

NOT A SUMMER FOOD.

UNPALATABLE FACTS ABOUT PORK.

Spain Regrets the Firing on the Steamer Alliance—Big Trinitro Comes to Grief—Our Columbian Bell Awakens Sentiment in Europe.

Pork with Trichinosis.

It is said at the Agricultural Department that there is no truth in the published reports that pork was found to be infected with trichinosis. The department has found that trichinosis is stamped by the inspectors as free from disease and so transported and sold in interstate commerce trade. Early in February Secretary Morton ordered all pork found to be affected with trichinosis to be destroyed. It was decided that the present law did not give the Secretary this authority. The enforcement of the order was therefore postponed until July 1, when the new law goes into effect. It is doubtful if the new law will give the Secretary the necessary power, and it is probable the only relief must come through the local authorities unless the Secretary secures from the shippers of pork to Germany and France (the countries requiring the inspection for trichinosis) voluntary agreements, such as have been made with shippers of beef, mutton, etc., by which the latter agree to tank such carcasses as do not pass the Federal inspection. If such a regulation is put in force, however, it is feared that the pork exportation to Germany and France will cease. "The percentage of pork affected with trichinosis is so large," said Mr. Salmon, "that if all the carcasses found to be affected went to the rendering plants the shippers would lose no more. All through the ceremonies President Cleveland's gaze was riveted upon the carcass which contained the remains of his friend. Mr. Cleveland was greatly affected, and of all those in the great room none showed more clearly his depth of feeling."

SPAIN'S ANSWER RECEIVED.

Full Disavowal of the Firing on the Steamer Alliance.

The State Department has received from United States Minister Taylor at Madrid the complete and final answer of Spain to the demand of Secretary Gresham for a disavowal of the firing on the United States merchant ship Alliance. The document has been received with time with interest, as it was one of the main subjects which Acting Secretary Uhl brought to the attention of the cabinet at the meeting Tuesday. The answer is most cordial in tone and is expressive of the fullest disavowal of the course of the commander of the Spanish gunboat which fired on the Alliance. It is said to be entirely satisfactory to this Government, as it fully meets in letter and spirit the demands made.

DUPLICATES OF COLUMBIAN BELL.

They Will Be Presented to Russia and the United States.

The Columbian Liberty Bell Committee at New York is in receipt of a letter from Clifton R. Breckinridge, United States Minister to Russia, in which he asks for a full description and photograph of the great Columbian liberty and peace bell for Mr. Berthoud, the Russian artist, who is charged with making a design of the "Bell of the Peace" that is to be presented, as the result of a popular movement of the people of Russia, to the people of France.

MISSIONARY STATIONS RUINED.

Chinese Rioters Destroy Much Property at Ching Too.

Intelligence has been received that the French Catholic and English and American missionary property at Ching Too, capital of the province of Szechuen, Western China, was destroyed by rioters. The missionaries are reported to be safe in the official Yamen. The province of Szechuen has been termed the "Texas of China." Ching Too is the capital city.

Taylor's Bondsman Must Pay.

At Pierre, S. D., the defense in the suit against ex-Treasurer Taylor's bondsman attempted to show the defalcation to be in his first term by proving through his books that Taylor was charged with \$250,000 in his own bank on Jan. 31, 1893, and proving by a transcript of the bank account that he was credited with only \$34,000 on that date, alleging that this constituted a shortage. Judge Gaffey ordered a verdict for the full amount claimed, \$244,277.45. The defense asked a stay of sixty days to prepare an appeal.

Millions for Public Works.

The publishers of "Paving and Municipal Engineering" have gathered statistics from the city engineers of 300 cities of more than 10,000 population which show that more public work will be done during the summer of 1895 than ever before, the expenditures for paving, sewerage, water works and bridges approximating \$200,000,000, while last year less than one-fourth of this amount was expended.

Cordage Trust on the Rocks.

In the United States Circuit Court at Boston, Judge Colt appointed John I. Waterbury, of Morristown, N. J., and William E. Strong, of Strong & Cadwalader, as receivers of the United States Cordage Company on petition of B. Rolfe Morse, as representative of the creditors. It has been known for some time that the company was in financial difficulties.

One Life Lost.

