IN MEMORY OF GARFIELD.

DEDICATION OF THE COLOSSAL MONUMENT AT CLEVELAND.

A Parade of Military and Civic Societies, Ceremonies by Knights Templar, and Addresses by President Harrison, R. B. Hayes, and Ex-Governor Cox.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—The Garfield Memorial in Lakeview Cemetery was dedicated to-day with imposing ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, members of his Cabinet, and distinguished men from all parts of the country.

The memorial is a colossal structure, towering 165 feet above an eminence in the cemetery which overlooks the city and surrounding country. The edifice cost $150,000, of which amount one-half was contributed by the people of Cleveland, the remainder coming from every State and Territory in the Union, and from many foreign lands.

The exercises of to-day began with a parade of military and civic societies, the procession forming in the centre of the city and moving to the cemetery. The city was filled with strangers. The day was perfect, and not a cloud could be seen. The procession, which was a very long one, was viewed by two solid lines of people extending from Erie street to Lake View Cemetery, five miles. President Harrison, Gen. Sherman, Rutherford B. Hayes, Vice-President Morton, and Gen. Schofield were applauded very frequently. Except the Garfield funeral procession, the spectacle was the most imposing ever seen in Cleveland. The decorations along the line of march and all over the city were the finest ever seen here.

The procession started at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Gen. James Barnett was the Chief Marshal. There were twelve divisions as follows:

First—The Society of the Forty-second Regiment, O. V. I. (Garfield's Regiment), Col. Don A. Pardee commanding; nineteen posts and battalions of the Grand Army of the Republic; eleven commands of the Union Veterans' Union, and nine camps of the Sons of Veterans.

Second—Fifth Regiment, O. N. G.; Pugh Cadets, Columbus; Euclid Light Infantry, Cleveland; Third Regiment, West Virginia, N. G.; Washington Infantry, Pittsburgh; Sheridan Sabres, Pittsburgh; Hibernian Guards; Knights of Temperance; Jackson Rifles, Jackson, Mich.; Gatling Gun Battery, Cleveland; Brook's Battalion, Cleveland; Cleveland Grays; Battery A, First Ohio Light Infantry; Gov. Campbell of Ohio and Staff, mounted.

Third—First Cleveland Troop, cavalry; detachment of sailors and marines from U. S. ship Michigan; the President and Vice-President, members of the Cabinet, Gen. Schofield of the army, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the orator of the day, and other distinguished guests in carriages.

Fourth—Knights Templars, thirteen commanderies, representing Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Columbus, Cleveland, and various towns in Ohio, together with the officers of the Grand Encampment and of the Grand Commandery of Ohio, with their personal staffs.

Fifth—Knights of Pythias in uniform; thirteen brigades, regiments, and divisions.

Sixth—Uniformed Rank Odd Fellows. Six Cantons.

Seventh—Knights of St. John, thirteen assemblies Knights of St. Mathew, and uniformed letter carriers.

Eighth—German Warriors Association, First Prussen Verein, and out of town associations.

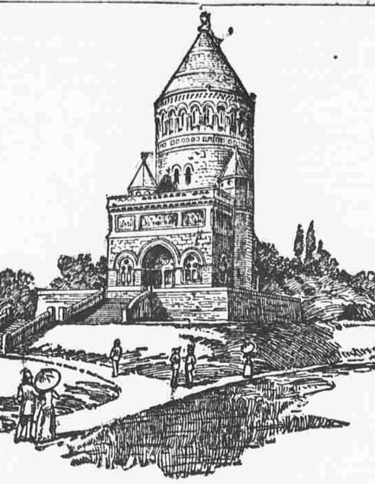
Ninth—First Bohemian Church societies.

Tenth—Seven Hungarian civic societies.

Eleventh—Fourteen miscellaneous civic societies.

Twelfth—Citizens on foot and in carriages.

A vast concourse of people had preceded the procession to the cemetery, and when the exercises began there were thousands congregated about the great stand that had been erected, and on which were seated the distinguished guests. Among the latter were Mrs. Garfield, widow of the President, and her four sons, James, Harry, Abram, and Irving, and her daughter, Mrs. J. Stanley Brown. Rutherford B. Hayes, the President of the Memorial Association, presided, and after "America" had been sung by the Memorial chorus he made the opening speech.



GARFIELD'S MONUMENT.

THE STATUE IN THE ROTUNDA.

Bishop Leonard prayed and ex-Gov. Jacob D. Cox delivered the oration of the day. He said:

"It is well that this memorial should be built here, in the capital city of the 'Western Reserve,' on the eastern side, where the branching roads lead to all the counties of the old district he served for nearly twenty years. Himself a type of the Western Reserve boy, his marble effigy under this dome is a sort of apotheosis of Western Reserve manhood. It is the emblem of the heroic qualities developed out of the New England character in the pioneer life of the West. It typifies the courage of man and of woman, which planted new homes where savages still roamed; the physical vigor of body and limb which felled the forest and subdued it to the plough; the tireless industry and thrift which would be content with nothing short of the highest civilization and the broadest enlightenment; the soaring purpose and unfaltering will which made it possible for every farmer's boy to aim at the highest flights in literature, in science, and in statesmanship. Standing in the presence of the Garfield statue many a young soul, conscious of kinship in self-dependence, in longing for cultivation, and for a noble career, and possibly also in capacity and will, may form aspirations and purposes as noble as this sculptured form and as pure as the marble in which it is chiselled.

"Men of all parties have united to build this memorial, and to place this statue upon its pedestal, to commemorate Garfield's virtues and services. Antagonisms are here forgotten. Cynical carping has no place here. The good, the great, the strong, the wise, and the patriotic were all so abundant in him that out of them the young of coming generations may construct an ideal on which to mould themselves. The weaknesses, the limitations, the imperfections incident to human nature, and which every man must humbly acknowledge his share in, may here be dropped from view, and the model to be imitated is made up of those noble and generous qualities which were so marked in the man we honor to-day."

