

BLUE AND THE GRAY UNITE

Immensely Gathering Do Homage to the Southern Dead of Camp Douglas.

FOES IN WAR, BROTHERS IN PEACE

Confederate Monument Unveiled in Chicago with Imposing Ceremonies—Address by General Wade Hampton on Behalf of the South.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Financially and socially the historic "Mason and Dixon's line" has been obliterated from the map of the United States, and in the leading feature of the Memorial day exercises here today it would seem that politically, as well, the "dead line" laid down over a generation ago to mark the territorial division between our slave and our free territory has been torn down.

With the staunch union cities, in the heart of the country whence came the blue-coated warriors who marched "from Atlanta to the sea," of a handsome monument to the lasting memory of men who were the gray and fought for the "lost cause" under the stars and bars, a confederate "high water mark" was established for the north of that city at Gettysburg by force of arms. This, too, with the unshrinking consent of the staunch unionists among whom it is placed and with the countenance and assistance of veterans in blue, foes in arms, but friends in peace, doing honor to the memory of the men who now the common heritage of our country.

The dedication was accompanied by perhaps the most impressive and imposing ceremony among the exercises for Decoration day in any part of the union. At Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-fifth street, then in the outskirts, but now in the heart of the city, a scaffold was built during the civil war and named Camp Douglas, and there many thousands of confederate prisoners were confined between years 1862 and 1863. The men held there under the restraints which befall captives of war had spent their lives in the balmy climate of a sunny south, and the rigors of a northern winter upon them severely. As a consequence 6,000 of them were liberated by death and were buried in Oakwood cemetery, Cottage Grove avenue and Sixty-seventh street.

It was to the memory of these 6,000 who had died in a military prison in an enemy's country that the monument at Cottage Grove was erected. It is the first monument to confederate soldiers erected in the heart of the north, perhaps without a parallel in history.

It does not appear that anywhere else on the face of our round globe, within a period of thirty years, has there been a bitterly fought war, the vanquished have ever before erected a monument to the memory of their conquerors. Especially has the sight never been witnessed of the victors heartily joining the vanquished in doing honor to the valor of their vanquished enemies.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

This dedication is the outcome of a movement inaugurated by the confederate association of Chicago. The first step was the necessary funds for the erection of the monument, and General John C. Underwood, a southern officer, in command of the northern division of the army, was chosen to carry the work forward. The fund started with \$1,500 from a lecture given in Chicago by General Gordon of Georgia. Citizens of Chicago also subscribed \$10,000, and subscriptions by confederate veterans and others brought the fund up to the necessary amount. The monument was three years under construction.

The largest assemblage of distinguished confederate veterans ever seen in the north was present at the dedication. Those present included General John B. Gordon, Wade Hampton, James Longstreet, Stephen D. Lee, Fitzhugh Lee, Harry Hays, William B. Barksdale, and others. The ceremony was held at the depot, where the monument was to be placed.

They were met at the depot by comrades in arms who preceded them and by the local reception committee. The confederate veterans and the leading professional and business men of the city with a suitable escort and driven to their hotel. Later they attended a matinee performance at a theater.

In the evening they were welcomed to the city by Mayor Swift, General Gordon, and other officials. A magnificent banquet at Kinsley's. Today's ceremonies began with the ringing of the Columbia bell. The keynote was given by General D. D. Beane, Illinois National Guards, on the lake front.

Then a carriage parade of renowned northern and southern generals was formed and moved under military escort to the Twelfth street depot and there took trains in waiting for Oakwood cemetery, where the dedication was to be held. The military escort consisted of the well known First regiment, Illinois National Guard, under command of Colonel Henry L. Tuntale, and the Chicago Hussars, a mounted military organization of seventy-five men, under command of Captain Quinby.

The dedicatory exercises were opened with prayer by Colonel Joseph Deha Pickett, chaplain of the Kentucky Orphan brigade, C. S. A. Then General Underwood, in a grand introductory address, outlined in brief the history of the monument. He delivered a brief address on assuming his duties. The dedicatory oration by Lieutenant General Wade Hampton followed. General Hampton spoke as follows:

GENERAL HAMPTON'S ADDRESS. The scene presented here today is one that cannot be witnessed elsewhere. It is a scene of peace and reconciliation. It is a scene of unity and brotherhood. It is a scene of hope and promise for the future.