The worst fire ever known in Fredericksburg, Va., occurred Tuesday morning. The Kingzie factory and Excelsior mill and six dwelling houses were burned. William Deshaize, engineer at the Excelsior mill, was burned to death.

Egan Is Formally Appointed.

In the United States Circuit Court at Portland, Ore., Judge Gilbert signed an order appointing John M. Egan receiver of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway and also an order allowing the issue of receivers' certificates to the amount of \$750,000.

Wilde Said to Be Insane.

It is reported in London that Oscar Wilde, who was recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Pentonville prison at hard labor, after having been convicted of gross indecency, has become insane.

Stands the Test.

The new American Line steamer St. Louis left the Cape of the Delaware on her builder's sea trial Monday morning at daylight. The result has been most satisfactory to builders and owners. The trip was for the purpose of putting everything in order for her initial trip.

Riot at Tallahassee, Fla.

South Carolina excursionists at Tallahassee, Fla., engaged in a riot, and the town marshal's throat was cut, the sheriff had his throat gashed and a deputy was seriously injured. At Corneilla a posse ran the rioters into a swamp and captured four of them.

NEW CROP REPORT SCHEME.

Agricultural Department Organizing Correspondents in Every Township.

A scheme to make an important change in the system of crop reporting is about to be put into operation by the Agricultural Department. A correspondent will be located in every township, and he will be required to report promptly to the Department. The plan will embrace only twenty States, ranging from New York to the innermost of the Central States, but these comprise 90 per cent of the wheat area. They include 1,389 counties, and the greatness of the scheme is apparent when it is taken into consideration that the number of townships in a county averages about fifteen. This will be used in conjunction with the system now in vogue, each set of reports acting as a check on the other. Steps looking to the organization of the new correspondents have been taken, but the new plan cannot be put in operation before next year. The plan was suggested by a committee of the National Board of Trade. Another plan, that of licensing all thrashers who are to be required to make the reports, has been under consideration, but it is not regarded as feasible by officials. The thrashers would have to be licensed by the State. This would cause a very material delay in transmission.

HONOR FOR A HERO.

Funeral Services for the Departed.

All honors there are for a dead soldier were accorded Wednesday at Washington to the remains of Walter Quinton Gresham. That surpassing tribute—a military funeral—all the nation can do for the very best of its sons in death, was paid him. The wheels of the government at home and in the remote corners of the earth where it is represented by ministers and consuls, stopped still while the ceremonies of the burial progressed. Every official flag on the department buildings, on the far-away frontier posts, on post offices and on custom houses all over the United States fluttered at half-mast. The President and his ministers laid aside their duties and bore away to the city's last rest. The fondest wish of the statesmen was that the nation should not lose through the ceremonies President Cleveland's gaze was riveted upon the casket which contained the remains of his friend. Mr. Cleveland was greatly affected, and of all those in the great room none showed more clearly his depth of feeling.

MEN OF PEACE NOW.

Confederate and Union Ex-Officers Meet at a Banquet.

One of the most remarkable military reunions in the history of the world occurred at Chicago Wednesday, when the most famous surviving generals of the Confederacy met the most famous surviving generals of the Union armies at a banquet tendered by the Citizens' Committee of Chicago. Two hundred and fifty men, many of them prominent in the nation's history, sat down to the feast. Opposite Mayor Swift and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee sat Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, the famous ex-Confederate chief. Wade Hampton, ex-Chief of Gen. John M. Palmer, and Gen. Butler, of South Carolina, pledged the health of Illinois' favorite soldier, Gen. John C. Black. When the band played "Sherman's March to the Sea" the ex-Confederate veterans led the applause, and when the inspiring strains of "Hail to the Chief" the hall the veterans of the Union responded with a hearty good will.

DEFIES THE GOVERNMENT.

Dundy Will Not Permit Federal Interference in Nebraska.

At Omaha, Judge Dundy declared himself to a certain extent on the Pender Indian troubles when he dismissed Sheriff John Mullin in the Federal Court. The Sheriff of Thurston County was recently indicted by the grand jury for alleged interference with Captain Beck of the Indian police on the Winnebago reservation. He had come down to surrender himself and have his trial at once. Judge Dundy told him to go home and stay there until he was sent for. The judge declared that he did not intend to sanction interference of Federal officers with State authorities when the latter were doing their duty in serving legal papers.

