

DEDICATED

To Gallant Veterans

Was the Memorial Hall of Hamilton County.

Loyal Patriotism of Queen City During Civil War

Extolled By Governor Harris in an Eloquent Address,

While Gen. Grosvenor, Capt. Monfort, Mayor Markbreit and Others Paid Tribute To Soldiers and Sailors.

Local pride and patriotism, and a reverence for their own heroic dead were stirred by the impressive dedication ceremonies of the new Memorial Building to the Soldiers and Sailors, Marines and Pioneers of Hamilton County yesterday afternoon. There was not an inch of vacant space in the handsome hall. The auditorium was filled by the grizzled veterans of the G. A. R., who felt such a deep interest in the memorial, while the balcony was packed with women and girls and citizen spectators of the exercises. Every speaker of the occasion referred to the "magnificent" structure that commemorated the deeds of the founders and saviors of the Republic, and in the hearts of the splendid assemblage the achievement of the pioneers and soldiers were enshrined with a more brilliant glory than the gems that glitter in the coronet of kings. Simplicity marked the affair. The addresses were brief, but eloquent and they breathed a spirit of admiration for the departed that brought tears to many eyes. The aged, valiant defenders who are now bowed down with the weight of years applauded with renewed vigor the sentiments expressed by their distinguished comrades in arms—Governor Harris, General Grosvenor and Captain Monfort—and they seemed to indicate that all their dangers and struggles and sufferings had been repaid by this enduring monument to their dead associates in the fratricidal strife. Less than an hour and a half was consumed in carrying out the program. Frequently the stars and stripes were in evidence, the songs were the "Star Spangled Banner," "America" and "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," which revived tender memories of the long ago.

History of the Movement.
The Hamilton County Memorial Building is one of a chain of similar monuments erected in various counties of the state and made possible by an act of the Legislature passed in 1903. A memorial of some character to the pioneers, soldiers and marines of this county was first agitated by the various G. A. R. posts, and a favorable opportunity for the enactment of a law permitting a bond issue to carry on the work presented itself in 1903, when Judge I. M. Hoesa and Max Silberberg, both veterans, became members of the Legislature. The County Commissioners passed the necessary resolution, in conformity with the state law, calling upon the citizens to vote for a bond issue of \$250,000. An effort was first made to erect the building in Washington Park, but this met with disfavor, and the present site on Elm street, just opposite the park entrance, was purchased. The building was designed by Samuel Hannaford & Sons and the contract awarded to the Ellis Construction Company. The lot upon which the building stands fronts 90 feet 5 inches on Elm street and has a depth of 100 feet. Under the law governing buildings of this character, however, it was necessary that certain areas of spaces be left outside of the structure, so that the actual size of the building is only 81 feet 7 inches front by 88 feet deep. Ground was broken for the work on March 25, 1905, and the corner stone was laid December 16 of the same year. Hardly, however, had the work begun when the contractor became insolvent, and a suit for \$30,000 is now pending in the local courts against the bonding company which guaranteed the work. This seriously impeded the progress of the work, and, consequently, the building was not completed until this spring, the entire appropriation being used in its construction.

An Architectural Beauty.
Both architecturally and in workmanship the memorial is considered one of the finest buildings of its character in this country. It is constructed in a very substantial manner, being fireproof throughout. The exterior is treated in the Roman classical style in the Corinthian order, the material being olive gray Rockcastle stone, which gives a very soft and pleasing effect. The inside of the building is finished in white marble, tile and hard wood, and is carried out in the same general architectural style as the exterior. There are three main entrances to the building, each embellished with massive bronze and glass doors. These lead into a vestibule of cut stone, from which extends a large corridor through the center of the building, on one side of which is a large banquet hall, 46 by 32 feet, and on the other a post room of the same dimensions. In the rear of these are the kitchen and various office and committee rooms. Two large marble stairways on either side of the building lead to the auditorium on the second floor. This auditorium is surrounded by an ambulatory finished in white marble. Over the main entrance to the building and under the balcony of the auditorium the relic room is situated. This is finished in cut stone, and will contain various trophies of the Civil War now in possession of the local posts. The auditorium comfortably seats 700 persons, and in all its appointments resembles a first-class theater. The furniture, which consists of massive leather couches, settees and quartered oak chairs and tables, was purchased by William F. Schiebel, Superintendent of County Buildings, who will also be in charge of Memorial Hall. The commission appointed by Governor Harris, under whose direction the building was constructed, consisted of E. R. Monfort, Aaron McNeil, B. R. Cowen, Charles A. Miller and Paul Millikin. Upon the death of General Cowen the Governor appointed George B. Fox to fill the vacancy.

