

DIPLOMAS FOR MANY.

Stanford's Last Award to the Class of Pioneers.

THEIR WORK HAS ENDED.

One Hundred and Sixty-Seven Graduates Receive the Degree of B. A.

TWO ELOQUENT ADDRESSES.

Touching Words of President Jordan and Vice-President Stillman at the Parting.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CAL., May 29.—The pioneer class of Stanford University passed into history today. One hundred and sixty-seven young men and women received the degree of A. B. and thereby severed their connection, as students, with the institution.

The commencement exercises were held in the gymnasium, which was packed to its utmost capacity by visitors, relatives and friends of the graduates. Vice-President Stillman delivered the address, "Specialization in Education," a masterly discourse, followed by President Jordan in one of the ablest utterances ever heard on the campus. Hundreds of people, standing in cramped, uncomfortable positions, preserved the utmost silence and rapt attention during the impressive ceremony. The audience, the music, the decorations, the sentiment and the wisdom of the speakers made the exercises a fitting conclusion to the programme of this memorable week in the history of the university.

Dr. Stillman delivered an address never to be forgotten by those who heard him. He classed the highest aim of education as the fitting of the individual to be of the greatest possible service to the race. In general he said, it is also true that the man fitted to be of greatest service to the race is also best fitted to improve his own condition and to increase his own comfort and happiness. A system of education which should ignore the first and greater object would contain the seed of its own dissolution, for in the long run society is banded together against organized selfishness.

The speaker traced the advance of educational facilities from the years when systematic teaching was designed only for the priesthood down to the present era with its belief in universal knowledge. Education he declared to be one of the few good things which could be obtained at little cost. The methods of the present day were contrasted with those of the past. Said he:

The problems then that face advanced education today are commensurate in their importance with the problems which already confront our civilization, or which more or less distinctly are discerned through the mists which veil the future.

Problems which now arising in its close has a period of unexampled material and industrial progress, and I believe also of social and political improvement as well. Though we are contented with wholesale corruption, we are not contented with the smallness of our minds. It is yet reasonable to remember that they are generally and clearly recognized to be corruption, rascality and crime, and not called honesty, rectitude and beneficence even by the most corrupt exponents of public opinion.

Many causes have conspired to make the past century thus remarkable in its development; rapid methods of transit, rapid and cheap intercommunication of ideas, railroads, steamships, telegraphs; but more than all, the invention of electricity and the consequent emancipation of thought from the thralldom of old philosophies and dead dogmas.

The impulse arising from the study of natural and physical science has played no small part in the stimulation of latent human faculties. Naturally, these have arisen from the changing conditions of life, new social, political and industrial problems, making necessary more varied and different educational preparation. The great variety of schools for general and special training and the diversity of methods of instruction and methods of education are evidences of the attempt to suit educational methods to the various needs of the time.

The century soon to be ushered in will doubtless carry forward, perhaps still more rapidly, the industrial and material development of civilization. Its achievements will be greater than those of the nineteenth, but it would be strange if the future century were not beset with difficulties and dangers commensurate with the magnitude of its progress in other directions.

Problems already face us, which tax to the utmost the knowledge and ability of the best trained experts; problems affecting the mutual relations between nations, international commerce or finance; questions of internal administration, currency, taxation, the relation of the Government to the individual, charities and correction; they need not be further enumerated, as we all recognize them. Many social questions once simple and easily regulated become more difficult and of greater import through the growing complexity of social machinery. Thus the centralization of capital into mammoth corporations or trusts, with a power that springs from more than great wealth, has given rise to questions of greater public importance; questions which troubled but little when competition was free and the relations of supply and demand less restricted.

The state has found itself compelled to interfere to protect the public from the abuse of power by wealthy corporations, and perhaps to take before it is of greater importance than that of protecting the public from such organizations, and at the same time protecting great business enterprises from an equally unjust and tyrannous abuse of the power of legislation. Concentration of capital has made possible organizations of labor for its own protection, and here again a giant strength is aroused which public policy must control, that it be not used against the rights of others nor the welfare of the state.

How we are to acquire the wisdom and ability to deal with such questions, on the basis of equity and honesty and with intelligent understanding of the factors involved in their settlement? Only, I am convinced, by the gradual elevation of the people to a higher average of honesty, intelligence, and further that by the thorough special education of a large number of men to act as leaders of public opinion in their respective branches of knowledge. The greater the number of such leaders the more the training, and the more varied the lines of thought in which such leaders exist, the more rapid and free from changes will be the march of progress.

