### THIRTEEN PEOPLE PERISH

The Most Horrible Railway Accident in the History of California.

AWFUL PLUNGE OF A TRAIN.

The Engine and One Coach of the Oakland Local Passenger Goes Through an Open Draw Bridge.

San Francisco, May 30 .- One of the most horrible railway accidents ever known in California occurred at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon, when the local train connecting at Oakland with ferryboats from San Francisco ran through the open draw bridge over San Antonio creek at Wester street, Oakland. A yacht had just passed through the draw when the train appeared going in the direction of Alameda. The drawbridge keeper endeavored to close the bridges, but was too late, and the engine with the tender and the first car, which was filled with passengers, plunged

into the estuary. Engineer Sampson and Fireman O'Brien went down with the engine. The former, when he saw that the bridge did not close, reversed the lever, but the momentum of the engine was too great to be stopped in time.

The weight of the engine and the first car broke the couplings and left the other two cars of the train standing on the track. The second car ran about a third of the way across the bridge and stopped, but the jar was sufficient to break open the front of the car, and many of the passengers were thrown into the water.

The first car, which had fallen with the engine to the bottom of the muddy estuary, soon rose and such of the passengers as escaped therefrom were picked up by the yachts and small boats which gathered at the scene. The trainmen and the rest of the passengers rushed to the work of rescue and when the wrecking train arrived from Oakland the car was drawn into shallow water and small boats had begun dragging the creek for bod-

The top of the passenger coach was cut open as soon as it was raised above the water and the work of removing the bodies commenced, thirteen being taken out in quick

At the morgue the bodies were laid out as soon as received to await identification, and neartrending scenes were witnessed as friends came forward to claim their dead.

The list of identified dead is as follows: MARTIN KELLY, Oakland A. H. AUSTIN, San Francisco. MISS FLORENCE AUSTIN. MRS. BRYAN O'CONNOR, San Fran-

Sco.
J. B. IRWIN, Oakland.
E. R. ROBINSON, San Francisco.
LUIGI MALESTA, San Francisco.
CAPTAIN JOHN DWYER, Sacramento
MR. WILLIAMS, San Francisco. H. W. AULD (colored), Honolulu. The two MISSES KEENAF, San Fran

A Japanese boy, supposed to be H. M.A. LESTA, San Francisco.

The engineer and fireman both escaped. The following passengers in the first car, who escaped, relate their experience: F. F. Finley of San Francisco—I was on a front seat facing the engine. Just as we ap-proached the draw bridge it seemed to me that the draw was open and that a fearful accident was inevitable. Just then a man jumped from the engine into the water and then came the crash. A horrible crushing of timber and snapping of heavy iron followed once in the water and I found myself blindly groping for the door, which I fortunately reached when that end of the car rose out of the water, and quite a number of peo-ple escaped in this manner, principally women and children. The car was about two thirds full when we left least twenty-five to thirty people in it. There was a fearful outery when the car began to fill, but this was almost immediately hushed in one long final wail of despair. George T. Hawley of Oakland—There were about forty people, including children, in the

bination car. When the disaster occurred be was in the rear car and had as mu as he could do for a few moments attend to passengers in the car, some of whom were in a state of frenzy. He then went forward and looked down on the scene of death. He noticed at least half a dozen men swim out, but not any women or children. He is not sure about the number of people in the

James Dunlop, the bridge tender, had noth ing to say further than that he had opened the bridge for a yacht and was just closing it when the train came along. Several of the passengers who went down but were rescued,

Sustained painful injuries.

The frame of the car has been raised and the bed of the creek thoroughly explored, and it is believed there are no more bodies in the wreck.

orders in the wrock.

Conservative estimates this evening place
the number of people in the car
t about thirty, and it is believed the at about thirty, and it is believed the thirteen bodies recovered comprise the list of the dead. Thousands of people flocked to the scene of the disaster and the streets leading to the bridge are crowded with hurrying men, women and children. The wildest rumors of the extent of the loss of life are circulated and many people went across from San Francisco to look for friends.

When the news of the disaster reached

When the news of the disaster reached Mountain View cematery, where hundreds of Oakland people were decorating the graves, a panic was created, and men, women and nildren rushed into town, leaving all their floral tributes behind them.

The engineer and fireman disappeared right

after the accident and have not yet been found, so their version of the accident is not

The bridgetender tonight maintains that he had a red danger flag up. The trains approach the bridge around a curve, and it is possible the engineer did not see the flag.

## ELECTRIC CONSOLIDATION.

#### The Thomson-Houston Company to Sell to Edison-Villiard.

Bosrox, Mass., May 30. [Special Telegram to Tilk Bill. The Thomson Houston and Edison-Viillard electric companies will soon be consolidated. All that remains to be done is the signing of the papers in legal form. Two months ago a majority of the Thomson Houston stockholders agreed to pool their holdings with five trustees-H. H. Pevcar, Oliver Ames, Albert Stone, Charles H. Newhall and E. L. Sanborn-the object being to sell out the company to the Edison-Villiard people at a satisfactory price. The trustees pooled and delivered to the purchasing com-pany. What the consideration is to be the trustees will not now state. This combina-tion will practically control the electric lighting and electric meter business of the

## The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Light showers, followed by fair weather.

For Nebraska: Fair, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion; stationary tem-perature; southerly winds.

For lowa: Cooler, except in extreme west-ern portion; stationary temperature; fair, precoded by rains; westerly winds; cooler and fair Simpley.

