

Southern army was combined with the reserve and steadfastness of Cromwell's Ironsides. I am sure no war ever waged in history before our civil war brought equal blessings to victory and to vanquished. We brought into full participation in the glories of the restored Union those who had mistakingly sought to destroy it. It gladdens my heart now to believe that the love of the old flag is so revived in these Southern hearts that they would vie with martial ardor to be in the front of the charge should we ever be called to meet a common enemy [Great applause.] A glorious victory, no yoke upon the defeated except that yoke which we wore, comrades, when we resumed our place as citizens, obligation to obey the Constitution and all the laws made in pursuance of it as a condition of peaceful citizenship. We are happy in our great National isolation. No nation in the world is able to wage war on our soil with the United States. [Enthusiastic applause.] And when the glorious work upon which we have entered of building, equipping and manning a suitable navy is completed, no nation in the world will be hasty to engage us upon the sea. We are now entering into competition with the great nations of the world in the markets of the world. We do not push our trade with bayonets or by subjugation of helpless people; we push it only upon the basis of friendliness and mutual trade advantage, holding up the dignity and honor of our country. We shall expect others to respect our rights as we shall respect theirs. (Applause.) United we will enter upon a career of wealth and development accompanied by the sweet influence of schools and of churches, committing to God's care the generation that is to take from our lips these lessons of patriotism that they may be fitted if any exigency should come to do their part as their fathers did. (Applause.) What they did who can tell, who can look down the pages of history and say what one issue would have involved us in disaster, contention, weakness and blood and what other has put us on this ascending plane of brightness and glory? (Tremendous applause.)

The presidential party started on its return to Washington this evening.

#### AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes delivered a memorial address here today. Among other things he said: "The astounding progress of America during the war and by reason of it during the last twenty-seven years, has carried us forward and upward until we have reached a rank among the nations so commanding that we ourselves can hardly realize either the privileges that are ours or the responsibilities and duties which those privileges impose upon us. It is our privilege to be without extensive and costly fortifications because we do not need them. We have only a small navy because with our resources we are able, if need comes, to subsidize the ships of almost all other nations except those of the power with which we are at war."

"We have today the largest, cheapest, most efficient and most formidable army the world has ever seen. It consists of more than ten

million of educated men who are not merely self-sustaining, but who are engaged in the peaceful industries of civil life, constantly adding to our wealth and power. To keep this army up to its maximum we have more than a quarter of a million of school houses under the old flag, every one of which is at once a fortress and recruiting station for the army of the republic. General Hayes added that this nation should be the peacemaker of the world. "We could," he said, "better afford to suffer wrong than do wrong, especially when dealing with weaker nations. America should engage in no war not absolutely forced on her, but once in it, should cease only with the annihilation of the power that caused it, so that there never could be a repetition of the conflict with that nation."

Unusual and novel exercises were held at the penitentiary. Speeches were made by ex-Confederate and Union soldiers, and seventeen hundred inmates united in singing "America." Tonight formal services were held and attended by an immense throng, ex-President Hayes being the speaker of the evening.

#### AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Memorial Day was observed here in the usual way. Appropriate exercises were held in Arlington and Soldiers' Home cemeteries, and the graves of 30,000 soldiers, buried in and about Washington, were decorated as were the monuments of the Union leaders in various parts of the city. Later in the day special services were held at General John A. Logan's tomb, under the auspices of Logan Camp Sons of Veterans, Illinois Republican Association and other organizations. The programme included addresses by Senator Cullom, Hon. C. Matthews, Hon. Frank W. Parker, General G. B. Raum, Colonel T. H. McKee and Hon. T. B. Coulter and poems recited by General A. Gilliland and Colonel Noyes. Mrs. Logan was present at the ceremonies.

#### AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Memorial Day was duly observed here. In the morning the Grand Army posts proceeded to various cemeteries and strewed the graves with flowers, not forgetting 7000 Confederate dead at old Camp Douglas. Arrangements were made for a parade this afternoon, but rain began falling at 1:30 p. m. However the arrangements for an elaborate parade this afternoon were carried out in spite of the rain, which poured down incessantly for several hours.

Advices to the Associated Press from all over the country indicates that the day was observed more generally than for several years.

#### AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 30.—In spite of the rain the Decoration day exercises were carried out according to programme. They began with a parade of regular troops, militia, reserve artillery and Grand Army posts, in nine divisions, after which the Grand Army men proceeded to the various cemeteries and decorated the graves of their comrades.

#### AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 30.—Despite the rain and mud the G. A. R. posts deco-

rated the soldiers' graves in the various cemeteries today. The main features of the day was the unveiling of the monument over the grave of General Kilburn Knox, late commander of the Soldiers' Home, in the Home cemetery.

#### THE BRIGGS CASE.

PORTLAND, Or., May 30.—A formal resolution remanding Dr. Briggs' case to the New York Presbytery for retrial was passed by the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning.

The report on theological seminaries was then taken up. In the supplementary majority report several changes were made from the former report. Among them was a recommendation to enjoin Presbyteries to see that the students under their care be prepared for their sacred office in seminaries and under teachers who are under the oversight and direction of the assembly, and that the board of education be directed to restrict appropriations for education of students to those who are pursuing their studies under such institutions. This is aimed at Union Seminary and puts on that institution a boycott, as was forcibly stated during the ensuing discussion. With regard to the seminary direct as to identity of transfers and original appointments in case of professors, it is recommended to say that the general assembly is constrained to insist upon its interpretation of terms of compact as given by the assembly at Detroit. The report recommends a negative answer to the memorial of Union Seminary directors, asking the co-operation of the general assembly. In severing this connection, it recommends the adoption of a resolution declaring that the assembly recognizes the status quo as to difference of interpretation, and agrees to refer differences on interpretation as to transfers, to a committee on arbitration of five to be appointed by the moderator and five by the directors of the Union Seminary, these ten to select five others. The minority report recommends that Union Seminary be given liberty to honorably withdraw from the compact of 1870, and that a committee be appointed by the assembly to confer with all theological seminaries now under its supervision, touching their views of the agreement of 1870, and any new agreement they may devise, and so formulate a new agreement adapted to happily unite all the seminaries under such general supervision by the general assembly as will tend to their safety in the church and efficiency in her work, the same to be submitted to the general assembly of 1893.

Dr. Blainey, of Kentucky, proposed as a substitute for the previous report a set of eight resolutions which borrowed part of the majority report and contained many modifications and additions.

The resolutions were seconded as an amendment and discussion of the whole subject proceeded, a large number of speeches being heard.

Dr. Taylor, maker of the minority report, in his argument said that Union Seminary had a perfect right to ask to be relieved because there is no legal basis for agreement, and its experience has not been particularly pleasing. He said the best way to