Dr. Stillman made a brilliant plea for specialization in the institutions of learning—prepare the student for some special walk in life—give him a profession or a calling, with knowledge of its most intricate details. He defined specialization as an application of study in some particular branch to identify the student with a certain field of human knowledge. Dr. Stillman closed with the words of the California poet, Sill:

Haste, haste! O laggard, leave thy drowsy dreams; Join all thy brain with knowledge; catch and cram! The earth is wide, the universe is vast—

Thou hast infinity to learn; O haste! Haste, no, haste not, my soul! Infinity? Thou hast eternity to learn; O haste! Thou hast eternity to learn; O haste! Thou hast eternity to learn; O haste!

The presentation of prizes followed. One hundred and sixty-seven of the prizes for which the Pioneers had striven for years were handed to the graduates. The rollcall of the outgoing class by major subjects follows, the members receiving B. A. degree:

Greek—Richard Wellington Husband, Moorfield, Ont.; James Edward Sloan, Palo Alto, Calif.; Latin—Jefferson Elmore, Mayfield; James Joseph Fitzgerald, Stockton; Benjamin Oliver Foster, Washington, D. C.; Edward Charles Harwood, Ontario; Jane Powers Herrick, Sacramento; Kate D. Herrick, Sacramento; Maud Essie Jones, Sacramento; Kathleen Louise Nash, Pasadena; Edwin Milton Rice, San Jose; Richard Lanning Sandwick, Dryden, N. Y.; Hannah Adella Tucker, Ontario.

German—Fred Seydel Fogg, Tacoma, Wash.; Edward Nuckolls Gale, Santa Rosa; Eli Boyer Hart, Easton, Ohio; George E. Hogg, Saratoga; Frederick Ernst Kessinger, Rome, N. Y.; Minna A. Kidwell, Kansas City, Mo.; Minnie Reeves, Seattle, Wash.; Alfred Francis William Schmidt, Turner, Ore.

English—Lucy Allabach, Des Moines, Iowa; Alfred Barstow, Oakland; Mary Burke, Santa Cruz; Bertha Louise Chapman, Palo Alto; Elizabeth Chapman, Oakland; Harriet Cory, San Jose; Susanna Cory, San Jose; Charles Kellogg Field, Alameda; Georgiana Bishop Ford, Palo Alto; Alfred Parker Fraser, Stockton; George H. Fyffe, Parma, Ill.; James Alexander Gunn, Jr., Kelso, Wash.; George W. Ledy, Rosedale, Wash.; John Henry McDaniels, Tacoma, Wash.; Kenneth Macintosh, Seattle, Wash.; Samuel Merrill Jr., Pasadena; Alberta Lois Merritt, Woodland; Mary Myrtle Osborne, Westport, Ore.; Mabel B. Ranche, Oakland, San Diego; Lucile Gray Sella, Oakland; Edna Berningham Rice, Santa Barbara; Henrietta Louise Stadtmuller, San Francisco; Lotie Steffens, Sacramento; Maude Evangeline Stinson, San Jose; Jessie Helen Wood, Palo Alto; Elizabeth Wood, San Diego.

Education—Herbert Every Cox, Ph. D., Santa Cruz; Clark Wilson Hetherington, Palo Alto; Samuel Miller Look, Prattsburg, N. Y.; Mary Polk, A. B., Buellville, Ind.; Clara Vostrovsky, San Jose; Hattie Mason Willard, Palo Alto.

History—Scott Calhoun, La Conner, Wash.; George Deane, Delton, Mich.; William Westley Guth, San Francisco; William Clarence Hazzard, Clatsquo, Wash.; Lester Jesse Hindill, Clarksburg; Owen Griffith Hopkins, Sacramento; Thomas Burrows Jack, Decatur, Ill.; Abraham Lewis Gilroy, Emma Funke Little, Palo Alto; Ernest W. Gray, San Francisco; Charles James Newman, St. Helena; Walter Malins Rose, Ontario; Charles Edmund Barry Rosendale, Pacific Grove; Almus Gaur Ruddle, San Jose; William Henry Gerard Schulte, San Francisco; John Francis Sheehan Jr., San Francisco; Ernest Delos Corbridge, Alameda; Gilbert Griffin Wiley, Palo Alto; Frank Birens Wooten, Linden; Samuel Vaughan Wright, Mayfield.

