MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

A four-cornered game of billiards will be played tonight at Palmer's new hall, 29 Fifth street south. Those who will compete are: Kieser, Thayer, Clow and Tustin. The game will be eight-inch balk line.

A test is being made in one of the Pillsbury mills of a new furnace which is calculated not only to secure a maximum of heat units, but to prove a perfect smoke-consuming device as well. The experiments thus far have been very satisfactory.

The mammoth department store of S. E. Olson & Co. was visited by thousands of people yesterday, who wished to look at the realistic tableaux typical of war scenes in the show windows. In one window was a life-size representation of President Grant, seated on his famous white horse.

A sneak thief snatched a pocket-book from Mrs. Lillie Stevens, of St. Paul, while the lady was riding in an Interurban car near Cedar avenue Wednesday night. When the car stopped at Cedar, the thief reached his hand through the window and grabbed the purse.

The advance reports of new building enterprises in the Northwest, issued by the Architect, Builder and Decorator, shows not only great activity in building at present, but predicts a rush of new enterprises during the fall and winter. About 150 projected buildings are mentioned in detail.

A number of property owners on Nicollet avenue have been tunneling under the street to make gas and water connections. The paving contractors have objected, fearing that the tunnels will not be properly filled up and their pavement will settle in consequence. The city engineer has ordered the tunneling stopped.

The state university team will be represented by four men at the intercollegiate field-day sports to be held at Chicago next Saturday. The delegation, consisting of W. F. Dalrymple, C. R. Brackett, T. W. Short and Charles McClure, left over the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway last night. These men were selected recently at the local field day.

The seniors of the university are holding daily rehearsals of their class play which will be produced at the Metropolitan theater Monday afternoon and evening. The play was written by one of the class and is said to be a very capable performance. The play revolves around a revival of the Olympian games in the Athens of today, and introduces over 100 people on the stage.

Mounted Officer Devereaux was "on the carpet" Wednesday before Superintendent Smith. Devereaux is said to have conducted a raffle for a fine horse for the benefit of Mrs. G. J. Turner, wife of the late health inspector, and had the good luck to draw the horse himself. Some 300 holders of chances in the drawing think it queer that Devereaux should be so lucky, and accordingly the officer has been suspended pending Chief Smith's inquiries.

The sale of seats for the first week of the Wilbur engagement, which begins at the Grand next Monday, opened yesterday and the indications are that this popular organization will be welcomed by a crowded house. There is no doubt but that the "living pictures" will be a very strong magnet. Wilbur was one of the first to produce the pictures in New York city, and from what has been said of them by the Eastern papers no one has given a more elaborate or artistic representation of famous paintings, tableaux, etc.

MARVELOUS MIDWAY.

The Big Show Getting Bigger and Brighter Nightly.

Those visitors to Midway who think that they have already seen it are very much mistaken. They have so far only seen its beginning, which can almost be called weak when it is compared with what is coming. For every passing day the show has become more lively, more natural, more like the original Midway.

Yesterday was G. A. R day, or night, rather. No special programme was prepared, but the tunes played most often by the pickaninny band, as well as in the many side shows, were those that have grown dear through their connection with the great struggle. And there was a dimness in many eyes when in the art gallery the curtain rose over the picture of a young soldier in blue, tearing himself out of the arms of his beloved, while from the piano came the familiar strains of "Marching Through Georgia." The pictures given at the art gallery are of the most fascinating kind, charming the eyes with beautiful light and color workings.

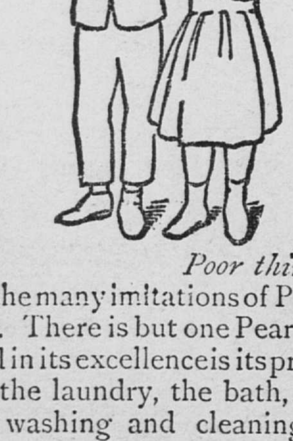
Tonight will be college night. Speeches will be made by President Northrop, of the university, and Dr. Bridgeman, of Hamline. Appropriate music will also be furnished. Among other new attractions will be a fife and drum corps. The Midway is proving the greatest success of any amateur entertainment ever given in the city, and deservedly so, for it is given in the interest of charity.

THE DAY AT HARRIET.

A Big Crowd, a Good Time, but Damp Fireworks

Lake Harriet had the banner crowd of Decoration day out to witness the display of fireworks last evening. The throng was certainly remarkable, considering the chilly and damp weather. The pavilion was crowded, the plaza in the rear was filled with hundreds of carriages, and at the shores of the lake there was a dense mass of humanity, reaching back nearly to the wooded tract where the merry-go-round holds forth. A low estimate would place the crowd at 10,000.

The fireworks were not, on the whole, a success. The Minneapolis Fireworks company, a new local concern which had the making of the pieces and the superintendence last night, could hardly be blamed for the partial failure, but rather the drizzling rain of the afternoon. The set pieces and wheels, which had to be put up during the day, were thoroughly dampened, and one great star wheel was the only piece of any size to go off satisfactorily. The great portrait of Logan, the G. A. R. badge, the American flag and the huge waterfall which had been rigged on the float all failed completely.



Poor things!