Opened With Bugle Call.
The program yesterday opened with "assembly," by "Smittie's Bugler." This was followed by an invocation by Rev. W. D. Cole, D. D., chaplain of the First Regiment, who referred to the work accomplished by those in whose memory the building was erected. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by the audience. In presenting the building to the County Commissioners, Capt. E. R. Monfort, who also presided at the exercises, referred to the beauties of the structure and then said that, in a proper sense, the building is a "memorial of all that this nation stands for. It is a rare privilege to be here, but this privilege is incomparable with the work of those we commemorate. We may not long survive these ceremonies, but millions will walk our streets and look at this splendid structure and recall the marvelous achievements of those who are here commemorated, and whose work was a part of the architectural grandeur of the nation. Our forefathers wrought better than they knew, or even dreamed of. The forests were felled, mountains leveled, rivers spanned, swamps drained, the native races that stood in the way of civilization were pushed backward and education and Christianity was found moving westward in the path of the pioneer.

"We have a record of nearly 200 Revolutionary soldiers who came to this country to follow the pursuits of business and establish homes. It is true that they did not go from this region, but they were the pioneers of our local civilization, and we

all know how deep they laid the foundations and how strongly they built the civil structure which is now our pride, and many of their descendants are still with us. Their movements have always marked the progress of civilization. They are gone and the resting place of but few are known."

Accepted By County.
Stanley Struble, President of the Board of County Commissioners, accepted the building on behalf of the county, saying: "We assure you also that in our administration of this new trust, and in our care and control of this magnificent building, we shall pursue no niggardly policy. "We believe and we know that the noblest impulses inspired the citizenship of Hamilton County when they voted the money with which to construct this Memorial Hall, and we believe that those same noble impulses animate our citizenship and dictate to us the pursuit of a liberal policy in our administration of this magnificent building. "It is appropriate that the citizenship of this county should cause to be constructed this Memorial Hall, and to dedicate the same to the founders and defenders of Christian institutions in this county."

Mayor Markbreit arrived upon the stage during Mr. Struble's address and received an enthusiastic greeting. The Mayor welcomed the visitors to the city in a happy extemporaneous speech, in which he said that his happiness on the occasion consisted chiefly in the fact that he could call those about him comrades, since he had fought shoulder to shoulder with them. Governor Harris got a most enthusiastic reception from his old comrades, to whom he was introduced in a brief but very complimentary eulogy by Chairman Monfort. The Governor said:

The Governor's Address.
"I want to congratulate the soldiers, sailors and citizens of Cincinnati and Hamilton County on the completion of this fine structure, which stands as a memorial in honor of those who fought for the preservation of the Union. The first public occasion in which I participated as Governor of our state was at the dedication of the magnificent memorial building in your neighboring city of Hamilton. Within that beautiful structure are inscribed the names of those from Butler County who took part in any of the wars of our country. All who have attended state conventions are familiar with the mammoth memorial hall in our capital city. Many other cities in Ohio have erected memorial halls as well as monuments in honor of their soldiers, and others now have the commendable project in contemplation. These buildings not only serve the convenience of the veterans, but they also serve for other assemblages, and on such occasions furnish object lessons in patriotism for generations to come. It is especially fitting that such a memorial structure should be found among the distinguishing marks of Cincinnati. This city was not only the key to the South during the war in transporting troops and supplies, but it was also the basic point for camps, equipment, maintenance and other preparations. "Cincinnati was not only the largest, but also the most important city on Mason and Dixon's line. Under these circumstances it had more to lose than any other city in the country. And it must be said to its credit that it never swerved in its loyalty when threatened with the loss of its Southern trade, and not even under the threat of the destruction of the city. It cost less along the Great Lakes and elsewhere than along the Ohio River to be loyal in those dark days. The inducements for Southern sympathy were greater here than elsewhere, and yet the very height of enthusiasm for the Union cause was found on this spot. The record of Cincinnati is one of the most honorable as well as eventful in the history of the Civil War. Nowhere else could such a memorial hall be more fittingly located than within the precincts of this loyal city, which is now a commercial center as much as it was a military center almost a half century ago."