Economics and social science—Charles Sumner Smith Burrell, San Francisco; Orison Vert Easton, Franklin, Ind.; Charles A. Cole, Hughes, Redwood City; Ernest Huston Johnson, Sacramento; Arthur Wakefield Johnson, O'Fall, Ill.; Cora Millicent Palmer, Saratoga, Cal.; William Doherty, Paterson, N. J.; Martin Herbert Kennedy, Denver, Colo.; Alfred H. H. Black, Palo Alto; Lewis Howell Smith, Fresno.

Mathematics—David Lafayette Arnold, Orange; Clara Winfield Caldwell, Pasadena; Albert Lincoln Jones, San Jose; Mary Emily Longley, Mountain View; Oliver Perry Morley, San Francisco; Walter Edwin Stafford, Santa Ana; Walter Edwin Winship, San Francisco.

Physics—Samuel Wilson Collins, Graham, Mo.; Chemistry—Maxwell Adams, St. George, V. A.; Allyn Heald Cook, A. B., Salem, Ore.; Frank Raymond Gray, Sacramento; Carleton Edgar Durrell, Pasadena; Arthur C. Lowell, Berkeley, Ithaca, N. Y.; Alfred S. Miller, A. M., Normal Square, Pa.; Dennis Scaries, Mojave; Frank Irving Shepherd, Kyle, Ohio; Samuel Ewer Simmons, Sacramento; Minnie Brooks Young, Berkeley, Cal.

Botany—Elizabeth Merrill Babcock, Palo Alto; Edwin Blingham Copeland, Monroe, Wis.; Maud Whitcomb Morey, Chicago, Ill.; Elsie Alice White, Palo Alto.

Physiology—Lucie May Brim, Williams; Walter Shiras, Brown, Stockton; Minnie Ada Cummings, B. S., Houghton, S. D.; Marion Foster Dole, Riverside; Ernest Bryant Hoag, B. S., Pasadena; Annie Galloway Lyle, San Francisco; Chester Lea Magee, San Diego; George Russell, San Francisco; Laura Adella Trumbo, Columbus Grove, Ohio; Arthur Hain White, Live Oak; Henry Thomas Woodward, San Diego.

Zoology—Norman Geer Buxton, Johnston, Ohio; Flora Hartley, Yorktown, Ind.; George Wiley Jones, Salt Lake City, Utah; Norman Bishop Scofield, Washington, Iowa; John Matson Stowell, A. M., Palo Alto.

Geology—Frank M. Anderson, A. B., Ashland, Ore.; Rufus Buck, Seattle, Wash.; Herbert C. Hoover, Salem, Ore.; Edwin C. Kimball, Hayward; Newton Booth Knox, San Francisco; Herbert Spencer Stark, Cleveland, Ohio; William Elder Stuart, San Francisco.

Drawing and painting—Elsa Lovina Ames, Chicago, Ill.

Civil engineering—Shirley Baker, Fruitvale; Louis Frederick Chanon, Oakland; George Wilbert Connors, Santa Rosa; Elbert Ripley Dart, Rock Island, Ill.; Robert L. Amy Donald, San Francisco; Nathaniel Ellery, Eureka; Ernest G. Hamilton, Riverside; William Hastings Harrison, Tulare; Ralph Laban Harter, San Francisco; Harold Kirtland, Covington; William Warren Orcutt, Santa Paula, D. A.; Alan Porter, Salinas; George Draper Stratton, Riverside; Frank Wilkinson, Acampo; Arthur G. Woolrich, San Francisco; Don John Zumwalt, College Park.

Mechanical engineering—George Jarvis Bancroft, Denver, Colo.; Edmund Miller Doyle, Menlo Park; Milton David Grosh, San Francisco; Frank Milton Watson, San Jose; Paul Herb White, Sedalia, Mo.

