THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1897. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

CONSCIENCE DID IT

Workings of Inward Monitor the Cause of Henry Thomas' Death.

DRIVEN BY HIS CRIME TO SUICIDE

Search in Dead Man's Barn Reveals Stolen Package of Money.

BULK OF THE AMOUNT IS RECOVERED

Carefully Secreted in a Hollow Scantling Covered with Shellac.

EXPRESS COMPANY OFFICIALS FIND IT

Something Over One Thousand Dollars Had Been Spent by Thomas—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

It was a guilty and a crime-stained conscience that drove the bullet through the brain of Night Watchman Henry Thomas of the Pacific Express company on last Saturday night and sent him to fill a suicide's grave.

Almost two years ago Thomas robbed the United States Express company, in whose employe he was jointly with the Pacific Express company as night watchman, of $6,000. For these two years he kept the secret of the theft locked within his own breast. On Saturday the burden of guilt became too heavy. Thomas killed himself. He died a self-confessed thief. Yet he made what retribution he could. His last act was to return what was left of his ill-gotten gain—a sum of $4,880.

When the suicide was found lying in the basement of the building of the Pacific Express company on last Saturday night, one of his rigid hands clutched the handle of the revolver with which he had slain himself. The other crushed a sheet of paper upon which were scrawled a few lines. They were as follows:

"As God is in heaven I found it in the waste paper. It is on the first timber in the stable. Leave my mother alone. I am insane. God bless Mr. E. M. Morseman. I done it when I was drunk. Then everything was quiet. THOMAS."

In this note was evidently the key to the mystery that compelled Thomas to fire the fatal shot. The minds of the officials of the express company at once reverted to the $6,000 robbery. They had always suspected Thomas of having had a hand in the crime. They therefore at once determined to investigate the meaning of the last lines of the suicide.

WORKING ON THE SECRET.

Thomas had lived with his mother in an old cottage at 515 South Fifteenth street. He had resided there for some four years. It was located far beneath the grade of the street. Upon the premises and in the hollow was a long, old, red barn. This was evidently the "stable" to which the dead man referred to in his note.

The search for the treasure was begun immediately after the body of the suicide was discovered. For a couple of hours the police went through the old structure in the effort to locate the "first timber." The search was unavailing and was discontinued. On Sunday morning it was again renewed and it was once more stopped at noon. No trace of the money could be found, although the timbers of the structure were examined and the searchers dug into the ground about. The officers of the company finally decided to undertake a systematic examination. They would tear down the building and dig up every foot of earth that it covered. In the meantime an officer was placed in charge of the barn.

Early yesterday afternoon Sylvester A. Huntoon, joint agent for the Pacific and the United States Express companies in this city, determined to make a personal examination of the premises. He was accompanied by his son, Edward C. Huntoon, and George B. Stebbins, the superintendent of the Pacific Express company. They stepped upon the premises of the deceased and stopped before the open door of the barn.

"That is the first timber in the stable," jokingly remarked Agent Huntoon.

He pointed to a 4x6 piece of scantling that was nailed up near the door of the barn. It was eight feet in length. It furnished a post to which was attached a wire netting fence. Ed Huntoon picked up an ax and chopped it down. He examined it and then passed it to Stebbins, who looked at it with more care.

MISSING MONEY LOCATED.

The piece of wood did not look very promising, but Stebbins thought he detected a crack. He struck it at this point with the ax. The blade easily penetrated as if into a hollow and Stebbins followed with another stroke. A few blows brought to view a hole, out of which dropped a package about six inches in length, four in width and about three in thickness. It was encloseed in a thick robber cloth.

Stebbins unrolled the covering and disclosed to view a thick bundle of banknotes of $10 and $20 denominations. The total value of the bundle was $4,880. The money was at once taken to the office of the express company. The post was also carried away.

Considerable ingenuity had been displayed in the selection of the hiding place for the treasure. A hole of sufficient size had been cut into one end of the scantling. The interior had been shellacked to protect the contents from dampness. In this the bundle of banknotes, wrapped in the rubber cloth, had been placed. Long nails had been driven sideways into the hole to keep the bundle in place. Finally a strip of board had been cleverly mortised over the hole, so that it was difficult to find the incision in the original scantling.

The little hiding place was apparently old. The nails that held the strip over the hole in place were rusted. It was in such a position that the bottom of the biding place was just level with the ground, about half a foot of the post being beneath the surface. The hole was placed against the side of the barn.

Thomas had built the fence about a week ago. It was made of wire netting, and was intended to restrain a number of chickens. Before it was put to this use the pole was half a scantling that had lain long on the floor of the stable.