Queen City Hospitality.
"The hospitality of the people here to the boys in blue as they passed through the Queen City was unbounded. It is recorded that no Union soldiers were ever allowed to cross the Ohio River here hungry. Your market places were turned into festal boards. Here were organized at the outset branches of the Soldiers' Aid Society, of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, of the Soldiers' Homes and of other relief societies. They were as well drilled as troops always ready for relief calls. Compare this condition at that time with the insults and attacks on Union troops while passing through Baltimore and other cities, of the draft riots in New York and elsewhere. Cincinnati was not only noted for her loyalty at home and in making the departure for the South so inspiring and encouraging, but this city was also noted for mustering large forces on short call to guard the gateway to the South whenever it was threatened by General Kirby Smith, General John Morgan or any other foe. At the same time the number and character of the heroic men sent into the field were not surpassed by any locality. Soldiers from Hamilton County fought in every battle of the Civil War. Their records are on every page of the history of that civil conflict. Their graves are now marked in every military cemetery. Hamilton County alone furnished over 50,000 soldiers for that Civil War, a vast army of its own. Under the first call of 1861 over 8,000 volunteered in this county. And Cincinnati was not then one half of the Cincinnati of to-day, either in population or in resources. Among the many notable Ohio regiments were the Fifth, the Sixth, the Ninth and the Tenth, from this county, which also furnished battalions and companies for many other regiments. From here came the most dashing cavalrmen and that memorable battery commanded by the intrepid Hickenlooper. "A great body of men was that recruited by the gallant Colonel Bob McCook of over 1,000 Germans, afterward famous as the Ninth Ohio. The Government could not furnish uniforms quick enough for these enthusiastic patriots, and they marched out at first in the white garb of the Turner Society. At Mill Springs this regiment of German-Americans made the first bayonet charge of the war."

General Lytle's Regiment.
"Another regiment that made Cincinnati illustrious in American history was the great Irish regiment known as the 'Bloody Tenth.' General W. H. Lytle led this regiment in many battles, and it was known as one that could carry the Stars and Stripes and the Hibernian green anywhere. No barricades stopped them. "The colored men from Cincinnati in that day not only helped to build the fortification for the city in the Kentucky hills, but as soon as they could enlist they also 'fought nobly.' The Black Brigade from

Cincinnati that was engaged in the work around Covington, Newport and other Kentucky suburbs, was the first organization of negroes in the North for military purposes, and many of them afterward rendered most heroic service as enlisted men. "This city was not only subject to invasions from Kentucky but also to shot and shell from the dreaded gunboats that plied the river, and this county also furnished many of its best blood for the navy. "Ohio in the War" constitutes a great history in itself, and 'Cincinnati in the War' differs from it only in proportions. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McPherson, Garfield, Wood, Cox, Walcutt, McKinley and other heroes came from other counties. But from this locality came McClellan, the first Major General and afterward Commander-in-Chief; J. H. Bates, the first Brigadier of volunteers; Rosecrans, the great department commander; Hayes, afterward President; Noyes, afterward Governor; Pope, Force, Ewing, Baldwin, Smith, Girard, Mussey and others too numerous to mention in the brief time allotted me. "O. M. Mitchell left your observatory to become one of these Field Marshals. "It is, indeed, an inspiration for the most sincere loyalty to be with you on this occasion in commemoration of the heroic deeds of those in such a roll of honor, and I thank you for the opportunity that you have accorded me to do so. May the memory of all these brave men be bright long after this structure may have crumbled."