—the many imitations of Pearline. There is but one Pearline, and in its excellence is its profit. In the laundry, the bath, and all washing and cleaning, it makes everything else seem worthless. Everything else may be dangerous. It is safe to try Pearline on anything; it is safe to ask some friend about Pearline. You will be surprised how many use it.

Never peddled. 216 JAMES PYLE, New York.

DAY OF MEMORIES

MINNEAPOLIS REMEMBERS HER SOLDIER DEAD WITH FLOWERS AND TEARS.

HONOR DEPARTED HEROES.

BEAUTIFUL AND IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT THE EXPOSITION AUDITORIUM.

DR. HUNTER'S FINE ADDRESS.

The Day's Flags and Flowers a Treatise on Patriotism.

Decoration day was celebrated yesterday at Minneapolis in its usual cosmopolitan fashion. Athletic park, Minnehaha Driving park and Lake Harriet swarmed with thousands of people seeking amusement and recreation. The city was rife with the various sporting events that inevitably recur with every national holiday, but the true purpose of the day was not forgotten. The veterans who remain of the vast battalion that awed the earth with its tread turned out in a great parade yesterday to honor their dead comrades. Son and grandson, strong men and toddling children fell in by thousands and made them wreaths of flags and flowers.

The great pageant of the day was witnessed by many thousands along its line of march. The inevitable rain was not enough to discourage the curious throngs, who lined window, door and curbstone for hours. Especially on Hennepin avenue, where the veterans and the school children joined the procession, the crowd was a great one.

Long before the hour for starting the avenues and cross streets near the rendezvous were blocked by battalions of the marshaling hosts. The regulars from Fort Snelling took their station on Second avenue, between Third and Fifth streets. At the corner of Fifth street were the foot and mounted police, with Chief Vernon H. Smith, in full uniform, at their head. At a signal from Chief Marshal J. H. Abbett the head of the column took up the march, proceeding up Second avenue to Seventh street, where they turned, marching down Seventh to Hennepin. The order of march was slightly confused, and Gov. Clough with his staff was sandwiched between the Hibernian societies and the regular troops. Chief Smith led the van, with a platoon of mounted police under Sergt. Henry Getchell to clear the way.

The principal services of the day were held in the Exposition building. When the hosts composing the parade became comfortably seated, a patriotic song was sung by the Temple quartette. Rev. F. M. Rule then invoked the blessing of the God of liberty and justice upon the exercises and upon those of the old soldiers who yet remained.

The memorial of flowers was a beautiful and interesting exercise. Following this was the address of the day by Rev. Pleasant Hunter, of Westminster Presbyterian church. The speaker was accorded the closest attention, and the deep pathos of his remarks was very impressive.

Dr. Hunter's address was as follows: "I esteem it a pleasure and honor to address you this afternoon. This is one of the sacred days of the year. The nation so regards it, and makes it, like July 4, and Feb. 22, a legal holiday. May the time never come when it will be not regarded thus. I am not here to pronounce a eulogy upon the departed. They need none—their work is their eulogy. I am here rather to remind you of ways in which it is possible in '95 for the spirit of '61 to advance our country's interest as truly as did they whose praise we this day sing. Three such ways suggest themselves.

"First, by seeking to beget among men larger views of their opportunities and responsibilities as citizens. The American citizen is a ruler. All power here resides in the people, and all questions are settled at the ballot box. This makes citizenship a most important thing; the leading of all to recognize its importance is one of the most pressing needs of the hour. One of the first ways to reach this end is for those in the best positions to appreciate its importance, to attach greater value to it. Opinion, as Mr. Brice says, 'is not made here, but grows.' The conditions of growth, however, are supplied by men, and some have the power of conferring it more than others. This is especially true of the successful merchant, the professional man, the man of large property interests, and the man of good social standing. There is not a needed reform for which persons occupying these positions may not do royal service. Particularly may this be true in the matter now under consideration. They who occupy these positions may do very much toward leading men into a larger and more serious view of citizenship, by themselves taking a greater interest in citizenship, and by making it manifest that they are moved to it by the highest considerations. The more rights of citizenship are slighted by those who know how to appreciate them, the less influence they have with those who need to be led into an appreciation of those rights.

"We must also insist upon higher qualifications for citizenship. A low standard always cheapens. The more the college insists upon for entrance the higher it rises in public esteem, and the better the class of students it gets. It is this way with the matter in hand. The method in which to raise the character of citizenship is to raise the standard. Wholesale naturalization is a curse. Intelligence and manhood are things always to be required. It is not being, but character, that confers rights. The courts do not extend the same privileges to the ignorant man as to the one who shows himself thoroughly familiar with law. He has being, but not legal character. A man with the small-pox is not allowed the same liberty as the well man. He has being, but not physical character. The criminal is not accorded the same rights as the law-abiding citizen. He has being, but not moral responsibility. Rights in all of these instances grow out of character, not simple being. Any other order would mean chaos. The same order should prevail in national life. We must make more of intelligence and manhood in connection with the ballot box.

