from place to place and discussed the won-

Once before in history has such a ceremony been enacted over the reinterment of a great man, this only instance being when the body of Napoleon was brought back to Paris from St. Helena. The scenes of today recalled those in Paris, when royallsts and republicans alike joined in one great triumphal pageant.

At midnight all was quiet. The war ships' lights no longer were reflected by the placid Hudson, and the gray tomb on the eminence above stood out against the black sky, at last a fitting tomb to the great soldier-president, who through victories and war-brought peace, and with peace brought

#### CITY IS LAVISHLY DECORATED.

tion Flung to the Breeze. One of the most striking features of the day was the profusion of the decorations, not only along the line of the big parade, but throughout the city generally. With the and place a floral wreath with crossed the republican business men's demonstration, there has been no such display of bunting in

New York as was prepared for the final interment of the nation's greatest soldier. The most lavish displays were in the upper west mide along the coute of the parade. River-mide drive, from Seventy-second street to Grant's tomb, was lined on its easterly side with stands and every foot of the front of these structures was covered with American flags. From a lofty flagstaff, erected on a mound on the north side of the monu-ment, floated the largest American flag in the world. It was visible from distant points of the neighboring palisades and far up the Hudson. The stars and stripes were displayed from many of the handsome resi-dences that dot the slope on the east side of the drive and the houses of the boat clubs.

The municipal buildings, as well as those of the federal government, were all decorated with national emblems. Here and there, interspersed with the national emblem were to be seen the flags of other nations. The clubs on Fifth avenue were particularly lavish in decorating their handsome build-Among the most aristocratic of those Colonial, Catholic, Union League, an, New York and New Yacht clubs. The stand lo-Machattan eated immediately in front of the tomb for the accommodation of the officials

and other digpitaries, was covered with bunting of royal purple bue. The front of the monument was adorned with sannlias leaves, brought from South America, and laurel and victory leaves were strewn about the foot

The ceremonies proper began at sunrise, when from the tall flagpole near the tomb was flung the immense American flag fur-nished by the Daughters of the Revolution. There it will fly night and day in fair weather and in four until the winds have worn it away and the suns have faded its colors. At the same time the marines on the war ships were piped to quarters and landed on shore to stand and receive the head of

Bands were playing on land and water and everywhere children were singing and youths shouting in very joyousness of spirit, for it was agreed on all sides that the prevailing note should be joy over the memory of a great man honored, not sorrow over the

The Fifth Avenue hotel was the scene of bustle and excitement during the early morning. The broad corridors were filled with native and foreign dignitaries and almost every second person blazed with bullion and military trappings. In a side room were the members of the reception committee, who formed the escort of the guests of the city. Among the earliest of these guests was Speaker Reed, who loomed up like a veritable giant. Sir Julian Paunce-fote, the British ambassador was under the wing of Chauncey M. Depew. General chofield and General Ruger were together. Mr. Cleveland arrived at the hotel at 9:15 with Mr. Gilder. Troop A had already lined up on the west side of the park. Acting Inspector Wallace with 105 men kept the roadway clear and pnly those with passes were permitted within the lines. Secretary Long of the navy followed close

on the ex-president's heels.

Loud shouts of the people announced the arrival of the president at 9:20. He rode in a carriage with General Porter and Mayor Strong. His reception was flattering in the extreme, and he bowed repeatedly. usually grave face was wreathed in smiles. Vice President Hobart joined the president and General Porter and the mayor, and the open barouche in which they were scated drew up in the center of the plaza where it took its place at the head of the line. General Butterfield, in his uniform of a retired general of the army, rode at the right of the barouche, which was preceded by a picked force of mounted policemen. The military escort included one sergeant and ten men of troop A.

In the meantime the diplomats had departed by the Twenty-fourth etreet entrance, leaving the way clear for the Grant family, the cabinet and others. The Grants left the hotel by the Fifth avenue entrance a few minutes ahead of the president's party. Mrs. Grant caned on the arm of her son lowed. Altogether they occupied eight

The visitors got a chance to see a million people. The unbroken wall of humanity six miles long was an inspiring sight. The initial step in the parade was made almost on schedule time, and by 9:40 o'clock the presidential procession was on the The order of this procession was:

Squadron A. President McKinley, Vice President Hobart,

President McKinley, Vice President Hobart,
Mayor Strong and General Porter.
Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, Colonel Fred D.
Grant, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Mrs.
Nellie Grant Sartoris.
Mrs. Jesse Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Master
Chapman Grant.
Five carriages bearing the rest of the Grant
family.
Ex-President Cleveland and Richard Watson Gilder.
Major General W. S. Rosserans, Major Gencril C. E. Augur, Major General H. G.
Wright, Major General J. C. Parke.
Cheers greeted the distinguished party as
it moved through the decorated streets, the
enthusiasm being so noteworthy that President McKinley's face was joyaus and his
hat was in a state of constant salute. Mrs.

hat was in a state of constant sainte. Mrs. Grant and her family, to the third generation, were objects of much attention and the was visibly affected at the great

The arrival of the official portion of the procession at the tomb was the signal for a most stupendous outburst of patriotic cheering from the 50,000 people in the grand stands and on the lawns around the monuments and on Claremont heights. The president and the other guests alighted from their carriages at the monument stands and took the places assigned to them in readiness for the oratorical and musical ceremonies at 10:36 o'clock and stillness reigned in place

# Spring

Is made a neces-sity by the im- Medicine pure condition of the blood after winter's hearty foods, and breathing vitiated air in home, office, schoolroom or shop. When weak, thin or impure, the blood cannot nourish the body as it should. The demand for cleansing and invigorating is grandly met by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives the blood just the quality and vitality needed to maintain health, properly digest food, build up and steady the nerves and overcome that tired feeling. It is the ideal Spring Medicine. Get only

## Hoods

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and

stands took their places in the gally decked structures and prepared for the long wait that was to ensue before the arrival of the notables and military pageant. The less fortunate ones selected standing places from which they could see what or touching incident occurred early in the mornaged darkey with snow white locks and stooped figure stopped near the foot one of the flights of steps leading to the monument. He carried in his trembling hand a small bunch of violets, which he timidly asked a policeman to have placed at the strance of the tomb.

"He helped to make me a free man, boss," explained the old negro. The policeman hesitated an instant, and then, mounting the steps, laid the pairry token of gratitude at the foot of one of the columns of the tomb.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, who were to arrive at the tomb. Banners and Bunting of All Descrip-

exception of October 31 last, the occasion of swords on the sarcophagus, were an hour late in reaching the scene. They were headed by James R. Branch, commanderin-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, The tokens were reverently laid on sarcophagus by General J. B. Gordon, while his comrades stood by with uncovered heads. It was precisely 10:39 o'clock when the carriages bearing the president and vice president and the members of Grant's family and the foreign representatives arrived at the grand stand. The president and vice president were under the excert of Squadron A., N. G. S., New York, while the family of the dead hero was excerted by mounted companies of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, New York commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, with four comrades of George G. Mende post No. , G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, in

carriages. The escorts were under direction of General Daniel Butterfield, Squadron A being commanded by Charles F. Roe, and were preceded and followed by a platoon of mounted police.

As the carriages containing the distinguished party passed between the wall of people on the roadway the air resounded with cheers. The president acknowledged the ovation by smiling and bowing. The party ascended the stage on the west side of the tomb and the band stationed nearby played patriotic airs. The presidential party was made up of the following members: Sherman, secretary of state, and wife; Lyman I. Gage, secretary of the treasury, and wife; Cornelius N. Bliss, secretary of the interior, victory leaves were strewn about the foot of the columns. Many tropical plants were and wife; J. D. Long, secretary of the navy, displayed on the speakers stand and on one and wife; General Russell A. Alger, secretary side was a huge bank of American beauty of war and wife; J. F. McKenna, attorney general, and wife; James Wilson, secretary agriculture, and wife; Major General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the United States rmy, wife, daughter and aides.

Next came the Grant family, already enu erated. The diplomatic corps followed, ted y the British ambassador, followed by the nch ambassador, the German ambassador e Mexican minister, Swiss minister, Danish minister, minister of Ecuador, Portuguese minister, Turkish and Belgian minister, After the arrival of Mrs. McKinley, who had to be assisted from her carriage to her place on the platform, the women of the abinet and the diplomatic corps, the crowd

the grand stand-back of the speakers' stand increased. Conspicuous among were Dr. Chauscey M. Depew, Archbishop Corrigan, Judge Gildersleeve, Seth Low, General Benjamin F. Tracy, John Jacob Asor, Ogden Mills, Whitelaw Reid, United States Senators Fairbanks, Foraker, Cullom, Hanna, Hawley and Stewart, Congressman George B. McClellan, General Buckner of Kentucky, Baron Fava, Italian minister, Genral Breckerridge, General Weeks, General freeley and General Steinberg, U. S. A., and Bishop John P. Newman.