The Hallelujah Chorus by Handel was next sung, after which President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, the members and ex-members of the Cabinet, the General of the Army, and the Governor of Ohio were presented. President Harrison then spoke as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I thank you most sincerely for this cordial greeting, but I shall not be betrayed by it into a lengthy speech.

"The selection of this day for these exercises, a day consecrated to the memory of those who died that there might be one flag of honor and authority in this republic [applause], is most fitting. That one flag encircles us with its folds to-day, the unrivalled object of our loyal love. [Applause.]

"This monument, so imposing and tasteful, fittingly typifies the grand and symmetrical character of him in whose honor it *has* been builded. [Applause.] His was 'the arduous greatness of things done.' No friendly hand constructed and placed for his ambition a ladder upon which he might climb. His own brave hands framed and nailed the cleats upon which he climbed to the heights of public usefulness and fame. [Applause.] He never ceased to be student and instructor. Turning from peaceful pursuits to army service, he quickly mastered tactics and strategy, and in a brief army career taught some valuable lessons in military science. [Applause.] Turning again from the field to the councils of State he stood among the great debators that have made our national Congress illustrious. What he might have been or done as President of the United States is chiefly left to friendly augury, based upon a career that had no incident of failure or inadequacy. [Applause.] The cruel circumstances attending his death had but one amelioration—that space of life was given him to teach from his dying bed a great lesson of patience and forbearance. [Applause.] His mortal part will find honorable rest here, but the lessons of his life and death will continue to be instructive and inspiring incidents in American history." [Great applause.]

President Harrison was followed by Vice-President Morton and Gov. Campbell, who made short speeches. There were cries for Gen. Sherman, and when the old warrior responded there was tumultuous cheering. Gen. Sherman said:

"COMRADES ALL: I will occupy but a minute of your time. You see me here to-day. Your President and our former President will tell you I am not General Sherman in Cleveland, but a pioneer of the first order, [laughter], and if you come to New York our Vice-President will tell you I am a member of the Chamber of Commerce; but, boys, when I see that badge upon your cap and the star on your breast, I thank God here in Ohio I am old-fashioned Uncle Billy. [Laughter.]

"I have come here to your beautiful city to pay my tribute of love to the memory of James Abram Garfield, whom I saw after he was wounded, and whose body I accompanied to this spot, and now it delights me to see yonder temple, be it what it may. I see no statue of Garfield from where I stand, but I see a temple, a monument, erected to his memory, nor for you and me, boys, for our careers have run, but for your children and those who are to come after us. There it will stand pointing to heaven, seen from the beautiful lake, by all who pass across its peaceful bosom, and to those who come after you, by land and by sea. It points to a man who was the finest type of manhood, of soldier, and citizen that my memory recalls. [Applause].

"I thank you, my friends. Carry your banners to the outer walls, and as long as we live let us stand by those who are true and faithful to us in the days of peril." [Applause.]

Secretary Windom, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Attorney-General Miller, Secretary Rusk, and Bishop Gilmour spoke briefly, and ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James bowed in response to the cheers that greeted his introduction. Major McKinley also spoke.

"O, Weep for the Brave," was sung by the Memorial Chorus. There were brief ceremonies by the Knights Templars, after which the Doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. T. D. Powers. Then followed an impressive service by the Knights Templars, Grand Captain-General M. J. Houck, Grand Commander Henry Perkins, and Grand Prelate L. F. Van Cleve officiating. The service consisted of responsive reading, music, and an invocation by the Grand Prelate.

This closed the exercises and the crowds returned to the city.

MR. DOWNING'S GIFT.

Brooklyn Working Girls Take Possession of Their Summer Home.

Two hundred and fifty working girls of Brooklyn went to Locust Valley in a special train yesterday to participate in the ceremonies attending the taking possession of the Feeks farm at that place, which was presented to the Brooklyn Association for Working Girls by Attorney Benjamin W. Downing. The farm comprises about thirty acres. There is a large farmhouse on the place overlooking the Long Island Sound.

The keys of the building and the deed of the property were presented to Mrs. Mary Storrs Haynes, President of the Working Girls' Association, by Mr. Downing yesterday. Addresses were made by Mr. A. A. Alfred, Mr. N. S. Robinson, the Rev. Mr. Janes, and Mrs. Dr. Sheppard. The place is intended as a summer home for the working girls of Brooklyn.

The Death Rate Decreasing.

ALBANY, May 30.—According to the bulletin of the State Board of Health for April, there has been a steady diminution in the death rate since January. In that month the average per day was 398, in February 306, in March 299, and in April 292. For the past five years the death rate for April was 263, but in former years the returns were less complete. The largest percentage of deaths in April last was from zymotic diseases. By returns from 5,500,000 population the zymotic mortality has been at the rate of 2.31 deaths per 1,000 population annually in April. The average for April for five years past, allowing the same population, has been about 2.50 per 1,000. The proportion of deaths under five years has increased since the year came in. The effects of influenza have not yet wholly disappeared, as a considerable number of deaths in April were attributed to it. Auburn had nineteen deaths from measles. Small-pox developed May 12 at Dansville, its origin being attributed to imported rags. It has been confined to the family where it broke out. The high death rate in acute respiratory diseases and diseases of the digestive and nervous systems still continues. Consumption is about up to the April average.

The Tarrytown Soldiers' Monument Unveiled.

TARRYTOWN, May 30.—The soldiers' monument erected in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at this place was unveiled this afternoon in the presence of several thousand persons. About 500 veterans from the different villages along the Hudson, together with the different firemen organizations of Tarrytown and North Tarrytown, participated in the parade. The exercises were under the direction of Ward D. Burnett Post, 496, commanded by C. T. Carpenter. The Tarrytown Quartet sang. The Rev. George E. Strobridge of New York delivered the oration.