MAIL IN PNEUMATIC TUBES.

New York Syndicate Proposes to Establish Rapid Transit.

At New York, at a meeting of the rapid transit commission, a communication signed by J. P. Huntington, Henry Cevs, Edward Lauterbach and others was read. It set forth that they desired to form a corporation for the distribution of mail, parcels, etc., to various points of the city by means of pneumatic tubes, and wished to know what arrangements could be made to run the tubes through the tunnel on the proposed routes.

Race for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburgh	35	23	12	.657
Brooklyn	35	23	12	.607
Cleveland	34	20	14	.588
Cincinnati	34	20	14	.588
Chicago	36	21	15	.583
Philadelphia	31	18	13	.581
Baltimore	28	16	12	.571
Boston	28	15	13	.536
New York	32	15	17	.469
Washington	33	13	20	.394
St. Louis	35	12	23	.343
Louisville	31	6	25	.194

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the Western League:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Indianapolis	29	21	8	.724
Grand Rapids	30	18	12	.600
Minneapolis	28	16	12	.571
Kansas City	30	14	16	.467
Milwaukee	31	14	17	.452
Toledo	30	13	17	.433
Detroit	28	12	16	.429
St. Paul	28	10	18	.357

Noble Man's Brilliant Career.

A cablegram received at the British embassy at Washington announces the death of Lord Gough, the hero of India and father of Hugh Gough, first secretary of the embassy in Washington. General Gough entered the army March 20, 1848. He was made a lieutenant in 1849, a captain in 1857, a major in 1858, a lieutenant colonel in 1867, a colonel in 1875, a major general in 1885 and a lieutenant general June 5, 1889. Lord Gough was the most prominent military man England has produced in late years. He went to India as captain of the Grenadier Guards, but showed such marked ability that he was eventually made commander-in-chief of all the forces in India. Among some of the engagements in which he participated and for which he received honorable mention and medals may be mentioned the siege and capture of Lucknow. For his services in India parliament twice thanked him, raised him to the peerage and gave him the unusual honor of a permanent annuity of £2,000 (\$10,000), which should go not only to himself but to his sons and his sons' sons.

Further Resistance Unlikely.

The four largest coal operators in West Virginia have resumed mining with good forces. Sixty new men went to the fields Friday and the coal shipments from Bluefields aggregate 215 cars. It is stated

that the leaders, Lawless and Webb, are much disappointed by the action of the United Miners' convention at Columbus in refusing to order a strike covering the entire region now supplying West Virginia coals. The old men are returning to work feeling that further resistance is useless. Most of the Virginia soldiers have left Pocahontas.

STILL ON THE RISE.

Trade Booms in Sympathy with Cotton and Wheat.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "More far-reaching than any change during the past week, if really warranted by facts, is the continued rise in prices of wheat and cotton. Real scarcity of either would affect all business. Happily there is still room to hope that tales of injury are greatly exaggerated, although there has been some evidence during the week that both the great crops have suffered more than at first appeared. Other changes are almost all favorable and some highly encouraging. Labor troubles are relatively less threatening. Monetary conditions are satisfactory, and the substantial increase in the commercial demand is a good sign. Exchanges through the clearing houses have been greatly inflated by speculation, and at this time last year were cut down by the coal strike and toward the end of May, 1893, greatly reduced by bank failures, but the week ended last Friday by 19 per cent, and fell only 5.5 per cent below those of 1893, while the daily average for May is 26.9 per cent larger than last year, but 7.1 per cent less than in 1893."

SWEEP BY A FLOOD.

Wall of Water Rushes Down a Nebraska Valley.

A torrent of pouring water swept down the Medicine valley in Frontier county, Neb., Sunday, carrying death and destruction in its path. Curtis lake burst its banks, and the accumulated drainage of thirty miles of territory rushed over hamlets and farm lands lying in its path. It is believed several lives have been lost. Stockville, seven miles down the Medicine creek, which is the outlet of Curtis lake, had 250 inhabitants. The people at Cambridge, where the Medicine flows into the Republican river, were far enough away to escape the onslaught of the mill race. At Curtis lake the roller mill was destroyed and much railroad property damaged. Heavy rains for several days were followed by a cloudburst, and the dam at the lake could not stand the pressure. Down the valley many farm dwellings and outbuildings were swept away.