Nor is this all that marks this occasion as exceptional and remarkable, and which should render it memorable in our country for all time to come. No monument in the world has such an honorable history as attaches to yonder one. That monument marks the graves of no victorious soldiers, but of the followers of a lost cause; it is not on southern soil, but on northern; the men resting under its shadow come from our far-off southern and it was its erection that led to the comrades of these dead soldiers, but mainly to the generosity and magnanimity of their former foes, the citizens of this city. All honor, then, to the brave and liberal men of Chicago, who have shown by their action that they regard the war an over and that they can welcome as friends on this solemn and auspicious occasion their former enemies. As long as this lofty column points to heaven, as the grave stone remains, future generations of Americans should look upon it with pride, not only as an honor to those who conceived its construction, but as a silent, though noble emblem of a restored union and a reunited people. In the name of my comrades dead and living and in my own name

FLOWERS FOR UNION DEAD

Memorial Day Observed with Elaborate Ceremonies All Over the Country.

GOVERNOR MORTON HAS A FAINTING SPELL

Bulletin from Decoration Services Over Many of the Graves of America's Loyal Sons Who Fell in the Civil War.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Veterans of the union army in this city celebrated the day of the dead under favorable conditions. The parade of the Grand Army members, starting from the Plaza at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, showed sadly the ravages which the years have made in the ranks of the volunteers of 1861-5. The reviewing stand at Twenty-fifth street was occupied by ex-President Harrison, Governor McKinley, Governor Morton and Mayor Strong. The graves of soldiers in Trinity churchyard were handsomely decorated by a committee representing the Grand Army posts of this city and Greenwood and other cemeteries in or near the city were also remembered.

The principal observance of the day, however, was at the tomb of Grant, Riverside park, overlooking the Hudson river. The services there were under the auspices of U. S. Grant post, Grand Army of the Republic, and consisted of a memorial address by Governor McKinley of Ohio, the United States cruiser Cincinnati was anchored in the river by order of the secretary of the navy and fired a salute.

The funeral in the park of John E. Erickson, the designer of the Monitor, was adorned with flowers in honor of his distinguished services for the union cause.

At New Rochelle a statue of Thomas Paine, the framer of the Declaration of Independence, was unveiled this afternoon. Addresses followed to the occasion being delivered by Colonel R. G. Ingersoll and Thaddeus B. Waken.

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While Governor Morton was reviewing the parade at the stand in Madison square today he was observed to turn pale and he sat down abruptly. The next instant he lurched forward and fell with his head against the rough railing on the reviewing stand.

A. W. Cole, his private secretary, sprang forward and caught the governor's head, raised it. Ex-President Harrison was only a moment behind Mr. Cole, and they, with the assistance of many other members of the reviewing stand, laid the governor on his back, and laid him on the floor of the reviewing stand. A young lady came forward and offered a silver brandy flask, which she handed to the governor. He took a glass of water and pressed it to the governor's lips. Governor Morton's face was very white. His eyes closed wearily, and he lay motionless for some time. He was revived by the ministrations of the medical staff.

The governor was lying behind a board partition about thirty inches high. "Tear your eyes from me," exclaimed General Harrison in a twinkling. General Harrison had torn the partition down. The governor smiled faintly and again struggled to get upon his feet. He was helped up by Mayor Strong, Mr. Cole and a member of the medical staff.

"I must review the parade," said the governor. "No, no," interjected General Harrison. "You are not fit; you must come with me." "I will review the parade," insisted the governor, and he stood upright on his feet and looked out toward the avenue. A mighty cheer went up from 10,000 throats and the governor bowed and part of which had been placed on his head. As he did so he lay down on his side, and he would have fallen had not strong arms supported him. The governor was revived, and asked him in a tremulous voice: "Will you review the parade, Mr. Mayor?" "Yes, yes," said the mayor.

The governor was helped down to the carriage by General Harrison and others. The general got into the carriage with the governor, and the carriage was driven to the Fifth avenue hotel, where he soon recovered.

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General Longstreet Writes a Letter to a Massachusetts School Teacher. In the course of the Decoration day exercises held in the public schools today A. L. Bacheller, master of Green school, read to his pupils the following letter from General James Longstreet:

"GAINESVILLE, Ga., May 27.—To the Pupils of the Green School, Lowell, Mass.: Your worthy master has kindly invited me to read to you a few words to-day, to make emphatic the fact that today we have no divided sections, and the relating of some incidents which actually came under your (my) observation during the war. I am glad to do so. A complete with this request is a pleasure.