"A second way in which the spirit of '61 may advance the country's interests in '95 is by seeking to inspire greater respect for law. Everything in the universe, from the greatest planet to the tiniest atom, is under the influence of law. Obedience thereto everywhere means good. In the case of the machine it means the most efficient service. In the case of the soil it means the largest harvest. In the case of man it means health, mental growth and moral character. Our highest interests demand respect for heaven and its imposed law. The same is true of nations. They must have laws for government of their subjects, and their observance is as essential to national prosperity as is the observance of physical laws to the welfare of the body. Nothing will so soon bring disorder to a home, and nothing will so soon bring disorder to a nation as to allow laws to be violated at will, without visiting such violation with the penalty threatened. Every one regards as an enemy to our institutions the man who cries Anarchy; who would do away with all law and make every one a law unto himself. In such a doctrine there is poison and death. And yet there is a modified form of anarchy among us whose weapon is not dynamite, but political influence and hush money. The way to remedy this is to see to it that neither the making nor execution of laws is ever given into the hands of any but the best men. And once given into their hands, the people should stand behind them to make known what they want and insist upon having it. The people have great power when they make up their minds to use it. They can generally get what they want if they want it badly enough. Public opinion is almost omnipotent when it is made to express itself.

"A third way in which the spirit of '61 may advance the interests of '95 is by men of thought and influence giving their attention to the questions of the day. To me one of the unfortunate facts of the time is that great questions are left so largely in the hands of irresponsible parties. Take the matter of our political life. As a rule not much is done until a few weeks before election; then not a little of what is done is done by professional politicians—men who have a selfish interest in what they do; men who do little towards educating the people in great principles. The labor question, also, falls far short of receiving the attention it deserves. The man known as the walking delegate is often the one of influence. The temperance question does not fare so badly. The men who stand as its leading champions are very often led to take radical positions because of the bitter attitude of their opponents and the apathy of their friends. Suppose we could get the business men at stated periods to go down in certain sections of the city and discuss before the people the great questions of the day. Suppose we could bring these same men into closer touch with the labor organizations, and make it possible for them to receive a hearing at which the questions in which both have an interest should be discussed. Then, again, bring these same men to discuss intemperance. It would lead to the dawn of a new day in the political world, in labor circles and in the cause of temperance. These questions, in which all have an interest, should receive the thought of all. They are practical questions, capable of practical solution, and they should be given the attention of the most practical men. The masses must not be left to form their own opinions, neither to draw them from irresponsible men. They who stand in the forefront must think upon the questions of the day as conscientiously as upon their private interests. They should do it, not for their own sakes, but for the sake of their country and brother men. The spirit of 1861 is the spirit for 1895. Happy for us, and happy for the city, state and land in which we live, if this service and this day shall bring more of this spirit into all of our hearts! Long live the heroes of 1861 in memory, affection, principles and action of every son of this great republic! Tell the story of their sacrifice far out into the years, that it may ever bring forth a hundred-fold of patriotism in the lives of all that hear."

A beautiful memorial design in flowers was presented on the stage in memory of the unknown dead who died on Southern battlefields, and the hall was profusely decorated with patriotic emblems.

BRICE ON SILVER.

No Reason for the Democrats of Ohio Going on Record.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—Senator Calvin S. Brice today in a letter to a Columbus Democrat on the situation in Ohio says: "I should not have taken the interest in the matter that I have had I known there was a very considerable feeling in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver." The senator then covers the history of the greenback craze; says he is a large borrower for public improvements, and is able to look at the matter from their point of view, and predicts that the free silver craze will end and be discredited as the greenback craze was.

HOT IN CHICAGO.

May Record Broken—Many Prostrated.

CHICAGO, May 30.—This was the hottest day Chicago has ever known in the month of May. The sun was for a part of the day obscured by clouds, but during the afternoon it beat down with great fierceness. Owing to the unusually large number of people on the streets, going to and from the cemeteries and witnessing the various parades and ceremonies, quite a number of prostrations were reported, one boy dying from heat and over-exertion.

CYCLONE IN NEBRASKA.

Mother and Two Children Killed and the Home Demolished.

CHAPMAN, Neb., May 30.—A cyclone one mile wide struck near here today and demolished everything in its path. The home of A. Bailer was blown to pieces, fatally injuring Mrs. Bailer and two children. The clothes of the other two children were literally torn from their bodies by the force of the wind. Many other buildings were damaged.

JAPS ARE BOMBARDING.

Hostilities Have Commenced at Formosa.

HONG KONG, May 30.—Hostilities have commenced at Formosa. Private advices received here are to the effect that the Japanese are bombarding Kee Tung, a town in the extreme north of Formosa. It is believed here that the bombardment is being carried by the fleet of the Japanese now supposed to be at sea in the vicinity of Tamsui.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

The successes achieved by men and things are not always based upon merit. But a success well merited and unprecedented in the annals of proprietary medicine, should these ever come to be written, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a botanic medicine, discovered nearly half a century ago, and the leading remedy for and preventive of malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness.

Well, No, Hardly.

Pittsburg Post.

Some of the Republican papers are suggesting that Justice Harlan should be impeached as a professional anarchist for the terms in which he sustained the income tax and criticised the majority of the court. It would not be safe to put the articles of impeachment to a popular vote.

AT GRANT'S TOMB

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES ATTEND RIVERSIDE PARK EXERCISES.