The recovered money is undoubtedly a part of the package of $6,000 that was stolen from the express employes on July 10, 1895. The missing package was made up of $10 and $20 bills. The biggest part of them were new. Between $500 and $1,000 consisted of old bills. The latter are missing from the recovered package.

LOSS OF THE PACKAGE.

The lost package came from Lincoln. It reached the Union depot in this city all right and was safely transferred to the offices of the company. In the office it was lost. It arrived about 4 o'clock and at 5 was supposed to be safely stowed away in a safe. The next morning it was gone. In its trip it passed through the hands of a half dozen clerks. All were suspected and one was finally discharged. Thomas at the time was night watchman and was also suspected. Special detectives were detailed to ferret out the mystery, but no trace of the thief was ever discovered.

While Thomas was suspected of the robbery, it was difficult to see how he could have accomplished it. He was in sole charge of the building at night, but could not gain access to the safe in which the money was kept. Agent Huntoon, however, has evolved a very plausible theory. He gains grounds for it in one of the sentences in Thomas' note. This is as follows: "As God is in heaven I found it in the waste paper." Mr. Huntoon goes on the supposition that inasmuch as Thomas told the truth about the hiding place of the money the sentence is truthful.

A part of Thomas' duties consisted in picking up waste paper in the office and cleaning out the waste baskets. Mr. Huntoon thinks it quite possible that one of the clerks carelessly dropped the package of money into one of the baskets and Thomas found it. He took the package when he was "drunk" and kept it because "everything was quiet" and he was not charged with the theft.

Suspicion was directed toward the dead man since the robbery, chiefly because he appeared to be continually afraid that he was being watched on account of the theft. The worry over the matter did not allow him to do his work satisfactorily, but he was retained in the employ of the company in order that he might be at hand if the theft were ever brought home to him.

The company will try to discover how the dead man disposed of the $1,120 that is missing. It is believed that he spent the money in dissipation, as he has been drinking heavily. About a week before his death he wrote a note to one of the officers, saying that he was worrying about $270 that is tied up in the German Savings bank. The company is considering the advisability of attaching this amount.

RESULT OF THE INQUEST.

There was practically no testimony of importance introduced at the coroner's inquest held by Coroner Burkett yesterday except such as proved more conclusively the unbalanced condition of Thomas' mind. A. Morsman, purchasing agent of the Pacific Express company, under whose control the watchman had been, was the main witness. He stated that Thomas had been suspected of the robbery more than any one else, but there was no proof connecting him with it. The man was not satisfactorily doing his work, but had been kept in the employ of the company in case it might develop that he had had a hand in the robbery.

Mr. Morsman said that the man's unsatisfactory conduct dated back a year and a half. The deceased appeared to think that he was suspected of the theft and this worried him much. This conduct on his part strengthen the suspicion that he had something to do with the job. He seemed to think that the company wanted to discharge him, and about a week ago wrote a note to Mr. Morsman regarding this. In it he stated that he would go at any time if his work was not satisfactory. He also wrote to explain his lateness in turning in some calls, saying the fact that he had over $200 tied up in the German Savings bank was worrying him.

The only other witness at the examination was Dr. E. E. Womersley, who had made a post mortem examination of the body. This was deemed necessary because of the condition of the dead man's head. The upper part of the skull was almost completely shattered. A dozen fractures extended in all directions, a most unusual condition after a revolver shot. It was thought best by the coroner to have the examination made in order to learn whether the skull might not have been broken by a blow from a club, the pistol shot being fired afterward through the head to give the appearance of suicide. Dr. Womersley testified that while the wound was a peculiar one, there was no doubt that the fractures had been caused by the shot.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the man had taken his own life.

TAKE PLEASURE RIDE TO DEATH.

Five Young Persons Killed and Several Others Badly Injured.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Five young people were killed and a number of others injured in an accident which occurred this afternoon at Valley Stream, L. I. A tally-ho, with a party of twenty-one excursionists from the Greene Avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn, which started out for a day's outing through Long Island, was struck by a train on the Long Island railroad at the Merrick boulevard crossing and these were instantly killed:

GEORGE F. FASHLEY, JR., 824 Halsey street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM GILCHRIST, JR., 233 Rutledge street, Brooklyn.

WINSLOW LEWIS, DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

LESTER E. ROBERTS, Monroe street, Brooklyn.

MISS DORA HURTSCH, Stuyvesant avenue, Brooklyn.

