THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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GATHER AT THE BIER

Veterans Scatter Fl[illegible] Graves of Their Comra[illegible]

Landers W. R. Neligh Neb

MEMORIAL DAY IS FITTINGLY OBSERVED

Cheers for the Living and Tears for the Dead.

PATRIOTISM MANIFEST ON EVERY HAND

Soldiers of Two Wars March Side by Side.

BUSINESS GENERALLY SUSPENDED IN CITY

Citizens Turn Out En Masse and Pay Tribute to the Heroes Who Gave Up Their Lives for the Flag.

Decoration of the graves of departed veterans during the morning, a parade and exercises in Hanscom park in the afternoon and a general closing of public buildings and business establishments were the principal features of Memorial day observance in Omaha. The effect of the events transpiring since the previous Memorial day celebration was plainly apparent in the unusual interest which was taken in the exercises. There were no perfunctory routine performed by a handful of old soldiers and witnessed by a few score of spectators, but a genuine demonstration of the sentiment of the people. It was manifested in the general disposition to close up all sorts of business establishments, in the exceptional tenderness with which the graves in the various cemeteries were covered with floral offerings, and in the unusual depth of feeling that pervaded the exercises of the day.

On no previous Memorial day has the business district been so thoroughly closed up. Not only were all public buildings and offices closed, but scores of small business establishments, not accustomed to close on any holiday, joined in the general observation of the day. All over the city flags floated at half mast. At each of the public school houses the flags were displayed, and many residences were decorated with some simple effect in patriotic colors. The show windows of the big down town establishments were decorated in designs suggestive of the sentiment of the day, and the exteriors of several of the buildings were effectively trimmed with flags and bunting.

While the main celebration was not scheduled until afternoon, the decoration of the graves at the cemeteries during the morning occupied the time of the members of the various organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic and many other citizens who assisted with more than usual spirit in the patriotic duty. The backwardness of the season limited the supply of flowers, but greenhouses and private conservatories were liberally drawn on and before noon no grave containing the remains of a veteran was left without its floral covering.

Flowers Upon the Graves.

At the different cemeteries the details from the Grand Army of the Republic posts decorated the graves of their comrades with a profusion of flowers of almost all kinds and in some places flags were added to the flowers. In perhaps the larger number of cases the veterans and those assisting them in the work were decorating the graves of relatives or lifelong friends, but the graves of the unknown dead were remembered with as much care and as much readiness as any. The committee spent considerable time decking the graves, as it was not a duty they were likely to hurry through with. Altogether an immense amount of flowers was used.

The graves at Forest Lawn and the Jewish cemeteries were attended to by Custer corps, those at Prospect Hill and Mount Hope by Grant corps and those at Holy Sepulcher and the Bohemian cemeteries by Crook post.

The parade of the uniformed bodies to Hanscom park attracted more than usual attention along the entire line of march. While the number of societies that participated was comparatively limited, all were in uniform and the procession made a very creditable appearance. The parade mobilized at Sixteenth and Chicago streets at 1:30 o'clock and the command to march was obeyed half an hour later. N. B. Heim acted as marshal, assisted by J. B. Driesbach, D. M. Haverly and W. S. Askwith. The first division was preceded by a platoon of police under Sergeant Hayes and the Seventh Ward Military band. The first body in line was the Omaha Guards under command of Captain Eli Hodgins and these were followed by the veterans of George A. Custer post of the Grand Army of the Republic. A small detachment of ex-Nebraska volunteers marched next to the veterans and the Thurston Rifles, No. 2, under command of Captain John Hayward closed the division.

The High school cadets, preceded by their band, led the second division, and were followed by the Omaha letter carriers. The members' drill team of North Omaha lodge No. 159, Ancient Order of United Workmen, made a very creditable appearance in their handsome uniforms and behind them marched a uniformed division of Knights of Maccabees.

The long march was considered too severe a task for the veterans who followed the flag during the early '60s and they fell into line at Park avenue and Pacific street and from there tramped along with the boys, who were also joined by the relief corps of the Grand Army posts of the city.

Never before did Hanscom park look more beautiful. The rain of the previous night had freshened up the grass, the shrubbery and the flowers, and all appeared in their brightest garb, and as the thousands of veterans, young soldiers, civilians and boys and girls wended their way along the gravel walks, keeping step to the strains of the inspiring music all nature seemed to bow in respects.

Down in one of the shady dells of the park loving hands had reared a marble shaft over a grass covered mound, to represent the resting place of the unknown dead. Here the procession stopped and in the presence of the multitudes congregated upon the grassy slopes of the surrounding hills, the soldiers of thirty-eight years ago conducted their beautiful and impressive burial exercises, assisted by the boys who lined up for their country's cause in the recent war with Spain.

Words for the Brave Boys.