ADDRESS BY GOV. M'KINLEY.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVERY AND GENIUS OF THE DEAD GENERAL.

GOV. MORTON PROSTRATED.

Overcome by the Heat, He Collapses in the Reviewing Stand—Soon Recovers.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Veterans of the Union army in this city celebrated "the day of the dead" under favorable conditions. The parade of the Grand Army members, starting from the Plaza at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, showed sadly the ravages which years had made in the ranks in the volunteers of 1860-5. The reviewing stand at Twenty-fifth street was occupied by ex-President Harrison, Gov.

McKinley, Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong. The graves of soldiers in Old Trinity churchyard were handsomely decorated by a committee representing the Grand Army posts of this city, and Greenwood and other cemeteries in or near the city were also remembered in the distribution of flowers. The principal observance of the day, however, was at the tomb of Grant, Riverside Park, overlooking the Hudson river. The service there was under the auspices of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and included a memorial address by Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, who spoke as follows:

GOV. M'KINLEY SAID:

"While the day is devoted to the dead, its lessons are intended for the living. Standing about this tomb, dedicated to the unconquerable Grant, the first soldier in the republic since Washington, whose name recalls the most hallowed and heroic memories, linked as it was with the greatest crisis in our history. I am sure that we are made better men and better citizens, and our great government made stronger and more enduring. This spectacle, the flags and songs and flowers, the children of the schools, the presence of the war survivors, the rising monument, must fill us with nobler thoughts and lift us to a higher and better plane of patriotism and citizenship. The true purpose of the day will have been altogether lost if it fails to inspire in all our hearts a deeper sentiment of Americanism and a stronger attachment to those great days for which the soldiers of the Union gave up their lives. The patriot is he who, living in this country, is willing not only to fight, but to die for it. It was this sentiment which gave to the United States the grand volunteer army of 1861. It is this sentiment which gives to all governments their strength and security and permanency. It is this sentiment which nerves the soldier and gains his consent to service and sacrifice, aye, even to death. Did you ever seriously reflect what it means to be

A FIGHTING SOLDIER?

Many insincere people preach and profess patriotism, but the true patriot practices it. What is true patriotism? It is an absolute consecration to country. It is an abandonment of home, family and business; it is turning away from cherished plans which have been fondly formed for a life's career; it is the surrendering of bright prospects and the giving up of ambition in a chosen work; it is the sundering of the ties of blood and family and almost the snapping of the heart-strings which bind us to those we love; it is the surrendering of ourselves absolutely to the demands of the country; it may mean disease contracted by exposure or from wounds in battle; it may mean imprisonment, insanity or death; it may mean hunger, thirst and starvation. In our civil war it meant all of these."

Continuing, Gov. McKinley touched upon the heroism that was displayed in Southern prison pens, in hospitals and on the battlefields of the rebellion, and added: "Tell me that men who were thus willing to give up their lives for their country would now bankrupt or discredit the government which they were willing to give their life blood to save. This is patriotism, which is above price. It is not merchandise for barter, it cannot be bought, for it is not in the market. There are some things that money cannot buy, thank God, and true patriotism is one of them."

THE BLOOD

of half a million men was shed in that fearful conflict to preserve the Union. Aye, more, there are men today by the tens of thousands who are suffering from disease contracted in the service of their country and as many thousands more carry with them wounds from which they suffer every hour in the day, and some of them are in distressing poverty. Our asylums contain many of the poor fellows whose hard service has dethroned their reason or unbalanced their minds forever. The demands of patriotism meant for many wives, widowhood; for many children, orphanage. They took from many a mother her sole support, the love of the son upon whose strong arm and heart she had counted in her declining years. And how bravely those wives and mothers accepted the sacrifices.

"Can we," said Gov. McKinley, "ever cease to be debtors to these men? Is there anything in reason they are not worthy to receive at our hands? Is there any emolument too great for them? Is there any benefaction too bountiful? Is there any obligation too lasting or too sacred? Is there any honor too distinguished which a loving people can bestow, that they ought not to receive? What the nation is or what the nation may become, we owe to them. If there is one of these fighting patriots sick at heart and discouraged, the cheerful and the strong who are the beneficiaries of his valor should comfort and console him. If there is one who is sick and suffering from his wounds the best skill and the most tender nursing should wait upon him."

Gov. McKinley gave some interesting statistics of the armies in the various wars in America, showing the magnitude of the struggle for the preservation of the Union. He said:

"Our pension rolls contain nearly all the soldiers and sailors of the United States, in the war of the revolution, in the war of 1812 and in the war with Mexico combined. Within 14,000 as many names are now borne on our pension rolls as were contained in the enlistment rolls of all our armies in every war from the revolution to the civil war. My comrades, this long and highly honorable list is being steadily