The injured were:

Emma Brumme, skull fractured.
Clara Stuart, skull fractured.
Mrs. Annie Andrews, both legs broken.
Lawrence Barnes, scalp wound.
Walter Wellbrock, both thighs broken.
John Lewis, bruised.
Edward McCormick, driver of the coach, badly injured.
Earl Barnes, slightly injured.
Miss Pashley, back broken.
Tillie Horn, severe shock.
Edna Bulger, severe shock.
Richard Bates, scalp wound.
Bessie Gilson, scalp wound.
Miss Debetts, leg injured.
Miss Stillman, badly injured.

Some of the dead were frightfully mangled. The crash came almost without warning and the occupants of the coach had no time to make any effort to escape. Before the most of them knew of the impending danger the train was upon them, the coach upset and the engine pushing it along the rails, the dead and injured being cut and mangled beneath it.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CONVENTION.

President Woodmansee and Secretary Dowling Issue the Call.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—President D. D. Woodmansee and Secretary M. J. Dowling have issued a call for the tenth annual convention of the National Republican league at Detroit, July 13. Each state and territory in the league is entitled to four delegates from each congressional district and six delegates at large.

The business of the convention includes reports from retiring officers, the election of officers, the designation of the time and place for the next national convention; consideration of amendments to the constitution, and a discussion of the plans for club work and organization. There will be an evening mass meeting addressed by republican leaders on national affairs. This convention will be the tenth anniversary of the formation of the National Republican league and it will be celebrated by a reception in honor of the ex-presidents of the league, all of whom will be in attendance.

The call states: "We cannot overestimate the importance of this convention to the republican party. Our victory of last year is not a guaranty of permanency of power. We must keep our organization well equipped for the contest of 1898, when we will again vote for members of congress. In many of our state elections this year the terms of members of the United States senate are at stake and as our majority in that body can be hardly seen by the close observer, it behooves us to fortify ourselves against the enemy. Let us come together in large numbers at Detroit for the purpose of reviving and enlarging our political enthusiasm, so that we may return to our homes better qualified to defend republican principles and better able to carry out the purposes of the league. D. D. WOODMANSEE, President.
M. J. DOWLING, Secretary.

M'KINLEY CONFERS DEGREES.

Honor for Graduates of National University Law School.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—President McKinley conferred the degrees on about fifty graduates of the senior and post graduate classes of the National University Law school at the annual commencement exercises held in this city this evening. The theater was crowded and on the stage were many people of note. President Grant was the first executive who conferred the degrees on graduates, a custom that was followed by Presidents Hayes, Arthur and Cleveland in his first term. The annual address to the graduates was delivered by Senator Thurston of Nebraska and a valedictory in behalf of the senior class by George N. Brown of Wyoming.

SOLID GROUND IS SHAKEN

Earthquake in Middle Atlantic and Southern States.

SHOCK OCCURS EARLY IN AFTERNOON

Duration of Disturbance is About a Minute and Little Damage is Done—Reports from Various Localities.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A distinct but slight earthquake was experienced this afternoon throughout the middle Atlantic and southern states. It is stated at the weather bureau that the direction of the wave was from south to north, but reports received from various sections are conflicting. In some localities it is stated the direction of the disturbance was in an easterly to westerly direction, but the records of the instruments here probably are correct. The shock occurred, as nearly as has been estimated, at 2 o'clock. In some localities the time is given as 1:58 and in others as late as 2:10, and its duration was less than a minute. As far as can be learned Savannah, Ga., was the furthest point south at which the tremor was felt, while the northern boundary of the wave was middle Maryland. West, it was felt as far as Knoxville, Tenn. The disturbance seems to have been most severe in the Appalachian mountain region.

TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 31.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Knoxville this afternoon at 1:15 o'clock. The shocks were general throughout the city, although many people who felt them vary as to the length, some claiming they were at least a half a minute in length. Several large buildings were badly shaken and two chimneys fell. The movement of the shocks so far as can be ascertained in this city was from west to east. Reports from all over east Tennessee and southwest Virginia indicate that in places the shock was felt stronger than in Knoxville. At Bristol it continued thirty seconds. It came from the southwest and shook the buildings. Chimneys were thrown to the ground. At Winston, N. C., three distinct shocks were felt, causing wild excitement. Middlesboro, Ky., also felt the shock, as did also Barboursville and Lynchburg, Ky.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 31.—A slight earthquake shock was felt about 1:30 p. m. today throughout east Tennessee from Bristol to Chattanooga. No damage is reported, but the shock was very perceptible.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 31.—A shock of earthquake was experienced here at 1:58 this afternoon. Bricks were shaken from a number of chimneys and furniture and crockery jostled. Considerable alarm was created in some quarters. No damage of consequence was done.