The Seventh Ward Military band formed a hollow square about the little mound and played a dirge, after which the Brownell quartet of South Omaha sang "Under the Sod and the Dew" in a most touching style. President Estelle of the burial corps read the list of the year's dead, which was followed by the ritual service of the Woman's Relief corps, members responding. Following this, and at a given signal, twenty little girls, all dressed in white and accompanied by boys of their own age, marched in from the crowd and placed wreaths of roses and flowers upon the new made grave. This, in turn, was followed by a song, "How Sleep the Brave," by the Brownell quartet and then the ritual services of the Grand Army of the Republic were performed, Lee Estelle leading, and assisted by L. A. Harmon and W. W. Eastman. Hardly had the last word of the ritualistic exercises been uttered when the firing squad of the Omaha Guards appeared upon the scene, discharging their rifles over the grave. Taps were sounded and after the audience had joined in singing "America" and the pronouncing of the benediction, the crowd repaired to the speaker's stand near the lake, where there were additional songs and more music, which was followed by the oration of the day, delivered by Judge Jacob Fawcett.

In addressing the multitude, which was estimated at 5,000, the speaker devoted some time to giving a history of Memorial day and its origin. He remarked upon the fact that during some of the past years the occasion has been looked upon as a holiday and an outing, but this year it has a different significance and is regarded more in the nature of a day of prayer—a prayer for the boys who are away from home, fighting the battles of their country, and a prayer for the fallen heroes of two wars.

The judge paid a glowing tribute to the soldiers of former wars, and declared that the younger generation is possessed with the ability, courage and judgment that inspired the fighting at Bunker Hill and Lexington. While not fighting for their freedom, the American soldiers of today are laying down their lives and shedding their blood in order that a long enslaved race may enjoy the fruits of liberty as guaranteed under the provisions of the constitution of the United States.

Judge Fawcett's remarks were frequently punctured by loud applause and at every reference to the flag the crowd broke into cheers, which echoed and reverberated from hilltop to hilltop, the refrain being taken up by the passersby and carried into more distant parts of the city.

While Judge Fawcett made no effort at oratory, he delivered an oration that caught the crowd and on account of the patriotic utterances, was considered a gem in every respect.

After the close of the speaking, the Brownell quartet rendered "Honor for the Boys That Are Fighting Across the Sea," the benediction was pronounced and the exercises were declared at an end. However, they were not at an end, for scores of the old veterans were provided with hampers from which they produced eatables and for an hour or more the green sward of the park resembled a camping ground. The lunch being disposed of, pipes and cigars were brought forth from hidden recesses and as the old boys smoked they fought over again the battles of long ago, having for their listeners many of the young soldiers who have seen service during the last year and the boys who are still in their teens, but who are filled with the same patriotic enthusiasm that was possessed by their ancestors.

LAST RITES TO STOTSENBERG

Funeral to Take Place at Arlington at 4 O'clock Thursday Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—(Special Telegram.)—The remains of Colonel John M. Stotsenberg of the First Nebraska volunteers, who was killed at Gungua, near Manila, on the 23d of last month, will arrive here at 7:45 o'clock tomorrow morning and will be taken at once to the receiving vault at Arlington. The remains will be accompanied by the widow and her nephew, Lieutenant Cavanaugh of the Twentieth infantry. Mrs. Stotsenberg, while here, will be the guest of Major Romeyn of 714 Twentieth street. The father of Colonel Stotsenberg, Mrs. Stotsenberg, sr., Miss Stotsenberg and Evan Stotsenberg will be the guests of Dr. James Young, 1336 New York avenue. The funeral of Colonel Stotsenberg will take place at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, interment being at Arlington. The services will be conducted by Rev. J. S. Wallace, at one time rector of the Episcopal church at New Albany, Ind., and who baptised Colonel Stotsenberg in his infancy.

Nebraskans were in evidence today at a number of cemeteries in the District of Columbia and nearby burial places for the dead, Senator Thurston and Colonel Michaels speaking before Lee's mansion at Arlington in honor of naval reserves of three wars. W. E. Andrews was at Oak Hill, while W. F. Collins orated at Glenwood.

MATCH IGNITES FLOWING OIL

Six Workmen Seriously Burned and Large Property Damage Done in Indiana.

MARION, Ind., May 30.—The striking of a match by a spectator, near an oil well, three miles east of Marion this afternoon caused the oil surrounding the well to ignite and the flames instantly spread, consuming everything for several squares. Six men who were on the tank into which the oil was pouring were terribly burned. They are: Thomas McDonald, Bluffton, owner of the well; L. S. Gordon, Montpelier, foreman of the Indiana Pipe Line company; Samuel Spellacy, Lima, O., an oil producer; Mack Wates, Lima, O., a producer; Albert G. Ford, Kokomo, traveling for the Daniel Stewart Drug company; Fred L. Rose, Philadelphia, a silk merchant.

