



Societies.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN meet in their hall over Hauser's store on second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. **HOWARD CLARK, M. W.** J. E. BLOM, Recorder.

MANCHESTER LODGE NO. 34, F. & M. S. meet at Masonic Hall, Monday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. **FRED E. SPARFARD, W. M.** CHAS J. HOBSON, Secretary.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER NO. 45, R. A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting members are cordially welcomed. **E. P. CONNOLLY, H. P.** C. J. HOBSON, Secretary.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL NO. 24, R. A. S. M. assemble at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening after each full moon. Visiting members are invited. **W. H. CLARK, T. L. M.** **MAT D. BLOSSER, Recorder.**

MANCHESTER CHAPTER NO. 101, O. E. S. meet at Masonic Hall, Friday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting members are invited. **MRS. EVA SPARFARD, W. M.** **MRS. CLARA FOREMAN, Secretary.**

MANCHESTER HIVE NO. 626, L. O. T. M. meet in Macabee Hall second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Visiting members invited. **MRS. S. HENDERSHOTT, L. Com.** **MRS. JOHANNA SCHMID, L. Rec. Keeper.**

COMSTOCK POST NO. 352, G. A. R. meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month at their hall over J. Braun's store. All commanders invited. **T. F. BRADSHAW, Com.** **R. M. TRUETT, Adj.**

MANCHESTER TENT NO. 141, K. O. T. M. meet in hall over J. Roller & Co's store first and third Tuesday evening of each month. Visiting members invited. **FRED K. STINKORIL, Com.** **CARL F. WEGENER, Recorder Keeper.**

COMSTOCK W. R. C. NO. 230 meet first and third Tuesday afternoon of month at their hall over J. Braun's store. Visiting members invited. **MRS. C. SILK WORTH, Pres.** **MRS. LIZIE NASH, Secy.**

PENINSULA MATTERS

RELATED IN A BRIEF, CONCISE MANNER.

Arenac County Visited by a Destructive Cyclone—Marshall of Wakefield Kills a Desperate Finlander—Awful Deed of an Insane Woman.

Deadly Cyclone in Arenac County.

A terrible cyclone struck Arenac county, demolishing buildings and uprooting trees, and at Omer three people were fatally injured, and several more wounded. The worst damage was done at Omer. The general store of W. R. Clouston and the residence of Fred Hagley were totally demolished. The barn of W. R. Clouston was torn down and the single mill almost wrecked. Mr. and Mrs. Hagley, who are very old, were caught by the full force of the cyclone and hurled over 60 feet into the air and both received fatal injuries. W. R. Clouston was standing in front of the store when he was caught. He was thrown violently to the ground and received a wound that may prove fatal. Mrs. John T. Baskie and her brother, John Cannally, of Port Huron, were in the upper portion of the Clouston building when it collapsed. They were thrown under the debris and buried out of sight, but strange to say, they escaped without a scratch.

The damage to Clouston's building and stock is \$4,500. The Presbyterian church was damaged \$300; John Campbell's dwelling in process of construction was blown down, and fences, trees, smoke stacks and chimneys were blown down, causing an estimated loss in the village of about \$10,000.

Her Mother-in-Law's Head Off.

In a fit of insanity Mrs. Alfred Haney, wife of a laborer at Williamsburg, cut off the head of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Maria Haney, and set the body on fire. When Mr. Haney returned at noon from his morning work he discovered the body of his aged mother on the floor, while on the table in a plate was the head, cut off clean from the shoulders. On the floor nearby was an ax. He ran for help and when he returned the insane woman had set the body on fire. Wandering around the yard was the murderer, scattering incoherently. She refused to say anything of the tragedy and did not appear to realize what she had done.

The murdered woman was about 74 years old, while the younger Mrs. Haney is 28, and has been married three years. Several months ago she became badly insane, and steps were taken to have her committed to an asylum, and the hearing was to be taken place within two days. The Haneyes are very poor.

Wild Things at Wakefield.