General Grosvenor's Oration.
General Charles H. Grosvenor, the orator of the occasion, was among friends. He spoke entirely without manuscript, depending upon the inspiration of the surroundings for his thoughts and language. His address was more of a heart-to-heart talk with the old soldiers, replete with personal incidents and experiences, which they much enjoyed. He began by complimenting the beautiful descriptions of the part taken by Cincinnati and Hamilton County in the war for the Union. He had had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance and friendship with all the illustrious names mentioned by Governor Harris. This building had nothing just like it in America. The speaker suggested that some day the patriotic and public-spirited citizens of Cincinnati ought to erect a monument to the memory of the great poet, statesman, lawyer and soldier, General William H. Lytle, at whose side General Grosvenor stood when he fell mortally wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. The speaker said that in the early days of 1861 he was a Deputy United States Marshal in Cincinnati, and related an incident about the last warrant issued for the recapture of a runaway slave. They had met in this beautiful hall 50 years after those events of that period of commotion and excitement. It was contended by the General that the object of the war was not to free the slave, but to save the Union; but, as slavery got in the way of such salvation, it had to be destroyed. He quoted from the message of Abraham Lincoln to show that it was not his intention to emancipate the blacks until he had to do so. The most important thing ever said by George Washington was not his declaration to run for a third term, but that the constitution must be upheld at all times and should never be impaled. It was, said General Grosvenor, more honorable to attack the constitution on the battlefield than to do so ineludiously through the courts. During the War General Grosvenor was in Cincinnati, and he told how he had the best breakfast of his life in Fifth Street Market Space. The best way to encourage a soldier was to feed him well. In a skillful way the patriotism of the army of Washington in the Revolution and that of 1861 were compared, to the disadvantage of the former; but this was accounted for by the fact that the Army of New Jersey had no government and no history. They did not have the inspiration of Bunker Hill, Yorktown and a long line of achievements to spur them on as did the men who fought to save the Union, who exhibited the courage and patience of the American. With a few more personal reminiscences General Grosvenor closed. When he sat down Mayor Markbreit moved a vote of thanks to the men who had charge of the construction of the building. The Mayor put the motion himself, and it was carried with loud applause. On behalf of his fellow members of the committee, Captain Monfort expressed his gratitude, and said that they had done what they could. With the singing of "America" the ceremonies were closed, and the magnificent building became one of the most inspiring of the monuments of Cincinnati.

"ON THE FARM"
Lawler Was Sentenced To Spend the Glorious Fourth.

John Lawler, a dairy farm hand, will have to spend the Fourth of July tending the cows and plowing the corn out in the country because of a little indiscretion on Friday night. He had imbibed a little bit, and he took exceptions to the remarks of a street speaker over the Rhine and tried to chastise him. He is an old soldier, and when he faced Judge Lueders yesterday morning he agreed to go back to the farm if the Court would not impose a fine of \$50 that was threatened. Judge Lueders declared that he wanted Lawler to stay out in the country until Labor Day. "What! Stay there over the Fourth, Judge?" he asked, piteously. "Yes, over the Fourth," replied the Court. "Great Scott, Judge! That's awful. I want to come in and see the flags and the fireworks in town and hear the shooting crackers." But Lawler had to give the promise just the same.

FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET.
The Cincinnati College Preparatory School Alumni Association held its first annual banquet at the Avondale Club on Friday afternoon. The decorations were carried out as far as possible in the school colors—gold, white and blue. The center of the table was a mass of blue, white and yellow flowers, with ribbons of the same color twined around. Following the luncheon, which was progressive, were the toasts. Those present were Miss Doherty, Miss Howell, Miss Langenbeck, Miss Clara Langenbeck and Misses Emille Schmidlapp, Dorothy Kellogg, Anne Lea Rothler, Anne Sykes, Rachel Gallagher, Elizabeth Fletcher, Gertrude Ayres, Corinne Murray, Ethel McCullough, Grace Morgan, Margaret Clark, Augusta Clark, Marianne Clark, Louise Allen, Amy Ferris, Emily Woodall and Louise Cadwalader.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