Electrical engineering—Arthur Hardin Burnett, Tulare; Benson Clark, Riverside; George W. Crowell, San Francisco; Paul Meeson Downing, Palo Alto; Elmer Elsworth, Fresno; Palo Alto; Donald Hume Fry, Arcata; Ernest Chesney Hayward, Victoria, B. C.; Walter Spalding Hyde, San Francisco; James Terry Lanford, Lodi; Roland Harry Manahan, Pasadena; Maurice O'Brien, San Jose; Thomas Henry Pomero, Oswego, Ore.; William Henry Reeves Jr., Seattle, Wash.; Edmund Carmel Southwick, Mayfield; Harry Clinton Thaxter, Palo Alto; John West Thompson, Redwood City; George Lyman Woodward, Palo Alto.

Degree conferred January 9, 1895.

The M. A. degree was conferred upon the following:

Latin—Elizabeth Louise Boardman, A. B., Menlo Park; thesis, "The Culex of Vergil." Jefferson Elmore, A. B., Mayfield. Edmund Jeremiah Shaw, A. B., Palo Alto; thesis, "The Crisis."

English—Henry Meade Bland, Ph. D., College Park; thesis, "A Comparison of Balzac's 'Boethius' With Its Original Latin." Emma Secret, B. S., Randolph, Kans.; thesis, "Topical Index to Halliwell-Phillips' Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare."

History—Lucy Elizabeth Taylor, A. B., Chicago, Ill.; thesis, "The Relations Between the United States Government and the Sioux Indians."

Mathematics—Wellyn Brayton Clark, A. B., Palo Alto.

Chemistry—Alfred S. Miller, A. M., Normal Square, Pa.; thesis, "A Study of the Chemical Behavior of Ammonia Towards Ferric Chloride and Ferrous Chloride."

Zoology—John Van Denburg, A. B., Los Gatos; thesis, "A Review of the Herpetology of California, Part I—Reptiles."

Geology—Noel E. Kirtland, E. A. B., Cincinnati, Ark.; thesis, "Relief Map of California."

President Jordan's farewell address was touching and eloquent. Said he:

To the Class of 1895: To-day we give you the last of your childhood's toys, the college degree. The degree with all its titles and its privileges is yours. But it will not help you in your life. It belongs to the school of culture. It represents hopes and ideas, the promise of youth, but men and women are judged by achievements, not by dreams. You will value your diplomas for the growth to which it bears witness. For the warm friendships and sweet associations you will value it

again. And still you will prize it as a card of admission to the noblest body of men and women in the world, the band of Collegiate Alumni. All this is in your hands. Lay the diploma away now with the best of your youth's treasures. To-day you take your place in the world of men. You have reached your majority. One by one, you have passed the goals your teachers have set for you. The goals of the future must be of your own choosing. It is yours now to think, and therefore to act for yourselves. This you can surely do. It will be no new experience. Your training in the past has been such, we trust, that the new freedom will be new in name only. It will come to you with no shock of surprise. In freedom you have been trained for freedom.

You of the class of 1895 have occupied a unique position toward this university. You were the first—the band of pioneers. It has been yours to lead, never to follow. Those who in future years are drawn to these halls may weigh and compare, balance privilege with privilege, opportunity with opportunity; their choice will be governed by influences which in part have come out from you. They will measure the future by the past. For you there was no retrospect. You trusted the future the university seemed to represent. You have given your best years of training to this institution when it had no record of achievement, no wealth of tradition. You have been university-makers. The highest value of tradition lies in the making of it, the noblest wealth is the wealth of promise. It is the place of the pioneer to make for the future, not to share in the past.

Our university has no history to fall back upon; no memories of great teachers haunt its corridors. In none of its rooms appear the traces which show where a great man has ever lived or worked. No tender associations cling, ivy-like, to its fresh new walls. It is hallowed by no traditions; it is hampered by none. Its finger-post still points forward. Traditions and associations it is ours to make. From our work the future of the university will grow as a splendid life from a modest birth.

But the future with its glories and responsibilities will be in other hands. It is ours at the beginning to give the university its form. Its tenets, its customs, the power of precedent will cause to be repeated over and over again everything that we do—our errors as well as our wisdom. It becomes us then to begin the work modestly, as under the eye of the coming ages. We must lay the foundation broad and firm, so that the full support to whatever edifice the future may build.