A number of Finlanders became engaged in a quarrel in a saloon at Wakefield and Gust Rom drew a knife and seriously stabbed one man. Rom then went home, but soon returned with a rifle and expressed an intention of killing the whole party. Willage Marshal Gust Miller arrived at this point and attempted to arrest Rom, but the infuriated man turned his rifle upon the officer and fired. The result was a slight flesh wound and as Rom tried to fire again Marshal Miller pulled his revolver and shot Rom in the abdomen, killing him instantly. The other Finns became terribly excited and would have mobbed the marshal had not Sheriff Kallander and a force of deputies arrived promptly and taken him to the jail at Hesperia for safe keeping.

THE TWO PENINSULAS.

Bay county advises say the winter wheat crop there is a failure owing to cold rains and the late spring.

The barn of Emery Hall, of Casnovia, was struck by lightning, killing two horses and seriously injuring Mr. Kelly. The Bay theater block at West Bay City was scorched and Wagner's Turkish bath rooms gutted. Total loss \$3,000.

John Tager, of Solon, was fatally injured by the bursting of a shotgun while shooting rats. He had loaded the gun twice with powder, sand and matches.

If the Greek government will accept their services, six of the trained nurses of Grace hospital at Detroit, will go to Greece this summer to serve as volunteer nurses at the front in the Grecian-Turkish war.

Olson Judd, a fireman on the Ann Arbor pile driver at work at Alma, was run over by a north bound freight. His skull was badly crushed and his arm mangled. He lived about one hour after the accident.

The large barn of John King, farmer of Macomb county, was struck by lightning during a terrific thunder storm. Two cows were killed, the barn badly shattered and King and his little boy severely shocked.

A. B. Clapper, night dispatcher for the D. G. R. & W. railroad at Plymouth, was found by the crew of a train lying unconscious, and perhaps fatally injured, upon the floor of his office. He had been sandbagged and robbed.

Seven months ago Addie, the 14-year-old daughter of W. J. Altenburg, of Ferrisport, suffered complete paralysis of the vocal organs, caused by diphtheria and had not spoken a word until a few days ago her voice returned suddenly and she went nearly wild with joy.

The supreme court has reserved Judge Chapin's decision granting Harry Dale, of Detroit a new trial, and ordered that Dale serve out his life sentence for criminal assault upon little Maggie Leonard. Harry Dale's only hope for liberty now rests with the pardon board and governor.

T. A. Lawrie, deputy state game warden, made four arrests near Clare. Harry Crill, John Tweedy, James Frizzle, all of whom pleaded guilty and were fined and James Austin got 30 days in the county jail, for catching trout out of season.

Enoch Chamberlain, a farmer three miles east of Willow, lost five large barns by fire; also two sheds, about 1,000 bushels of corn, considerable hay, grain, farm implements and 10 head of cattle. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is about \$5,000.

Fred Markey, of Hudson, lost his voice when he was a little boy. One day last week, while plowing, he struck a snag and got a poke in the ribs that made him yell with pain. This surprised him greatly and he yelled for joy, forgetting all about his lacerated ribs. Since then he has used his voice without trouble.

C. W. Shoemaker, representative of A. Colburn & Co., of Philadelphia, was arrested at Bay City on the charge of selling adulterated mustard. It is understood that 30 other warrants are ready. Shoemaker says his company will fight the case to the bitter end. The mustard, as analyzed, contained 30.90 per cent of wheat flour.

Sanborn's elevator, near the F. & P. M. tracks at Port Huron, caught fire, and is a total loss. The iron with which the building is sheathed kept the firemen from the fire. The elevator was of 80,000 bushels capacity. The loss on the building is said to be \$20,000 and \$50,000 on the grain. The grain is owned by eastern parties.

Capt. Porter of the U. S. secret service captured a complete counterfeiter's outfit in the basement of A. Farley's house at Benton Harbor. It has been in operation for three years, and the most dangerous counterfeit dollar of 1891 has been made by Farley. Capt. Porter says the government has spent \$5,000 in searching for the outfit. Farley has not been captured.

Quartermaster-General William L. White, of the Michigan National Guard, spent a day in Detroit and during an interview said there was little doubt that the state militia encampment would be held this year on the old camping ground at Island Lake, as it would be practically impossible to secure new grounds and prepare them in time for the encampment.

Mrs. H. M. Lewis, wife of a prominent grocer at Ionia, was found dead on Rich street, about 10 o'clock at night. She was subject to attacks of heart disease, and at such times had to have fresh air. She had evidently gone out to walk on a late evening, but returned and found she had become bewildered and faint. She took her shawl off, made a pillow of it, unloosed her dress and corsets, and lay down on the walk and died.