That leniency and fellowship does more toward reforming criminals than harsh treatment and heavy sentences is the firm belief of County Prosecutor H. M. Rullison, and he has put his belief to test in many instances, to find afterward that he had made no mistake. Once again he received proof of his theory yesterday, when he received word from the State Reformatory, at Mansfield, that George Rose had returned there safe and sound. George Rose, aged 18 years, and Walter Vincent, aged 19, were two of the House of Refuge boys who testified against Superintendent James Allison in the Refuge investigation, which resulted in the dismissal of Mr. Allison, during the Dempsey administration. They were later arrested for stealing goods from railroads and selling them to Max Premax, who was afterward convicted and "sent up" on testimony of the boys. Both boys were convicted and sent to the Reformatory. Last Sunday young Rose's sister died, after undergoing an operation at the Betts Street Hospital. The day before her death she had been sued for divorce. Last Monday the boy's half brother called upon Prosecutor Rullison and begged that the boy be allowed to come home to attend the funeral. Prosecutor Rullison then called up Superintendent Leonard, of the Reformatory and laid the plan before him. Leonard said that there was no way to do it. Rullison then asked him to allow the boy to come home without a guard, and he would guarantee his return there. This Leonard declared would be impossible. "Nothing is impossible," declared Rullison. "This is an age when the proper treatment of criminals is to make men of them by putting them on their honor and giving them the help of the authorities." Finally Superintendent Leonard agreed, and if an order of Court was secured, and Judge Charles J. Hunt made the order. The boy came to this city and attended the funeral. Friday night he called upon Prosecutor Rullison and declared that he was going to make a man of himself, and that he would be a good boy when he is released. Friday night he took the late Erie train for Mansfield and arrived there at 1:30 yesterday morning. He walked the mile distance to the Reformatory and reported there before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and was at once sent to his room and went to bed, a different boy, and with a new resolve in his heart.

Circuit Court Decisions.

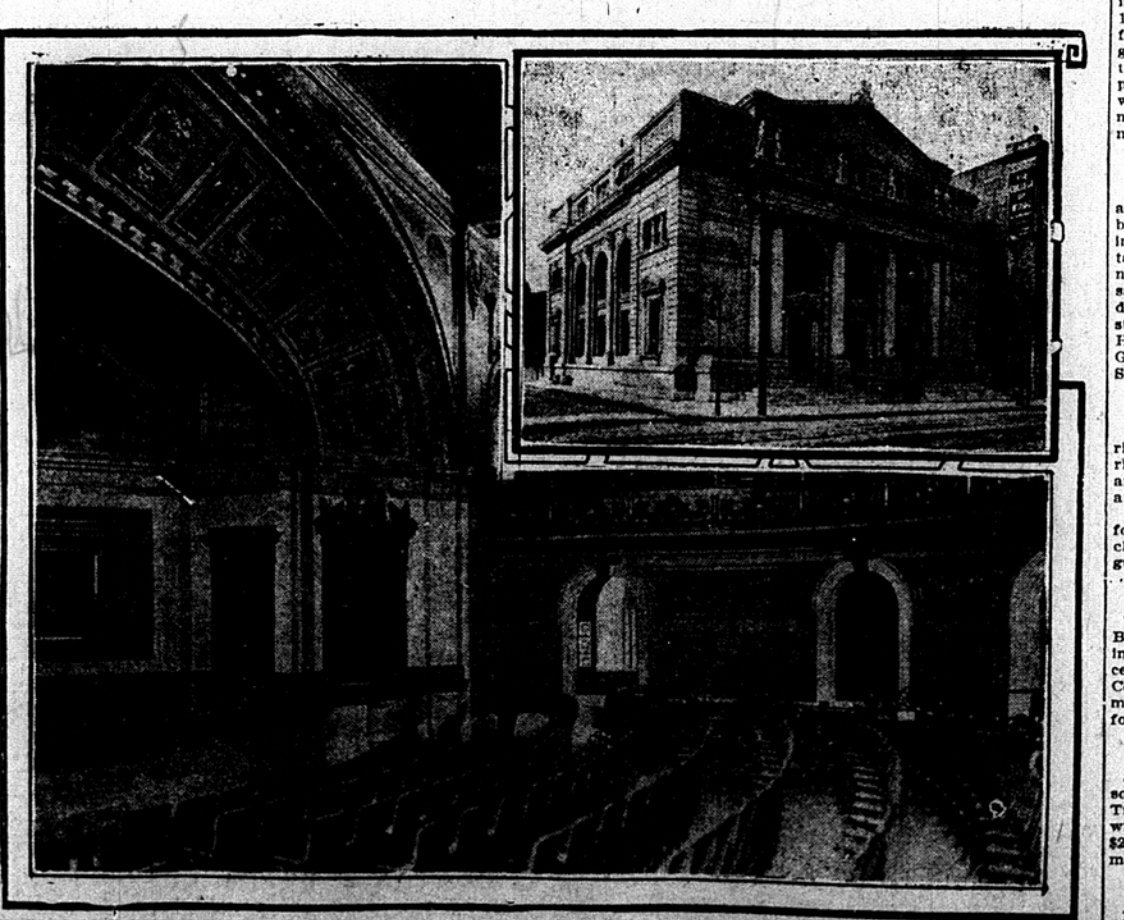
The Circuit Court handed down the following decisions yesterday:
Mary L. Sutton, co-executor of the estate of Elizabeth L. Galbraith, against Charles W. Galbraith and William G. Roberts, co-executors of the same estate. Decision of the Common Pleas Court affirmed. Mrs. Galbraith was Mary Sutton's sister, and before her death she gave her 10 United States bonds of \$100 each. The other co-executors sought to have these bonds returned to the estate, claiming that the gift was never consummated, and was a death-bed gift. Probate Judge Mansbary ordered the bonds turned over to the estate, and an appeal was taken to the Common Pleas Court, where Judge Woodmansee held that the bonds were the property of Mrs. Sutton. This decision is now affirmed by the Circuit Court. G. S. Hawke for Mrs. Sutton, David Davis and J. Q. Martin, contra.
The City Waterworks Commissioners had a perfect right to award a contract for laying pipe in Reading road to the next best bidder, after the lowest bidder had failed to take it up after the award, and to sue on his bond. This was decided in the suit of the city against J. H. Baumer & Co., who contracted for the work for \$9,425.50, and then failed to take up the work. The next lowest bidder was \$921.75 higher, and suit was filed against the contractor and his bond for that amount. The Superior Court gave judgment for the defense, and the Circuit Court now reverses this and gives judgment for the city. City Solicitors for the city; Denis F. Cash, contra.
John H. Tangeman against the C. H. and D. Railroad Company. Verdict of the Superior Court for \$7,500 damages affirmed. Tangeman was a fireman, and was under his engine cleaning the fire-box in the Ivorydale yards when another engine backed cars down upon the engine and his foot was cut off and he was otherwise injured. Frank H. Kunkel and T. B. Michle for the plaintiff; Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoody, contra.
Ella J. Latham, administrator of the estate of Matthew A. Latham, against Frank Huntington, A. Nielsen & Co. and C. A. Strauss. Verdict of the Superior Court for the defense affirmed. The boy was 14 years of age, and was sent to a subcellar with some tools, and while there the elevator was started up and he ran to get on it and was crushed to death. The lower Court instructed a verdict for the defense, which is now affirmed. John W. Wolfe for the plaintiff; Colen & Mack for the defense.