The monument, which was designed by Johnson M. Mundy, a blind man of Tarrytown, is of bronze, and represents a soldier standing at ease. The corner stone of the monument was dedicated on July 4, 1867, and the shaft was erected in 1880. The shaft is about 5½ feet high. The statue cost about $3,000.

IT RAINED LOGS AND ROCKS.

WILDLY RECKLESS BLASTING CLOSE TO MT. MORRIS PARK.

Women and Children in Peril—Three Hurt—Tree Branches Torn Off, the Air Dark with Projectiles, and Roofs Broken In.

Mt. Morris Park was filling up with nurse girls and children half an hour after noon yesterday when Contractor Michael Fortunato's Italian foreman set off a blast. Fortunato is getting the rock out of the way for a new stone fence for the park. He was at work on the southern boundary on 120th street and the blast was about on a line with the western sidewalk of Fifth avenue. It was a corker. Nobody knew just how much dynamite was in it. It filled and darkened the air with broken rocks, logs, tree branches, and pulverized stone and when all this came down it brought more branches of trees with it, shook the earth, and played havoc with neighboring roofs. There was a scattering and a screaming and a dodging that lasted half a minute. Four logs flew into the air a hundred feet and fell several hundred feet from the blast. One came down on a park bench, on the other end of which a man was sitting. He was not hurt. Mrs. Mary Mills, matron of the refectory in the park, was hit on the head by a fragment of stone; Mary Foley of 304 Pleasant avenue was struck on the head and chest and fainted, and Katie Reffucci, 8 years old, of 276 East 116th street, was cut on the leg. None of them was seriously hurt. A block of stone weighing 100 pounds dropped directly in the middle of one of the promenades in the southerly end of the park, and made a dent in the concrete a foot square and six inches deep.

The row of eight houses in West 120th street opposite the excavation were all more or less damaged. A log six feet long crashed against the front of No. 12, owned and occupied by C. F. Schramme, broke a window, and twisted the iron railing in front of the house. Another log was blown completely over the house and landed in the back yard. The skylights of the house were smashed in and the roof was littered with pebbles and stones ranging from one pound to twenty in weight. The roof of H. Lasch's house, at 14, was broken completely through by a log. The unoccupied house next door was also damaged.

The Italian who handled the charge disappeared after the explosion, and Fortunato was not around. William H. Knox of 104 East 125th street, says he has secured fourteen judgments against Fortunato for damages resulting from careless blasting, and has not been able to recover a cent.

A blast went off unexpectedly at 10 A. M. yesterday on the Southern Boulevard, north of Pelham avenue, injuring two men and just missing a whole gang. William E. Dean & Co. of Harlem are the contractors engaged in laying the water mains along the Boulevard from the reservoir near Bedford Park down to 177th street. Three holes were drilled to be fired together. The signal was given, and a greater mass of rocks than usual was torn up. The gang returned to clear it away. Then, as is supposed, one of the blasts that had not exploded with the others went off. The logs had been released and the rocks took wings, flying in all directions. Michael Ryan and John Gillias of 2,419 Arthur avenue happened to be right above the blast. Their faces were cut up and their hands were badly lacerated, but no bones were broken.

SWINDLING THE GOVERNMENT.

Charges Against Army Officers in the Department of Arizona.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The general court martial to convene at Tucson, Ariz., on June 10, develops a discreditable state of affairs in the department of Arizona. Of army officers, two of the Quartermaster's Department and two of the Pay Department are to be tried. The most serious case is that of Capt. Alonzo E. Miltimore, Assistant Quartermaster, who is charged with appropriating Government funds for his own benefit. The specifications allege that he rented his own property to the Government for office purposes at a rate greatly in excess of the rent of adjacent available quarters; that he signed vouchers for the payment of this rental made out in the name of one of his clerks, that the transaction might not be detected; that his pay roll included the name of his wife as a clerk at $100 a month, and the name of a personal servant as a janitor at $40 a month, no evidence appearing that either performed any service for the Government. Certain certificates to cover up these items are also made part of the specifications.

The other officers to be tried are Major A. S. Kimball, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, and Major A. S. Towar and Major J. W. Wham of the Pay Department. The charges against the two latter allege that they entered into an agreement with their landlords to rent a small portion of their private quarters for a sum almost sufficient to pay for all the quarters. This gave them rent without personal cost, and in addition the regular allowance for quarters. Major Kimball is charged with neglect of duty in not preventing these transactions. He did not apparently profit by these irregularities, but his presumed cognizance of matters renders him amenable to court martial.

It is said that former operations of Capt. Miltimore while he was stationed in St. Louis will play a prominent part in the proceedings. This latter information, of recent development, is to be made the subject of a suit entered by the Treasury Department against the person then in collusion with Miltimore, the amount involved being, it is stated, $50,000.

THE JUDGES REMAINED SEATED.

Didn't See Prince Arthur, or Didn't Recognize Him, or, Perhaps, Didn't Mind Him.

TORONTO, May 30.—Toronto has been busy all day entertaining Prince Arthur. Considerable comment was caused by the reception the Prince got at Osgoode Hall, where all the high courts of Ontario sit. When the Duke of Connaught entered the Court of Appeal the Judges of the court were engaged with a case and a well-known lawyer was arguing a motion. The Prince stood in one of the side aisles and toyed nervously with his gloves and his vest pockets. The lawyer continued his address, and the Judges concentrated their attention on the speaker. Not even by a wink did they acknowledge the presence of Prince Arthur. Some lawyers and students, who occupied seats in the rear of the court room, stood up when the Prince entered, but the Judges and the members of the bar then engaged, with the exception of one who arose, did not stop work, and paid no more attention to the Prince than if he had been a first-year law student who had dropped into court to listen to a case.