At 11:04 o'clock President McKinley en-ered the speakers' stand and was followed y the others who were to participate in the cremonies. The president, with bared head, vas the first to enter the stand. He leaned n the arm of Mayor Strong, who kept his at on. The president was loudly cheered, as was also ex-President Cleveland, who apheared with ex-Secretary Tracy.

Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley

shook bands with each other as soon as they While waiting for the ceremonies on the which we pray God to speed, will be the stand to commence President McKinley, nation's greatest glory. stand to commence President McKinley, Vice President Hobart and ex-President Cleveland had their photographs taken in a

The order in which the various dignitaries took their seats in the stand was: President McKinley to the right of the speakers' platorm, where he was soon joined by Speaker homas B. Reed, who remained in animated onversation with the chief magistrate for me time; ex-President Cleveland and or Strong conversed together to their The first row immediately back of the platform was occupied by the Grant party Colonel Fred Grant being on the end, escort ing his mother. Immediately back of the Grant family were seated the members of the president's family, including Mrs. Mc-Kinley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley and Miss Maud McKinley. The third row was occupied by the women of the cabinet, many nembers of their families and their friends

### EXERCISES AT THE MONUMENT.

President McKinley and Others Address the Assembled Thousands. The exercises commenced with the sing

ing of "America." A solemn silence then fell on the dense crowd as the venerable Bishop John P. Newman invoked the blessing of heaven on the ceremonies. Many of the people joined in the "Our Father" which concluded the bishop's prayer. DEDICATORY PRAYER

the people joined in the "Our Father" with the policy joined in the "Our Father" with the conducted the hishop's prayer.

Father Almightty, Maker of heaven and blessed forevermore, hear in while we pray.

Around this new tomb we atther to perform a nation hours and a world reverse. We pray not for him, for he is forever free from repressive hurdens, the grav troub, inconstant life. He shall die no more; he lives with Thee, Level, he needs not into the properties of the state of the

of the noisy enthusiasm that marked the arrival of President McKinley.

By 8 o'clock vast crowds had arrived at the tomb, and those who were fortunate enough to possess tickets entitling them to seats on the control of the world; and sobriety and plenty to possess tickets entitling them to seats on the control of the world; and sobriety and plenty the control of the world; and sobriety and plenty the control of the finality and sobriety and plenty the control of the control of the world; and sobriety and plenty the control of the control of the finality and the control of the control

As soon as the president had taken his seat the hymn of thanks "Old Netherland" folk song was sung by the choristers. Another mighty cheer arose as President Me-Kinley, after the singing of the hymn, moved to the railing of the speakers' stand to deliver his address. He was introduced by Mayor Strong, who said:

"I now have the pleasure of introducing President McKinley to you, the president of the United States." As the president removed his hat cries came from all sides: "Put on your hat, we'll excuse you." The president, however, stood with bared nead despite the nipping wind that swept

across the exposed stand and delivered his address as follows:

TRIBUTE OF A FREE PEOPLE.

Pellow Cilizens: A great life, dedicated to the welfare of the nation, here finds its earthly coronation. Even if this day lacked the impressiveness of ceremony and was devoid of pageantry, it would still be memorable because it is the anniversary of the birth of one of the most famous and best beloved of American soldiers, Architecture has paid high tribute to the leaders of mankind, but never was a memorial more worthly bestowed or more gratefully accepted by a free people than the beautiful structure before which we are gathered. In marking the successful completion of this work we have as witnesses and participants representatives of all branches of our government, the resident officials of foreign nations, the governors of states and TRIBUTE OF A FREE PEOPLE. are government, the restrict officials of reign fastions, the governors of states and he sovereign people from every section of air common country, who Join in this agust tribute to the soldler, patriot and itizen. Almost twelve years have passed ince the heroic visil ended and the brave pirit of Ulysses S. Grant fearlessly took is flight. Lincoln and Stanton had preseded him, but of the mighty captains of he war Grant was the first to be called, sherman and Sheridan survived him, but aive since joined him on the other shore. The great heroes of the civil strife on and and sea are for the most part now no nore. Thomas and Hancock, Logan and McPherson, Farragut, Dupont and Forter and a hest of others have passed forever rom human sight. Those remaining grow learer to us and from them and the memory of those who have departed generations yet reign nations, the governors of states and of those who have departed generations yet unborn will draw their inspiration and gather strength for patriotic purposes,

GREAT NAMES ARE IMMORTAL. A great life never dies. Great deeds are mperishable; great names are immortal. Jeneral Grant's services and character will ntinue undiminished in influence and ad hes in the estimation of mankind so ion liberty remains the cornerstone of fre at and integrity of life the guar

riment and integrity of life the guarof good citizenship.
Lithful and fearless as a volunteer
ler, intrepid and invincible as comder-in-chlef of the armies of the union
and confident as president of a united
strangthened nation which his genius
been instrumental in achieving, he has
homage and that of the world; but brilt as was his public character we love
all the more for his home life and
ely virtues. His individuality, his bearand speech, his simple ways had a
or of rare and unique distinction and
Americanism was so true and uncomnising that his name will stand for all
as the embodiment of liberty, loyalty
national unity. onal unity.

