veterans, returns a cordial acceptance.

THE DAY AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 29, 1875.

The day set apart by living heroes of the war of the rebellion on which to render floral honors to those of their comrades whose lives were given for their country was in no place in the Union more appropriately observed than in this city. The services were under the supervision of Stevens Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the procession was one of the finest of the kind which has ever occurred here. An oration was delivered in the cemetery by Colonel John R. Leslie, who during the rebellion commanded the Twentieth New York regiment. Officers from the Torpedo Station and Fort Adams were in the procession this afternoon. Graves at Port Adams were decorated, and to-morrow evening a memorial service will be held at the Opera House.

THE GRAVE OF COLONEL FISK.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., May 29, 1875.

There were few events of Decoration Day that were attended by warmer friends than those who scattered floral tributes over the grave of the late Colonel James Fisk, Jr. Here in Brattleboro there was a general demonstration of the citizens who had known and admired Colonel Fisk, and his friends in New York sent large delegations to participate in the memorial. There was also present a committee of the Ninth regiment, headed by Major G. A. Fuller, and the flowery offerings which they scattered over the grave and around the monument were plaintive evidence that their former commander is not forgotten.

The general observances of Decoration Day in the town were so arranged that the special tributes to the memory of Colonel Fisk should form a part. The presence of a full battery on the occasion was a sight never before witnessed in Brattleboro. Among those who contributed floral offerings for the grave of Colonel Fisk were Mrs. Fisk, his widow, Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Fanny Howard, Mrs. George Bardin and Major Fuller. The citizens of Brattleboro also contributed floral offerings.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

At Providence, R. I., there was a partial suspension of business. The Grand Army posts, escorted by a column of military, visited the various cemeteries and laid floral offerings upon the graves of the soldiers.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., the soldiers' graves were decorated, and an oration was delivered by General W. H. McCartney. Business was suspended.

At Worcester, Mass., there was a general observance of the day. In the early morning the graves in the several cemeteries were strewn with floral offerings. In the afternoon an address was delivered by Colonel W. S. B. Hopkins.

At Philadelphia there was an entire suspension of business. All the soldiers' graves in the various cemeteries were decorated under the direction of the Grand Army of the Republic.

At Boston the day was observed by the closing for business of all public buildings, banks and stores generally at noon. The principal services attending the decoration of graves were at Mount Auburn Cemetery, where General Van Zandt delivered an oration. Appropriate music was rendered by the band and the Grand Army quartet.

Decoration Day was observed with appropriate ceremonies in Trenton, N. J. Bayard Post, No. 8, G. A. R., and Company G, veterans, Seventh regiment, N.G.S.N.J., decorated the graves of the fallen braves in the cemeteries of the city and vicinity. At Riverview Cemetery addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Vansant and Post Commander Culbertson.

The soldiers' monument at Beverly was dedicated, General George W. Cane delivering an oration. The ceremonies were very interesting and a large concourse was present.

The decoration of soldiers' graves at Cave Hill to-day, at Louisville, Ky., was attended by a large number of people. Secretary Bristow delivered an oration.

Yesterday was observed at San Francisco as Decoration Day. The members of the Grand Army marched to the Lone Mountain Cemetery and decorated the graves. Addresses were delivered, minute guns fired and the flags in the city were at half mast. The day was not observed as a general holiday.

Fully three thousand persons participated in the decoration exercises at the Spring Grove Cemetery yesterday, at Cincinnati, Ohio. The oration was delivered by General S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, and remarks were made by Colonel R. M. Moore and Major Samuel V. Reed, the latter an ex-Confederate, whose speech was of the most patriotic character and was received with loud applause. A large number of ex-Confederates took part in the ceremonies.

THE DAY AT WASHINGTON.

Yesterday having been set apart for the decoration of Union soldiers' graves at Washington it was generally observed as a holiday. All the public departments and banks were closed and other business, for the most part, suspended. Flags were displayed from the public buildings and private establishments. The soldiers' graves in the vicinity of Washington were decorated, the principal point of attraction being Arlington Cemetery, where an oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. John P. Newman and an original poem recited by Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin. The Marine Band was in attendance, and a large number of citizens participated in the ceremonies.

The Southern Memorial Association will decorate the graves of the Confederate dead on Tuesday next. There will be no oration or music. On account of the backwardness of the season flowers are more scarce than heretofore, though the government hothouses made generous contributions.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-MORROW IN THIS CITY.

The 30th of May is, properly speaking, Decoration Day, but when that date falls on Sunday the celebration is postponed until the succeeding day. To-day being the 30th to-morrow has been very properly set apart for the celebration. The day will be observed as a holiday. All the banks and business houses in town will be closed. The Post Office will remain open until ten o'clock, after which time all postal movements in town will be suspended.

The celebration will comprise a procession down Broadway from the plaza in Seventeenth street, the decorating of the graves at St. Paul's and Trinity churchyards and a grand memorial service at the Academy of Music in the evening.

On Monday night services will be held at the Academy of Music, when it is expected that Wendell Phillips will deliver an oration. The band and choir of the Union Soldiers and Sailors' Home, of Carmansville, will be in attendance and provide the music for the occasion.

Below will be found the programmes of the principal bodies which are to take part in the celebration:—

FARRAGUT POST, NO. 75, G. A. R.

Farragut Post, No. 75, G. A. R., have extended an invitation to the veteran members of the G. A. R., the children of veterans, the clergy, school officers, the press,