The fact that the visit of the Prince was not recognized by the Judges, who, it was said, should have risen, if only for a second, has caused a great deal of gossip. But it is said that the Judges were right, according to Lord Coke, and that the fact that they really represented the royal mother of the Prince was ample reason why they should not unbend their dignity.

The royal party leave for Niagara Falls tomorrow morning and returning Sunday will leave for Montreal en route for England.

CLAIMED BY ANOTHER WOMAN.

A Mr. Williams of New York Who Last Week Married a South Carolina Girl.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 30.—Glenn Spring is a watering place and summer resort, twelve miles from the city of Spartanburg. Last year a Mr. Williams of New York city visited the Springs. He was reported to be wealthy and lived up to his reputation. He became engaged to Miss Florence Smith, an estimable young lady and a member of one of the very best families of Spartanburg. Miss Smith was summering at the Springs. Mr. Williams returned to New York for the winter, but a month ago he appeared at Glenn Spring, and last week was married to Miss Smith. Yesterday a handsome woman with an infant in her arms arrived at the Springs, and in the presence of Mr. Williams and his bride announced herself as the deserted wife of Mr. Williams. A stormy interview followed, and the young bride was almost prostrated. Mr. Williams denies all knowledge of the woman, and being unable to furnish proof of her marriage, she returned with her child to Spartanburg this morning.

Disappearance in Mid-ocean.

OTTAWA, May 30.—Information has just been received of the tragic disappearance in mid-ocean of Louis Veszina, a real estate owner of Quebec. He was 50 years of age, and sailed from New York in the latter part of April on board the Champagne, on what he intended to be a lengthy trip to Europe. During the first part of the voyage he became a prey to such strange hallucinations that the physician of the ship found it necessary to confine him to his cabin for two days, after which it was considered safe to give him his liberty. Soon afterward Veszina handed all the money and jewelry he had about him to the Captain, and asked him to receive it on deposit for him, as he was afraid of losing it. That night he disappeared from the ship, and nothing whatever has since been learned of his fate.

A New Barrett-Booth Engagement.

Lawrence Barrett arrived on the Lahn yesterday. The glandular swelling in his neck, which he went abroad to be treated for, has been so much reduced that he will be able to return to the stage. In November he will enter into a renewed engagement with Mr. Booth.

That Tired Feeling

Prevails with its most enervating and discouraging effect in spring and early summer, when the days grow warmer and the toning effect of the cold air is gone. Hood's Sarsaparilla speedily overcomes "that tired feeling," whether caused by change of climate, season, or life, by overwork or illness, and imparts that feeling of strenth and self-confidence which is comforting and satisfying. It also cures sick headache, billiousness, indigestion and dyspepsia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Last spring I had such a tired, weak feeling that I could hardly stand, and as I had tried nearly every medicine I could think of, I at last determined to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. To my astonishment I was benefitted before I had finished the bottle. This spring I had the same feeling, and at once began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla again. It is the best blood purifier I have ever seen."—MRS. A. M. BARRETT, Holtsville, Long Island, N. Y.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

That Hood's Sarsaparilla does possess curative power Peculiar to Itself is conclusively shown by the wonderful cures it has effected, unsurpassed in the history of medicine. This absolute merit it possesses by reason of the fact that it is prepared by a **Combination, Proportion,** and **Process** Peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla known to no other medicine, and by which the full medicinal power of all the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a highly concentrated extract of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well-known vegetable remedies. It has won its way to the leading place among medicines by its own intrinsic, undisputed merit, and has now a larger sale than any other similar preparation. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla this season.

"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt miserable, and all that. I was very much benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla and recommend it to my friends."—MRS. J. M. TAYLOR, 1,119 Euclid av., Cleveland, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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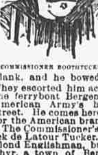
CHIEF SALVATIONIST OF INDIA.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker Comes Over in Full Uniform.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker, who has been commander of the Salvation Army in India for the past eight years, attired in all the flowing silken glory of the Army of the East, arrived at Hoboken yesterday on the steamship Normannia. He found a hundred Occidental Salvationists, with a sprinkling of native East Indians, gathered on the pier to greet him. They sang their war songs as he stepped down the gangplank, and he bowed his acknowledgments. They escorted him across the North River on the ferryboat Bergen, and took him to the American Army's headquarters in Reade street. He comes here to help to get recruits for the American branch of the service.


COMMISSIONER BOOTHTUCKER.

The Commissioner's secular name is Frederick de Latour Tucker. He looks like a typical blond Englishman, but he was born in Monghyr, a town of Bengal. His grandfather, Henry St. George Tucker, was a director of the East India Company. He was in the India civil service. When on a leave of absence in England he joined the Salvation Army and resigned from the service. He has spent nearly eight years as a Salvationist in India. He is the first Protestant missionary, the *War Cry* says, who adopted native dress and food. He and his officers walked through the streets of Bombay barefoot, just like the natives.

FIRST BRIGADE, TO ARMS!

Van Cortlandt Park Hill Must Be Stormed and Defended this Morning.

This will be a notable day in the history of the National Guard of the State. A battle wil be fought between a force consisting of three regiments and a battery of four Gatlings posted in one of the strongest natural positions in this neighborhood, and an attacking force of four regiments, a battery of three-inch rifles, and a detachment of cavalry. The strength of the position will be recognized by those familiar with such matters when it is known that it is to be the hill in Van Cortlandt Park, just west of the northerly end of the lake. It is a hill that rises 140 feet above the surface of the water of the lake, it is well covered with a heavy growth of timber to protect the troops, it has rocky, and in some places precipitous sides, and, what is of equal importance, it can be approached on the side on which the attack is to be made only by crossing two bridges now standing over arms of the lake, and a causeway across a morass that must be made under fire by the attacking force. Were the fight to be real, instead of in the nature of a drill, the waters of the lake and the swamp would be red long before noon.