DANVILLE, Va., May 31.—At 1:58 o'clock this afternoon a shock of earthquake was felt here and caused much alarm. Buildings were shaken but no damage resulted. The shock which consisted of three distinct vibrations and lasted over one minute, was preceded by a roaring sound resembling that made by a conflagration.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 31.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The disturbance was so mild that it was imperceptible to many persons and no damage is reported.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 31.—An earthquake shock was felt here at about 1:58 o'clock, duration about 30 seconds.

NORFOLK, Va., May 31.—Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt here this afternoon at 1:57, lasting seven and eight seconds respectively.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—An earthquake shock which lasted a few seconds was experienced here about 1 p. m. today. It shook buildings and rattled windows, but no damage was done. The people in many buildings were badly frightened.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Shortly after 1 o'clock an earthquake was felt here and in the suburbs. The printers ran out of the Times-Star office. Occupants of other buildings were alarmed and at Convey Island Chester Park, the Zoological gardens and elsewhere there was consternation. At the lagoon on the Kentucky side there was a panic among several thousand people on the grounds. The waters in the lagoon were so rough that the lifesaving crew went to the relief of those in the electric pleasure boats.

Dispatches report the earthquake was felt distinctly all over Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia.

CLEVELAND, May 31.—At 12:43 o'clock a severe earthquake shock was felt at this point.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here about 1 p. m.

ZANESVILLE, O., May 31.—An earthquake shock was felt here at about 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Courier building, four stories high, exhibited decided vibrations. To such an extent was this noticed that employes on the fourth and third floors deserted, hurrying below, greatly frightened. The motion was from east to west.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 31.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon a severe earthquake was felt all over the city. In many buildings the furniture was moved by the vibrations. The people were panic stricken and many ran out of the large business houses thinking the building was about to tumble down. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted about fifteen seconds.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., May 31.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt in this city at 2 p. m., lasting twelve seconds, followed by a second shock milder and of shorter duration. The most substantial building in the city rocked perceptibly and some of the occupants were unable to keep their feet.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 31.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon a distinct earthquake shock was felt all over Wheeling and in the surrounding towns. It was violent enough to shake brick buildings slightly.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., May 31.—A distinct shock of earthquake, lasting ten seconds, was felt here at 2:08 this afternoon. It was felt through central West Virginia and vibrated from east to west.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 31.—A very perceptible earthquake of thirty seconds durations was felt here at 2 p. m. Many of the pictures in the art rooms of the women's exposition were found hanging out of their correct positions after it was over. Bricks were thrown from chimneys.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 31.—This city was severely shaken by an earthquake at 2 o'clock, but no damage was done. Similar shocks are reported from many surrounding towns.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 31.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here today at 2:10 p. m. The motion was from north to south.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—Reports from all over the state report an earthquake shock between 1:55 and 2 p. m. Very little damage was done.

WINSTON, N. C., May 31.—Three severe shocks of earthquake were felt here at 2 o'clock today. Wild excitement prevailed, but no damage was done.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 31.—At 1:59 this afternoon an earthquake shock very perceptibly shook Asheville. Hundreds of occupants of buildings ran into the streets. No damage was done.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was not noticeable except in the high buildings, but in these distinct vibrations were felt, lasting about five seconds.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 31.—Savannah felt a slight earthquake shock today. Its direction was from east to west. The tremor was recorded at the weather bureau at 2 o'clock, Seventy-fifth meridian time. Windows and doors were shaken throughout the city and people were made dizzy by the vibrations.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 31.—A shock of earthquake was clarly felt here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The trembling was not severe and there was no excitement.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—A distinctive earthquake shock was felt in this city shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. No damage was done. The shock lasted about five seconds. The vibrations passed from south to north.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 31.—A shock of earthquake was felt here at one minute past 2 o'clock. It lasted for one minute.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at 1:54 o'clock this afternoon. The tremor was quite perceptible in high buildings and lasted nearly a minute.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C., May 31.—A distinct shock, shaking buildings and rattling windows, was felt here at 1:55 p. m. It was as severe as that of August, 1886.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—At 1 o'clock a slight earthquake shock was felt here. The shock was most noticeable in the fire tower and higher buildings.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.

No Loss of Life Reported from the Late Disturbances.

TACOMA, Wash., May 31.—The Northern Pacific steamship Mount Lebanon, which arrived yesterday from China and Japan, brings news that prolonged earthquake shocks were experienced at Nagano, Japan, the night of May 6. A professor from the imperial university and several assistants have gone to Kimi Taki, where repeated seismic movements have been recently felt.