For South Dakota: Fair, stationary temperature, variable winds; fair Sunday.

#### A COLORADO SWINDLE.

The Holyoke Investment Company Ad-

vertising Lots Almost Worthless. HOLYOKE, Col., May 30 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-THE BEE correspondent has secured in advance the proof sheet of an exposition of one of the most gigantic real estate frauds that has ever been perpetrated in the west. A complete expose of the methods of the gang which is rebbing eastern people of thou sands of dollars appears in the columns of the Holyoke Tribune of this week.

The Holyoke investment company, composed of two or three men, have bought and platted a piece of land adjoining the cemetry, about two miles from town. After laying off this ground into lots they opened correspondence with hundreds of people in the east, offering them a lot free in this addition, (which is not an addition as it does not join the town site) if they would interest them-selves in distributing advertising matter sent to them. These deeds are made out and

sent to them. These deeds are made out and signed by the secretary of the company, but are not witnessed and do not bear the company's seal. On the back of each deed is stuck the following slip:

This deed is void unless filed for record within thirty days from its date. Send the deed with \$4.85, Colorado legal fees, to county clerk and recorder, Holyoke, Phillips county. Colorado, and he will record and return it to you, with an abstract of title under his official seal as provided by the laws of Colorado.

There are about one thousand lots in the plat. The recording fees for these alone would amount to \$4.850. The land, for which they gave their notes, cost them about \$5 per

hey gave their notes, cost them about \$5 pe or \$100 for the plat, leaving \$1,450 in fees for some one.
A good many letters have come to the banks

of business men of Holyoke and they have answered in most cases that the land in ques tion is worth for farm purposes from \$5 to \$10 per acre. The different inercantile agencies have taken the matter up, learned the status of the affair and stamped it as a fraud and report it so to all inquirers and the same is

#### IT WAS ALL A HOAX.

### A Dynamite Scare Receives an Ex-

planation. Chicago, May 30.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- A private watchman, one of the men employed to guard the stores in Haymarket square, came to the Desplaines street station last night and told a story which makes it appear that the attempted Haymarket monument explosion was a gigantic hoax. He said: "At 2 o'clock, of the morning the can was found at the base of the monument, I passed there and saw something burning o the stones. I picked it up and found it to be a piece of fuse about a foot long, which was on fire at one end. I tried to blow it out but could not, so finally I took my knife and picked out the last bit of fire and threw the thing down. I am sure there was no can of dynamite there then."

dynamite there then."
"Why did you put off telling this story so long," the captain asked.
"I did not know that a bomb had been found until two days afterward and the papers made it out such a big sensation that I

thought the best thing I could do would be t keep still until the excitement died out."

The supposition now is that the fuse was put upon the stone and burned, and then, after being extinguished, was put in the can of dynamite and arranged in this manner. The joke had a business like air, for it looked as if Providence alone had prevented a terri bly disastrous explosion.

### ANOTHER OCEAN RACER.

#### The Normannic Makes the Best Maiden Voyage on Record.

New York, May 30 .- The Normannie, the latest addition to the Hamburg-American packet line steamers, arrived this morning from Hamburg and Southampton. Her time from Greenstown to New York beat the record for maiden voyages, it being six days five hours and one minute. From Southampton her time was six days, twenty one hours and fifty minutes. No particular effort was made at fast time, but Commander Hebich thinks when an effort is made she will prove the fastest vessel affoat.

fastest vessel afloat.

Tuesday during a dense fog she had a slight collision with an iceberg which the commander thinks would have been serious had it not been for her double screws. When the iceberg was sighted the starboard engine was reversed and the port engine put ahead at full speed with the rudder hard aport. The effect was to swing the vessel around almost within her own length and she skimmed the ceberg with a slight collision, two plates engers hardly felt the shock.

They Meet and Pass Resolutions. Deadwood, S. D., May 30.-[Special Tele gram to The Bee. ]-Editor W. H. Bonham of the Pioneer returned today from Rapic City, where he had been in attendance upon a meeting of the board on school of mines. John R. Brennan was elected president, Don C. Needham, secretary, and W. J. Thornby, treasurer. A copy of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the state board of regents at the meeting held on May 29 was read and placed upon the records. It was to the effect that no person connected with the faculty of the school of mines at that date be appointed to a position, and that an assayer be ap-pointed to take charge of the assaying department on June 1 and continue in that posi-tion until the fall term of school should open A committee was appointed, consisting of Bogart, Needham and Bouham, with authority to employ professors and accessary apployes of the school. The following was

Resolved. That the dean of faculty shall have full charge of the management of the school in the absence of the local board and shall perform such duties as instructor as

shall have been agreed upon by the committee shall have been agreed upon by the committee employing the faculty.

The board being at present unable to em-ploy a competent assayer, as per instructions of the board of regents, have decided to put the buildings under the charge of a junitor for the time being.

# A Cracker Trust.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 30 .- The Journal prints this afternoon the particulars of the formation of a big cracker trust with a capital of \$10,000,000, including nearly every moninent crucker maker in the country. There has been a pool in operation for some time, but this has proved unsatisfactory and the trust is the result. It is to conduct the entire business of the various concerns. Stock to the amount of \$10,000,000 is being The Journal says the final papers have but just been signed and delivered.

## Rapid City Notes.

RAPIO CITY, S. D., May 30, - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Roy. G. G. Ware will be ordained a priest of the Episcopal church and the confirmation will be administered by Bishop Hare on Sunday. A reception was tendered the bishop at the residence of Mayo

Woods yesterday.