The defenders of this hill will be the Eighth, the Ninth, and the Seventy-first Regiments; the enemy the Seventh, the Sixty-ninth, the Twenty-second, and the Twelfth. From three points the attacking force will march on the hill; they will engage and drive in the outposts, and finally arrive as nearly at once as possible at the deadly crossings, which, if one may judge of the character of the regiments leading in the battle, will be carried at the point of the bayonet with a yell. This done there will be such a charge through brush and up over rocks to the crest of the hill as was never seen in this part of the land since the days when the continentals and the redcoats were charging on each other in the fight for American liberty.

The forces will reach the scene of the battle by 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and those who would see a semblance of a battle fought with a vigor uncommon to such occasions will do well to get not later than that hour on the top of the hills to the east of the lake, where they will be out of the way.

Another feature of the battle will be the work of the signal corps while the fight is on, and still another will be a grand parade on the new parade ground in the afternoon when the fight is over.

The wise will carry drinking water and a lunch with them, for such things are not to be had on the ground.

Monument to Joseph Schedler.

The monument erected to the memory of Joseph Schedler, one of the pioneers of German song in America forty years ago, was unveiled in the Weehawken Cemetery yesterday. It was erected by the Liederkranz and the Sängerrunde societies of this city, and the singing societies of Hudson county. The members of the Arion, the Teutonia Männerchor, the Hudson Quartette Club, the Liederkranz, the Sängerrunde, and nine other societies marched from Ruth's Hall in Union Hill to the cemetery. They were headed by Thomas Wilson Post, G. A. R. There were about 2,000 persons around the monument in the cemetery to witness the unveiling. The services were all in German. W. L. Frankenbach, the President of the United Singing Societies of Hudson county, made the opening address. He gave a brief history of Joseph Schedler's life and of the founding by him of the Sängerrunde. The white draperies were allowed to fall from the monument then, and the choristers sang. The monument is of Quincy granite, nine feet high, surmounted by a bronze bust of the man in whose memory it was erected. Dr. Theodore E. Heidenfeld of this city made an address eulogistic of Schedler, and the societies marched back to Ruth's Hall, where they drank, standing, to the memory of Schedler.

In the New York Bay Cemetery.

Nearly 5,000 persons attended the Decoration Day services at the New York Bay Cemetery. Ex-Senator Charles H. Winfield delivered an oration. In the latter half of his address he spoke of the duties of citizenship. He denounced Socialism, Anarchism, and ballot-box stuffing, and bribery at elections. It had become common, he said, for men to sell their votes for the amount of a day's pay, or less. He concluded his address with this appeal:

"Men and fellow citizens, to you I appeal in behalf of the institutions founded by our fathers. The way to destruction is easy. Against the inroads of some social and political wrongs the laws now and then seem to be powerless. But with you remains an effective weapon. At the man who buys, sells, corrupts, or nullifies a vote point the finger of scorn, that his name may become a hissing and a byword. Against him who knowingly profits by such conduct let society close its doors and thus teach him that dishonesty wins not more than honesty. Let us go back to the principles of the earlier days when manhood and not mammon ruled. Here is a field for noble action where as much good is to be wrought and as much glory to be won as on that other field where men became reapers in the harvest of death."

The Steamship Holland Overdue.

The National line steamship Holland is nineteen, days out from London. She usually makes the run in fifteen or sixteen days, and it may be that she has run into some very heavy weather or against the flotilla of icebergs in the North Atlantic. She is a freighter and has a crew of about fifty men. She carries cattle to England and brings a general cargo here. She was built in Newcastle twenty-eight years ago.

THE GERMANS IN POLITICS.

Told in a Decoration Day Oration How they Neglect their Opportunities.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A large number of German veterans and others gathered at Prospect Hill Cemetery to-day to do honor to their dead comrades. The oration was delivered in German by Mr. D. Skutsch, editor of the Washington *Journal*. Mr. Skutsch said, in part:

We are assembled to-day only to show our lasting respect and devotion for those citizens of German origin who in the nation's hour of need offered their lives to save that of the Union. More than they did no patriot of any country could ever undertake to do.

Not upon the field of honor alone are there duties to perform for the patriotic citizen. There are also duties which claim our obedience in the calm pursuit of peaceful development. Not only should our own welfare claim our exertion and attention, but there are common interests which must be preserved.

If the German element of this country does not wish to expose itself to the well-grounded charge that it places material success above all other aims and objects of human existence, then it will have to devote itself to those duties in the future in a greater degree than it has done heretofore. In nine great States of this Union no Governor, no Legislature could be elected if they should be unfriendly disposed toward the just claims of the German element, if it would but assert its inherent power and political strength. No man could be elevated to the office of President of the United States by one or the other of the two great parties of our land who should bear upon his brow the Cain's mark of Know-Nothingism.

The principle of political equality upon which our entire system of government rests places into the hands of every one by far the most powerful weapon of self defence man's ingenuity ever created—the elective franchise. Has the German element properly appreciated this weapon? Has it done justice to its responsibility as an important, integral part of this free nation? A glance at the political situation of to-day will show it.

We find that this German element, one-seventh of the entire population of the Union, is neither represented upon the highest judicial tribunal nor in the Senate of the United States by but a single voice. We find that among the hundreds of representatives from all parts of this great land in the national House of Representatives, hardly a fifth part speaks as the mother tongue those sounds so welcome to our ears and our hearts. Can there be valid reasons in a system of government based upon the broadest foundations of universal equality for such disproportionate representation of popular elements claiming common rights?