The injured men were brought to the hospital in Marion, where they are being treated. One hundred barrels of oil was in the tank at the time.

TWO TRAINS COME TOGETHER

Head End Collision Occurs Near Nashville and Number of Passengers Are Injured.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—A head-on collision of two accommodation trains occurred on the Louisville & Nashville road late this afternoon at South Harpeth, twenty-five miles south of Nashville. A number of people are reported hurt. Among those injured are:

W. H. Pickens, Chicago; J. E. Thomson, J. W. Lawrence, Burwood, Tenn.; J. W. Bowers, Bacon, Ga.; Henry Coles and daughter, Nashville.

The trains came together on the main track half way between West Harpeth and Thompson station, but who is at fault has not been determined.

CYCLONES AROUND SIOUX CITY

Tornadoes Are Reported on Three Sides and Much Damage Thought to Have Been Done.

SIOUX CITY, May 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Three tornadoes are reported in this section of the country tonight. One is said to have struck near Jefferson, S. D., another near Ponca, Neb., and a third near Moville, Ia. It is impossible to get any authentic information, as all wires are down and communication is cut off. The worst fears are entertained for the people in the Moville storm, but no news can be obtained at midnight. It is said no fatalities occurred at Jefferson, but the farm country has not been heard from.

SUMMING UP DREYFUS CASE

M. de Beaupre Concludes His Argument in Favor of Revision.

PERTINENT FACTS POINT TO INNOCENCE

Denounces Esterhazy as the Author of the Bordereau—Written on His Private Letter Paper.

PARIS, May 30.—There were few indications of excitement in the vicinity of the Palace of Justice today before the court of cassation resumed its sittings for the hearing of arguments in the Dreyfus case and for the examination of Mm. Deroulede and Marcel Herbert. The same precautions were observed as on yesterday for the preservation of order. The arrival of the judges and others connected with the two celebrated cases was marked by no unusual incident. The interior of the court of cassation presented today the same aspect as on yesterday, the same women occupying seats in the galleries. Behind President Mazeau there were seated many judges and other court officers, public men and distinguished men of letters. The same impressive silence was observed when the sitting opened at noon.

A striking sign of the calm which has come upon the public opinion and the utter indifference of the people generally to the revision proceedings was shown in the fact that there was not a sufficient attendance of the general public in the court of cassation to constitute the necessary quorum of spectators in the case of a public hearing and court ushers had to go out into the street and gather idlers in the Place Dauphine and induce them to enter the court room.

M. Ballot de Beaupre resumed the reading of his report on the Dreyfus case.

M. de Beaupre said that in 1894 the officers of the court-martial had thought it was not their duty to show Dreyfus the documents concerning him. The judges, not being lawyers, had erred, though acting in good faith.

M. de Beaupre then entered at length into a consideration of the arguments of the anti-revisionists, who, he said, contend that even that if the document "C. E. Canaille de D—" should be shown to not refer to Dreyfus it would be unimportant for discussion, because the document was not responsible for the conviction of Dreyfus. The machinations of Colonel Du Paty de Clam and Lieutenant Colonel Henry, it had also been argued, gave no ground for revision, because they had also been disavowed by General Gonze, assistant chief of the general staff, and by his superior, General Boisdeffre.

M. de Beaupre created a deep sensation by solemnly declaring that he had become convinced that the bordereau had been written by Count de Ferdinand Esterhazy.

M. De Beaupre read a fresh report drawn up by M. Maneau, the procurator general, on Saturday last, in view of the recent developments, enumerating ten fresh facts in favor of Dreyfus, viz.:

First—The Henry forgery.

Second—The changing of the date of the bordereau to August instead of April.

Third—Contradiction of the handwriting experts.

Fourth—The absolute identity of the paper upon which the bordereau was written with Major Esterhazy's letter paper.

Fifth—The sentence, "Am starting for the maneuvers," which could not have been written by Dreyfus.

Sixth—The police report withheld by the court-martial.

Seventh—Lieutenant Colonel Henry's weeping confession in Burtulu's office.

Eighth—The Fanizzardi dispatch.

Ninth—Official documents proving that Dreyfus had no relations with foreign embassies.

Tenth—A document demonstrating that Dreyfus never confessed guilt.

M. Maneau's report concluded with an expression in favor of a retrial of Captain Dreyfus.

M. Ballot de Beaupre amplified his indictment of Major Esterhazy, saying that one new fact, from a legal point of view, was the discovery that the bordereau was written upon precisely the same paper as that used by Major Esterhazy. The judges in 1894 did not know this and M. de Beaupre declared that on his soul and conscience, according to his conviction, the bordereau was written by Esterhazy. He deplored the attacks of revisionists upon the army, but said that the honor of the army was not dependent upon the retention of an innocent man on Devil's island.