DIMINISHED BY DEATH

and will rapidly decrease as the years roll by. The pension roll has probably reached its maximum. Hereafter it is likely to recede. God grant that while the old soldiers are still with us they shall enjoy without stint, grudge or suspicion the bounteous benefactions of the country they served so well, and in the care and benediction of all their neighbors and fellow citizens. The daily report of the displacing from the pension roll by death carries with it no taint of dishonor; it raises no suspicion of unworthiness. We cannot prevent this honorable roll from decreasing from natural causes. If the pension roll is to be diminished, or if displacement shall occur from other causes, let it be for reasons alike just and conclusive. Then the patriotic sentiment of the country will approve and the brave soldiers of the republic will themselves be quick to applaud it. Let us care for the needy survivors of this great struggle in the true spirit of the martyr who promised that the nation should care for him who shall have borne the battles, for his widow and his orphans. It is no wonder that the old soldier

LOVES THE FLAG

under whose folds he fought, and who for his comrades shed so much blood. He loves it for what it is and for what it represents. It embodies the purpose and the history of the government itself. It records the achievements of its defenders upon land and sea; it heralds the heroism and sacrifices of the Revolutionary fathers, who planted freedom on this continent and dedicated it to liberty forever. It attests the struggle of our army and the valor of our citizens in all the wars of the republic. It has been sanctified by the blood of our best and our bravest; it records the achievements of Washington and the martyrdom of Lincoln. It has been glorified in the hearts of a freedom-loving people, not only at home, but in every part of the world. Our flag expresses more to humanity than any other flag. It means more than any other national emblem. It stands for the will of the free people and proclaims that they are supreme, and they acknowledge no earthly sovereign but themselves. The respect which our flag commands at home and abroad, on land and sea, has in the past been often demonstrated. No incident to my mind is more striking than that which occurred in Mexico, when Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, was the United States minister at that court. It was immediately following an election, which was bitterly fought, and the defeated party were desperate in their disappointment. The excited populace took possession of the artillery barracks and planted batteries along the streets and the streets flowed with blood. While the firing was going on, the widow of a viceroy of Mexico, who lived in the adjoining house to that of our minister, trembling with fear, and almost overcome with excitement, sought his home and appealed to him for protection. While engaged in assuring her of full protection at his hands, a shot was fired at him, which passed through his coat and lodged in the shutter of his balcony window.

"The maddened mob, as he disappeared, then cried out to fire in the window and break down the gates. At the very moment when passion was running highest and the men had become maddened with desperation, ready to batter down the gates and walls surrounding the house, Mr. Poinsett directed the secretary of the legation to throw out the American flag, which he did, and then the minister and secretary, in full view of the excited crowd, stepped forth on the veranda

BENEATH ITS FOLDS.

"Instantly the shots were hushed, the fury of the mob began to abate, and the muskets dropped by the soldier's sides which a moment before had been pointed with deadly intent at the home and person of our minister. Dread and awful silence fell upon the warring multitude. The minister announced that he was the accredited representative of the American government. The leaders hastily and confusedly consulted, the mob melted away and guards were placed by the insurgents about the minister's house to protect it and him and all who sought protection under its roof and within its walls. Why? It represented the dignity and the power of the United States and commanded instant respect. When our flag was unfurled it did what an armed force could not have done without bloodshed; it was the voice of command; it represented the force of the United States. A shot fired at the flag was a shot fired at the United States, and as the wild mob respected its power, it respected the flag which symbolized it. Let all of us unite in securing continued respect for the glorious old banner, and hold fast to that true national spirit which in the past has been quick to resent any insult to it."

EULOGIES FOR GRANT.

Gov. McKinley eulogized the character of Gen. Grant. "The hero of Belmont, Shiloh, Donaldson, Vicksburg, Lookout Valley, the Wilderness, Petersburg and Appomattox," said the orator, "he may well be called the 'Unconditional victor.'" Gen. Grant's career from the time he left his shop in Galena until his death at Mount McGregor was hurriedly but graphically outlined. "Gen. Grant," said Gov. McKinley, "stood in his civil station battling for the legal fruits of war, that they may be firmly secured to the living and to their posterity forever. His arm was never lifted against the right; his soul abhorred the wrong. His veto of the inflation bill; his organization of the Geneva arbitration commission to settle the claim of the United States against England; his strong but conciliatory foreign policy; his constant care to have no policy against the will of the people; his enforcement of the constitution and its maintenance in every part of the republic; his faith at home and abroad, marked his administration as strong, wise and patriotic. Great and wise as his civil administration was, however, the achievements which make him 'one of the immortal few whose name will never die,' are found in his military career. Carping critics have sought to mar it, strategists have found flaws with it, but in the presence of his successive uninterrupted and unrivaled victories it is the idlest chatter which none should heed. With no disparagement to others, two names rise

ABOVE ALL OTHERS

in American history since Washington—transcendently above them. They are Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. Each will be remembered for what he did and accomplished for his race and for mankind.

"Gen. Grant needs no monument to perpetuate his fame; it will live and grow with increased lustre, so long as liberty lasts, and the love of liberty has a place in the hearts of men. Every soldier's monument in the North, now standing or hereafter to be erected, will record his worth and work, as well as those of the men who fought by his side. His most lasting memorial will be the work he did, the most enduring monument the Union, which he and his associates saved, and the priceless liberty they secured.

"We are not a nation of hero worshipers. We are a nation of generous freemen. We bow in affectionate reverence and with the most grateful hearts to those immortal names, Washington, Lincoln and Grant, and all who were associated with them, and will guard with sleepless vigilance their mighty works and cherish their memories ever more."

