

HISTORIC PAGEANT

Dedication of the Grant Monument in New York.

PARADES ON LAND AND RIVER

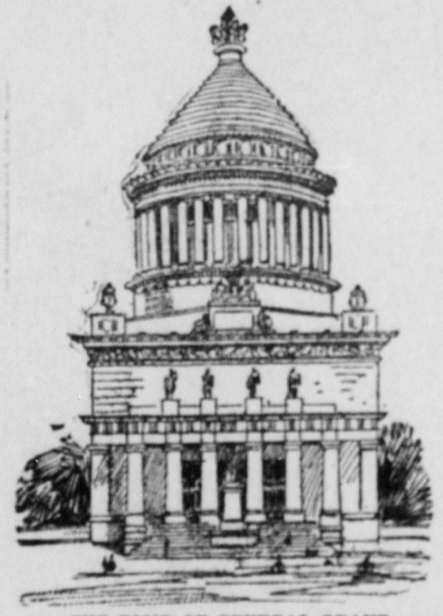
Sixty Thousand Men March in the Street Parade.

THE GRANT FAMILY PRESENT.

Mrs. Grant, the Widow of the Dead Hero, Shares With President McKinley the Enthusiastic Praises of the Multitude That Crowds the Line of March of the Monster Street Parade—Governors Lead the Troops of Their States in Honoring the Great Soldier—A Magnificent Naval Parade Led by the White Squadron—The Greatest Demonstration in the History of the United States, and Only Equaled When the First Napoleon's Body Was Returned from St. Helena to France.

New York, April 28.—Never before in the history of the world, and never before in the history of the United States, has such a tribute been paid to the noble dead as when yesterday, with wondrous pageant by land and sea, the nation dedicated the tomb that now holds the body of its hero, Willyses S. Grant.

It was an occasion more of triumphant eulogy and national pride than of funeral rite, for in these 12 years since



THE TOMB OF GENERAL GRANT.

First the nation mourned for Grant the keeness of grief had worn away, and in its place there lives in the hearts of men that hero worship which found such tumultuous vent yesterday. The greatest of our citizens, our soldiers.

The first event of the dedication ceremonies was the departure of the presidential party, with members of the Grant family and invited guests, from the Fifth Avenue hotel this morning. The party left the hotel from three different entrances at 9:30 o'clock.

At 11 o'clock exercises at the tomb were begun, following this order: "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," prayer by Bishop J. P. Newman; hymn of thanks, "Old Netherland Folk-song," address by the president of the United States; "Star Spangled Banner," oration by General Horace Porter, president of the Grant Monument association; acceptance of the monument by Mayor Strong; "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah"; doxology. The doxology was sung by the chorus, under Frank Darnesch, and the assemblage in the vicinity of the monument was invited to join.

The solemn service of dedication seemed to throw a strange hush over this vast throng. The president stood bareheaded in the wind. When he spoke he was heard distinctly by the 5,000 persons who stood directly in front of him.

General Porter's oration in honor of the hero seemed to impress the crowd less than the sight of the pale-faced, bareheaded president standing beside the widow of the dead general, ex-President Cleveland and the gray-headed statesmen and soldiers. It was their presence rather than their words that lent solemnity to the occasion.

Surrounded by his cabinet, his generals and his friends, President McKinley stood and reviewed the grandest military pageant ever seen in this city. There were regular soldiers, regular sailors, national guardsmen of the sea and land forces, Grand Army veterans, Confederate veterans and the striplings who in the future may fight as gallantly as their fathers did.

When the cheering was at its loudest, and when the wind had somewhat died away, a touching scene was enacted, which was seen by few. Silently Mrs. Grant stole away from the president's reviewing stand, where she had been watching the gallant troops go by, and, leaning on the arm of her son, Colonel Grant, made her way to the tomb, followed only by the members of the Grant family. The bronze doors were opened, and the widow of the hero passed from the noise of the outside world into the dim quiet of the tomb.

stayed in their seats and watched the end of the land parade. Then, when the last company had passed out of sight of the white roadbed, the hundreds of thousands of spectators sought their homes. All traffic was congested, and it was hours before the tide of travel fell to its normal condition.