The second annual commencement of the school of mines was held last night, and Jv ige Bennet of Deadwood delivered the adaress. The graduates were Eva Robinson, Carrie Fierel and Benjamin Posemansky.

Memorial exercises today, under the management of Harney post, were largely attended.

# A Terrible Hail Storm.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn , May 30 - A Henderson special says: A terrible hall storm occurred in the Red River valley yesterday. The hall lies four feet deep in places. siderable damage was done to crops and win-

# Champion of the World.

DUBLIN, May 30.-The final sets in the court tennis match between Thomas Pettit of Boston and Charles Saunders of England were played here today and the match was won by Pettit. He was therefore declared champion of the world.

## AT THE GRAVE OF GARFIELD.

The Memorial to the Dead President Dedicated with Imposing Ceremonies.

DECORATION DAY

Boutelle at Washington, Curtis at New York and Ingalls at Gettysburg Deliver Addresses-Exercises at Other Places.

CLEVELAND, O., May 30 .- The Garfield memorial in Lake View cemetery was dedicated today with imposing ceremonies in the presence of many distinguished people from all over the country. The memorial is a colossal structure, towering 165 feet above the eminence in the cemetery which overlooks the city and surrounding country, and was erected at a cost of \$150,000.

The exercises of the day began with a parade of military and civic societies, the pro cession forming in the center of the city and noving to the cemetery, a distance of five niles. The city is filled with strangers and thousands of persons lined the streets through which the procession passed. The decorations along the line of march and all over the city were the finest ever seen here.

The procession moved at 1 o'clock. In the first division were the society of the Fortysecond regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry (Garfield's regiment), the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans. The second livision consisted of militia organizations of Ohio and other states, which were accompanied by Governor Campbell and staff, nounted. In the third division, with the First Cleveland troop of cavalry and a detachment of marines and saliers from the United States steamer Michigan as an escort, were the president and vice president, the members of the cabinet. General Scho field, senators and representatives in congress, the orator of the day and other dis tinguished guests in carriages. The nine other divisions consisted of civic and other societies and brought up with citizens on oot and in carriages.

The procession was two hours passing a given point and was five miles in length. There were at least twenty-five thousand men

There was but one accident during the day. Sir Knight James Wemple, past commander of the Nebraska division, Knights Templar, who now resides here, was thrown from horse and suffered a bad fracture of a leg.

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, on which were seated the distinguished guests. Ex-President Hayes, president of the memorial association, presided, and after "America" had been sung by a chorus, he made a few opening remarks. At the conclusion of prayer by Bishop Leonard, ex-Governor Cox f Cincinnati delivered the oration of the day The following is General Cox's speech in

Our task is not the mournful one which filled the streets of our cities with funeral pageants nine years ago. If our thoughts take a tinge of solemnity from the memory of the tragedy which brought the life of Garrield to an untimely end and shocked the whole nation by the causeless enermity of the crime, it will only make our retrospect the sober and thoughtful thing it ought to be. Time heals all wounds, and it is our privilege to think of the departed statesman who was once our friend and neighbor as of a character already a historic one; analysing his his career with quiet pulse, not tortured by a grief too poignant, and recalling his great qualities and his big-hearted human sympa-thies in reminiscences full of real, if sober,

It is well that this memorial should be built here, in the capital city of the "Western Re-serve," on the castern side, where the branch-ing 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 efflay under this dome is a sort of apotheosis of Western Reserve manhood. It is the emblem of the heroic qualities de-veloped out of the New England character in

the pioneer life of the west.
This structure and the statue it covers mean that Garfield's countrymen see in him and in what he did, so much that is worthy of imitation, and worthily exhibits and interprets the critical period of our national life through which we have just passed, that they have wished to embody in imperishable stone the memory of it. They desire that it shall teach many generations to emulate the good qualities which fitted him to lead in good di-rections, and to seek that honor in good men's memories which comes by subordinating selfish ends to common good.

Our political campaign literature is apt to dwell upon a public man's narrow circumstances in youth, as if they called for sympathetic pity or for a hightened tadmiration at the energy and ability which rose from such unpromising beginnings. Some of us are old enough to remember when Clay was pictured as the "mill boy of the slashes," and Ewing as the "salt-boiler of the Muskingum." As "pet names" among party followers they do well enough in giving something of the pic-turesque to campaign advocacy; but we must be candid enough to admit that they mean nothing more than that the youth of men who became leaders in a new country, must be spent in the way that others live, the dense forests of Ohio had to be cleared and made into farms, chopping and logging, burning the wood, leaching the ashes, mak-ing "black-salts" of the lye, were part of every farmer's experience, and a valuable part of every boy's education. We may put away the notion that Garfield needed any pity for a hard or pinching boyhood. The little episodes in his life in which he sought employment to earn money enough to carry on his studies find a proper place in the full biography of the man and give it a lively human interest; but in such a sketch as this t is enough to say that his first advances beyond the common school had to be made by the thrifty use of all the means he could earn in any honest labor in which his vacations could be employed. The controlling purpose, the persistent will to become an educated man, never faltered for an instant. The dis-cipline of mind and of body which he got in thus mingling active physical labor with his brain work, and in holding fast his plan of brain work, and in holding fast his plan of life through interruptions and apparent hardships, was so useful a part of his training that one could wish every student of sound physique might do the same for the good results to body and mind. Let us not count it any misfortune to Garfield that his circumstances offered no temptation to idleness; but a good fortune, rather, that the necessity of work was joined to a capacity to work in things that were a succession of solid-stepping-stones to a high destiny.