SEA SERPENT OUTLASHED.

New-Yorkers See a Hideous Thing with a Long Red Tongue.

A strange animal is said to have made its appearance in the May bog, six miles southwest of Palmyra, N. Y., and the neighborhood is greatly excited. Men who claim to have seen it say it looks like an alligator, but has two long tusks. When excited the creature opens its mouth and shoots out a long red tongue with great rapidity. Twenty-six men stayed up all night watching for it. They allege it came out from cover at 4 o'clock, uttering hideous noises. All of the men were armed, but only one had the courage to shoot. He says he hit it, but the bullet glanced off as if it had struck a hard substance. The hideous hide. The animal makes its appearance only at night, retreating by day to the swamp.

BIG WAR MAY BE RESUMED.

French and Japanese Ships Cleared for Action—Alarm at Shanghai.

A special dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from its correspondent at Shanghai says that alarming rumors are current at Shanghai. It is stated that a renewal of hostilities is imminent. The victory of Formosa is said to have rebelled against the Government of Peking. The Japanese ships are reported to have been cleared for action, and the French ships at Tientsin, Formosa, are also said to have been prepared for fighting. In addition, rumors of Russian intervention are current at Shanghai, and steamers have been ordered to Tientsin with provisions in view of the probability of Russian hostility.

FOUND DEAD IN THE ROAD.

Major William Hardiman, of Kentucky, Killed by an Enemy.

Major William Hardiman, one of the oldest and wealthiest men of Lewis County, Ky., was found dead in the road with three rifle balls in his body. Suspicion points to another wealthy resident of the county as his assassin, as the men had been deadly enemies for years, and the rumor is current that he had killed him years ago that some day he would kill Maj. Hardiman.

Beck Indicted for Polygamy.

At Salt Lake, Utah, John Beck, a prominent and wealthy Mormon, was indicted by the United States grand jury for polygamy. Mr. Beck is president of the Beck Bullion Mining Company. This is the first arrest since the anti-polygamy law was issued by the church's authorities four years ago.

Many Inventions Patented.

Ninety hundred and eighty-seven patents were issued last week at Washington. This is the largest number, with two exceptions, issued in any week since 1891.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 67c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 13c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 45c to 60c; broom corn, per bushel, 10c to 15c; timothy, 4c to 7c. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice light, \$5.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 85c; corn, No. 1 white, 52c to 54c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c to 35c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 49c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 69c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 52c to 55c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 73c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 83c to 85c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c; rye, 69c to 71c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 69c. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 1 hard, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 58c to 60c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c to 37c. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 65c to 67c; pork, mess, \$12.50 to \$13.00. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 83c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 36c to 38c; butter, creamery, 14c to 19c; eggs, Western, 12c to 14c.

THEY MET IN PEACE.

ANIMOSITIES OF WAR BURIED AT OAKWOODS.

Blue Joins with the Gray in Dedicating a Monument and Decorating Soldiers' Graves—American Heroes All—Funeral of Secretary Gresham.

Former Foes in Reunion.

Memorial Day in Chicago was like nothing in the history of nations. It sent in the same line the victor and the vanquished, each with garlands for its own army of dead, with the uncounted thousands from the heart of the city to Oakwoods cheering for the memory of heroes, of friend or foe. It was the first time since the first shot that warriors from the North and cavaliers from the South forgot entirely revenged bitterness by such a kind of public demonstration of unity. It marked an epoch. The multitudes heard upon the same vivid plaids for the men who died for their country and the yell which led the hardest and bravest enemy that ever faced fire. They stood with bared heads in the presence of 5,000 graves of victims of their own Douglas prison or shouted in salutes of patriotism at the sight of the thinned ranks hunting the humble mounds marked by a flag. It was this unique feature that brought to the city a crowd which barely found standing room in the stretch of territory devoted to the ceremony.

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AT ST. LOUIS.

Memorial Day was fittingly observed in St. Louis. The Grand Army men were out in force. All were decorated with nosegays and the national colors, and the sound of music could be heard from long before noon. Flags floated at half-mast from many staffs and the general appearance of the city indicated that the observance of Memorial Day was increasing rather than decreasing. Specials from points in other States are to the effect that Memorial Day was generally observed.