Truly it were better for the German element, as well as for the fortunes of this nation, would it but show less party fealty and more independence in thought in the political life surrounding it. It would not then be placed in one part of the country before the alternative of having its youth compelled to employ, even in acquiring a rudimentary education, the English language in preference or to the exclusion of the language of their homes. It would not be asked in another part to accept and respect laws which originated in the narrow minds of fanatics—laws which at best are but ephemeral and problematical. It would not be asked to give its approval to narrow restrictions of the free human right of migration by erecting barriers against any nationality by means of unjust immigration laws, fathered by unworthy class spirit and nourished upon the breast of antiquated prejudices.

THE STARS AND BARS AT RICHMOND.

Senator Ingalls Says Their Display Was In Violation of Faith and Honor.

GETTYSBURG, May 30.—Senator Ingalls, who delivered the oration on the battlefield of Gettysburg to-day, said this in reference to the displaying of the Confederate flags at the unveiling of the Lee statue in Richmond:

"Now, in view of the occurrences of the last two days in the extinct Capital of the extinct Confederacy, I wish to say a few words. I have no desire on this sacred occasion to refer to any subject that is inconsistent with the solemnity of the hour, but unless the ideas for which our dead died were right they have died in vain. But the only regret that seems to be felt by our adversaries is that in the rebellion they failed to succeed. Robert E. Lee was undoubtedly one of the greatest soldiers of the age—lofty of character, pure of life, and with lineage dating back to the morning of patriotism in this hemisphere. He was 'without fear and without reproach.' Had Lee adhered to the sentiments expressed shortly before the rebellion, he would to-day have been the foremost citizen of this republic. He was offered the command of our armies. For twenty-five years his sword had been under the flag of the republic. He had been educated at her expense, and had taken the oath to support her Constitution and her laws; but he violated his oath, put aside his sword, and took the leadership of the most causeless rebellion since the devil rebelled against Heaven. And yet in perjury and in violation of faith and honor, on the day for twenty-five years made sacred, those who profess to have accepted the results of the war in good faith, selecting this occasion in all the other anniversaries of the 365 days of the year, with every augmentation of insolence point to the South that this is an example after which they should copy; a Confederate flag is placed in the hand of Washington. [Cries of "Shame," "shame."] What wonder if the dead should cry against the sacrilige!

"We are told 'God alone knows which side was right.' To make the Constitution of the United States the supreme law of freemen, millions enlisted and thousands gave up their lives, wives were widowed, children orphaned, and yet one-half of the rising generation is being taught that 'God alone knows which was right. This tendency of the South must be resented. It is not necessary to disparage the bravery of adversaries. Let them rear monuments to their dead and cherish their deeds, let them eulogize the lost cause, let them worship their leaders, let them carry their stars and bars. These are matters of taste, which they must decide for themselves. There is no other country under the sun that would permit such transactions. They are our countrymen, united to us by a common heritage, so they say, but when they assert that Lincoln and Davis, Grant and Lee, Logan and Jackson were equal, and that "God alone knows which was right," it is sacrilige of the vilest type and needs rebuke.

IN FAVOR OF THE CITY.

Referee Cleveland's Decision in the Langdon Wharfage Suits.

Grover Cleveland, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court last December to determine the questions of value in the eight cases of Langdon against the Mayor, has announced his decision, in which he finds in favor of the city. The plaintiffs sued to recover compensation for the destruction of their wharf rights, which had been extinguished when the city built the new bulkheads and piers on the North River in pursuance of the act of 1871, and claimed that such compensation should be at the rate of at least $1,000 per running foot. Altogether the plaintiffs were interested in 425 feet of water front, and their total claim, with interest since 1877, came to nearly $800,000. Mr. Cleveland has adopted the position taken by the defendant's counsel that the value of the plaintiffs' rights is only $100 per running foot, which will result in a judgment against the city, aggregating in all the cases probably less than $75,000. This sum the city has always been willing to pay. Thomas P. Wickes, upon his resignation as Assistant Corporation Counsel, was retained as special counsel for the city in these cases on account of his intimate knowledge of them, and was assisted by Henry B. Twombly of the Law Department. Corporation Counsel Clark thinks that the decision will not only finally dispose of the Langdon cases, which have now been pending thirteen years and more, but will enable him to secure a comprehensive and final determination of several other litigations affecting the city's water front.

Playwright Gillette Seriously Ill.

William Gillette, the actor and playwright, is lying seriously ill with catarrh of the stomach at his home in Hartford.

STABBED HERSELF WHILE DELIRIOUS.

Thought Rats were Swarming About Her and Plunged a Knife Into Her Body.

Sophia Shultz, a German girl who has been living at 109 West 105th street with a man who is variously known as William Brown or William Higgins, plunged a knife into her abdomen yesterday, and is now lying in a precarious condition in the Manhattan Hospital.

Just who Brown or Higgins is no one seems to know. He gave the former name when he moved into the house in 105th street, but his letters came addressed to him as Higgins. He and Sophia occupied apartments in the rear of the second flat. A Mrs. Hickox has rooms also on the same floor.

It appears that a few days ago Mrs. Hickox missed a diamond necklace and reported its loss to the police, and also whispered a suspicion that Sophia Brown could tell where it had gone. Yesterday morning Sophia returned the necklace to Mrs. Hickox.

"I found it," she explained, "lying in my hallway by the door." She said something also about the possibility that children might have dropped it there.

The necklace incident seemed to worry her, and she brewed herself a bowl of Jamaica punch, and it's effects became apparent during the afternoon. Charles White, the janitor, heard her in the hallway.

"There they go," she cried, "millions of them. Rats—don't you see them?"

He ran to the West 100th street police station. Capt. Berghold sent a policeman to investigate. Capt. Berghold afterward refused to tell the policeman's name, but his number is 1,529. Janitor White says that the policeman took a look at Sophia, who was comparatively quiet at the time, and, turning about, said she was all right.

A few minutes after the policeman left the occupants of the house heard Sophia crying out again:

"There, I've killed him! I've killed him!"

At the same time they heard her fall, and running into her rooms they found her lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with a big carving knife by her side.