At Hiram a new institution of learning

At Hiram a new institution of learning was making a feeble beginning, which, under Garfield's influence, was to grown into collegiate importance. Founded, as nearly all our colleges have been, by the zeal of a church organization, it drew to it the youth who from sympathy with its religious tenets or from family connection with the denomi-nation found it a congenial place of intel-lectual and moral growth. Enthusiastic in both directions, Garfield, beginning as a student in the lower classes, soon became a man of mark in the school. As he advanced in his studies he became tutor in some of the lower classes and his gift of clearly explain-ing what he knew and of rousing enthusiasm by the contagion of his own seemed to prove

him a born teacher.

c Garfield entered the junior class at Williams college in 1834, and graduated in 1850. The change of scenes and association widered his horizon. The test of his powers in compari-son with more systematically trained students in the older institution of learning gave him confidence in himself whilst it enabled him to hide his own deficiences besty and form

sonality upon the school, determined as far as the means at his command would permit, to establish a high standard of scholarly at-tainment, but above all to infuse into his tainment, but above all to infuse into his pupils the divine enthusiasm of scholarship, the burning zeal to know, which, rightly started, continues a consuming fire during a whole lifetime. If we would understand properly Garfield's latter career we must carefully study this period of his early development and the maturing of his powers. His work changed, but his mental traits did not. His theories of the presentation of truth so as to make it attractive; his power of showing it to all sorts of people so as to make them seize it with pleasure and hold it with them seize it with pleasure and hold it with tenacity; his preference of friendly persuasion over denunciators antagonism; his love for adorning debate in congress or on the hustings with some flower of literature or of science brought from another field; all these traits of his mental methods and tasks take us back to the days of his presidency of the institution at Hiram, when from the pro-fessor's chair, from the pulpit of his religious associates where he was always welcome, and from the lecturer's platform where he at once made a brilliant local reputation, he was in-dustriously using his power to lead the minds of others, and demonstrating his capacity to

of others, and demonstrating his capacity to do so on a large scale.

But even in 1858, on the very verge of being summoned into public life, he saw nothing of what was to come. We must recollect that the affairs of the nation were rapidly approaching a crisis. It had become evident that the people of the free states were fully determined that no more slave states should be admitted to the union. The states should be admitted to the union. political struggle over the admission of Kau-sas and Nebraska had arrayed the north and sust and Nebraska had arrayed the north and south on opposite sides of the question, whether the federal constitution established slavery upon federal territory in spite of the will of the majority of the citizens of the ter-ritory. The day of compromises was past, and men arrayed themselves in their political organizations with a clear recognition of the terrible fact that political strife was erging close upon civil war.

It was the fashion in the Reserve to call college professors into political life. When Gardeld in 1859 was nominated state senator from Portage and Summit, his constituents only followed the example of Lorain and Medina, where Monroe of Oberlin, was already representative in the general assembly, beginning an equally long career of public service. Garfield was already well known in his district as an elo quent and unflinching advocate on the side of slavery restriction; but his canvass after his nomination widened and strengthened his reputation. It need hardly be said that he was a prominent figure in the legislature from the opening of the session in January, 1860 With characteristic zeal he applied himself to all the business of the senate, making himself ready and familiar with the rules of parliamentary procedure, and with all the condi-tions of practical success in legislation. He went back to Hiram in the summer of 1860, but with all his versatility we may suspect that the college was necessarily deprived of most of his time and labor. Events were marching rapidly. The winter of 1860-1861 was not only full of the intensest political excitement, but it was a time when questions of personal duty to the country were pressing upon many a man. Beginning with South Carolina, the southern states were following each other into secession with fearful rapidity. It was a serious question whether Washington would be the actual capital of the nation when the time for Lincoln's inauguration should come It was in the midst of these appalling circum stances, and in the debates of questions di-rectly affecting the national life, that Gar-field spent the adjourned session of the gen-eral assembly. It hardly need be said that in such an apprenticeship, statesmanship was rapidly learned by one was had the natural rapidly learned by one was not the natural gifts for it. But the gathering war cloud brought still more startling questions of per-sonal duty. What shoul, he do if civil war should actually break out. His plans of life had been as remote as the poles from any connection with military ideas or practice. If not quite clerical in his rotations, he certainly had looked on his life as one professionally devoted to peace. He was revolving the matter in his mind, but postponling its decision, hoping that

it need not be decided, when the attack upon Fort Sumter came to drive away our dreams of peace as straws in the path of a tornado. The way then became plain for a few steps at least. First, Ohio was to give the national government the legislative help it needed to organize its armies and fill its treasury; then the personal duty to do a man's part in the

fight would follow. When the legislature adjourned, Garfield was able to give a few weeks to alternate private and public duties. The enthusiastic response of loyal men to President Lincoln's first call for troops had more than filled Ohio's quota, and it seemed possible that civil duties might be the only ones in which he could serve the country. The extraordinary duties of the governor involved negotiations with other states respecting arms and munitions of war, as well as questions concerning the most efficient methods of co-operating to sus-tain the general government. Gar-field volunteered for any such work in which he could be useful, and he spent the early summer in active assistance of Governor Dennison in the class of duties I have mentioned. But in the last week of July the country was agitated anew and as deeply as in April, though in a different manner. The battle of Bull Run was fought and lost by the strange panic which turned a well-planned and successful engagement into a