Contributing to make this affair noteworthy, the United States cruiser Cincinnati was anchored in the river nearby, by order of the secretary of the navy, and fired salutes. The statue in Battery Park of John Ericson, the designer of the Monitor, was adorned with flowers in honor of the distinguished services for the Union cause. For the general public the day was full of enjoyment. The horse racing at Gravesend and Fleetwood Park, National league games of base ball, bicycle contests at half a score of places, rowing regattas on the Harlem and Passaic rivers, athletic games at Bergen Point, Harlem River Park and elsewhere and any number of excursions and picnics for all manner and conditions of men, women and children.

GOV. MORTON PROSTRATED.

Overcome by the Heat, He Is Compelled to Retire.

NEW YORK, May 30.—While Gov. Morton was reviewing the parade of G. A. R. men at the stand in Madison square today, he was observed to turn pale, and he sat abruptly down. The next instant he lurched forward and fell with his head against a rough

scantling on the reviewing stand. A. W. Cole, his private secretary, sprang forward and caught the governor's head and raised it. Ex-President Harrison was only a moment behind Mr. Cole, and they, with the assistance of Mayor Strong, lifted the governor from his chair and laid him upon the floor of the reviewing stand. A young lady came forward and offered a silver flask of brandy. Gen. Harrison poured some of the liquor into a glass of water and pressed it to the governor's lips. Gov. Morton's face was very white, but when a band came by playing a stirring march, he struggled to get on his feet. Gen. Harrison bent over him, and, putting his lips to the governor's ear, said: "No, governor, you must lie still. You have been overcome with the heat. We have sent for a carriage and we will take you away." The governor was lying behind a board partition. "Tear away that partition," exclaimed Gen. Harrison, and in a twinkling three big policemen had torn the partition down. The governor smiled faintly, and again struggled to get upon his feet. He was assisted this time by Mayor Strong, Mr. Cole and a member of the governor's staff.

"I must review the parade," said the governor.

"No, no," remonstrated Gen. Harrison. "You are not fit; you must come with me."

"I will review the parade," insisted the governor, and he stood straight as an arrow, and looked out towards the avenue. A mighty cheer went up from 10,000 throats, and the governor raised his hand to his hat, which had been placed upon his head. As he did so, he swayed from side to side, and would have fallen had not strong arms supported him. Then he turned to the mayor and asked him in a tremulous voice:

"Will you review the parade, Mr. Mayor?"

"Yes, yes," said the mayor.

The governor was then helped down to his carriage by Gen. Harrison and others. The general got into the carriage with the governor. John Jacob Astor and two other members of the governor's staff climbed in and the carriage was driven to the Fifth Avenue hotel, where he soon recovered.

At 12:30 o'clock Gov. Morton sent for the officers on his staff, and told them that he had decided to go through the rest of the day's performance. It was too late to go back to the Madison Square reviewing stand, but he said he would go up to the Hotel Renaissance and thence to Riverside park to take part in the exercises at Grant's tomb. At 12:40 the governor and his staff entered carriages and were driven away. The crowd about the hotel cheered heartily as the governor departed. Mayor Strong saw the last of the parade, but he was well nigh exhausted. He remarked to one of his friends that he had never experienced such heat.

"The heat on the stand was terrible. I could not have borne it ten minutes longer."

A PROFESSOR'S WORDS.

Some of the "Seasonable Habits" of People Criticised.

DO YOU HAVE THEM?

Certain Hints That Cannot Fail to Be of Great Value to Intelligent Readers.

(Herald.)

I overheard a remark made by a prominent professor at the Club the other evening, which greatly impressed me. He said in substance:

"Why do people try to tone up their systems 'purify the blood' at this season of the year. Is it not largely habit? The blood undergoes changes every day of the life, and if people could only see that by keeping the head clear, the liver vigorous and the kidneys active, their blood would, of course, be pure all the time, they would save much care and anoyance."

"You evidently do not believe in Spring blood purifiers, doctor," I ventured to ask.

"Certainly not. Keep the body in the condition I have described and no man or woman will need any purifier. I have seen a great deal of life and understand the needs of people, and I don't hesitate to state to you that if overworked men, weak women and even puny children would keep the kidneys and liver healthy, they would not be sick or need any blood purifiers. I will go farther and state that the use of that greatest of modern discoveries, Warner's Safe Cure, will do this in every case and at all at seasons, and hence prevent all the Spring annoyances of which we hear so much."

I think the doctor is right. I certainly know from my own experience that the headaches, drowsiness and run down condition which I have too often attributed to my blood, arose from no other cause than that my liver or kidneys were out of order. I am pleased to say, however, I have not experienced any trouble of this kind for a number of years, and do not propose to for a number of years to come, so long as I understand what I do now and realize that there is so great a remedy within my reach.

KID LAVIGNE WINS.

In a Twenty-Round Bout He Bests Jack Everhart.

