THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1885. VOL. XLV--NO. 186.

SPEAKER CARLISLE is confident of re-election.

THE Federal offices in Louisiana are now filled with Democrats.

THE visible supply of wheat, as reported by the New York Produce Exchange, is 38,407,948 bushels, and of corn 5,788,304 bushels.

SEVERAL cases of cholera are reported in Paris hospitals, and a number of other patients with the disease are undergoing private treatment in that city.

THE United States Consul at Vera Cruz informs the Department of State that yellow fever is fast increasing in that place. Forty-six deaths have occurred in the last two weeks.

MAHONE, it appears, has the Republicans of Virginia pretty well in hand. It is an open question, however, as to whether he can secure much support from the Northern Republicans.

STILSON HUTCHINS has introduced in the New Hampshire Assembly a license bill entitled "An act to encourage temperance, discourage hypocrisy and prevent perjury and law-breaking."

THE Mississippi Gubernatorial contest is virtually settled. Latest advices indicate that Gov. Lowry has more than enough votes, and will be nominated without doubt on the first ballot.

COMMISSIONER COLMAN of the Agricultural Department has perfected arrangements with the Kentucky State Board of Health to co-operate with it in the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia in that State.

OVER five tons of bad fruit were captured and destroyed by the Sanitary Inspectors in New York in one day last week. The stuff was being offered for sale on the hucksters' stands in various parts of the city.

GEN. GRANT'S remains were yesterday removed from Mount McGregor, after impressive services at the cottage, to Albany, where they will lie in state until they are taken to New York City for final interment in Riverside Park.

THE Scottish Land League of Chicago has decided to send its president, the Rev. Duncan McGregor, to Scotland for the purpose of organizing the Crofters during the coming Parliamentary canvass. He leaves Chicago for Scotland to-day.

THE New York *Commercial Bulletin* of August 4th estimates the fire losses in the United States and Canada during July at $9,000,000, an increase of one-third over the average July fires for the past ten years. During the seven months of the present year the fire loss has been $60,000,000.

CONGRESSMAN LONG of Massachusetts is reported as aiming to be the Republican candidate for Speaker next fall. Then, if the next Congress should be Republican, he expects to be again nominated for Speaker and elected. This would be his stepping-stone to the Vice-Presidential nomination in 1888.

AN enterprising person with a taste for statistics, says the New York *Tribune*, reports that of the heroines of last year's novels 372 were blondes and only 100 brunettes. Considering how poor most of these 372 were, the brunettes who did not figure in them may well congratulate themselves on their escape.

FAITH cures are recognized by the London *Lancet*, which says there is no question that they are wrought. There is no miracle in faith healing, but it would be a miracle if faith healing did not occur under favorable conditions. The mistake that has been made is in proclaiming faith cures as a religious function.

SINCE July 1st there has been a noticeable activity in prominent Eastern dry goods markets. At Boston this has been quite conspicuous. New and elaborate lines of autumn goods have been displayed, and while dealers have had to make liberal concessions in prices, buyers are represented as having taken rather in excess of expectations.

WHEN Mr. Vanderbilt arrived at Saratoga there came with him Mrs. Vanderbilt, his only unmarried son, George Vanderbilt; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Osgood, two maids, a valet, seven horses, four vehicles, two footmen, two coachmen, two stablemen, three dogs and fifteen trunks, making a grand total of forty-three—a very fair retinue for a man of plain and simple habits.

THERE is one good trait in Bob Ingersoll's character, at least. That is the manner in which he upholds women. He very truthfully says that women are ten times more faithful than men. He further says: "I never saw a man pursue his wife into the very ditch and dust of degradation and take her in his arms. I never saw a man stand at the shore where she had been morally wrecked, waiting for the waves to bring back even her corpse to his arms; but I have seen women do it. I have seen woman with white arms lift man from the mire of degradation and hold him to her bosom as though he were an angel."

THE fate of Riel has been the leading topic of conversation on the streets of Montreal ever since his conviction. Many French Canadians express the opinion that his condemnation was a preconcerted affair, and that the judge was not impartial in his rulings. Some of the more rabid declare the government dare not bring Riel to the scaffold. They also say that petitions will be signed asking for Riel's pardon on the ground that the rebellion was justifiable. Subscription lists are being rapidly filled to secure funds to enable Riel to make an immediate appeal. It is more than probable, however, that Riel will hang, notwithstanding all efforts to save him. This is his second offense, and the government will hardly yield to any pressure that may be brought to bear to save his neck.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM E. MERRILL has submitted an annual report to Gen. Newton, chief of engineers, on the improvement of the Ohio and other rivers under his charge. On the improvement of the Ohio river $223,331 was expended during the past fiscal year, and $395,760 remains available. During the past fiscal year a large number of snags were removed and wrecks broken up. Advantage was taken of the remarkably low water in the upper Ohio to remove a number of dangerous rocks. The work of improving the Indiana schute falls of the Ohio has been carried on during the year, so that there is now a clear channel from Cross Bar to the railroad bridge from 200 to 240 feet in width, and Rubel's Rock, a very dangerous mass lying in the middle of the channel just below the railroad bridge, has been wholly removed. Much remains to be done, however, in order to make navigation safe. It is estimated that $250,000 will be required, of which $30,000 is for the next fiscal year.

THE DEAD HERO.

Gen. Grant's Remains Removed from Mt. McGregor to Albany, After Impressive Services

At the Cottage in the Presence of Over a Thousand People—Demonstrations of Sorrow

All Along the Route—The Arrival at the State Capital—The Procession to the

State House, Where the Body Will Remain Until 10 O'Clock this Morning.

The Programme for the Funeral Procession at New York—Scenes and Incidents.