WITH MILITARY HONOR.

Secretary Gresham's Remains Temporarily Deposited in a Vault.

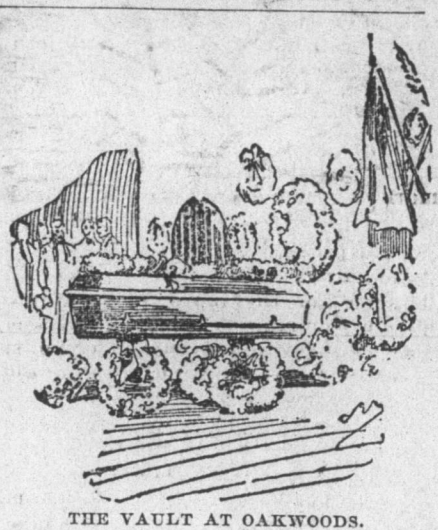
Without ostentation, as befitting his life among his people, but with the military and civic accompaniments which ran even foot with his achievements as soldier, jurist and statesman, the remains of Walter C. Gresham, general in the Union army, the judge of the Federal courts and Secretary of State of the United States, were temporarily laid to rest in Oakwoods cemetery, Chicago, Thursday afternoon amid the flower-strewn graves of his comrades buried there—graves decorated by the hands of men who had fought over them on many a bloody field—and in the



LEAVING THE STATION.

shadow of the monument just dedicated in honor of the valor of those who had given their lives for the Confederate cause.

It was a most remarkable juxtaposition. In the early hours of the day Federal and Confederate had joined in the unveiling of a monument to the 5,000 Confederates who had died in the military prison at Camp Douglas; the ex-Confederate Union soldiers had strewn on the graves of the Union soldiers buried there a mass of flowers brought from the ground over which they had fought less than a generation ago, and the Union veterans had placed upon the graves of their fallen comrades in the other cemeteries about the city the flowers which grew in our own land. All the echoes of the valley fired over in the Confederate army and by the first regiment of State militia and of the bugle blare could be heard and "taps" were still sounding, and the smoke from their rifles was still floating over the



THE VAULT AT OAKWOODS.

field of peace, as the cortege of the dead Secretary of State filed in through the gates into the cemetery. It was a remarkably fitting climax to the remarkable ceremonies which had just closed that the remains of the man who stood for the Union in the North and the South and who had been the keystone to the arch of re-remembered friendship whose visible sign had just been unveiled there. For as a soldier he had won the respect of those who fought him; as a jurist he had gained the love of the common people, and as Secretary of State in Democratic administration he had commanded the support of the people of the South as well as of the North.

The special funeral train arrived from Washington in the afternoon. The procession was formed, headed by the escort of honor, consisting of the troops of all arms from Fort Sheridan. These were followed by the honorary pallbearers, and next came the cortege of the Secretary of State, the members of the latter's family and the Presidential party, and in the rear of the cortege brought up the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, G. A. R. veterans, judges of the courts, State and municipal officers, civic societies and citizens. The entire line of march was crowded with people who respectfully bared their heads as the cortege passed. Arriving at the cemetery chapel, the casket was removed from the funeral car and borne within by eight sergeants of marines.

The services conducted by the Rev. S. J. McPherson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, were impressive but simple, consisting merely of scriptural readings. There was a hymn by the choir and prayer. The remains were temporarily deposited in the receiving vault of the cemetery, and the cortege, with "taps," the train had been held and the Presidential party returned to it and at once started on the return trip to Washington.

FAIRMONT IS FIRST.

Officially Declared Winner of the Chicago Road Race.

Homer Fairmont, of the Chicago Cycling Club, was declared the winner of the road race from Chicago to Evanston and return, a distance of about twenty miles. Edwin Fry, who came in ahead of him, numbers about 1,500 uniformed boys. In New York and Brooklyn the movement is making rapid strides. The American Guard has been formed from the battalions of the public schools, and each battalion has its number and place in line.

As in Boston, they turn out on special holidays and have been the subject of more than one big parade of real soldiers. In Washington, Cincinnati, Columbus, Des Moines, Omaha and scores of other smaller cities and towns the idea is making headway. That military