In concluding Dr. Jordan said: To the care and culture of men and women this university has been dedicated. As I said to you when we came together so I say to you again: The golden age of California begins when its residents, in none of its rooms appear the traces which show where a great man has ever lived or worked. No tender associations cling, ivy-like, to its fresh new walls. It is hallowed by no traditions; it is hampered by none. Its finger-post still points forward. Traditions and associations it is ours to make. From our work the future of the university will grow as a splendid life from a modest birth.

But the future with its glories and responsibilities will be in other hands. It is ours at the beginning to give the university its form. Its tenets, its customs, the power of precedent will cause to be repeated over and over again everything that we do—our errors as well as our wisdom. It becomes us then to begin the work modestly, as under the eye of the coming ages. We must lay the foundation broad and firm, so that the full support to whatever edifice the future may build.

In concluding Dr. Jordan said: To the care and culture of men and women this university has been dedicated. As I said to you when we came together so I say to you again: The golden age of California begins when its residents, in none of its rooms appear the traces which show where a great man has ever lived or worked. No tender associations cling, ivy-like, to its fresh new walls. It is hallowed by no traditions; it is hampered by none. Its finger-post still points forward. Traditions and associations it is ours to make. From our work the future of the university will grow as a splendid life from a modest birth.

But the future with its glories and responsibilities will be in other hands. It is ours at the beginning to give the university its form. Its tenets, its customs, the power of precedent will cause to be repeated over and over again everything that we do—our errors as well as our wisdom. It becomes us then to begin the work modestly, as under the eye of the coming ages. We must lay the foundation broad and firm, so that the full support to whatever edifice the future may build.

In concluding Dr. Jordan said: To the care and culture of men and women this university has been dedicated. As I said to you when we came together so I say to you again: The golden age of California begins when its residents, in none of its rooms appear the traces which show where a great man has ever lived or worked. No tender associations cling, ivy-like, to its fresh new walls. It is hallowed by no traditions; it is hampered by none. Its finger-post still points forward. Traditions and associations it is ours to make. From our work the future of the university will grow as a splendid life from a modest birth.

But the future with its glories and responsibilities will be in other hands. It is ours at the beginning to give the university its form. Its tenets, its customs, the power of precedent will cause to be repeated over and over again everything that we do—our errors as well as our wisdom. It becomes us then to begin the work modestly, as under the eye of the coming ages. We must lay the foundation broad and firm, so that the full support to whatever edifice the future may build.

In concluding Dr. Jordan said: To the care and culture of men and women this university has been dedicated. As I said to you when we came together so I say to you again: The golden age of California begins when its residents, in none of its rooms appear the traces which show where a great man has ever lived or worked. No tender associations cling, ivy-like, to its fresh new walls. It is hallowed by no traditions; it is hampered by none. Its finger-post still points forward. Traditions and associations it is ours to make. From our work the future of the university will grow as a splendid life from a modest birth.

But the future with its glories and responsibilities will be in other hands. It is ours at the beginning to give the university its form. Its tenets, its customs, the power of precedent will cause to be repeated over and over again everything that we do—our errors as well as our wisdom. It becomes us then to begin the work modestly, as under the eye of the coming ages. We must lay the foundation broad and firm, so that the full support to whatever edifice the future may build.

In concluding Dr. Jordan said: To the care and culture of men and women this university has been dedicated. As I said to you when we came together so I say to you again: The golden age of California begins when its residents, in none of its rooms appear the traces which show where a great man has ever lived or worked. No tender associations cling, ivy-like, to its fresh new walls. It is hallowed by no traditions; it is hampered by none. Its finger-post still points forward. Traditions and associations it is ours to make. From our work the future of the university will grow as a splendid life from a modest birth.

But the future with its glories and responsibilities will be in other hands. It is ours at the beginning to give the university its form. Its tenets, its customs, the power of precedent will cause to be repeated over and over again everything that we do—our errors as well as our wisdom. It becomes us then to begin the work modestly, as under the eye of the coming ages. We must lay the foundation broad and firm, so that the full support to whatever edifice the future may build.

In concluding Dr. Jordan said: To the care and culture of men and women this university has been dedicated. As I said to you when we came together so I say to you again: The golden age of California begins when its residents, in none of its rooms appear the traces which show where a great man has ever lived or worked. No tender associations cling, ivy-like, to its fresh new walls. It is hallowed by no traditions; it is hampered by none. Its finger-post still points forward. Traditions and associations it is ours to make. From our work the future of the university will grow as a splendid life from a modest birth.