Sous in the work which under divine
see he was called upon to do
with almost limitless power, he was
of the people—patient, patriotic and
access did not disturb the even bal

ance of his mind, while fame was powerless to swerve him from the path of duty. Great as he was in war he loved peace and told the world that honorable arbitration of differences was the best hope of civilization. With Washington and Lincoln, Grant has an exalted place in history and the affec-tions of the people. MADE FRIENDS OF FOES. Today his memory is held in equal esteem by those whom he led to victory and by those who accepted his generous terms of peace. The veteran leaders of the blue and peace. The veteran leaders of the bute and the gray here meet not only to honor the name of the departed Grant, but to testify to the living reality of a fraternal national spirit which has triumphed over the differ-ences of the past and transcended the limi-tations of sertional lines. Its completion

nation's createst glory.

It is right then that General Grant should have a memorial commensurate with his greatness and that his last resting place greatness and that his last resting place should be the city of his choice, to which he was so attached in life and of whose ties h; was not forgetful even in death. Fit-ting, too, is it that the great soldier should sleep beside the river on whose banks he first learned the art of war and of which he became master and leader without a rival

became master and leader without a rival.

But let us not forget the glorious distinction with which the metropolis among the fair sisterhood of American cities has honored his life and memory. With all that riches and sculpture can do to render the edifice worthy of the man, uoon a site unsurpassed for magnificence, has this monument been reared by New York as a perpetual record of his illustrious deeds in the certainty that as time passes, around it will assemble with gratitude and reverence and veneration men of all climes, races and rationalities. New York holds in its keeping the precious dust of the silent soldier, but his achievements—what he and his brave comrades wrought for mankind—are in the keeping of 70,000,000 of American citizens who will guard the sacred heritage forever and forever more.

The yast crowd listened with keen interest

The vast crowd listened with keen interc to the president's words and at intervals broke into cheers when some incident of the lead soldier's career was alluded to by the distinguished speaker. Even those who were too far removed from the speaker to hear word seemed to be as much interested as those who were within carshot.

At the conclusion of the president's address Colonel Fred Grant advanced and shook

him warmly by the hand. As the two me stood in the foreground of the wonderfu picture the spectators applauded.

rest, but his true sepulcher will be in the hearts of his countrymen.

ACCEPTS THE MONUMENT.

At this point, when General Porter began to speak, the biting wind forced many of the women in the presidential party to seek the shelter of the tomb. Among those wer McKinley, who was slightly indisposed. mb. Among those were Mrs. eral Porter was followed by Mayor Strong, whose speech was as follows:

eral Porter was followed by Mayor Strong, whose speech was as follows:

As mayor of the city of New York, and on behalf of all its citizens, it is my distinguished bonor formally to accept from the Grant Monument association this masnificent tombis like especially fitting that the transfer of this, heautiful piece of architecture should take place in the presence of the prosident and vice president of the United States, the members of the cabinet and many others of high official position and also the representatives of foreign governments who unite with us to honor the memory of one of whom you have aiready so feelingly spoken. Erected as it was by voluntary contributions of nearly 100,000 of our fellow citizens, mostly from the territory of Greater New York, it will forever perpetuate the name and fame of one of the bravest military chieftains of the country. I render grateful acknowledgment to the municipal authorities who selected this classic spot to receive his remains. The citizens of our city will be justly proud of their action, for here will be the shrine where his old comrades will worship and where the people of a grateful nation will journey to offer the silent tribute of admiration.

Let it be the mecca where posterity for ages to come will gather fresh inspiration

journey to offer the silent tribute of admiration.

Let it be the mecca where posterity for ages to come will gather fresh inspiration for patriotism. Great in war, greater in peace, let his memory never fade from the fatth of a grateful nation. As he invoked peace for us, let us see that his askes repose in peace so long as the country exists he so heroically defended; aye, so long as the waters of the Hudson flow silently by this noble structure. From this day forth let us hope that every passing steamboat, going in either direction, shall toll its bell in recognition of the great services rendered this country by the silent soider who sleeps within these granite walls. For such an object, gentlemen of the New York legislature, your request would have the weight of law. As he served his country in peace and war, making our present conditions possible, we, this day, reconsecrate ourselves to all that is best in American citizenship, to all that is best in American citizenship, to all that is best in this government founded by the fathers, preserved by our mariyed heroes, and blessed by the grace of Almighty God.

The hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messich" and the developer were sum and The hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Mes

sigh," and the doxology were sung, and this concluded the ceremonies at the speakers' The president and other officials and the distinguished guests then retired to the tent in the rear of the room, where an elaborate luncheon was served. The president was escerted to the table by Mayor Strong and

Colonel Grant escorted his mother, Mrs. BRILLIANT PARADE ON LAND. Sixty Thousand Men Pass in Review

Refore the Tomb. With military promptitude and perfect dis cipline the land parade started from Twentyfourth street and Madison avenue on the minute-10:30 o'clock. Major General Granville M. Dodge, followed by a staff of celebrated soldiers, led the column, the military band from Governor's island coming

The veteran, General Merritt, one of the world's famous leaders of cavalry, command-ing the Division of the Atlantic, the First division and the natty West Pointers, called for salvos of cheers as they followed. gineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry, in pic-turesque but orderly variety, tramped by, each brigade headed by a veteran of note. Not least among the honored troops were the tars from Uncle Sam's navy. these regulars there were the citizen soldiery and the naval militia. There were no invidious distinctions. New York's famous Seventh was no more heartly cheered than was Maryland's superb Fifth, while the solid ranks of Pennsylvania's sons, led by their governor, had the same bravos showered upon them that greeted the guardsmen from New Jersey, Ohlo and Massachusetts. Hearty, too, vere the plaudits accorded the sons of conederate veterans-youths whose sires "tool horses home with them" at the mandate of the great general in whose honor the march was made. But enthusiasm reached its climax when

terans were given the greatest honor all the marchers. As a relief from the con-stant blue came the independent companies of the gray-clad cadets, the insignia-covered benevolent, religious and temperance orders.
It would be impossible in any country other than the United States to duplicate a procession which would call up so many nemories of war and peace, of days of gloom and days of sunshine. And all along the line, in regimental colors, guidons and banners, gleamed old glory, while from thousands of throats of brass rang out the strains of music, martial and reminiscent, inspiring and harmonious.

Promptly at 12:40 the head of the parade appeared in sight a few blocks below the reviewing stand and was halted to allow the residential party to finish luncheon. It, was I o'clock before it got into motion Strong, went to the reviewing stand and the men-of-war began firing the salute. General Dodge and his steff rode Chief

Joseph, the Nez Perces Indian, and Buffalo The West Point cabets marched next, wit the usual precision, and were loudly ap-plauded, as were the battallon of the United States engineers, Ninth regiment United States infantry and a battalion of United States artillery. These were followed by the first squadron, Sixth United States cav alry, and a troop from the military academy force of the United States navy which ollowed under command of Captain James

H. Sands, presented a fine appearance. The first battalion of United States ma ines in command of Major Williams, and the Second battalion of United States seamen, commanded by Captain Wallace, shared with the third, fifth, sixth and seventh battaltons, United States Navy, the applause occasioned by the excellent appearance. The second division of the military land

division was headed by the national guard of the state of New York. At 2:30 p. m. heavy clouds appeared over the Palisades and the unceasing wind blew great clouds of dust into the eyes and nostrils of the national guards and the specta tors on the left of the roadway. President McKinley and other distinguished gentlemen reviewing the parade had frequently to turn their backs to the soldiers to avoid

being blinded by dust. The Pennsylvania troops headed the third division and were greeted with hearty ap-plause as they rounded the turn and began the ascent to the reviewing stand. Governo Hastings was at the head of the Quaker troops, with Commander Thomas J. Stewart. Governor Hastings was not in uniform, but were a frock coat and a high hat, occupants of the stand rose en masse to greet the popular governor.

New Jersey's soldlers followed the Pennsyl vanians. They were headed by Governor Griggs and General William I. Stryker of the governor's staff.
During the Intermission between the Pennsylvanians and the Jerseymen the im-

mense crowd in the municipal stand opposite

the reviewing party sang national hymns.

Following the Jerseyltes came the troops from Connecticut. Ahead of them, in a carraige, rode Governor Lorin A. Cooke. Next came the Massachusetts militia headed by Governor Roger Wolcott and staff. Most notable of all was the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, commanded by Colonel Henry Walker.