M. De Beaupre concluded:

Point Against Esterhazy.

"I do not ask you to proclaim the innocence of Dreyfus, but," cried he with profound emotion, "it is with a firm conviction and a high sense of my duty and responsibility that I say there is reason to grant revision of the trial of 1894 and send Dreyfus for retrial before another court-martial, whose task will be to give a decision with a full knowledge of the facts."

"My report is ended," said M. De Beaupre, while cries of "Bravo" and other marks of approbation filled the court room.

Amidst great excitement M. Maneau, the procurator general, began his address to the court. He claimed that the change in the date of the bordereau constituted a new fact apart from numerous other new facts, and declared that the bordereau was really the work of Major Esterhazy. M. Maneau dwelt upon the strangeness of the general staff's protection of Esterhazy and the latter's ambiguity. The court adjourned at 5 o'clock without incident. M. Maneau will continue his speech tomorrow.

The news that M. Ballot de Beaupre had directly ascribed the authorship of the bordereau to Major Esterhazy produced a condition of stupefaction among members of the League of Patriots in the precincts of the court. They made no attempt to conceal their chagrin.

"It is the collapse of our charges," shouted Maurice Barres, the novelist and deputy from Charmes-Sur-Moselle. The anti-semites generally bitterly denounced M. de Beaupre, whom they accused of having sold himself.

DEROULEDE RESUMES HIS SPEECH.

Desires the Establishment of a Plebiscitary Republic.

PARIS, May 30.—The section of the court of cassation engaged in the hearing of the case against Mm. Deroulede and Marcel Habert, charged with inciting soldiers to insubordination, resumed its sitting at noon. The entry of the defendants elicited shouts of "Vive Deroulede." M. Deroulede resumed his harangue immediately upon the court being called to order, reiterating, amid applause, his statement to the court yesterday that he had not desired the establishment of a dynasty, but of a plebiscitary republic.

Operation on the Queen's Eye.

LONDON, May 30.—Truth, in its issue today, says that Queen Victoria has decided to undergo an operation for cataract when Prof. Hermann Pagenstelcher, director of the Opthalmic hospital at Weisbaden, thinks the proper time has arrived. The operation will be performed, according to Truth, either at Osborn or Balmoral, probably after the parliamentary session.

RUSSIAN PLAN OF MEDIATION

All Possible Complications Between Civilized Nations Are Provided For in Proposal.

THE HAGUE, May 30.—The Brussels conference section of the International Peace congress, after adopting the second reading of articles xxiii to xxxiv, which deal with prisoners of war, discussed questions relating to flags of truce, capitulations and armistices.

Het Vaderland prints today the text of the Russian proposals regarding mediation and arbitration. Part one deals with the desirability of seeking a solution of international disputes by the mediation of friendly powers and setting forth that such good offices, whether sought or proffered, shall bear strictly the character of friendly counsel and in no way of compulsory force.

Part two deals with international arbitration, which it declares "the most efficacious and equitable means of settling questions regarding the international application of treaties." The contracting powers, therefore, should undertake to seek arbitration in such cases so far as these affect their vital interests or the national honor of the parties in dispute.

Then, after setting forth that the state remains the sole judge of what cases are to be so submitted to arbitration, it is suggested that a large number of cases, such as questions of pecuniary damage and disagreements in the application of treaties or conventions affecting commercial, postal, navigation, currency, sanitary and copyright matters and the like, not affecting the vital interests or national honor, are those in which arbitration should be obligatory. In all other cases, says the Russian scheme, arbitration, though recommended by the present act, could only be applied on the spontaneous initiative of one of the parties in dispute and with the consent of the other parties.

The closing clause provides as follows: "With a view of facilitating recourse to arbitration, the signatory powers agree to formulate a common arrangement for the employment of international arbitration and for the fundamental principles to be observed in drawing up rules of procedure to be followed pending inquiry into the dispute and the pronouncement of the arbitrators' decision. The application of these principles and procedure may be modified in virtue of special arrangements between the states which may have recourse to arbitration."

Commission of Inquiry.

Part three deals with an international commission of inquiry. It provides as follows: "In case of a divergence causing international litigation on local circumstances, which cannot be settled by ordinary diplomatic means, but do not involve honor or vital interests, the governments interested agree to institute an international commission of inquiry to investigate impartially all questions of fact. Each government interested shall appoint two members of the commission. The four shall choose a fifth, who shall be president of the commission. If the voters are divided as to this an appeal shall be made to another government or to a third party to appoint a president.

"After the investigation the committee shall submit a report, signed by all members of the governments interested. The report shall in no wise have the character of an arbitration judgment, but shall leave the conflicting parties at full liberty either to conclude a friendly arrangement on the basis of said report or to have recourse to arbitration by concluding agreement ad hoc, or else by resorting to active measures allowable in the mutual relations between nations."