But the future with its glories and responsibilities will be in other hands. It is ours at the beginning to give the university its form. Its tenets, its customs, the power of precedent will cause to be repeated over and over again everything that we do—our errors as well as our wisdom. It becomes us then to begin the work modestly, as under the eye of the coming ages. We must lay the foundation broad and firm, so that the full support to whatever edifice the future may build.

In concluding Dr. Jordan said: To the care and culture of men and women this university has been dedicated. As I said to you when we came together so I say to you again: The golden age of California begins when its residents, in none of its rooms appear the traces which show where a great man has ever lived or worked. No tender associations cling, ivy-like, to its fresh new walls. It is hallowed by no traditions; it is hampered by none. Its finger-post still points forward. Traditions and associations it is ours to make. From our work the future of the university will grow as a splendid life from a modest birth.

But the future with its glories and responsibilities will be in other hands. It is ours at the beginning to give the university its form. Its tenets, its customs, the power of precedent will cause to be repeated over and over again everything that we do—our errors as well as our wisdom. It becomes us then to begin the work modestly, as under the eye of the coming ages. We must lay the foundation broad and firm, so that the full support to whatever edifice the future may build.

In concluding Dr. Jordan said: To the care and culture of men and women this university has been dedicated. As I said to you when we came together so I say to you again: The golden age of California begins when its residents, in none of its rooms appear the traces which show where a great man has ever lived or worked. No tender associations cling, ivy-like, to its fresh new walls. It is hallowed by no traditions; it is hampered by none. Its finger-post still points forward. Traditions and associations it is ours to make. From our work the future of the university will grow as a splendid life from a modest birth.

But the future with its glories and responsibilities will be in other hands. It is ours at the beginning to give the university its form. Its tenets, its customs, the power of precedent will cause to be repeated over and over again everything that we do—our errors as well as our wisdom. It becomes us then to begin the work modestly, as under the eye of the coming ages. We must lay the foundation broad and firm, so that the full support to whatever edifice the future may build.

AT GRESHAM'S BIER.

Touching Tributes Paid the Honored Dead.

CAPITOL IN MOURNING.

Distinguished Statesmen, Diplomats and Soldiers at the Services.

ALL REGRET THE NATION'S LOSS

Remains of the Late Secretary Being Accompanied on the Train to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The remains of Secretary Gresham, accompanied by President Cleveland and every member of his Cabinet, and the Secretary's family, left Washington at 12:15 o'clock on a special train for Chicago, where the final interment will take place to-morrow.

In life Secretary Gresham had loved most the military career of his ardent youth and of all his titles had been the fondest of that of general, which he had won upon the battlefield. In death he was wrapped in the stars and stripes and given a soldier's funeral.

The whole city mourned the Nation's loss. Every department of the Government was closed; every flag in Washington and about Washington, cavalry, artillery and infantry, escorted the remains to the railway station. Mrs. Gresham, the stricken widow, was so overcome by her grief that she was unable to attend the services at the White House.

The casket was borne to the Executive Mansion through the files of military and deposited in the East room, President Cleveland and his Cabinet, as honorary pall-bearers, accompanying the remains thither. The East room had been draped with a profusion of American flags and decorated with palms and potted flowers. The black catafalque and the black seal rug on which it rested were banked with the rarest and most beautiful flowers.

The assemblage was of the most distinguished character. All the members of the diplomatic corps in full court costume, the Supreme Court came in singly. Mr. Thurston, President's private secretary, gave his arm to Justice Field, who was very feeble. In the rear of the diplomatic body were seated the general officers of the army and navy, with their ladies.

Again the crowd divided and the President and Cabinet entered, President Cleveland heading the party, with Mrs. Cleveland upon his arm. They took their places standing at the head of the casket at the right of the south windows. Bishop Hurst then stepped forward. A hush fell upon the company and the clear voice of the clergyman rang out the words: "I am the resurrection and the life."

The service was remarkably simple and free from ostentation. It was the full burial service of the Methodist Episcopal church, practiced in the same manner as that of the Church of England. The hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." The entire service lasted but fifteen minutes.

The Bishop, when it was concluded, stepped to one side, after inviting those who cared to do so to look upon the face of the eminent deceased. Of this invitation every one in the room took advantage.