The German steamer Tailee has been wrecked on the Japanese coast. No lives lost.

A Seoul dispatch, of May 9, states that the Russian government has refused to permit the engagement of Russian troops by Corea.

Official representatives state that over 200 cases of black plague broke out in two of the largest towns in Formosa during the first week in May.

It has been decided that the Hong Kong jubilee memorials shall be a woman's and children's hospital and training nurse institute. It has also been decided to commence a road around the island.

DURRANT MUST PAY THE PENALTY.

Governor Budd Decides Not to Interfere in the Case.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 31.—Governor Budd decided not to interfere in the death sentences of Theodore Durrant and Salter D. Worden. The former was convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont at Immanuel Baptist church and Worden was found guilty of wrecking a train during the American Railway union strike, three years ago, when Engineer Clark and three United States soldiers were killed.

Theodore Durrant has made the declaration that if he must meet his fate on the gallows he will die like a man. The mere suggestion of suicide is repulsive to him, he says. He also declares that he will die in the presence of his parents, who will insist on attending the execution as his invited guests. The elder Durrant says that his wife is a woman of determination and she will press her legal rights to the limit. Under the law Warden Hale cannot deny her admission if she presents at the prison an invitation from her son requesting her presence at the hanging. The law gives him the right to invite five relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Durrant received the news of Governor Budd's decision shortly after 10 o'clock last night. They expressed themselves as greatly disappointed, but neither manifested any emotion. They took the news quietly and gave vent to neither anger nor tears. Mr. Durrant was with his son at San Quentin for several hours yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Durrant will go over today to visit him. She declares that if he is executed she will be present.

Eugene Duprey, Durrant's attorney, last night said there was yet an appeal pending before the supreme court. He added: "Failing in the state courts, we may file our case in the federal courts and ask for a writ of supersedeas to the warden of the state prison upon proceedings. This will prevent the execution and can be done either by application to the United States supreme court or to those of inferior jurisdictions."

Referring to this possibility, Warden Hale says he will be governed by the opinion of the attorney general.

GATLING GUNS READY FOR USE.

Officials at San Quentin Prison Prepare for Emergencies.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The situation regarding the recalcitrant convicts at San Quentin prison remains unchanged, the officials having taken steps today to test the temper of the convicts who still maintain their defiant attitude and make as much noise as possible whenever one of the guards shows himself in the vicinity of the cells where the strikers are confined. Despite the the fact that he expressed the opinion that the insubordinates are weakening, Warden Hale has doubled his guards and armed every available man within the precincts of the prison with shotguns, while gatling guns are trained upon the cells occupied by the mutineers, ready to be utilized the moment any sign of an outbreak is made by those within.

COMMISSION WILL REDUCE RATES.

Schedules to Go Into Effect July 1 Are Being Prepared.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 31.—(Special Telegram.)—The railroad commission has been established for a couple months in this city and has been hard at work preparing the schedules which are to go into effect the first of July. The commission has carefully studied the rates obtaining in Iowa and other adjacent states and it is understood will materially reduce the rates charged in South Dakota. It is expected by the commissioners that the railroads will resist the imposition of these rates. It is likely there will be a legal contest before the new schedules are adopted. To meet this hostile movement, the commission has appointed three attorneys to advise with and fight the battles for the state. In Mr. Lafollet's district Judge Palmer has been named; in Mr. Kirkpatrick's district, T. M. Null of Huron, and in Mr. Thompkins' district, Attorney Brown of Rapid City. Each attorney will attend to suits brought in his district and in case a general or fundamental suit is brought in the state all three will probably act for the commission. It is understood that the attorneys will draw pay only when appearing in court, but they are appointed so that by consultation with the commission and becoming familiar with its work they will be prepared to act when the emergency arises.

The schedules are not yet completed, but the commission is rapidly perfecting them. On June 17 the public hearings will begin. Any one who has a grievance against the present rates, who has any reason to show why the present rates shall be reduced, will be invited to appear and make his statement. The railroad men have also made a general argument against any change, but they will be permitted to appear again and enter their protest.

Steady Rain in South Dakota.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Cool and cloudy weather the past few days today turned into a steady rain, which promises to last some time and prove of untold benefit to crops. It is very cold for this time of year. Fires are going as in the winter.

Schrader Stoned Out of Town.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—"Divine Healer" Schrader was stoned out of Clayton, a suburb of St. Louis, this morning by a crowd of men and boys.

FLOWERS FOR SOLDIER DEAD

Imposing Ceremonies Are Held at Beautiful Arlington.