The Jewett Car Company against the Cincinnati and Columbus Traction Company. Judgment reversed for error in sustaining the demurrer to the second defense of the answer and in denying leave to file an amended answer. Remanded to the Superior Court for further proceedings. Wright & Wright, for the plaintiff; C. B. Matthews, contra.
John Koch against August Henkel and others. The \$300 verdict of the Common Pleas Court is affirmed. Heilker & Heilker, for the plaintiff; L. J. Dolle, contra.

Wants Madden Appeal Dismissed.
The motion of Attorney Charles W. Baker for Mrs. Alla L. Madden-Bell to dismiss the appeal of her former husband, John E. Bell, from the decision of Judge Pfeiffer, of the Common Pleas Court, in their alimony suit, was argued in the Circuit Court yesterday. Ex-Senator William Lindsay, of Kentucky and New York, and Attorneys Chas. B. Wacey and Yorkum & Bowdle appeared for Madden. Judge Pfeiffer reduced the former alimony order of Judge J. B. Swing from \$250 per month to \$150 a month, or a lump sum of \$30,000. Madden appealed from this to the Circuit Court, asking that all the alimony be cut off. Mrs. Madden-Bell wants this appeal dismissed. She is now the wife of Louis V. Bell, millionaire New Yorker.

Prisoners Arraigned.
Milton, alias James M. Stewart, indicted on four counts for assaulting young girls; Charles Haller, criminal assault; Wm. McCarthy and August Biefang, burglary; Stanley Cowen, stabbing to kill, and Frank Glabb, Daniel Webster and Ralph Breckel, burglary, all pleaded not guilty when arraigned yesterday. Anna McInerney, indicted on two counts for performing crim-

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL HALL.



Exterior and interior of the magnificent structure which was dedicated with appropriate ceremony yesterday.