Three miles of street railway tracks on Portage avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, which had not been used for several years caused great inconvenience to the public. Several attempts had been made to tear it up, but were always frustrated by the owners of the line. Mayor Webster hired a gang of men on Saturday night and tore up every rail before Sunday morning dawned. The people are greatly pleased.

Mrs. Mary Kent, of Franklin township, Lenawee county, had formed the habit of placing her feet on a chair during a thunder storm and it has probably saved her life. The house was struck by lightning which went down the chimney, passed across the floor and tore up the carpet just beneath the chair on which Mrs. Kent was sitting. It then went through the side of the house. Mrs. Kent was severely shocked and is still almost deaf in consequence.

MICHIGAN'S LEGISLATORS.

After all the talk occasioned by the recent action of the Senate in recalling the bills to permit the construction of an electric railway from Port Huron to Bay City the railway people have secured the passage, in the Senate, of the bills permitting the various townships lying between Bay City and Port Huron to authorize the laying of an electric railroad.

The bills prevent the construction of steam lines and brings the proposed lines under the supervision of the railroad commissioner, and also provide that the local township boards and villages may tax the electric roads as they see fit. Property owners who are damaged by the electric roads may recover at law any damages they may suffer. There was a little row in the Senate over the bill to prevent liquor dealers from furnishing bonds by fiduciary companies, but it passed, as did the following bills: To permit electric roads to carry light freight under certain conditions; authorizing Dickinson with Wisconsin authorities in conjunction with the Wisconsin river, appropriating 3,000 for the Michigan pioneer and historical society. In the House committee of the whole there was a contest over the bill, amending the garnishee law by making the exemption \$6 per week and \$1 per week additional for each member of a family above two. Rep. Eikhoff and others opposed the bill on the ground that it was a lawyers' measure to make the collection of judgments from working men easier, but it was finally agreed to. The committee of the whole defeated the \$5,000 appropriation for the improvement of Mackinac Island park. That appropriation aggregating \$119,074 were made for the home for feeble minded. Bills passed the House as follows: Defining the law with reference to the scope of bonds for guarantee companies, requiring a specific tax of 2 per cent in gross receipts and prohibiting the furnishing of such bonds to saloonkeepers; amending the plank road law by providing a method of procedure against special chartered plank road companies to annul their charters when roads are not kept in proper repair; the Chamberlain anti-cigarette bill.

The check and store order system of paying labor which has been so often denounced by labor bodies will be prohibited if the Senate follows the lead of the House which in committee of the whole agreed to a bill to that effect. The House passed the following bills: Appropriating \$176,000 for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Home for 1897-8; appropriating \$3,000 to enable the state board of health to better carry out the provisions of the state law for the teaching in the public schools the methods for the prevention of the spread of dangerous and communicable diseases; appropriating \$91,950 for the state industrial home for girls; permitting administrators and executors to borrow money by mortgaging real estate for the payment of legacies, debts and the completion of buildings; appropriating \$119,000 for the home for the feeble-minded; making the Detroit building inspectors' law mandatory, and providing that all plans and specifications for buildings must first be submitted to the building inspectors; the Detroit free water bill; providing for greater safeguards for workmen in mines. Some of the Senators showed a disposition to shut down on the attorney-general's office in the matter of incurring unlimited expense in trying state lawsuits and a bill providing for the payment of the past year's expenses—about \$27,000—was referred to the judiciary committee. The House passed the bills permitting the construction of an electric railroad from Bay City to Port Huron and they now only need the governor's signature to become in force.