Garfield's path of duty again opened plain-ly before him, and he promptly stepped into it. All other obligations dwindled before the vermastering one of saving the nationa fe. His college halls were abandoned, this

time forever. Like many of our volunteers of 1861, Gar field would have been glad to serve under men who had some training in military life, but the idea still ruled at Washington that the regular army must maintain its organiza-tion. He was chosen colonel of the Forty-second Ohio, and devoked the rest of the summer and the autumn in preparing it for the field. Just at the close of the year he was ordered into eastern Kentucky, and a brigade, in which he commanded as senior colonel, was made practically a little inde pendent army, holding the wild region of the Big Sandy valley. A dashing conflict with the confederate forces under Humphrey

the confederate forces under Humphrey Marshall proved his fitness for command, and he was made a brigadier general. Assigned to duty in his new grade in the concentrated army of the Ohio under Buell, he took part in the campaign of Corinth, Miss., which followed the battle of Shiloh, and in the operations of the summer of 1862. He learned, however, that his robust body had its weakness, and that the irregularity of camp diet was peculiarly injurious to him. A severe illness sent him home to recuperate, and while there he was nominated to congress by his district. He would have preferred continuing in the military service, but the serious doubts as to his maintaining good health in the field decided him to return to civil life. The canvass was him to return to civil life. The canvass was brilliantly made, and he was elected at a time brilliantly made, and he was elected at a time when a political reaction in Ohio reduced the representatives of his party in congress to so small a number that his position was made doubly important. His term would not begin till March, 1808, and unless there was an extra session, his active duty in the house of representatives would only commence in December following. The intervening winter he spent in Washington studying the situation of affairs from that central position, whilstengaged in military service upon courtemartial and other assignments of like char-

But his military career was not to end at once. An honorable chapter was to follow, in which his name was to be brilliantly connected with great events. He chafed at the prospect of inaction during the long interval before the new congress should assemble, and the secretary of war acceded to his wish to spend the summer of 1863 with the army in the field. He joined the army of the Cumberland, now under the command of Rosecrans, and was invited to take the position of chief of staff to that general. Here he was in immediate contact with the management of an army, and was the chief mainisterial officer immediate contact with the management of an army, and was the chief ministerial officer between the commander and his subordinates. He counselled in all discussions of plans, and assisted in conferences of the leading officers. He studied strategy on a large scale and his opinions were received with respect by all, for his powers of analysis and quick intelto judge his own deficiencies justly and form a broader plan for his continued cultivation. He brought back to Ohio a deep conviction of his personal responsibility as a teacher, and when he resumed his work at Hiram college, he quickly showed that he was capable of being to young men an inspiration and a qualified him to form judgments that were control to prove the commander and his conscious of plans, and He counseled in all discussions of plans, and session to plan a large scale and his opinions were received with respect by all, for his powers of unalysis and quick intelligence to young men an inspiration and a qualified him to form judgments that were considered in all discussions of plans, and He counseled in all discussions of plans, and his considered in all discussions of plans, and his personal response to the counseled in all discussions of plans, and he counseled in all his personal responsibility as a teacher, and when he resumed his work at Hiram college, he quickly showed that he was capable of being to young men an inspiration and a guide. He at once impressed his own personal discount of practical problems qualified him to form judgments that were sound and to advecate them with force and chorus, This was followed by brief ceresting.

clearness. The summer was not passed with-out renewed painful experience of the fact that camp life was injurious to his health, but when the advance on Chattanooga began he was again fit for duty and entered into the campaign with great spirit and energy. It culminated in the bloody field of Chickaculminated in the bloody field of Chickamauga, and it has become a familiar tale in every household of the land how Garfield, in the supreme crisis of the battle, carried to General Thomas on the left the news of the situation at the broken center and right, and remained with him who is nobly immortal as the "Rock of Chickamauga," upon the forest-cad hill, which was now beleaguered and stormed at by the multitudinous hosts of the enemy, concentrating all their power to wrest a decisive victory from the indomitable divisions which held it as a fort, nearly surrounded, yet stubbornly held. The volunteered ride out of the turmoil and confusion on the Dry Valley bornly held. The volunteered ride out of the turmoil and confusion on the Dry Valley road, through Rossville and over the ridge, out by Granger's position, running the gauntlet of the fire of Confederates closing in upon the isolated left wing, was of the romance of war in itself and has become of historic interest because of the great results that were trembling in the scale. The waning day amid the powder smoke and the crash of battle, when he stood with Thomas by the little cabin and clearing on the hillby the little cabin and clearing on the hill top in the center of that famous horse-shoe line; the quiet night which fell upon the little group by the camp-fire, when Bragg's brave soldiers gave up in despair the task of carrying the stronghold; the midnight march back to Chattanooga, are scenes of wondrous dramatic interest, in which the active mill

tary work of Garfield ended.
His reputation as a man of courage and an officer of real capacity were so well established, that no one doubts his military career would have been among the most important and distinguished, could be have followed it to the end. As it was, it was a shining epi-sode in his experience as a statesman, show-ing what he was capable of in other fields had not his duty been appointed for him in legis-lative halls. For it is plain to us now, as we look upon his completed life, that his work in congress was that for which all the rest was preparation. Other things had occupied him for a time, they had contributed to form his judgment, to widen his experience, to mature his powers, but the years, close upon a score, that he was to spend in the house of repre-sentatives, embrace his real life work. Eyen sentatives, emorace his real file work. Even his elevation to the presidency, was rather the evidence of his countrymen's admiration of him as a popular and legislative leader, than a significant part of his own career. Cut off prematurely, his administration had no opportunity to carry out any large policy. The large grasp and ability he had shown in every other part of his life is sufficient warrant for our faith that it would have been marked by broad statesmanship and manifest power; but it was God's will that his work as legislator should remain the thing which will ever be distinctively his. The rest is among the "might-have-been's," big with nany grand possibilities not to ripen into full