Maryland's famous regiment, the Fifth, o

Baltimore, came in the wake of the Massa-chusetts forces. Their band played "My Maryland," and the crowd cheered to the cho.

The militiamen from New Hampshire wors

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is COOD

for all diseases that have their origin in impure blood. It is

BETTER

than other sarsaparillas, better made, of better ingredients and by better methods. Its record of cures proclaims it the Following came the Virginia soldiery, Colonel Charles J. Anderson commanding. Two companies of colored troops made a good appearance in the Virginia lines.

the Virginia troops passed. They were driven in four carriages. Governor Lippitt of Rhode Island followed with his staff. Governor Joshua Gront led the Vermont troops. Governor Bushnell of Ohio and staff were next in line, followed by the Ohio militia. The Ohio troops saluted the presi-

dent, who smiled and lifted his hat. Governor John R. Tanner of Illinois, who, with his staff, all mounted on black horses, alone represented Illinois, was kept busy loffing his silk hat to the crowd.

The District of Columbia sent a fine looking lot of young men in zouave and cadet uniforms to represent the military prow ess of the national capital. There one company in green uniform, and it was very properly named the Emmet Guards. They came in for a lot of cheering, and they deserved it, because they showed the president lots of tricks in military ma-neuvering as they stepped past the reviewing stand. There was a long break in the line after

members of his party left the stand to go on board the Dolphin, from which to review the naval parade. The president was escorted to a carriage waiting, which conveved him to Thirtieth street, from which point he was conveyed to the flagship. Mayor Strong and Vice President Hobart stayed on the platform after the president had departed. The fourth division was made up of three

brigades, composed of cadets from various military schools in and around New York. Then followed the veteran grand division, under command of General O. O. Howard and his staff, composed entirely of the Grand Army of the Republic, in this or-der: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Independent veteran organizations from various states in the country.

General Grant by removing his hat and walking past it with bared head. According to careful estimates made some time after the parade had started for review there were between 58,000 and 60,000 men in line Of this aggregate the United States regu lar land and naval forces numbered 4,000 National Guard of New York 13,000, and national guard of other states 12,850, G. A. R. veterans in line were computed at

PARADE OF THE BIG WAR SHIPS Floating Arsennis of All Nations Join | 000 was secured. With the exception of in Honoring the Dead.

iver in eight of the tomb claimed the atwith rainbows of bunting from bow to stern. hall to take steps toward the collection of a fund for the erection of a national monu-U. S. N. The anchored vessels were: United States flagship New York, Captain Silas Casey; Massachusetts, Captain Frederick Rogers; Indiana, Captain H. S. Taylor, Columbia, Captain James N. Jones; Maine, Captain C. D. Sigsbee; Texas Captain Work. Columbia, Captain James N. Jones; Maine, Captain C. D. Sigsbee; Texas, Captain Wose; Raleigh, Captain J. B. Coghlan; Puritan, Captain J. E. Bartlett; Amphritrite, Captain C. I. Barclay; Terror, Captain F. H. Harring-Captain J. E. Bartlett; Amphritrite, Captain Wose; Captain Wose; Captain Wose; Captain Wose; Captain Wose; Captain J. E. Bartlett; Amphritrite, Captain Wose; Captain J. E. Bartlett; Amphritrite, Captain Wose; Captain Wose; Captain J. E. Bartlett; Amphritrite, Captain Wose; Captain J. E. Bartlett; Amphritrite, Captain Wose; Captain J. E. Bartlett; Amphritrite, Captain J. E. Ba ton. The revenue marine contingent was as follows: Porter, Captain Abbey: Woodbury, Captain Hart: Dallas, Captain Rodgers; Hamilton, Captain Mitchell; Windome, Cap-Hamilton, Captain Mitchell; Windome, Captain Maguire. The following lighthouse tenders: Maple, A. D. French, master; Citania, C. W. Atkins; Cactus, G. H. Goddard; John Rogers, E. C. Buland; Mistictoe, S. D. Webber; Verbona, S. J. Howe; Axales, C. E. Gilbbs; Lilac, G. W. Johnson; Myrtle, Theodore Nickerson; Gardenia, G. E. Myrtie, Theodore Nickerson; Gardenia, G. E. Matthews; Armoria, William Wright.

The foreign men-of-war: H. M. S. Talbot.