EXERCISES AT THE NATIONAL CEMETERY

President McKinley Present to Witness the Ceremony—Marine Band and the Regular Troops Participate.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Memorial day was generally observed in Washington. The senate adjourned over for the day and the house held only a fifteen minute session. All the departments and the business houses were closed and the day was given up to patriotic observance and tributes to the heroic dead. The bronze statues of the nation's heroes on land and sea in the government reservations and parks were shrouded in the flags under which they fought. At 10 o'clock there was an impressive parade of the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic organizations, which at 11 o'clock broke up, the several posts holding memorial exercises in the various cemeteries.

The most imposing ceremonies were held at the National cemetery at Arlington on the Virginia side of the Potomac, opposite Washington, which was before the war the magnificent estate of Robert E. Lee, the confederate chieftain. This beautiful property had been sold a little over a century ago to John Alexander for six hogsheads of tobacco, and was inherited by Lee from John Parke Custis, the son of Martha Washington by her first husband, who served as an aide on Washington's staff. It was purchased by the government from the Lee heirs in 1883 for $150,000 after having been held as a national cemetery since the close of the war. Here bivouac almost 35,000 of the nation's dead, 2,000 whose identity will never be known being buried in a single grave. Among the most famous heroes buried beneath the spreading oaks and elms are: General Sheridan, the great cavalry leader; Admiral Porter, the hero of Mobile; Brigadier General Harney and General Ricketts.

AT THE CEMETERY.

The exercises at Arlington today were made particularly memorable by the presence of President McKinley. They began at 12 o'clock with a national salute of twenty-one guns from the light battery, Fourth artillery, U. S. A. The beautiful ceremony of strewing flowers on the graves followed. Led by the marine band, the Grand Army of the Republic and other organizations which had formed in front of the old Lee mansion marched to the tomb of the unknown dead, where the band played a dirge. After this the procession separated. With gentle hands and loving hearts the graves of the vast army beneath the trees received their tributes.

The officers and guests afterward gathered at the amphitheater, which was handsomely decorated, where the exercises took place. The program at the amphitheater opened with buglers sounding "Assembly." After the funeral march by the Marine band the "Burial of the Dead" was sung by the choir. Thomas S. Hopkins, department commander, called the assembly to order, and Rev. W. H. Blatk invoked the divine blessing. The choir sang again, and then Representative Dolliver of Iowa delivered the oration of the day. This was followed by music and a poem, delivered by Dr. Thomas Calver. Hon. Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, followed with an oration, and the exercises concluded with Beethoven's "Funeral March of a Dead Hero," played by the Marine band.

ADDRESS BY DAVIS.

Hon. Webster Davis of Kansas City, who tomorrow assumes the office of assistant secretary of the interior, spoke of the solemnity of the day to those who were children during the war, and who were eager to testify to the reverence for the past. He said:

Surely the union soldiers are the assured idols of undying renown, for in every emergency, in every danger, in the shadows of every cloud, however dark, they were always found clinging to the constitution and the union, as the sheet anchor of hope for the welfare of their children. Some sleep today in the groves of the sunny south; some in lonely ravines, some in graves and trenches marked "Unknown;" yet they are not unknown nor forgotten, for their names are engraved on Columbia's temple of fame, where time can never dim their luster. I would just as leave honor a living hero as to immortalize a dead saint, and when we love liberty and union well enough to defy all hazard in their defense we speak equally of those who have pitched their tents on the plains of the spirit land and those who yet walk with us the walk of life.

Standing here on the heights of Arlington, billowed with 10,000 heroic dead, we feel proud of them all, but we also are proud of the comrades who yet survive, and we are glad that one of them—the gallant William McKinley, stands at the head of the old ship of state, and with a firm hand has turned its prow toward the beckoning seas of a still more prosperous future, while waving at its masthead with stars that appear to liberty-loving people like the morning stars of God, and stripes like beams of morning light we see the banner of the republic, bearing the beautiful inscription—no east, no west, no north, no south, but the United States of America, the home of the heavenborn gift—liberty. And don't forget our patriotic mothers. It was woman's many acts of kindness that appeared in the soldier's night of gloom like the pure, radiant tints that gild the eastern portals of the day.

May the young men of the north and south feel that they are brothers and hail the good time coming when the last wound of the war shall be healed. Let us be determined our country shall not encourage in any manner whatsoever the efforts made by some to create another sectional line to separate the east from the south and west, for we want but one country, but one flag, and that flag the stars and stripes. Every effort should be made to advance in the realm of science, elevate the character of our people, care for the unfortunate, promote peace and good will, narrow and obliterate forever the widening chasm between capital and labor, ameliorate and improve the condition of the toilers in the workshops and mills and fields until the shadows of darkness and gloom shall melt away before the dawning light of a brighter day of contentment, happiness and peace.