CONEY ISLAND, May 30.—The many athletic attractions in the vicinity of New York today had a depressing effect on the attendance at the Seaside Athletic club's bouts tonight. The principal bout on the programme was a twenty-round go at 134 pounds between Kid Lavigne, of Saginaw, Mich., and Jack Everhart, of New Orleans. The latter took the place of "Young Griffo," who, owing to legal entanglements, was unable to appear. The referee awarded the bout to Lavigne, as he had done the greater part of the leading, and this decision was received with cheers. Time of fighting, 1:19.

UNTERRIFIED WHEELERS.

All but One Start and Jimmie Hanson Takes First Prize.

One feature of the Decoration day exercises with which the rain did not interfere was the big road race at Minnehaha park. Although the rain of the forenoon had well soaked the earth, the riders refused to be frightened off, and only one of the fifty-five entries did not start. At 2:30, when the pistol was fired, there were bunches of impatient wheelmen all the way from the wire in front of the grand stand around the track and roadway to the gate on Minnehaha avenue, and back of the farther side of the track to the beginning of the stretch, these last speeders having a handicap of a mile and a quarter in their favor. It was not many minutes, however, after the shot rang out, that the riders were scattered along and few of all the multitude could tell who was ahead of the handicap men. After the first trip no one could tell how many times each still had to come across the tape, and most of the crowd was content to watch four of the scratch men, Hofer, Jackson, Becker and Oestlund, who were bunched nearly the entire distance. Oestlund, however, was thrown from his wheel directly in front of the grand stand at the ninth mile, and lost some time in getting his mount again. He made a terrific spurt when he did get on his wheel again, and for a lap he set a gait that threatened to make up all his loss, but he couldn't hold it, and he was quite a stretch behind his former companions when they finished, although he managed to come in fourth for time.

Hofer held the lead of the three flyers, and both Jackson and Becker in the order named, all three of them within the length of the wheel of either of them.

The first prize for place went to Jimmy Hanson, of Minneapolis, who had a 900 yard handicap. The winners of both first prizes rode Syracuse wheels and the red wheelers were correspondingly jubilant. Max Berndt, one of the Spalding team, who was in the 700 yard list, sustained a bad fall and came in bleeding badly from a cut in his head.

The prizes and winners were as follows:

First—Time, $40, Burgess shotgun, Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co., Charles Hofer, St. Paul.

Second—Time, $25, prize, Columbus Buggy company, W. B. Jackson.

Third—Time, $12, set Morgan & Wright tires, A. A. Hansen Cycle company, W. E. Becker, Minneapolis.

Fourth—Time, $10, racing suit, Kennedy Bros., Peder Oustlund.

First—Place, $35, gold medal, Times Publishing company, J. A. Hansen, 900 yards.

Second—Place, $18, set Vim racing tires, Boston Woven Hose and Rubber company, L. M. Johnson, 1,200 yards.

Third—Place, $18, silver cup, Minneapolis Limited Cycle club, Frank McDaniels, 1,400 yards.

Fourth — Place, $12, racing suit, Northfield Knitting company, O. A. Rudd, 1,100 yards.

Fifth—Place, $10 racing skates, Chas. G. Peterson, J. Williams, 1,500 yards.

Sixth—Place, $7, split bamboo fishing rod, R. Hoffman; Heath pump, W. E. Becker; F. H. Williams, 1,000 yards.

Seventh—Place, $5, Lowell cyclometer, Schram & Meyer; one year's subscription "Bearings," Bearings Publishing company; Guy W. Webb, 700 yards.

Eighth—Place, $3.50, pair bicycle shoes, E. G. Baetz & Co., Home Trade Shoe store, Oscar Helland, 1,000 yards.

Ninth—Place, $2.50, box limited cigars, A. E. Nott, C. V. Cummings, 1,100 yards.

Tenth—Place, $2, one year's subscription "Referee," Referee Publishing company, L. C. Craft, 1,300 yards.

Eleventh—A. M. Nelson, 1,500 yards.

Twelfth—C. Johnson, 500 yards.

Thirteenth — Paul Hokanson, 1,000 yards.

August Hansen started on his attempt to break the fifty-mile record a little before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but the mud from the track was thrown up in his face by the wheels of his pacemakers so discouragingly that he gave it up after going three miles. These were run, the first in 2:39, the two in 5:21 3-5, and the three in 8:58. He says that if the track is in any kind of shape this afternoon he will surely try it again.

T. Foley Jr. Braces Up.

Thomas Foley Jr., of St. Paul, found the balls in his game with Charlie Capen at the West hotel last night. He started in some 400 shy, but played an excellent game throughout the evening, bringing matters to about an even thing. The game was the seventh in a series of eight games, the feature of it being Foley's handsome run of 65, which beat Capen's big run of the previous evening. The last game of the series will be played tonight, and on account of Foley's excellent spurt will be decidedly interesting.

Foley's best runs last night were: 24, 10, 47, 18, 20, 21, 12, 65, 10, 18, 25, 22, 20, 10, 20.

Capen's: 17, 14, 32, 21, 21, 14, 15.

HARLEM'S ANNUAL REGATTA.