After the exercises the People's Choral union and the Oratorio society of New York sang the following selections: "Kaisermarsch," Wagner, with words specially selected for the occasion; "Battal Hymn of the Republic."

The reviewing stands were draped in front with the official flag of the president. While the land parade was waited for after the conclusion of the ceremonies the sky became laden and the wind increased until it almost howled around the trees. The waters of the Hudson reflected the ashen hue of the sky, and the great white ships that floated on its bosom stood out in almost ominous relief.

The dusty roadbed of the drive was whipped up until black clouds became brown, and spectators forsook their unsheltered seats for the protection of the tomb pillars.

At the head of the military division and of the parade, in which 60,000 men marched, rode General Grenville M. Dodge, the grand marshal. Upon the recommendation of General Grant, under whom he served, he secured his stars as a major general. It was fitting indeed that he who began life as a butcher's boy in Danvers, Mass., and rose to greatness under Grant, should lead the host of soldierly pilgrims to the tomb of the general who was once the banner of Galena. Behind him rode Colonel A. Noel Blakeman, chief of staff, and the other staff officers.

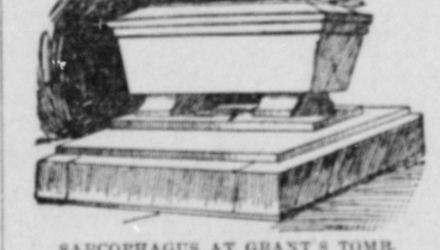
Next in line came the United States forces, under command of Major General Wesley A. Merritt. He was surrounded by a brilliant staff and was followed by the first brigade, U. S. A., led by General William M. Graham. Under his command, among other bodies, were the West Point cadets, engineers from Wiletts Point, the Thirtieth and Ninth Infantry regiments and nine batteries of artillery. Then followed a regiment of crack United States cavalrymen. The Second brigade of United States forces was made up of three battalions of marines, headed by the fine Marine band, of Washington, and five battalions of bluejackets from Admiral Bunce's white squadron.

Governor Frank S. Black and his gold laced staff led the Second division, composed of the National Guard of the state of New York. Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald commanded the First brigade of this division.

The Third division may be called the governors' guard, for ten chief executives of sister commonwealths had places in it. First in line was Governor D. H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, followed by a provisional brigade picked from the National Guard of the Keystone state.

New Jersey's governor, John W. Griggs, acted as a brigadier of the soldiers of the Lightning state, and had for his personal escort the Essex troops, of Orange.

Next came Governor Cooke, of Connecticut, supported by a soldierly battalion looking for all the world like



SARCOPHAGUS AT GRANT'S TOMB.

her majesty's horse guards. But the only things English about them are their red coats and bearskin shakos.

Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, headed the troops from his state, including the famous Ancient and Honorable Artillery, which was founded in revolutionary days.

The Maryland troops, headed by Governor Lowndes, the first Republican executive of the Terrapin state in many years, followed upon the heels of the Bay State brigade. The governor was escorted by the crack regiment of Maryland, the "Dandy Fifth," of Baltimore.

The National Guard of Virginia, led by Governor Charles O'Ferrall, followed the Maryland troops. The governor, who was a captain in the Confederate army, was escorted by the Richmond Blue.

After the Old Dominion Guard marched the soldier boys from Vermont, commanded by Governor Josiah Grout, who won the title of major by gallantry in battle. Next came Governor Aea Bushnell, of Ohio, who was a general in the army, supported by picked detachments of cavalry, infantry and artillery. Governor Busiel headed the New Hampshire brigade. Governor Tanner of Illinois and his staff, all mounted on black horses, represented Illinois, and the national capital was represented by the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

The Fourth division was made up of three brigades composed of cadets from various military schools in and around New York.

Then followed the veteran grand division, under command of General O. O. Howard and his staff, composed entirely of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Following the Union veterans and their sons came the Confederate veterans and sons.