The few Senators who were in Washington were given very prominent places. Senator Stewart was in the very first row. The State Department sent an imposing delegation, consisting of all the employees, down to the humblest messenger. The personal friends of the late Secretary completely filled that part of the room not occupied by officials.

The casket remained open in the East room for an hour. Miss Kate Field was the last person to look at the face of the dead before the casket was sealed and the march taken up to the railroad station. The carriage with Mrs. Gresham and her daughter joined the funeral cortege at the Executive Mansion. The hearse, followed by a short procession of a dozen carriages, moved from the White House gate and halted in front of the troops, which were drawn up in line. The troops saluted. General Ruger and his aids lifted their hats and the famous Marine band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." To this music the military detachments marched past. When the last company had gone by the carriages with the President and Mrs. Cleveland and the members of the official household fell into line. The relatives drove privately to the station.

Three bands played dirges along the line of march. The sidewalks and windows were crowded, and the flags on all the buildings were at halfmast. The column reached the station shortly before noon. When the hearse drew up to the sidewalk the Marine band played "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

The funeral train, made up of five Baltimore and Ohio Pullman coaches, was of unusual magnificence. It started at 12:15 and is scheduled to reach Chicago at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

CEREMONIES AT CHICAGO. All the Arrangements Made for the President's Funeral. CHICAGO, Ill., May 29.—United States Marshal John W. Sprague has been placed in charge of the local arrangements for the interment of the late Secretary Gresham. Only in a general way has he arranged for the march to the cemetery to-morrow. Colonel Corbin will reach Chicago at 7 A. M., and the Marshal and General Merritt will meet him on arrival and the programme will then be definitely arranged.

As contemplated to-night there will be no attempt at display. It is probable that the only troops participating in the escort will be the cavalry and artillery from Fort Sheridan. The infantry will be brought to the city with the others at 9 o'clock in the morning and their participation will depend upon the wishes of Colonel Corbin.

During the afternoon Marshal Arnold and General Merritt had a conference with A. A. Sprague, the local representative of the Gresham family. They arranged for the interment at Oakwoods, and for undertaker to meet the funeral train at Sixty-third street with a state hearse drawn by six black horses.

The honorary pall-bearers, the city officials, the county judiciary and the Loyol Legion will join in the escort at that place. A meeting of the Judges of the United States courts and the local government officials was called late this afternoon and twenty honorary pallbearers selected, among them being William D. Woods, J. G. Jenkins, J. W. Showalter, Romanus Bunn, William D. Allen, William H. Seaman, Judges of the United States District Court, Henry W. Blodgett, retired Judge of the United States District Court, W. G. Ewing, Robert J. Tullih, Judges of the State court.

The Loyol Legion was requested to furnish the active pallbearers.

The funeral train will cross Chicago at the Sixty-third street crossing of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks, and the funeral cortege will move from there to Oakwoods. At a special meeting of the honorary pallbearers it was decided to attend the funeral in a body.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE. Many Expressions of Regret From Various Governments. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—A large

number of messages of condolence from foreign Governments and their representatives here were received last evening and this morning. Some of them, being in the possession of Assistant Secretary Uhl who was absent, could not be obtained. Following are those obtainable:

SPANISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, May 29.—Hon. E. F. Uhl, Acting Secretary of State: There has just been a cablegram from her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, instructing me to convey to the President of the United States and to the people of the United States the sincerest regret and condolence of the Government and people of Spain on the death of the late Secretary of the Hon. Mr. W. Q. Gresham. I will send you an official note, but I do not delay the expression of the sentiments of my country on this sad occasion. Believe me, very respectfully yours,

E. DUFOY DE LOMBE. BERLIN, GERMANY, May 29.—The Imperial German Government requests me to convey its sincere sympathy in the loss which the President and the United States Government have sustained in the death of Secretary Gresham.

MINISTER GUZMAN OF NICARAGUA SAYS: I have informed my Government of the death of Secretary Gresham and am now in receipt of a cablegram from it deploring his death.

The Mexican Minister, Senor Romero, sent a note expressing his deep regret at the death of Secretary Gresham, whom he knew when he was Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury in previous administrations, "in all of which positions he had shown a love of justice and had been uniformly courteous." He added that he knew his Government would express deep sorrow at Mr. Gresham's death.