The Russian proposals are followed by a code of arbitration indicating procedure on these lines:

"The states interested that have accepted arbitration shall sign a special act of compromise, clearly setting forth the questions to be arbitrated and the full facts connected therewith. The compromise thus concluded may provide for arbitration upon the whole matter in dispute, or upon points categorically determined.

"The governments interested may intrust the functions of arbitration either to a sovereign third power or to a tribunal of arbitration. Such tribunal shall be appointed in the same manner as commissions in inquiry and if difficulty arises in choosing the fifth arbitrator as president other powers shall be asked by mutual consent to appoint a president."

The other clauses of the proposals deal with details as to place of meeting, the appointment of counsel, the procedure of the tribunal and cognate matters.

COMMENT OF THE LONDON PRESS.

New Plan of Americans Regarding Arbitration is Discussed.

LONDON, May 31.—The Times correspondent at The Hague says:

A proposal will be submitted at the meeting of the drafting committee of the arbitration committee today (Wednesday) under which a nation which sees a danger of grave disagreement with another state may apply to some third state, not having an immediate interest in the case, to act on its behalf with a view to mediation. The other party to the dispute will then have an opportunity of taking a similar course, and the mediating states will investigate with a view of finding a pacific solution.

"If, despite this, war should still be brought, the mediating states will be asked to represent the belligerents, without affecting their rights and duties as neutrals, with a view of bringing about the speediest possible cessation of hostilities.

The correspondent of the Daily News at The Hague says:

"The Americans will submit tomorrow a scheme of mediation distinct from their arbitration scheme. I understand it is entirely original and full of new and ingenious and practical ideas. The Americans refuse to consent to compulsion in any category of cases for arbitration or any stage of the proceedings. Disputes, therefore, can only be referred to the permanent tribunal by the desire of both litigant states. They also hold that to oblige independent states to enter into binding treaties with each other would revolutionize international law and the Monroe doctrine."

CLEW OF A LOST SCHOONER

Message Reaches Shore that Crew is Forced to Abandon Ship in Frail Boats.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The Merchants' exchange has received from Captain Thunnell of the American schooner Hermann a clew to the missing steamer Pelican, which left Puget Sound for China in the early part of last year. In a letter dated Kodaik, May 18, Captain Thunnell says that he picked up a bottle on the shore of Portage bay containing a slip of paper, on which was written:

"Latitude 50 north and 175 west. The ship is sinking. We are leaving it in frail boats. M. T. PATTISON,
"First Officer."

The Pelican was never heard of after its departure and it was supposed that it was blown out of its course and foundered. The small boats were doubtless swamped and the crew lost.

MEMORIAL DAY IN THE EAST

Nation's Honored Dead Are Remembered with Imposing Ceremonies.

SEVERAL COSTLY MONUMENTS DEDICATED

General Miles Reviews the Parade in New York and Governor Roosevelt in Brooklyn—Cheers for the Seventy-First.

NEW YORK, May 30.—With holiday-making, parades, the flying of flags, sports of all kinds, the usual decorating of graves and speechmaking, Memorial day was well celebrated in New York and vicinity. The sun shone brightly and a light breeze kept the heat from becoming oppressive. Early in the day thousands of excursionists were thronging at the exits of Manhattan island, pouring over in ferry boats to Long Island and New Jersey, some bound for the seashore, some for the farms and some for the cemeteries, where now, in addition to the dead of the civil war, there lay in a few instances the dead of the war with Spain. The graves of these received the same tender care that for years has marked those of the older dead.

But, though the exodus both from Manhattan and Brooklyn was of more than usual proportions, there remained an urban contingent that did full justice to the parades that filed through city streets. There were several processions in honor of the day, but the more important were the military parade in New York City proper, reviewed by Major General Miles, and the military parade in Brooklyn, reviewed by Governor Roosevelt. The New York parade, consisting of every National Guard regiment in this city, three companies of regular engineers, eight batteries of regular artillery and forty-two Grand Army posts, started at 9 o'clock and marched in excellent formation from Fifty-seventh street down Fifth avenue to Washington arch, where it was disbanded. The National Guardsmen were under the command of Major General Roe, the sailors under Captain C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., and the grand marshal was John B. Hyde. A reviewing stand had been erected in Madison square and from this Major General Miles watched the troops swing by.

Cuban Veterans Participate.

The Brooklyn parade occurred at 10 o'clock. It included marines, several battalions of regular artillery, the naval militia, Grand Army posts and other organizations. Governor Roosevelt reviewed the procession from a stand erected near the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial arch in the Park Plaza. As in Manhattan, the streets were full of sightseers, and cheers for the veterans were coupled with cheers for the younger soldiers, who had won their veteranship under the heat of a Cuban sun. These two parades constituted the best military features that have marked Decoration day in this city for years.