When subscriptions began to more slead.

the division led by Major Geenral O. O. The marine division, which was scheduled to leave the lower bay at 2 o'clock, was divided into four divisions each, commanded by a commodore. The rear admiral in com-mand of the entire division was F. G. Osborne, with the America for a flagship. The commodore in command of the first division was Fred B. Dalzell, with the Fred B. Dalzell as flagship; the commodore in command of the second division was A. B. Valentine, with the George W. Washburn as flagship. The commodore in command of the hird division was M. Moran, with the P. H. Wise as flagship. The commodore in com-mand of the fourth division was F. H.

Boyer, with the Fortuna as flagship. The signal "dress ship" was the first maneuver of the day, and the nimble tars ere upon every yard and top of the rigging a a trice. All the available flags and bunt ng aboard the war ships seemed to have en hauled out of lockers for the occasion trings of flags were run from the stern u o the masts and down again to the bow. The United States ensign flew at the stern of all our war ships and at the fore of al

The American war ships headed the line which was made up with the flagship New York at the head. Behind the New York and in the order named, lay the Indiana Columbia, Maine, Texas, Raleigh, Amphi-rite and Terror. Of the foreign war ships, H. M. S. Talbot was given the position nonor, its con mander, Captain E. H. Gamble being the senior officer. The other forcig: war ships in line were the French corvett Fulton, H. M. S. Infanta Isabella, H. M. S Maria Teresa and the Italian cruiser Dogali ommander Rigelli, which arrived last night. Opposite the line of war ships were the revenue marine and the lighthouse tenders, eleven of the latter and five of the former. The dispatch boat, Dolphin, lay off above the war ships, decked profusely in bunting it was to carry the president later, when he reviewed the naval parade.

An interesting feature was the parade of he merchant marine, which was divided into four divisions. F. G. Osborn was the rear admiral in command of the merchant marine on the flagship America. His comnand assembled in the upper bay, eastward of the center of the channel on the Brooklyn side. The first division was composed principally of tugs and lighters be longing to the New York Central and Erie railroads. The second and third divisions were made up of tugs and steam lighters, with a couple of big ocean tugs in the lead. The fourth division consisted of side wheel steamboats, ferrybeats and tugs. Each division was divided into two squadons, and there were about 150 boats in All the vessels were covered with ounting, flapping out stiff as boards in the brisk wind, and presented a pretty and ani-

mated picture.
The hour set for them to start up the North river was 2 o'clock, but as early as noon they began to assemble at the rendezvous. The black, wicked-looking torpedo boat Porter, sharply outlined against the white hulls of the United States squadron, rushed in and out of the naval lines, carrying orders, while the big patrol boat of the harbor police, with four steam Isunches as assistants, each newly painted for the occasion, scurried hither and thither on errands to the commanders of the mer

chant marine divisions.

The parade was started in splendid or-der and maintained it excellently throughout. The flotilla turned the stake boat and anchored half a mile shead of the war ships in admirable style and then stemmed the tide until all fell in, in quadruple colnens, behind the monitors, to await the oming of the president on the Dolphin.
'As 5 o'clock, the hour at which Presiden McKinley was to go on board the Dolphin approached, the crowd on the pier where he was to embark grew larger and larger until several thousand had assembled. They greeted the president and his party with a heer which was re-echoed from hundreds of steamers, which, having come up the river in the naval parade, had taken post tions in rather inconvenient proximity

The moment the president boarded the lighthouse boat Daley the police boat Patrol, assisted by several launches from the war ships, began to force the tugs and steamers back, and a fairly clear space was visible when the Daisy pulled out, and the presidential flag broke from her mainmast. As the president set foot on the dock of the Dolphin the presidential salute of twentyone guns was fired, and the ficet of steamers blew whistles until the sound of firing was scarcely audible. President McKinley was met on board by Lieutenant Commander Richardson Clover, commanding officer of the Dolphin, and was introduced by him to Rear The moment the president boarded the

Dolphin, and was introduced by him to Rear

Admiral Francis M. Bunce, commanding the naval division. The officers of the Dol-phin saluted the president, who walked at and ascended the quarter deck. He was accompanied by Secretary of State Sherood appearance in the Virginia lines. man, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney Gen The Grant party left the stand soon after eral McKenna, Secretary of Navy Long, Sec retary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary the Interior Bliss, Generals Miles, Ruggle Porter, Butterfield, Elihu Root, J. Edwa Governor Black and Postmaste

Jeneral Gary. At 5:30 o'clock the Dolphin started down the river, followed by the immense fleet of steamers, which had awaited the arrival of oftenmers, which had awaited the arrival of the president. The New York was the first vessel passed by the Dolphin, and President McKinley doffed his silk hat and bewed as the first gun of her sainte boomed across the waters. Next came the Indiana, and then the guns of the British cruiser Taibot wel-comed the president. The Texas was the next to greet him, and then the two Spanish ships Maria Torces and the Infanta ships, Maria Teresa, and the infants Isabelia, the French corvette Fulton, the talian c.uiser Dogall, and the Raleigh Columbia, Amphitrite and Terror of the White Squadron saluted in quick succession

as the Dolphin steamed by.