The Anderson bill requiring railroads to carry bicycles as baggage was passed by the Senate. This measure has now passed both houses and been given immediate effect and only requires the governor's signature to be in operation. Other bills passed by the Senate: Designating the apple blossom as the state flower; providing that graduates of Detroit College of Law may be admitted to practice without examination; for return by asylum authorities of patients to their homes when such patients are cured; for the licensing of insurance companies to insure against loss or damage resulting from burglary, also the loss of securities or money in transit by registered mail; for the taxation of 2½ per cent on the gross earnings of plank road companies; for the relief of Mrs. Marshall Helmes of Calumet, on account of the death of her son while in the line of active military duty; for the care of young children by women while being transferred from the Coldwater public school to homes provided for them. Rep. Eikhoff succeeded in getting his bill through the House to prohibit corporations paying its labor in any other manner than by money, check or draft. This is principally to prevent the store order system. The House passed several other bills, among them the following: To enforce making of factory improvements ordered by factory inspectors, by fixing the responsibility upon the owner of the building unless a contract is made; to make the owner responsible, but in case the owner lives in another state, the tenant is to make the charges and deduct the cost from the amount of his rent; permitting fourth-class tickets to collect taxes twice a year; requiring that printing of tax sale notices shall go to newspapers established at least one year; requiring that bondsmen shall consent to the appointment of deputy township treasurers; to prevent the debauching of boys under 15 years of age, and bring a penalty of five dollars imprisonment for persons of either sex found guilty under the act; providing that county treasurers shall separate moneys collected into proper funds; to prohibit combinations of fire insurance companies; prohibiting the charging of fees in probate courts for preparation of executor's bonds; to prevent forest fires; prohibiting the keeping of toll-gates within a half mile of any city or charging toll for the half mile; permitting hotel or boarding house keepers to sell luggage held for board; prohibiting killing of prairie chickens for five years; for incorporation of electric lines to do a freight business. The Senate committee on Finance cut \$90,750 from the mining school appropriation, making it \$115,000. The public health committee of the Senate opposed the House amendment to the anti-cigarette bill, placing the age of persons to whom the sale of cigarettes and tobaccos are prohibited at 21 years, and the committee has cut out four years. The House had another struggle over a resolution offered by Rep. Chamberlain, of Gogebic, to adjourn May 31, but it was defeated. The consideration of railroad legislation in the House was postponed to May 11.

TO HIS FINAL REST

GEN. GRANT'S BODY LAID IN THE TOMB.

Imposing Ceremonies Mark the Dedication of the Monument in Riverside Park, New York, to the Memory of the Greatest Soldier of America.

New York, April 27.—When the sun rose over fair Manhattan on this day of days in her history of patriotic pageants he found a cloudless dome awaiting him. Flags there were by the hundreds of thousands, flying from tenement windows and on the stiffs of

public buildings; from the stalls of street vendors and the facades of mighty hosteries and lofty office buildings; from the spars of merchant ships and from the bows of the humblest of canal boats.

The ceremonies proper began at sunrise, when from the tall flagpole near the tomb was flung the immense American flag furnished by the Daughters of the Revolution. There it will fly night and day, in fair weather and foul, until the winds have torn it away and the suns have faded its colors.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was the scene of hostile and excitement during the early morning. The broad corridors were filled with native and foreign dignitaries, and almost every second person blazed with bullion and military trappings.

Loud shouts of the people announced the arrival of the president at 9:20. He rode in a carriage with General Porter and Mayor Strong. His reception was flattering in the extreme and he bowed repeatedly. Vice-President Hobart joined the president and General Porter and the mayor, and the open broughie in which they were seated drew up in the center of the plaza, where it took its place at the head of the line.

General Butterfield, in his uniform of a retired general of the army, rode at the right of the barouche, which was preceded by a picked force of mounted police. The military escort included one sergeant and ten men of Troop A.

The Grants left the hotel by the Fifth avenue entrance a few minutes ahead of the president's party. Mrs. Grant leaned on the arm of her son, Colonel Fred D. Grant, and the others followed.

Altogether they occupied eight carriages. The initial step in the parade was made almost on schedule time, and by 9:40 o'clock the presidential procession was on the move.

Cheers greeted the distinguished party as it moved through the decorated streets. Mrs. Grant and her family of the third generation were objects of special attention, and the widow of the hero was visibly affected at the great popular demonstration.

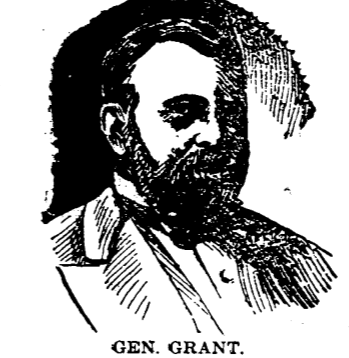
The arrival of the official portion of the procession at the tomb was the signal for a stupendous outburst of patriotic cheering from the 50,000 people in the grandstands and on the lawns around the monument and on Claremont Heights. The president and other guests alighted from their carriages at the monument stands and took the places assigned to them in readiness for the oratorical and musical ceremonies at 10:35 o'clock, and stillness reigned in place of the noisy enthusiasm that marked the arrival of President McKinley.