In Jersey City the chief event was the dedication of a new soldiers' and sailors' monument in front of the city hall. This monument cost about $12,500. A large parade, composed of military and civic organizations, formed and marched by the city hall. There religious exercises were performed by Mgr. Seton and school children sang patriotic songs. The oration of the day was made by Former Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdee.

The more serious exercises in Manhattan were held in the afternoon in Riverside park, under the shadow of Grant's tomb. There the Grand Army ritual was performed and speeches were made by Governor Roosevelt and others.

Monument to Maine Victims.

At New Brunswick, N. J., a monument erected in honor of those who went down in the battleship Maine was unveiled, after a parade of the Grand Army and civic societies.

At Orange, N. J., there was also unveiling of a soldiers' and sailors' monument. The monument cost $6,000. One of the most remarkable features of the day was the extraordinary reception afforded the Seventy-first regiment in the New York City military parade. Several officers of this organization have been subjected to inquiry regarding their conduct in Cuba, but the men were greeted today with enthusiasm that has seldom been seen in New York. All along Fifth avenue the crowd yelled and cheered when the Seventy-first passed as they did for no other regiment. Women tore off sashes, ribbons and even capes and waved them in the air.

As the Seventh regiment of the National Guard, which did not go to war, passed the reviewing stand of the Manhattan parade several persons began to hiss. The hissing grew in volume until it almost drowned the cheers with which the friends of the regiment tried to tide over this unfriendly demonstration.

JOE WHEELER GUEST OF HONOR.

Ex-Confederate General Speaks at Memorial for Boys in Blue.

BOSTON, May 30.—For the fifth time an ex-officer of the confederacy delivered the Memorial day address before a New England Grand Army post. General Joseph Wheeler, the cavalry leader, who led the boys in gray at the famous charge at Shiloh and nearly thirty-seven years later, beneath the stars and stripes, cheered on the volunteers at Santiago, was the guest of honor at the Memorial day services of E. W. Kinsley post No. 113, Grand Army of the Republic, at the Boston theater. The immense auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity. The singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" by Comrade Myron W. Whitney and a chorus and the presentation to the audience of its author, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, called forth a tremendous burst of applause. Rev. John Lindsey Withrow offered prayer and addresses were delivered by Commander Ira B. Goodrich of post No. 113 and others. President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg was read by Comrade James D. Leatherbee and the post chaplain's address was made by Rev. E. A. Horton.

When General Wheeler arose to speak the applause was tumultuous, cheer upon cheer arose from thousands and it was nearly fifteen minutes before the general could make himself heard.

General Wheeler opened his speech with an eloquent tribute to the part played by Massachusetts in the history of the American commonwealth, whose soldiers had played conspicuous parts in all its wars and whose statesmen had ever been famous in the halls of congress. He alluded to the prophecy of General Horace Binney Dargent, who thirty years ago, on Memorial day, in the city of Boston, predicted the day would come when this anniversary would be celebrated "after some day of glory, when the sons of rebels and our sons shall have fallen side by side in some common cause of foreign war, as our sires and their sires fell side by side under the eye of the great rebel, the Virginian, George Washington."

"Already," said General Wheeler, "the words of this prophecy have been fulfilled, for the warriors who fell side by side at La Guasimas, San Juan and El Caney, men from the north and south, among them some of your brave boys from the Second Massachusetts, were buried together in the great national cemetery at Arlington, while a brave federal officer who took part in the great struggle of our civil war and now the chief executive of the nation, by his presence conferred honor upon their funeral obsequies."

Continuing, General Wheeler said: "The enjoyment of peace is a blessed boon to humanity, but the history of the world from its earliest period teaches that the only security for peace is to be always prepared and ready to engage in war. That nation whose people are ready to respond to a call to arms with men and resources for any emergency is the one that shall most certainly be able to avoid the desolation and horrors of war. So long as the dominant spirit which controls any country is one of honor, chivalry, glory and patriotism, so long will that nation continue to achieve power and greatness. The spirit of true nobility taught by American mothers has made our country the pride and fear of the world."

Declaring that it was the duty of every American to uphold the president and his cabinet when it has become thoroughly committed to a defined policy, General Wheeler said: "Patriotic devotion can be exercised by volunteering to serve in the field, but it may also be most profitably exerted in encouraging confidence among our people at home. There is one sentiment which should be impressed on every mind and instilled into every heart: 'My country, may she always be right, but, right or wrong, my country.'"

ROOSEVELT AT GRANT'S TOMB.