OTHER SERVICES.

Special services were held afterward over the tomb of Admiral Porter, at which Admiral Walker presided.

At the Soldiers' home cemetery the services were conducted by Henry Wilson post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic. Services were held at the tomb of General John A. Logan, under the direction of a subcommittee composed of the Logan Guard of Honor and a committee from the Legion of Loyal Women. The exercises at the Congressional cemetery were conducted by Farragut post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic. Similar services were simultaneously held at St. Elizabeth's, Oak Hill, Holyrood and all of the other cemeteries in and about Washington where the union dead found resting places. A large majority of the members of the Union Veteran Legion left for Winchester, Va., early this morning to participate in the exercises of Memorial day there.

A noticeable feature of the exercises here today was the great inroads the past few years had made in the ranks of the veterans. In several instances the bands outnumbered the posts they were escorting.

POSTAL DELEGATES ATTEND.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Decoration day at Arlington was made especially notable by the presence of a large number of delegates to the Postal congress, uniting with comrades in commemorating the memory of those who had fallen in defense of right. In honor of the occasion an especial invitation was extended to the delegates of the Universal Postal congress, now meeting in this city, to participate in the touching ceremony of remembrance to the patriotic dead. Many of the delegates, now for the first time in the western hemisphere, were especially interested in the celebration which recalled to them their own dead in far away countries, and they joined with thousands in paying tribute to those who had fallen in fighting for a principle. It was common remark that never had so many different nationalities been seen upon the field, nor had the costumes been as variegated at Arlington as today. [illegible] were German, Swiss, Austrians, Italians, [illegible]sians, Corean, Japanese, representatives [illegible] Great Britain, India, and Canada, [illegible] Persians, and Egyptians, while the [illegible] American countries had one or more [illegible]s. To one member of the Postal congress [illegible] celebration was fraught with especial [illegible] memories. Herr Hohn, director [illegible] of the International Postal bureau, [illegible] a brother upon some southern field, fi[illegible] with the northern army, and he [illegible] in the exercises with reverential feeling [illegible] possibly somewhere in Arlington [illegible] his brother's remains.

The oration of Congressman Dolliver of Iowa was splendid in conception and magnificently delivered.

RAIN DESCENDS ON THE VETERANS.

Route of the Parade in New York Considerably Shortened.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A rainy forenoon interfered greatly with the observance of Memorial day in New York and vicinity. There were, however, many veterans of the union army at all the cemeteries in and around New York to decorate the graves of those of their comrades who have found burial there. The tomb of General Grant in Riverside park was well remembered, for, besides the tributes from local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, there was received a box inscribed: "Flowers for the tomb of General Grant, Riverside park, New York City, from the Conservatory, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C." The box contained a large number of choice flowers.

The parade was reviewed at the Worth monument by Mayor Strong, city officials and prominent citizens. The national guard did not participate this year. The various arms of the national service were, however, well represented, infantry, cavalry and artillery detachments from the various forts near the city and sailors and marines from the navy yard being in line. The route of the parade was shortened materially from that followed in previous years in deference to the growing infirmities of the veterans.

In Brooklyn about 15,000 men took part in the Grand Army parade. It was reviewed by Mayor Wurster, General McLeer and the judges of the supreme court.

PLACE FLOWERS ON GRANT'S TOMB.

Confederates Join in Paying Tribute to the Dead Hero.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The weather was intensely hot at General Grant's tomb this afternoon, but 3,000 persons assembled there to take part in the exercises of U. S. Grant post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic of Brooklyn. Flowers were deposited in the crypt on the sarcophagus. To the left was a magnificent floral contribution from the Chinese minister and to the right an immense wreath presented by the Confederate camp of this city. Mrs. Newman, wife of Bishop Newman, descended into the crypt, accompanied by Dr. H. A. Perry of the Northwestern university of Chicago, and deposited a bunch of roses.

When the marching veterans appeared a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the United States battleship Indiana, which was anchored in the river. Then a large flag was raised on the large flagstaff erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. An address was made by Mayor Strong, and Bishop John P. Newman delivered an oration.

Parade Not Very Large.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Decoration day this year received practically a double celebration. The memorial sermons and other exercises of a literary character were mostly held on Sunday. Today, being the legal holiday, is reserved for the Grand Army parade and the decoration services proper. The latter include the Grand Army demonstrations at the cemeteries and at Jefferson Barracks appropriate ceremonies by the regular army troops in connection with the veterans at the National cemetery.