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The war ships which lay at anchor in sight of the tomb claimed the attention of the crowd before the arrival of the dignitaries and the commencement of the services of dedication. The merchant marine division was located in the lower bay.

At 6 o'clock orders flashed from the flag ship to the fleet to dress for the day's festivities. A few minutes later a rainbow of colors began going up from the bow of the New York. Immediately every vessel in the fleet followed suit. The big ships made a magnificent showing in their gala attire, with rainbows of bunting from bow to stern.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, who were to arrive at the tomb at 8:30 and place a floral wreath with crossed swords on the sarcophagus, were an hour late in reaching the scene. They were headed by James R. Branch, commander-in-chief of the Sons of Con-

federate Veterans. The tokens were reverently laid on the sarcophagus by General J. B. Gordon, while his comrades stood by with uncovered heads.

It was precisely 10:35 o'clock when the carriage bearing the president and vice president and the members of Grant's family and the foreign representatives arrived at the grand stand. As the carriages containing the distinguished party passed between the wall of people on the roadway the air resounded with cheers. The president acknowledged the ovation by smiling and bowing. The party ascended the stage on the west side of the tomb and the band stationed near by played patriotic airs.

President McKinley's tribute was as follows: Fellow Citizens: A great life, dedicated to the welfare of the nation, here finds its earthly coronation. Even if this day lacked the impressiveness of ceremony and was devoid of pageantry it would still be memorable, because it is the anniversary of the birth of one of the most famous and best beloved of American soldiers.

Architecture has paid high tribute to the leaders of mankind, but never was a memorial more worthily bestowed or more gratefully accepted by a free people than the beautiful structure before which we are gathered. In marking the successful completion of this work, we have as witnesses and participants representatives of all branches of our government, the resident officials of foreign nations, the governors of states, and the sovereign people from every section of our common country, who joined in this august tribute to the soldier, patriot and citizen.

Almost twelve years have passed since the heroic vigil ended and the brave spirit of Ulysses S. Grant fearlessly took its flight. Lincoln and Stanton had preceded him, but of the mighty captains of the war Grant was the first to be called. Sherman and Sheridan survived him, but have since joined him on the other shore.

Great heroes of the civil strife on land and sea are for the most part no more. Thomas and Hancock, Logan and McPherson, Farragut, Dupont and Porter, and a host of others have passed forever from human sight. Those remaining grow dearer to us and from them and the memory of those who have departed generations yet unborn will draw their inspiration and gather strength for patriotic pose.

A great life never dies. Great deeds are imperishable; great names immortal. General Grant's services and character will continue undiminished in influence and advance in the estimation of mankind so long as liberty remains the cornerstone of free government and integrity of life the guaranty of good citizenship. Faithful and fearless as a volunteer soldier, intrepid and invincible as commander-in-chief of the armies of the Union, calm and confident as president of a reunited and strengthened nation, which his genius had been instrumental in achieving, he has our homage and that of the world.

But brilliant as was his public character, we love him all the more for his home life and homely virtues. His individuality, his bearing and speech, his simple ways, had a flavor of rare and unique distinction, and his Americanism was so true and uncompromising.

The arrival of the official portion of the procession at the tomb was the signal for a stupendous outburst of patriotic cheering from the 50,000 people in the grandstands and on the lawns around the monument and on Claremont Heights. The president and other guests alighted from their carriages at the monument stands and took the places assigned to them in readiness for the oratorical and musical ceremonies at 10:35 o'clock, and stillness reigned in place of the noisy enthusiasm that marked the arrival of President McKinley.

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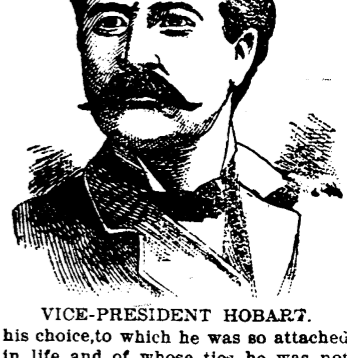
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those who accepted his generous terms of peace. The veteran leaders of the peace and the gray here meet not only to honor the name of the departed Grant, but to testify to the living reality of a fraternal national spirit which has triumphed over the differences of the past and transcended the limitations of sectional lines. Its completion, which we pray God to speed, will be the nation's greatest glory.