Spirit of Dead General Described in Its Present Application.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The sarcophagus of General Grant in the tomb at Claremont was covered with flowers this afternoon after impressive ceremonies by Ulysses Sylvanus Grant post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, an address by Governor Roosevelt and a presidential salute of twenty-one guns fired from the cruiser Brooklyn, which lay in the Hudson just below the hill with all its battle flags flying. More than 10,000 persons witnessed the ceremony and crowded Claremont in the vicinity of the tomb. A large stand had been erected on the east side of the tomb, covered with red, white and blue bunting. On the columns of the outside of the tomb were festoons of large flags. Here the ceremony was conducted.

After Commander B. F. Parsons had made a short address Governor Roosevelt was introduced. He had arrived with the officers of the post in carriages. With him were his military secretary, Major Treadwell, Adjutant General Avery D. Andrews and other officers of the guard. General A. W. Clous of Governors Island and Colonel H. I. Woodruff, acting commissary general of the regular army, represented the army. Governor Roosevelt received an ovation when he arose to speak. He delivered an eulogy on General Grant. Of him he said:

"Mercy and peace go hand in hand. If General Grant had shown mercy at Fort Donelson it would have meant years of destruction and desolation and if he had not shown mercy at Appomattox a breach of peace would have widened between us and our brethren which never could have closed."

Continuing Governor Roosevelt said:

"Here I stand in this beautiful spring weather, in our own beloved country, and state with quiet peace prevailing while in the tropical withering heat of the Philippines, fighting for the glorious flag with the same motive you Grand Army men fought for in 1864, are your sons and their hero comrades.

"Those men have a right to demand that you think of them, not with maudlin sympathy or regret, but as soldiers and men. Small indeed would be my respect for an American, unless bound by ties of family and dependence, if he did not welcome the chance to serve under Otis and MacArthur and follow the gallant Funston as they follow the flag that you and their fathers followed to victory in the civil war. Let us make our voices felt in the Phillippines, that we stand behind the men who are doing all they can to honor the flag as you did, and remember that when victory comes, which it will, that a heavier task by far is upon us—the task of peace. When order is restored in the Philippines we must make peace and keep order there and bring prosperity with this order.

"We must learn by lessons of which we are not proud no less than of those of which we are proud. Don't be afraid to face facts as they are, whether they are or are not pleasant. I learned a few days ago that there is an Alaskan town which does not care to consider itself a part of the United States, but wants to be declared a part of Canada, because the United States would not take the trouble to provide for its proper government. Every good American should bow his head in shame that such a request should be made because of the neglect of the United States government. Let every man do all in his power and with all his force to see that every colony over which the flag waves, as well as at home, be so governed that the people of those colonies will believe it to be a great thing to have the chance to live under that flag."

FLOWERS FOR LAFAYETTE'S TOMB.

Harrison Expresses Nation's Gratitude to Illustrious Frenchman.

PARIS, May 30.—A large throng gathered this afternoon in the cemetery of Picpus to assist in the annual decoration by the Americans of the tomb of Lafayette. The interest of the occasion was enhanced by the knowledge that ex-President Harrison would speak.

General Porter, the United States ambassador, opened the ceremony with a brief address and Mr. Harrison followed with an oration that was frequently applauded. He spoke of the deep respect shown to Decoration day in the United States and the reverent care taken of the graves of American soldiers, remarking that the chief value of such observances was in impressing the hearts and minds of the people with the lessons of self-sacrifice and heroism.

"The nation that cherishes the graves of its soldiers and assembles to honor them," he said, "is the nation that preserves and enlarges national life. The monuments to our dead show no trailing ranks of sad and weary captives following their conquerors, but display broken manacles from the hands and feet of emancipated blacks. The result of that emancipation was seen at Santiago, where the black troops and the Texas troops vied with each other to be the first to leap upon the enemy's breastworks."

Mr. Harrison then referred to "the gallant and glorious son of Vermont now returning homeward after achievements that will keep his name ever illustrious in the annals of all nations."

"Here in the capital of our great sister republic," he continued, "where no soldiers of American birth find a resting place, we see the sentiment of gratitude and veneration

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Cooler in Eastern and Central Portions.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	64	1 p. m.	79
6 a. m.	64	2 p. m.	81
7 a. m.	64	3 p. m.	83
8 a. m.	68	4 p. m.	84
9 a. m.	72	5 p. m.	83
10 a. m.	74	6 p. m.	82
11 a. m.	76	7 p. m.	80
12 m.	78	8 p. m.	78
		9 p. m.	75

OUT OF FIRING LINE

Graves of Those Who Have Permanently Gone to the Rear Decorated.

MONADNOCK'S GUNS AS ACCOMPANIMENT

Busy Shelling Filipinos While Memorial Services Are in Progress.

SOLDIERS WHO CAN BE SPARED ATTEND

Chaplain of British Cruiser Powerful Delivers the Invocation.