His nomination to the presidency and the canvass in which he was elected revealed the fact that he was regarded by hosts of people with a favor akin to warm personal affec-tion. His popularity was shown to be wide and solid, and he a people's leader who strengthened the party that nominated him. No doubt the sad story of his untimely end quickened men's sympathy and made friends of some who had been coldly critical or hos-tile. His spirit would gracefully appreciate he sweet human charity which, for his suf-erings, would disarm all enmity and make men of all parties unite in common apprecia ion of his noble gifts, his lovable nature, his ardent patriotism and his great public serv

And so men of all parties have united to build this memorial and to place this status upon its pedestal to commemorate these virtues and these services. Autagonisms are here forgotten. Cypical carping has no plac 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 com in him that out of them the young of com-ing generations may construct an ideal on which to mould themselves. The weak-nesses, the limitations, the imperfections in-cident to human nature and which every man must humbly acknowledge his share in, may here be dropped from view, and the model to generous qualities which were so marked in

the man we honor today.

The people of this land, far and near, this very hour decorating the graves of their fallen patriots and heroes with affectionate and heartfelt love and reverence. Our task is part of theirs. We join our countrymen in the loving duty. This memorial is a perma-nent decoration of the tomb where lies the body of a soldier and a patriot, whose services to his country were so great and brilliant, that the dignity of this structure and durability of this monument only gives fitting expression to the solidity of trust, the honor and the regard with which the American peple cherish the memory of such as he. May it be to us and our children the continuing lesson in patriotic endeavor which it was de-signed to be; and may generations, as they look upon it, find it stimulating them to that nobler manhood which shall develop our free institutions into all they ought to be.

"The "Hallelujah Chorus," by Handel, was next sung, after which President Harrison, Vice President Morton, the members and exmembers of the cabinet, the general of the army and governor of Ohio were presented. President Harrison then addressed the assemblage as follows:
"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens

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—[appiause]—is most fitting. That one flag encircles us with its folds today, the unrivaled object of our loyal love. [Applause.] This monument, so imposing and tasteful, fittingly type. fies the grand and symetrical character o him in whose honor it has been builded. [Ap-plause.] His was 'the arduous greatness o things done. No friendly hands constructed and placed for his ambition a ladder upon which he might climb. His own brave hand which he might chain, the cleats which he climbed to heights while usefulness and fame. public usefulness and fame. [Ap-lause.] He never ceased to be a student and instructor. Turning from peaceful pursuits to the army service he quickly mastered tactics and strategy and in his brief army career taught some valuable lessons in mili-tary service. [Applause.] Turning again from the field to the council of state he stood from the field to the council of state he stood among the greatest debaters that have ever made our national congress illustrious. What he might have been or done as president of the United States is left chiefly to friendly augury based upon a career that had no incident of failure or inadequacy. [Applause.] The cruel circumstances attending his death had had but one amelioration—that space of life was given him to teach from his dying bed the great lesson of peace 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." spiring incidents in American history."

President Harrison was followed by Vice President Morton and Governor Campbell, who made short speeches.

There were cries for General Sherman, and

There were cries for General Sherman, and when the old warrior responded there was tunuituous cheering. General Serman said: "Comrades, all. You see me here today and our former president will tell you I am not General Sherman in Cleveland, but a pioneer of the first order, and if you come to New York our vice president will tell you I am a member of our chamber of commerce, but when I see that badge upon you and a star on your breast I thank God here in Ohio that I am old-fashioned Unide Billy [haighter]. I have come here to your beautiful city to pay my tribute of love to the memory of James Abram Garfield. I see no statue of Garfield from where I stand, but I see a temple, a monument, creeted to his but I see a temple, a monument, erected to his memory, not for you and me, boys, for our cureers 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, and those that come after us 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." (Ap

plause)
Secretary Windom, Postmaster General

monies by the Knights Templars, after which

pronounced. This closes the crowds returned to the city Gener Sherman, ex-President Harrison, Gener Sherman, ex-President Hayes and Vice F dent Morton were applauded very frequit along the line of the procession. The extacle, bar-ring Garfield's funeral process, was the most imposing ever seen at Cliffond.

At Washington, Washington, May 80.—Decori

observed as a national holiday in . city and all the government departments trict offices and banks and many busin closed.