In the civic division there were many branches of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, independent military companies, the veteran firemen and hundreds of fraternal and benefit societies. The letter carriers' regiment was a marked feature of this division. In this division also appeared a tribe of Sioux Indians, with Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and Chief Joseph, of the Nez Percés, riding side by side.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

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The president was accompanied by Secretary of State Sherman, Secretary Alger, Attorney General McKenna, Secretary Long, Secretary Gage, Secretary Hils, General Miles, Ruggles, Porter and Butterfield, Elihu Root, J. Edward Simmons, Governor Black and Postmaster General Gary. At 5:30 o'clock the Dolphin started down the river, followed by the immense fleet of steamers which had awaited the arrival of the president. As the Dolphin passed the white squadron and the foreign warships the rails were manned by the gallant tars of the various ships, and a French bugle call from the Fulton was added to its salute of the chief executive.

A unique feature of the naval parade was the appearance of the steamer Sam Sloan, decorated with Cuban flags, as she passed up and down North river. She had been chartered by some of the prominent members of the Cuban colony, and carried as guests President T. Estrada Palma and the officers of the Cuban legation and their families. As Mr. Palma and party ascended from the Cortlandt street pier to the cabin of the Sam Sloan the band played the national anthem of Cuba, while one of the ladies sang the chorus, the passengers joining in the chorus. Every stanchion and flagstaff was hung with the colors of Cuba Libre. As the Sloan steamed up the river the band played the national air of each country while passing its representative or visiting warships. When the Sloan reached the Spanish men-of-war, Infanta Isabella and Maria Theresa, the band struck up the Cuban national song, while the passengers cried "Cuba Libre." The officers of the Spanish vessel maintained a dignified silence.

While the surging crowds were still seeking their homes an elaborate reception to President McKinley was in progress at the Union League club. Scarcely a hitch occurred in the whole arrangements for this great celebration, and the arrangements of the committee from early morning until late at night met with complete success. The brisk cold wind affected those in the elevated vicinity of the tomb more than it did those in more sheltered and lower parts of the city. It is estimated that fully a million persons watched for hours the troops that passed in review. It was such a gorgeous sight that no dust, no wind could kill the enthusiasm of the on-lookers, many of whom were compelled to walk out in the early morning to the park, and thousands of whom came from distant cities.

When night fell and the greatest of military, naval and civic parades ever seen here was at an end the city assumed a gala aspect. The streets were full of bright uniforms of all nations, while sightseers from every part wandered from place to place and discussed the wonders of the day. Once in the history of the world before has such a ceremony been enacted over the reinsterment of any great man, this only other instance being when the body of Napoleon was brought back to Paris, when royalists and republicans alike joined in one great triumphal pageant. At midnight all was quiet. The warships' lights no longer were reflected by the placid Hudson, and the gray

tomb on the eminence above stood out boldly against the black sky, at last a fitting monument erected by a grateful nation to the soldier-president who through victories and war brought peace, and who with peace brought honor.

President McKinley, with Mrs. McKinley and his cabinet; Mrs. U. S. Grant and her family and a company of official personages, including the ambassadors, ministers and attaches of the diplomatic corps and high officers of the army and navy, were safely transported from Washington to New York Monday in a special train of the Pennsylvania railroad. From Jersey City the party was conveyed across the river on the ferryboat Pittsburg to the foot of Twenty-third street, there to be ushered into carriages and escorted in procession by a detachment of cavalry, sailors and police to the Fifth Avenue hotel.

Among the visitors in the other cars were members of the Grant family from Washington. These included Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, the widow of the dead chief; Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Mr. Algernon Sartoris and Misses Virginia and Rose Sartoris, the general's grandchildren. U. S. Grant, Jr., and Jesse R. Grant, sons of the general, had arrived earlier in the day, and Colonel Fred D. Grant, the general's eldest son, met his mother at Jersey City.

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VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:53 a.m., arrive at Tyrone 11:10; at Harrisburg 2:40 p.m.; at Philadelphia 11:15 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p.m., arrive at Tyrone 2:15 p.m.; at Harrisburg 7:00 p.m.; at Philadelphia 11:15 p.m.

VIA LEWISBURG. Leave Bellefonte at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9:15 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia, 5:00 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 4:47, at Harrisburg, 7:10 p. m., Philadelphia at 11:15 p. m.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. In effect Nov. 15, 1896.

WESTWARD. EASTWARD. (Tables with station names and times)

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*Daily except Sunday. F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

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