THREE HUNDRED LIE ON BATTERY KNOLL

Similar Services Held Elsewhere in the Philippines—Catholic Priests Say Mass in Repose of the Dead.

MANILA, May 30.—Memorial day was celebrated at Battery Knoll, where Scott's guns were planted against the Filipino trenches in the first day's fighting at Manila. Nearly 300 soldiers lie buried there on a bleak mound surrounded by rice fields, rough boards marking the graves, which are ranged in five unbroken rows. Beyond these are Spanish blockhouses and bamboo hedges, which were mown by shells from the American guns.

The few soldiers who could be spared from the trenches came to Battery Knoll, dusty and bronzed, bearing flowers with which to strew their comrades' graves. A silk flag was placed above each mound. The day was as mild as a New England spring day, when, just before sunset, a few hundred Americans gathered in a circle around Battery Knoll in blue and brown uniforms. Among the soldiers were groups of American women and brown-faced natives peering curiously at the unwonted spectacle from points near by. The guns of the monitor Monadnock bombarding Paranaque boomed a significant reminder of the nearness of war. Just as the Sixth artillery band began a dirge the thunder of the Monadnock's guns ceased, while taps sounded from the bugle.

Colonel Charles Denby of the United States Philippine commission presided at the exercises. He spoke briefly of the peculiar solemnity of the day to Manila. The chaplain of the British cruiser Powerful made an invocation. Chaplain Pierce of the Twenty-third infantry and Chaplain Cressey of the Minnesota volunteers delivered orations and the soldiers sang appropriate hymns.

After taps had been sounded soldiers took the flags from the graves to send to relatives of the dead.

Similar services were held over the dead in Paco cemetery this afternoon. Colonel Denby was the orator on this occasion. The graves were decorated with a vast quantity of magnificent flowers.

High mass for the dead of the Roman Catholic communion was celebrated at the Paco cemetery in the morning. Orations were delivered by Father McKinnon and Chaplain Stevenson of the Idaho regiment, a Methodist, and Peter McQueen, a Congregational clergyman of Boston.

Most of the business places in Manila were closed in observance of the day. The American and many foreign flags were displayed at half-mast. The graves of the soldiers and sailors buried at Cavite and Iloilo were also decorated today.

TWO OFFICERS ARE MISSING

Boat is Found Empty and Occupants Are Thought to Be Either Killed or Captured.

MANILA, May 31.—11:20 a. m.—Two petty officers of the United States hospital ship Relief went sailing in the harbor yesterday. Their boat was afterwards found in the possession of natives near the Paranique lines by the monitor Monadnock. The men are supposed to have been killed or captured.

The cruiser Boston will soon sail for the United States with Captain Barker, temporarily in command of the Asiatic squadron, and the departure of that officer will leave Captain George F. Wilde, now in command of the Boston, in supreme control until the arrival of Rear Admiral Watson.

Captain Wren has organized a company of 100 Macabebes as scouts. They wear United States army shirts and trousers and are under Wren's personal command.

ACCUSES HOBSON OF MODESTY

Admiral Dewey Evidently Has Not Heard of His Osculatory Performances.

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HONG KONG, May 30.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.)—Admiral Dewey seldom discusses men or events of the Spanish war, but now and then he says things full of pith and point. He allowed himself to talk of some of the affairs in the Cuban campaign today. Speaking of the splendid Merrimac affair at Santiago the hero of Manila said of Lieutenant Hobson: "I like him. He is a brave man, dignified and modest. The trouble about Hobson is that he takes life too seriously and is bashful."

DEWEY WILL SET SAIL NEXT WEEK

Pause of Several Days Will Be Made at Singapore.

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HONG KONG, May 30.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Admiral Dewey on the Olympia will sail from this port June 5. The vessel will call first at Singapore, where it is expected to arrive on June 11, and will remain there two or three days.

LONDON, May 30.—The plague is likely to complicate the homecoming of Admiral Dewey. Various governments have already declared severe quarantine regulations against all Egyptian, Red sea ports and Hong Kong, where the fresh cases and the number of deaths have nearly doubled in the last week, the new cases numbering 143 and the deaths 134. Admiralty officials say that war ships have no privileges as regards quarantine beyond those of merchant ships, the main point to be considered being whether the ship is infected or there be sickness aboard. By the time Admiral Dewey arrives at the Mediterranean his ship, the Olympia, having been so long out from Hong Kong, if there are no cases aboard, it will probably be regarded as immune and the inspectors will pass it without delay.

Brooke's Dispatch Boat Sails.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The United States transport Ingalls sailed today for Neuvitas, Cuba. It has been fitted up as a dispatch boat for Governor General Brooke and, after landing a number of officers and soldiers at Neuvitas, will proceed to Havana to be at Governor General Brooke's disposal.