It is right, then, that General Grant should have a memorial commensurate with his greatness and that his resting place should be in the city of peace.



VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART.

his choice to which he was so attached in life and of whose ties he was not forgetful even in death. Fitting, too, is it that the great soldier should sleep beside the native river on whose banks he first learned the art of war, and of which he became master and leader without a rival.

But let us not forget the glorious distinction which the metropolis among the fair sisterhood of American cities has honored his life and memory. With all that riches and sculpture can do to render the edifice worthy of the man, upon a site unsurpassed for magnificence, has this monument been reared by New York as a perpetual record of his illustrious deeds, in the certainty that as time passes around it will assemble with gratitude and reverence and veneration men of all climes, races and nationalities.

New York holds in her keeping the precious dust of the silent soldier; but his achievements—what he and his brave comrades wrought for mankind—are in keeping of seventy millions of American citizens, who will guard the sacred heritage forever and forevermore.

Mayor Strong accepted the monument on behalf of New York's citizens. The oration of the day was delivered by General Horace Porter.

THE TOMB'S HISTORY.
How the Money Needed for Its Erection Was Raised.

New York, April 27.—It was by popular subscription that the fund necessary for the erection of the tomb of Gen. Grant was raised, and it is estimated that 90,000 people contributed sums, ranging from 1 cent to \$5,000. In all, \$568,000 was secured.

The unexpended balances were kept in trust companies and drew 2 per cent interest, so the sum increased until it now amounts to about \$600,000. With the exception of about \$50,000 the entire fund was raised in New York city.

Sixteen days after the death of the body of Gen. Grant was laid, Aug. 8, 1885, in the temporary vault in Riverside Park. The event was a solemn and imposing ceremony. From all points people flocked into the city by tens of thousands. At least half a million spectators gathered in the streets to watch the long procession escorting the body to the tomb. The republic had never seen so great a funeral cortege as that which assembled to do honor to the remains of the dead commander and president.

The old tomb of Gen. Grant—a squat little brick-built affair which was intended as a temporary resting place for the body and held it for almost twelve years—stands as a woeful contrast to the new tomb in which the remains are to rest for all time.

With the old tomb, the thousands who stood before the grated door each year thought only of the dead man of war; with the new tomb that feeling must in part give way before the magnitude of the artistic structure which has been reared to preserve the memory.

On a little knoll, which was always the first spot in the vicinity to tell of the approach of spring and the last to take on the garb of winter, the temporary tomb stands. The first touch of work done upon it was Tuesday, July 28, 1885, five days after the death of Gen. Grant.

IN MEMORY OF GRANT.
Citizens of Galena, Once His Home, Honor the Day.

Galena, Ill., April 27.—This city has in festive array to-day, celebrating the anniversary of the birth of its most illustrious citizen—General Ulysses S. Grant. Visitors from all portions of the state as well as from many other states were in town, having come to attend the exercises in honor of the hero of the civil war, who from his home in Galena went to the front and is well remembered by its older citizens. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the ceremonies of the day opened in the Turner Hall, the largest auditorium in the city, and until late at night the festivities continued, closing with the grand annual reunion.

All the principal city streets were gayly decorated. Flags and bunting and beautiful floral decorations in front of stores and in windows made the city present a holiday appearance, and the sun shone in all its brightness upon the pretty scene. The Rev. Robert McIntyre, D. D., pastor of Grace Methodist Church, Chicago, the orator of the day, delivered the oration.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.
ing that his name will stand for all time as the embodiment of liberty, loyalty and national unity.
Victorious in the work which under Divine Providence he was called upon to do, clothed with almost limitless power, he was yet one of the people—patient, patriotic and just. Success did not disturb the even balance of his mind, while fame was powerless to awe him from the path of duty. Great as he was in war, he loved peace, and told the world that honorable arbitration of differences was the best hope of civilization.
With Washington and Lincoln, Grant has an exalted place in history and the affection of the people. To-day his memory is held in equal esteem by those whom he led to victory and by

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