The address of Representative 1 : elle of Maine at Arlington cemetery was stable one. He spoke of the righteousness of the union cause. "The men who rallied to the defense of the star spangled banner," he said, "not only kept step to the music of the union, but marched in the vanguard of Christian civilization. This cannot be said, and nothing like it can ever be truthfully said of the cause of those who sought by rebellion to destroy the government. The rebellion was a conspiracy organized in the interest of human slavery. It sought a pretext for precipitating a bloody conflict with the purpose of establishing a slave-holding confederacy or an ultimate empire, to embrace a large portion of the terri-tory of the United States, including a great section of territory that had been purchased by the whole people. "Comrades," said the orator, "we pay the

highest reverence to the memory of our dead when we strive most carnestly to remember when we strive most carriestly to remember and to impress upon others the nobility of the cause for which they so steadfastly fought. We have no desire to re-vive the unhappy memories or to fan any embers of sectional strife, and so far as I have observed, the fan-

ning of those embers has been principally the work of our brethren of the south." Reference was made to the scenes at Rich mond during the past few days, and Boutelle expressed "a little more than regret" at what he said could not fail to shock a true sense of propriety. He protested against the lavish display of rebel colors and said the exconfederates who displayed the rebel flag to glorify it were not true to the parole granted

at Appenimatox.

Boutelle's oration was followed by applause
of the stormiest kind.

At the congressional cemetery Representative Mason of Illinois was the orator. In the course of his address he said that as a boy he regretted that he was not old enough to fight with the veterans, but he was old enough now to fight for them. "I would rather," he said, "be able to hang upon my walls an honorable discharge from the union army than to plaster my walls with the finest masterpieces of art.
"There is," he said, "one note of warning.

however, that you must let me utter at this time. I must carnestly protest against the occurrences in that fair southern city at the occurrences in that this solution of all the control of the unveiling of General Loc's statue yesterday. Let them honor the memory of that true and virtuous man if they will, but let me say that the broad sky over our country is broad enough only for one flag, and that the stars and stripes, and when a man waves any other flag he is in his heart a traitor, as he was thirty years ago. Do not misunderstand me brothren, but I would be false to the memory of a brother who fell at Bettysburg and to the memory of many brave men who lie around us here if I did not pro-test at this, the first occasion I have bad, against the act of men who flaunt the flag of ecession in the face of the boys in blue who ought so nobly for their country.

A large number of German veterans and thers gathered at Prospect Hill cometery to

others gathered at Prospect Hill cemetery to do honor to their dead comrades.

An oration was delivered in German by Editor Skutsch of the Washington Journal. After culogizing the German soldiers he turned to the consideration of political questions and said, in part: "If the German element of this country wishes to expose itself to the well grounded charge that it places material success above all other aims and objects terial success above all other aims and objects of human existence, then it will have to de-vote itself to political duties in the future in vote itself to political duties in the future in a greater degree than heretofore. In nine great states of the union no governor, no legislature could be elected if they should be unfriendly to the just claims of the German element. If it would but assert its inherrent power and political strength no man could be elevated to the office of president of the United States who should bear upon his brow Cain's mark of knownothingism. The principle of political equality upon which our government is based places in the hands of everyone the based places in the hands of everyone the most powerful weapon of self-defense man's ingenuity ever created—the elective franchise Has the German element properly apprect ated this weapon? We find the German ele ment—one-seventh of the entire population of

the union—represented in the senate by but a single voice. Among the hundreds of representatives in congress hardly a fittieth part speaks the mother tongue. Can there be any valid reason in a system of government based upon the broad est foundation of universal exuality for such a disproportionate representation of popular elements claiming common rights! Truly, it were better for the German element, as well were better for the effection of the fortunes of this nation, would it but show less party fealty and more independence in thought in the political life so surrounding it. It would not then be forced in one part of the country to have its young employ, even in acquiring a rudimentary edu cation, the English language in preference or to the exclusion of the language of thei homes. It would not be asked in another part to accept and respect laws which origin-ated in the narrow minds of fanatics—laws. which at best are but ephemeral. It would no be asked to give its approval to narrow re strictions of the free human rights of migra tion by creeting barriers against any nation ality by means of unjust immigration law furthered by an unworthy class spirit and nourished rupon the breast of antiquated

CHICAGO, May 30.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. | — Decorating with beautiful flowers the mounds that cover the bodies of the dead soldiers and exalting with song and speech those departed warriors, has been the order of the day in the cemeteries in and about Chicago. The special decoration of the sordiers' graves with flowers was preceded at most of the concernes by speeches, music, and song. Old soldiers told of the struggles of the war and blessed the peace we now enjoy.

At Oakwood, Rose Hill, Graceland, Cayary, Forest Hone, Waldhelm an St. Bonface cemeteries, Decoration damemorial services were held. Specia services were given at the tomb of General Mulligan, the Lincoln statue in Lincoln park Mulligan, the Lincoln statue in Lincoln park and the soldiers' monument at Rose Hill. There was no discrimination in the decoration of the little mounds beneath which the dead heroes lay. Each received its quota of fragrant flowers. The grave at the head of which stood the stone marked 'unknown' was as lovingly remembered as was the last resting place of the great commanders. The lives that went out for the lost cause were as lovingly remembered as though their remains reposed in the soil of the suny south. Sectional feeling is vanishing from the celebration of Memorial day and the factional spirit is gaining ground in this northern city. Men and women feel now that the dead are brothers, even though they

"Under the laurel the blue,
Under the willow the gray."
The bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln in
Lincoln park was nearly hidden under flowers and wreaths. This decoration was under the auspices of Lyon post, Grand Army of

New York, May 30 - This morning at 10 o'clock the corner stone of the Washington memorial arch was laid with impressive coro-The music was the special feature and was

rendered by a choir of 200 voices. The exercises were opened with prayer by

Hishop Potter, after which George William Curtis, the orator of the day, spoke. In the course of his remarks he said: "This is a day of proud and tender memories, with malice towards uone, with Continued on second page.