"One of them ran up my clothes," she explained faintly, "and I stabbed it."

She had driven the knife clear to the hilt into her abdomen, just above the groin. She was taken to the Manhattan Hospital, where it was said her chances of recovery were very slight.

THE SUPREME COURT DOCKET.

The Number of Cases Increasing Faster Than They Can be Disposed of.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The most striking feature of the work of the Supreme Court of the United States during the term ended last Friday was the large number and variety of cases involving a construction of the inter-State commerce clause of the Federal Constitution. Another feature was the large and increasing number of habeas corpus cases before the court. Indeed, this latter class of cases came before the court with such frequency that Justice Miller, in an opinion on one the last day of the term, was moved to remark with dry sarcasm that the case was another one of the frequent instances of late in which it was sought on all sorts of pretexts to make the Supreme Court pass upon every motion for a writ of habeas corpus that could be devised by counsel. The work of the court during the term shows an increase in the number of cases disposed of as compared with previous terms, though the court still leaves the docket a little more in arrears than it was the term before. The opinions delivered during the term have been of more than usual general importance, and many of them will hereafter be weighty authorities in future litigation.

The appellate docket of the court at the close of the term exhibits an increase of 31 cases in the number left undisposed of as compared with the docket at the close of the previous term. At the close of the October term, 1888, there remained undisposed of on the appellate docket 1,146 cases. There were docketed during the 1889 term just closed 489 cases, making the total number of cases before the court 1,635, of which 456 were disposed of, or 43 more than during the previous term. In addition to this number there were 11 cases on the original docket disposed of, or five more than at the 1888 term. Eighteen cases, which have been argued or submitted to the court by counsel, go over until next term for decision. Not more than a dozen opinions, however, will be necessary to dispose of all these cases, as in several instances two or more cases will be decided by one opinion.

The most important cases decided during the term were the Iowa original package suit, the Georgia Railroad Commission cases from Minnesota, the dressed beef cases from the same State, the Mormon Church suit, Virginia coupon cases, North Carolina and Louisiana bond cases, involving the right of a citizen to sue his own State; a Pennsylvania case, involving the right of property owners to consequential damages; several other suits involving the question of the validity of State license and tap laws, in which the principal question was as to whether there were interferences with inter-State commerce, and the Noagle, Medley, and Kemmler habeas corpus cases.

RAID ON CANADIAN ROADS.

An Officer of the Canadian Pacific Says his Road has No Fear of It.

MONTREAL, May 30.—The despatch from Washington to-day stating that the Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and other American railroads were uniting in an attack on Canadian roads in consequence of Senator Cullom's resolution drawing attention to the inroads of Canadian railways, especially the Canadian Pacific, upon American freight traffic from Western points to Atlantic ports was shown to a Canadian Pacific official this afternoon. He said that the Canadian Pacific had no fear of a combination of American roads against it, as its road is associated with all the roads of the United States in transcontinental trade through the Transcontinental Association. The facts in connection with this association are these:

All the railways in the association, recognizing the fact that the Canadian Pacific was not on a footing to compete with them on even terms for American transcontinental freight, as it had no rail connections with Pacific ports in the United States, allowed the company a differential transcontinental rate, a handicap, as it were, in favor of the Canadian roads. Canadian Pacific agents at San Francisco are allowed, by an agreement between the roads, to take freight for New York at a considerably lower rate than any of the American roads. This differential freight rate just enables the Canadian road to compete on equal terms with the American roads, and it has been receiving a good share of American transcontinental freight.

Any action, therefore, hostile to the Canadian Pacific, will be in direct contravention of the agreement entered into between the different roads, with the ultimate consequence in plain view.

Laying the Corner Stone of a Monument in Troy.

TROY, May 30.—The laying of the corner stone of the Rensselaer county soldiers' and sailors' monument was a feature of the observance of Memorial Day in this city. In Oakwood the graves of Gen. John E. Wood, Gen. George H. Thomas, Gen. William B. Tibbetts, Col. G. T. Willard, Col. John McConipe, and ther distinguished soldiers received special attention. The parade at 11 o'clock was witnessed by thousands of citizens. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, ex-Secretary of State, was Grand Marshal. At Washington square, the site of the monument, a grand stand was erected to hold 1,600 persons. On the platform were 700 school children who sang patriotic songs. The corner stone was laid by Col. C. L. McArthur, President of the Monument Association, who made the dedicatory address. The Rev. Peter Havermans, the oldest Catholic priest in the service in the United States, and who kept the Stars and Stripes flying from the steeple of St. Mary's Church in this city all during the war, made an address. An oration was delivered by the Rev. J. W. Thompson, pastor of the State street Methodist Church. At 2:15 P. M. the Grand Army veterans paraded to Oakwood Cemetery, where appropriate services were held at the soldiers' plot.

The monument will cost $50,000. Of this amount $25,000 was appropriated by the county, and the balance has been raised by subscriptions. The full amount has been subscribed. It will be ninety feet high. The base will be of granite, with bas reliefs on the sides representing war scenes. The column, forty-seven feet high, will be surmounted by a bronze figure representing "The Call to Arms." This will be thirteen feet high.

Emil Geschke Missing.

Emil Geschke, an insurance collector who resides in Main street, Belleville, N. J., has been missing since last Monday and his young wife is nearly distracted over his strange absence. Some time ago Geschke requested the company by which he is employed to examine his accounts, as he believed that he was several dollars over. An inspector, however, found that he was between ten and fifteen dollars short. This worried him greatly and to several friends he spoke excitedly about the matter. It is believed that he has wandered away while under strong mental excitement. He is about 24 years old, nearly six feet tall, smooth shaven, and of fair complexion.

Superintendent Petry Not Convicted.