"In the winter of 1863 the confederate army under my command laid siege to Knoxville, Tenn., the union forces in the beleaguered city being under command of General Burnside, who assaulted my lines at Fredericksburg in 1862. General Knoxville will all day long, and day after day, could be seen in the distance, and heavy cannonading, mingled with the incessant musketry firing, showing the blue and gray federal soldiers, their bodies and limbs, for their convictions (as they understood them), while on the outskirts now and then the firing ring and clatter of sabers and the rattle of bayonets were heard. It was a scene that the cavalrymen of both armies were not idle. Yet after midnight a holy, solemn hush, as of God's benediction, fell upon the scene. The firing ceased, and soon a still night was gently broken on Armstrong Hill by my headquarters band playing the 'Star Spangled Banner.' It was an appropriately answered by General Burnside's headquarters band playing the 'Bonnie Blue Flag,' to which my band responded with 'Yankee Doodle.' Then General Burnside called 'Dixie,' and my musicians replied with 'Hail, Columbia,' and to close the serenade the bands played the 'Home, Sweet Home,' both wound up the evening's entertainment by joining and in perfect tune playing 'Home, Sweet Home.'

"During these evening concerts it would have been easy for my men to have killed General Burnside and vice versa, but any soldier who would have been guilty of any such faithless deed would have been severely and justly punished. I have seen many such cases, and when the last beautiful strains of 'Home, Sweet Home' were wafted from the two bands upon the evening air, strong men showed their cheeks and tearful eyes, that on the morrow were unblanching and stern when breasting the storm of shrieking shell and splashing shrapnel. Only thirty years ago! If recent publications be true, in the closing days around Petersburg, when General Lee ordered me to re-establish his position, I was strong in the hands of General Grant's staff was with a detachment of union troops that pressed close up to General Lee's headquarters, as I took part in the capture of Petersburg. I was with the federal advance for a short while, and here with my men we protected General Lee from capture and had a severe engagement from that time have elapsed, and in November, 1894, I would be delighted to see the reunited American people place in the white house that gallant young union officer who pressed so close to General Lee's tent and rode hard on our heels to Farmville, Amelia Court House, Salter's Creek and Appomattox. This certainly demonstrates a sentiment of loyalty to one country and one flag and a revival of the era of good feeling.

When politicians, from sinister motives, would precipitate a crisis which appeals to our sectional prejudices, let us remember that patriotism by going back to the scenes in which the great, good men took part who framed the constitution and we shall learn from them to deal with each other patriotically with each other as members of the same great family and to cherish a patriotism broad enough to embrace our whole country. All us—northern and southern—should be proud of New England, our varied civilization and thriving industry, and glory in the sufferings and virtues of the pilgrim fathers and gather with glad hearts at Plymouth Rock to recall the dayflower with its precious freight, and we should be equally proud of Jamestown and cherish the memory of that noble band who, in face of every discouragement and danger, planted a stable colony upon this virgin land where years later first went up the heroic cry. The cause of freedom in the camp and all showing how warmly the southerner sympathized with his northern brother in the determination to resist foreign aggressions.

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Decorations Day Services Observed by Nebraska Citizens Generally.

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A magnificent cross of evergreens was one of the striking decorations, and it was placed on the G. A. R. plot. In the center was the word "Unknown" worked in flowers. This cross was the work of the Woman's Relief corps of Appomattox post and was to the memory of the unknown dead. At Wyuka and St. Theresa's cemeteries the services were held by the Grand Army of the Republic, Mrs. Hettie K. Painter, most of these are buried outside the Grand Army of the Republic plot, which is one of the best in the city. In the afternoon a Memorial day twenty-seven veterans have died and been laid to rest within these cemeteries.

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SYRACUSE, Neb., May 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Decorations day was observed here today. The exercises were held in the opera house, Captain J. H. Slicker of Hebron delivering the address. The house was packed to its utmost capacity and decorated with flags and bunting. The Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans marched to the cemetery to martial music, where the graves of the comrades were appropriately decorated.

SUTTON, Neb., May 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Memorial exercises were held this morning at the cemetery. The exercises were under the auspices of Joe W. Greig, J. C. Calkins of Kearney delivered the address.

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DOWNPOUR OF RAIN DRIVES THE DEMON OF DROUGHT THOROUGHLY DRENCHED

Downpour of Rain Drives the Demon of Dry Weather from Nebraska.

FERTILE FIELDS THOROUGHLY DRENCHED

States Soaked from End to End by the Fall of Twenty-Four Hours.

CORN CROP OUTLOOK WAS NEVER BETTER

Effects of Frost and Hot Winds More Than Overcome by Water.

SCME HAIL REPORTED, BUT NO DAMAGE

Small Grain Revived and Pastures Refreshed

All Over the State—Business Men, Railroad Men, Farmers and Stockmen Rejoice.