There was general suspension of business, banks, public offices and commercial houses being closed. The parade was not large but interesting and the fact that the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic are being decimated more and more as each year goes by was plainly evident to the thousands who viewed the procession.

Gen. Shelby's Remains Interred.

KANSAS CITY, May 31.—A feature of the Memorial services in this city today was the interment of the remains of the late Confederate General Jo Shelby. The body had reposed in a receiving vault at Forest Hill cemetery since the general's death last winter. The bearers of the casket today were from the ranks of General Shelby's command, and they were attended by an imposing procession of members of the ex-confederate ranks. Thirteen young women dressed to represent the original colonies, and forty-eight little girls, representative of the states and territories of the union, led the procession to the grave. An oration was delivered by Colonel John C. Moore.

Tribute to Colored Heroes.

BOSTON, May 31.—Decoration day this year was of particular significance on account of the unveiling of the elaborate memorial structure on Boston common, erected in honor of Colonel John Robert Gould Shaw of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment and the grave black men who comprised his followers and who fell with their colonel in the assault upon Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863. The parade included the Massachusetts militiamen with the famous Seventh New York regiment as well as the marines from the government vessels, New York, Massachusetts and Texas, which had been ordered to Boston for the occasion.

Flowers from Mrs. McKinley.

CANTON, O., May 31.—A member of Canton Woman's Relief corps Monday morning received a box of roses, lilies and other flowers from Mrs. McKinley. They were sent from Washington for the purpose of being strewn on the graves of soldiers at this place and came without any previous word or hint from the donor. The gracious act of Mrs. McKinley was appreciated by the recipients and the flowers were used as designed. A relative of Mrs. McKinley received choice flowers from President and Mrs. McKinley to be placed on the mounds of their children today.

Exercises at Lincoln's Tomb.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—Decoration day was observed here with great interest. All federal, state, city and many business offices were closed. Flags were at half mast and generally displayed. The exercises at Oakridge cemetery and the tomb of Lincoln were interesting, lengthy and attended by thousands. The parade was unusually long, hundreds of Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans being in line.

Decorate Twenty-Five Graves.

VERMILION, S. D., May 31.—(Special.)—Miner Post, No. 8, observed Memorial day with appropriate exercises. Rev. George E. Paddock of the Congregational church delivered the address. The Clipper quartet furnished music. Thirty-five veterans marched to the cemetery, where they decorated the graves of sleeping comrades now numbering twenty-five.

At Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 31.—An immense assembly joined in the ceremonies of decoration day at the National cemetery today. In accordance with a custom of years a delegation of Confederate veterans took flowers to the cemetery and scattered them over the graves.

Observe Saturday in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, May 31.—According to the Minnesota law Memorial day should be observed today, but the Grand Army of the Republic directed that it be fixed for Satur-

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HITS IT VERY HARD

United States Court Strikes South Carolina's Dispensary Law.

MAY KILL STATE'S MONOPOLY ON WHISKY

Certain Provisions in Antagonism to the Interstate Commerce Law.

CANNOT BAR IMPORTATION OF LIQUORS

Original Packages of Alcoholic Beverages Must Be Admitted.

OTHER ACTION VIOLATES NATIONAL LAW

Inasmuch as the State Approves the Manufacture it Must Allow Outsiders to Compete for the Trade.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 31.—In the United States circuit court Judge Simonton today handed down a decision in what is known as the Vandercok case which involved the validity of many provisions of the South Carolina dispensary law. The decision declared certain provisions of the law in antagonism to the interstate commerce law, and in consequence it might result in the total downfall of the South Carolina monopoly of the whisky business within her borders.

In a syllabus prefixed to the full text of the decision Judge Simonton said: "Any state may, in the exercise of police power, declare that the manufacture, sale, barter and exchange or the use as a beverage of alcoholic liquors are public evils and having thus declared, can forbid such manufacture, sale or use within her territory.

"But when a state recognizes and approves the manufacture, sale, barter and exchange and the use as a beverage of alcoholic liquors, and the state itself encourages the manufacture, engages in the sale of and provides for the consumption of alcoholic liquors as a beverage and so precludes the idea that such manufacture, sale, barter, exchange or use, are injurious to the public welfare, it is not a lawful exercise of public power to forbid the importation of such liquors or their sale in original packages for personal use and consumption. Such prohibition under such circumstances is in conflict with the laws of interstate and foreign commerce.

"The dispensary act, in so far as it forbids the importation of alcoholic liquors in