PATERSON, May 30.—After being out about thirty hours the jury in the case of Cornelius L. Petry, late keeper of the alms house, was discharged to-night, being unable to agree. It is reported that they stood 9 to 3 for acquittal. The charge was for an assault on Annie Bowen, one of the inmates. A new trial will probably be begun at once.

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ROCKAWAYS (6 Passengers).	WAGONETTES,
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Dog and Village Carts, Gigs, Stanhopes, Phaetons, Road Wagons, Fancy Road Traps, Depot Wagons, doctors' Phaetons, Children's Traps, Buckboards, Ex. Top Cabriolets, Top Pony Phaetons.

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HORSES WANTED.—One or two; will receive good care, feed and pasturage for moderate use this season; must be safe single; will purchase if suited. Address G. W. DEVOE, New Brunswick, N. J.

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HIS MONEY AND BRIDE TOOK WINGS.

He Followed Them From Russia to This Country, and May Recover the Money.

MERIDEN, May 30.—A curious plot came to light in this city to-day. In a little village in Russia some three or four months ago there lived a poor family named Meaks, consisting of the father, daughter, and two sons. The daughter was a handsome young woman and had many admirers. In this same village lived a rich man named Lapeu, who had a son who was infatuated with the poor man's daughter, and wanted to marry her. The girl's father would not consent to the match unless the young man paid him a certain sum of money. Young Lapeu then stole $3,500 from his wealthy father, and gave it to Meaks as the price of his daughter. The youth wanted an early wedding, and this was promised him, but meanwhile the Meaks family packed up their goods and came to this country, settling in this city. The money obtained from Lapeu was used to purchase a house. Lapeu came to this country in search of the Meaks family and arrived here a few weeks ago. He found where his sweetheart was living and called on her. She soon convinced him that she was not glad to see him, and that she did not intend to marry him. Lapeu then demanded his money back, but when it was not forthcoming he attached the house to recover his $3,500.

Meaks has a son who has lived in White Plains Junction, Vt., for some time, and he was telegraphed to come on and straighten the matter out. He came on, had an interview with Lapeu, and tried to get him to withdraw his suit. At first Lapeu wanted his money only, but his brother persuaded him that he had better take the girl and call it square. To this Lapeu consented, withdrew the suit, the brother telling him he would arrange the marriage shortly. He persuaded Lapeu to go with him to White Plains Junction, saying he would set him up in business. He agreed to give him some goods to sell on commission. When the two got to White Plains Meaks gave the young man a lot of goods and compelled him to sign a paper in which he agreed to return the goods in a certain time or pay for them. Then he left Lapeu in a desolate place in Vermont, and thought he had seen the last of him. The young fellow tramped back to this city, however, and made another demand for the girl or his money. The son in Vermont was again telegraphed for, and he arrived last night and had Lapeu arrested for embezzlement. This morning a number of Hebrews who had taken an interest in Lapeu's case sent to New Haven for Attorney J. P. Goodhart, to come up and see what he could do for the young man. Mr. Goodhart had an interview with Attorney James P. Platt of this city. The latter inquired into the facts of the case, and, becoming convinced that Lapeu's story was true, nolled the case against him. Attorney Goodhart will take steps to recover the $3,500.

WANT TO BE FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Three Hundred and Ten Women Apply for the Eight Places Under the New Law.

ALBANY, May 30.—Factory Inspector Connolly is wrestling with the knotty problem of how to divide the eight female deputy factory inspectorships among 310 applicants and give general satisfaction, not alone to the applicants but to the multitude of influential endorsers behind them. Many of these applicants write charming letters and give as references a host of men prominent in State and national politics. Among them is one woman worth half a million, whose only object is that of pure philanthropy and a desire to benefit the State's army of working girls. Nearly one-quarter of the applicants are married women. Some of these have invalid husbands, and others desire to contribute $1,000 per year to the family income.

Each Assembly district in New York county is represented among the applicants, and many send among their list of references the name of the wicked Fred Gibbs. Albany has between sixteen and twenty applicants, and Buffalo about a dozen. Some applications come from young women who live in rural districts where there is not a factory within ten miles of them.

A number of women send their applications direct to the Governor, thinking that when they are turned over to the factory inspector from such a source success is assured. Others come great distances and present their claims in person. This is notably true of those possessing personal beauty or charms of voice and manner.

One of the unique strong-minded women with short hair and great linguistic prowess, presented herself before the factory inspector and demanded an appointment on the ground that she desired to write a book concerning the woes and condition of the working women of the State.

"Where do you reside?" asked Mr. Connolly.

"In Boston," was the triumphant reply, as though she thought that would settle the question, and that her certificate of appointment would be made out at once.

When told that it would be a violation of State law to appoint a woman not a resident of New York she became very indignant, and flounced out of the office with:

"Huh! you New Yorkers think yourselves vastly superior to other people."

Up to date all the counties have been heard from, but there yet remain a few towns and villages from which no applicant has yet appeared. No appointments will be made till about the middle of June.

Fell Into a Brook and Was Drowned.

Henry Switzer, who kept a saloon in Dodd street, East Orange, N. J., was found dead on Thursday evening in a brook which runs near his place. He left the saloon late in the afternoon, and it is believed that while crossing a small unguarded bridge he was seized with apoplexy and fell into the water. A deep cut over the eye, probably caused by striking a sharp stone in the bed of the brook, was the only mark of external injury. When found he was lying face downward in the water. County Physician Wrightson thinks apoplexy was the cause of death. Switzer was 60 years old. He leaves a wife and several children.

The New Cutter Iverna.

BOSTON, May 30.—A cable despatch to the *Herald* gives the official dimensions of the new centreboard cutter Iverna taken yesterday: Tonnage rating [illegible] tons; loadwater line length [illegible] feet; draught with raised centreboard, 13 feet; beam, [illegible] feet; sail area, [illegible] square feet. The centreboard drops 6 feet, and the area of mainsail is [illegible] square feet.