EMBASSADOR PATENOTRE OF FRANCE WROTE THAT HE HAS INFORMED HIS GOVERNMENT OF THE SAD EVENT, AND HAS BEEN DIRECTED TO EXPRESS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HIS OWN GOVERNMENT'S SINCERE REGRETS AND CONDOLENCE, AND THAT HE AVAILS HIMSELF OF THE OCCASION TO OFFER HIS PERSONAL EXPRESSIONS OF SORROW AT THE DEATH OF A STATESMAN WHOSE HIGH ABILITIES HE AND HIS COLLEAGUES FULLY APPRECIATED.

THE PORTUGUESE, GUATEMALAN, ARGENTINE, JAPANESE AND HAWAIIAN REPRESENTATIVES among others were profuse in their expressions of regret and condolence.

EMBASSADOR BAYARD'S TRIBUTE. Gresham's Courage Unselfish and His Honor Stainless. LONDON, Eng., May 29.—All the coming engagements of the United States Embassy, including the state ball, have been canceled on account of the death of Secretary Gresham. No member of the embassy was present at the Derby to-day.

A representative of the Associated Press questioned the Ambassador, Mr. Bayard, in regard to the statements from Washington that he would probably succeed Gresham as Secretary of State. Mr. Bayard said: "These are mere speculations and I cannot discuss them."

Mr. Bayard was then asked to send through the Associated Press a message to the American people upon the death of Mr. Gresham, and he said the following might be transmitted: "American history is rich in heroism, and no son of America ever deserved the epithet 'heroic' more perfectly than Walter Q. Gresham, for his courage was as unselfish as his honor was stainless."

CRAZED BY HER GRIEF. The Sudden Death of a Rabbi Causes His Wife to Become a Maniac. Becoming Violent the Unfortunate Woman Smashes Furniture and Dishes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 29.—Next Monday the matter of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company independent receivership will be definitely settled by Judge Gilbert in the United States Circuit Court. The contention of the Union Pacific will be against the appointment of Egan as receiver. John M. Egan was appointed by Judge Gilbert by ex parte order made in chambers and without notice having been given to the defendants in the suit in which the appointment was made. That of the American Loan and Trust Company vs. the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company.

The Evening Telegram says: "The grounds of the proposed attack on Egan can only be surmised at this time, but it is understood that prominent among them will be the fact that as chairman of the Managers' Association in Chicago he directed the railroad's side of the great strike last summer. On this account, it is argued, the employees of the Short Line will not do faithful work under his management, and with consequent loss to the company's earning capacity and value of the property will be impaired."

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 29.—The convention of Charities and Corrections was occupied to-day with routine reports from the States of Missouri, by Mary E. Perry; New York, by Homer Folks; Oregon, by James B. Byers; Pennsylvania, by Cadwallader Biddell; Rhode Island, by J. H. Whiting; South Carolina, by Dr. J. W. Babcock; and Oklahoma, by O. G. Bakermeyer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Owing to the great number of applications that have been received from persons anxious to visit the American shipwreck at the naval demonstrations at Kiel, Secretary Herbert has been obliged to issue an order to Admiral Kirkland, in command of the fleet, for his guidance in the matter. By its terms he may admit visitors to his vessels before and after the ceremonies, but during their progress every civilian will be rigorously excluded from shipboard, save Embassadors and Ministers. This is believed to be necessary to the maintenance of a good naval appearance and discipline while the ships are parading or are subject to the inspection of the German Emperor.

STYLISH, GOOD AND CHEAP. Are the three qualities our Shoes are possessed of, and they look well, wear well, and cost as little as most of these ill-shaped, unsightly things sold by others as fine shoes.

SPECIALS. For Friday and Saturday Only. TAN OXFORD AND SOUTHERN TIES. In latest pointed and narrow square toe..... \$1.50. Sold elsewhere at \$2.50. CHILDREN'S TAN BUTTON SHOES, 6-8..... 75c. CHILDREN'S TAN BUTTON SHOES, 8-10..... 90c. MISSES' TAN BUTTON SHOES, 11-2..... \$1.00. GENTS' GENUINE RUSSIA TAN CALF POINTED AND SQUARE TOE..... \$2.50. Sold everywhere at \$3.50.