The rails were manned by the gallau tars of the various ships and a French bugle There was a long break in the line after the Washington cadeta passed, and during the wait President McKinley and the other after the war ships had been left behind by

there were eleven, were reached.
The tug Ramapo, filled with soldiers from Ohio, with their band, steamed up the rive and, sailing by the Dolphin, the Ohloans cheered for the president again and again. Mr. McKinley seemed highly pleased and walked to the side of the Dolphin nearest the Ramapo. He took his hat off and re mained uncovered until the Ramapo had gone astern. A steamer containing the members of the Pennsylvania legislature ext attracted the president's attention and he cordially saluted them as they waved

The Dolphin came to anchor opposite Wes Fifty-second street, having been preceded down the river by the torpedo boat Por-As each veteran passed the tomb he showed a touching tribute to the memory of and as she steamed away for the Fifty-second street pier the Dolphin's gun boomed a farewell salute and her sailors and marines manned the rails.

FACTS ABOUT THE MONUMENT Money for the Memorial Raised by

Popular Subscription. It was by popular subscription that the fund necessary for the erection of the tomb of General Grant was raised, and it is estimated that 90,000 people contributed sums ranging from 1 cent to \$5,000. In all, \$559.-

about \$50,000 the entire fund was raised in The war ships which lay at anchor in the New York City.

Five days after the death of General tention of the crowd before the arrival of City having been suggested by General Grant before his death as the place for his services of dedication. The big ships made burial, William R. Grace, then mayor, a magnificent showing in their gala attire, called a meeting of citizens at the city

Scarcely a week after this date, however

When subscriptions began to move slow! French corvette Fulton, H. I. M. S. Bogali, H. S. M. S. Infanta, H. M. S. Maria Bogali, Maria Bogali, M. S. Maria Bogali, M. S Feresa.

The marine division, which was scheduled to leave the lower bay at 2 o'clock, was ing various enterprising periodicals solicited funds in every quarter, and the newspapers of the city kept the urgency of raising money quickly ever before the people, lishing from day to day the names of sub-scribers and amounts subscribed.

FIRST BREAK GROUND. With the year following the creation of the Grant Monument association prominent architects were requested to submit designs for a monumental tomb, but because of the general desire to obtain a design which should at once be a work of art, pleturesque to the popular eye, and durable enough to last through the ages, great caution was taken and ideas and plans were criticised from every standpoint. It was not until Scot ber, 1896, that the plans of J. H. Duncan of New York were accepted by the association and on the anniversary of General Grant's birthday in 1891 ground was broken, with appropriate ceremonies, for the construction of a tomb to cost between \$500,000 and \$600.

By January, 1892, with the work of struction under way, the fund had guished. Despite all effort the fund had several months remained stationary at \$155, 000. From other states, where there has been strong opposition to the burisi of Gen-eral Grant in New York, protests came that the city had not fulfilled its promises to erect a suitable tomb. A growing sentiment that the remains should have been deposited in the national cometery resulted finally in the introduction of a bill in congress, by which the removal was to have been made from New York to Washington.

nation and an organized movement resulted in the election of General Hurace Porter, who had been Grant's chief of staff, as president of the Grant Monument association. Frederick D. Tappen, president of the Gal latin National bank, was made treasurer This was in February, 1892, and at the same time the legislature amended the charter the association so that 100 citizens took the place of the former committee of thirty three. All officers of the newly organize association served without compensation, D. O. Milis provided offices free and the expenses of collecting the fund became nominal. although the work, because of the immense amount of detail and the smallness of individual donations, was onerous,

They began the memorable campaign of sixty days, in which time it was proposed to raise the remaining \$359,000. The actual work began in the early days of April, 1892. and in a week such had been the effort that the city fairly rang with the name and deeds of the dead general; school children we writing prize essays, meetings were bei held and announcements made in church as well as clubs and schools. In order that all classes of people should be interested, the association brought its cause before the 200 trades and professions represented in the city, and was successful in inducing them to hold meetings and to appoint com-mittees for the receiving of subscriptions Two hundred and ten committees, number-ing 2,487 people, were formed; subscription boxes were placed on elevated railroad stations, in stores and banks; and subscrip-

(Continued on Third Page.)

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