New York Wins From Boston in Naval Reserve Contest.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The twenty-ninth rowing contests of the Harlem Regatta association was begun shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. The main feature of the programme was the match race between the New York and Boston naval reserve crews, in twelve-oared cutters. New York led off and held a length lead until half the distance was covered, when the Bean Eaters put on a spurt and collared the New Yorkers. It was nip and tuck from this to the finish, the bow of both boats never being more than twelve inches ahead until the railway bridge was reached. There the crowds cheered wildly, and by heroic effort the New Yorkers crossed the line, winning by half a length. Time, 8:18. Summaries of the events follows:

Junior single shells—Lone Star Boat club, New York, won; Atlanta Boat club, New York, second; Hudson Boat club, New York, third; Dauntless Boat club, New York, fourth. Time, 7:07.

Second trial heat—Empire Boat club, New York, won; Metropolitan Boat club, New York, second. Time, 7:15¼.

Third trial heat—H. P. Burchell, Iona Boat club, Philadelphia, won; A. G. Wolf, Union Boat club, New York, second; S. G. Carr, Nassau Boat club, New York, third. Time, 7:15.

Junior double shells—Harlem Boat club, New York, won; Nonpareil Boat club, New York, second; Dauntless Boat club, New York, third. Time, 6:35.

Intermediate, single shell — H. P. Burchell, Iona Boat club, Philadelphia, won; W. Goodkind, Lone Star Boat club, New York, second; T. S. Mahoney, Metropolitan Boat club, stopped. Time, 6:41.

Intermediate four-oared gigs—Atlanta Boat club, New York, won; Dauntless Boat club, New York, second; Union Boat club, New York, third. Time, 5:42½.

Senior four-oared shells—New York Athletic club won; Atlanta Boat club second. Time, 5:37½.

Single senior shells—T. Hawkins, Harlem Boat, club won; B. C. Rotterbrush, Waverly Boat club, second. Time, 6:15.

Junior single shells, final heat—H. P. Burchell, Iona Boat club, Philadelphia, won; Leo N. Meyer, Lone Star Boat club, New York, second; Michael Mulhearn, Empire Boat club, New York, third. Time, 6:32¾.

Senior doubles—J. E. Nagle and F. Hawkins, Harlem Boat club, New York, won; P. Cassidy and James F. Farrally, Union Boat club, New York, second. Time, 5:49½.

Junior eight-oared shells—Kohemian Boat club, New York, won; Wyanoke Boat club, New York, second. Time, 5:04.

NEW TWO-MILE RECORD.

Dirnberger Goes the Distance in 3.51 4-5, Flying Start.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 30.—Today at Fountain Ferry track M. F. Dirnberger captured another world's record, the two mile flying start, paced. He was paced by both quad and tandem. The time was 3:51 4-5, breaking Tyler's record of 4:04, made at Waltham October 29, 1894, and also breaking Johnson's record of 3:54 3-5, made here at the regular meet last November. F. G. Barnett, of Lincoln, Neb., went against the record of the unpaced mile with flying start and succeeded in equaling Sanger's record of 2:07 1-5, made at Springfield, Mass., September 13, 1894. Barnett feels confident that he can break this record, and will make another attempt tomorrow.

CRACK HAWKEYE CYCLERS.

Contest in the Des Moines Race in Dispute.

DES MOINES, Io., May 30.—The annual road race of the Des Moines Wheel club, with all the cracks of the state, was run and walked through mud and rain today. There was a wrangle over the result, the scratch men claiming that those who finished first rode sidewalks and cut off corners. L. H. Baker finished first, 1:26½, handicap 6 min.; D. A. Kreamer and A. B. Edmunds, scratch, were seventh and eighth in 1:51. They were generally considered the first men in who rode fairly. The referee will probably award the race to them. There were twenty-five starters. Heavy rains made the road a sea of mud. The distance was 13¾ miles.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Louisville has released Glasscock. His days as a ball player are drawing to a close, but he can still play good ball.

Mullane, of St. Paul, seems to be up to the trick he played on Weaver Sunday all the time. He ran into Carney at Toledo Monday.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Manager John C. Chapman, of the Rochester club, of the Eastern league, has resigned because his team is having a streak of bad luck.

The Western league had had enough of O'Brien's umpiring, and it is also thinking of releasing Hoagland. Carruthers has been promised the first appointment.

Brainerds Win Again.

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Minn., May 30.—Today at the new Athletic park the Brainerd team added another game to their list of victories by defeating the St. Anthony Browns, of Minneapolis, by a score of 15 to 4 before about 800 people. The visiting team will stay here and play Saturday and Sunday, when they hope to make a better showing. Brainerd will put their new pitcher, Wilner, of Wisconsin, in the box on Saturday and give him a trial.

Gould's Yacht Second.

LOWESTOFT, May 30.—Mr. Howard Gould's new twenty-rater Herreshoff built, Niagara, started today in the race for ten to twenty raters in the regatta here. The course was thirty miles long. Lord Dudley's Inyoni also competed. The yachts crossed the line as follows: Inyoni, 11:30:00; Niagara, 11:30:15.

Orleans Recovers.

SEVILLE, May 30.—The Duke of Orleans, head of the royal house of France, has so far recovered from the injuries which he received while out hunting as to be able to leave here today for Gibraltar on his way to London, where it is expected the marriage of his sister, the Princess Helene of Orleans, to the Duke of Aosta, nephew of the King of Italy, will take place on or about June 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

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