# VERY PATHETIC SPECTACLE,

The Unenviable Position in Which Governor Thayer Finds Himself.

THAT SEDUCTIVE SMALL VOICES

In an Evil Hour the Chief Executive of Nebraska Listened to it

#### and Made a Grave Mistake.

Lincoln, Neb., May 30.- Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-The position of Governor Thayer is truly a pathetic one. Listening to the voice of that arch-politician, Church Howe, the chief executive has been made to believe that the universal wish of the people was for a special session of the legislature, The personal influence of Howe has been backed with that of confederates, and Governor. Thayer was made to believe that the people were clamorous for a special session. This pressure was kept upon the governor until last Saturday, when the chief executive yielded to what he be-

lieved was the popular wish. The governor assumes the entire responsi-bility of the call, but, instead of being sustained by the people, he is chagrined to find that he has only had a shrowd confidence game played on him.

To intimate friends the governor acknowledged that he has made a grave mistake, and the overwhelming flood of condemnation and remonstances that have poured in have first astonished and then alarmed him. Instead of placing the blame where it be-longs the governor heroically assumes all re-sponsibility for it, and again and again he as-

sured your correspondent that he alone is to slame for the call of the special session. Church Howe cunningly keeps in the background and allows the governor to bear all the blame. Your correspondent has learned on unimpeachable authority that Howe, while working up his scheme to confidence the gov-ernor, approached a number of delegates at the late anti-monopoly convention and privately asked them to sign a petition to call a special session. Howe, by some means, learned that your correspondent was in possession of these facts, and this railroad udo labor candidate for congress called on THE BEE man and by the seductive arts peculiar to him endeavored to make your reporter believe that the story was a wicked and ma-licious lie. At his pathetic request the story was temporarily held in abeyance. The evidence gathered against him, however, is too damning for further suppression, and the facts are herewith divulged. Governor Thayer heroically insists on bear-ing the blame of the call himself, it is a noticeable feature that the mention of the name of Church Howe has almost as mad-

dening as effect on him as the shaking of a red rar in a bull's face.

When seen at 10 o'clock tonight the governor was not ready to issue a revocation of the call for a special session, but politicians here say that it will be issued. The governor admits the force of the point raised that any action of the legislature at a special session would not be legal on account of so many seats being vacant.

#### LINCOLN, Neb., May 30.-[Special Telegram to THE BEEL -It is rumored here

A Rumored Confidence Game.

that a warrant is out for the arrest of a slick rascal named Church Howe, who is alleged to have worked a smooth confidence game on an honest old man named John M. Thayer. The old gentleman is ashamed at being taken in so badly and there are some doubts as to his testifying against the fellow.

## A FIASCO.

#### The Ceremony of Decorating Lafays ette's Temb a Fizzle.

(Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Beatte Paris, May 30.—|New York | Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. |- The ceremony of decorating General Lafayette's grave today proved a flasco. There are few facts known regarding the mystery. About 2 p. m. today Senator Lafayette hurried to the United States legation and announced that the coremonies were postponed until 5:30 p. m.

Thereupon Whitelaw Reid commissioned Mr. Jay togo forth and purchase the finest wreath he could find and then lay the same on the great patriot's grave.

Mr. Jay did as instructed and bought a wreath which filled up his carriage and drove to the spot. When he arrived at White Stonewall, through which a secret door leads to the grave, Mr. Jay found himself quite alone. Mr. Jay paced up and down the pavement carrying the monster wreath until he got tired. Then he laid the wreath down and paced

The Herald correspondent arrived, having driven about eleven miles and having been twice brought to a dead halt by fortifications,

Both now paced together. "When does the ceremony begin!" asked he weary scribe.

The first secretary of the legation shook his "It's no use waiting any longer; let's begin

with this first " The secretary of the legation picked up tho wreath and led the way to the tomb. The correspondent brought up the rear, while the concierge's yellow-haired baby came toddling

"Here we are," safd Mr. Jay, stopping bo

ide a massive flat stone. "There's no use making an address. I'll just deposit the wreath in the name of the los gation, and then we'll go home." Thus said, thus done, and the simple cere-

persed, except the yellow-haired baby, who is still waiting for the celebration. Minister Loring and Wife Return.

mony being concluded the assemblage dis-

# [Copyright 1850 by James Gordon Bennett.] Lismon, May 30.—[New York Herald

Cable-Special to THE BEE |-George B, Loring, United States minister of Portugal, has had a cordial farewell audience with King Charles at Belem palace. Both the king and Queen Amalie signed their names in Loring's birthday book, Mr. and Mrs. Loring leave tomorrow on the steamship Langfrance for Liverpool on route for the United States, where they will pass two months on leave. Minister Loring's stay in Portugal has been marked as one of considerable importance to the United States, more especially with regard to the Delago bay question. Loring has won respect and popularity with his colleagues and the Portaguese minister, with whom he had to deal, Both Mr. and Mrs. Loring have been chosen favorites of the king and queen.

The Trenton Jail Birds Caught. PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Jackson and Thomas, the two prisoners who sandbagged a keeper at the Tranton state's prison and escaped last week, were recognized in a suborb of this city this morning by Officer Barbour. He attempted to arrest them and was fatally shot. Mounted officers pursued them and in the fight Jackson was killed and Thomas contured.

Thomas captured. One Thousand Cloakmakers Outs Ciricago, May 30 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- There are now 1,000 cloakmakers n a strike in this city. It appears that the rice paid by the contractors has been re-need from 80 per clock to 75 cents during