Imposing Memorial Services in Westminster Abbey, at London—Canon Farrar's Address.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., August 4.—On the mountain brow by the eastern lookout, a gun boomed sullenly at 4 o'clock this morning. The shock of the reverberations was yet on the heavy air when a second report shook the earth and startled the birds in the trees. The artillerymen had begun firing thirteen guns to mark the sunrise of Gen. Grant's last day upon the mountain. In quick succession and at short intervals the guns were fired. The rains had stopped but mist still concealed the valley. The shoulder of day was still pushing through. Diffused and apparently sourceless light was tinging the heavy fogs. The morning crept on to 5 o'clock, and again the half-hour gun boomed its solemn token of respect from the mountain side. Then a steady breeze came up from the direction of the Catskills and formed openings in the low-lying clouds, and they began moving. Shreds of gray vapor were torn from the lifting fog by the tree tops and floated lazily off toward the northeast. Distances lengthened to the vision and tree trunks and tops were visible at the same time.

THE COTTAGE AND THE HOTEL

became so clear that several artists for illustrated papers were enabled to catch their outlines. The soldiers received orders to break up camp, and in less than twenty minutes all the tents had disappeared from among the trees and were packed away in boxes ready for shipment. Notwithstanding the heavy and continuous rain of the night, the soldiers slept well and comfortable. They had an abundant supply of dry straw to place under their blankets, and the tents being waterproof they had little uneasiness from the rain. Down on the mountain side, at 5:45 o'clock, a bugle rang out on the still air. It was the assembly call for trumpeters. Fifteen minutes later the buglers of the four companies of troops were sounding the reveille, and as the last strains floated over the mountain they were swallowed up in the booming of the gun that every half hour through all the day will chain tell the valleys the

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DAY,

and at sunset will close with thirty-eight volleys. Then the soldiers, in full uniform, stood at parole rest for roll-call down where the battery of guns are planted close by the path of Gen. Grant's last ride to the lookout. At 7 o'clock the shock of the gun awoke clear echoes over the mountain and down the slopes. The puff of heavy smoke from its muzzle floated out into clear air. Down at the foot of the mountains the edges of the forest were visible. The day was coming in. The heavy gray fog's walls were broken. The family at the cottage were astir as the morning touched 8 o'clock, and correspondents and guests were moving at the hotel. The mountain train at 6 o'clock had begun bringing up people, and every hour thereafter the little engine drew up at the depot. The funeral car to carry the remains from the mountain to Saratoga was made up early and lay awaiting the burden it should carry. Last night the family, in a group and alone, had taken their final farewell of the remains of

THE DEAD GENERAL,

and to-day they give up his body to the nation. At 9 o'clock the family, except Mrs. Grant, repaired to the hotel for breakfast. On their return Col. Grant and his wife, with Mrs. Sartoris, passed into the ridge at the rear of the cottage and among the pines, to scan the bright picture of mountain and valley, fresh fields and glistening leaves away to the eastward, and the family entered the cottage. Preparations then began for the funeral journey. Maids and men servants were busy, and so was stenographer Dawson, who was receiving closing suggestions from the colonel. The former will remain on the mountain at the cottage at Col. Grant's request. Even this morning, when the family were at the hotel at breakfast and it was not surely known what the widow would determine to do, She had had her trunk packed yesterday in the event of her deciding to go with the remains, but her decision, if known to herself, had not been shared with the family early in the morning today. At 8:30 o'clock the doors of the Grant cottage had been thrown open, and a

STREAM OF VISITORS

poured in steadily for over an hour. About 9 o'clock the head of a long line of buggies, wagons, omnibuses and various kinds of vehicles appeared climbing up the steep incline near the eastern outlook, and soon the area in the vicinity of the cottage was thronged with horses and wagons and farmers with their wives and families. At 9 o'clock a train of two cars brought Gen. Hancock and a number of distinguished visitors. The two companies of regulars had drawn up to receive them. They proceeded from the station to the cottage in the following order: Gen. Hancock and Col. Jones, Admiral Rowan and Gen. Sherman, Senator Evarts and Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Senator Miller and Joseph W. Drexel, Gen. Hancock's staff, Miss Drexel, her aunt and cousin, dressed in deep mourning. On the same train came the Loyal Legion under Past Assistant Paymaster Gilbert A Robinson, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Carleton, Paymaster George Deforest Barton, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Floyd Clarkson, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Aug. McClark and Capt. Edmund Blunt.

SERVICES AT THE COTTAGE.

At 10 o'clock services were held at the cottage in the presence of over a thousand persons. Cane chairs and rustic seats were provided for the ladies under the trees in the grove before the cottage. Those who failed to secure leafy shade used their umbrellas. The ceremony opened with psalm No. 9, which was followed by an impressive prayer by the Rev. Bishop Harris. The hymn, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," was joined in by the whole assemblage present with fine effect. Dr. Newman then came forward and delivered a sermon on the subject of the dead general, the family sitting meantime about the remains in the parlor.

At the conclusion of the discourse the noble hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," was rendered very impressively by the Alfresco congregation. The services ended with a benediction.

AFTER THE SERVICES ENDED

there was a movement of the people toward the cottage to get a final look at the corpse, but it was not deemed advisable to admit any one, in view of the fact that it was time for the funeral train to start. Gen. Hancock and Senator Evarts left the balcony together. Mrs. Grant had concluded not to go with the funeral train, but to wait over until 4 o'clock, when she and the other ladies of the family will leave for Saratoga, and from there go direct to New York. U. S. Grant Post No. 327 of Brooklyn bore the remains from the cottage to the station shortly before 1 o'clock. The military were drawn up and a salute was paid the remains as they passed to the depot, and the throng stood with uncovered heads while the casket was borne to the car. The mountain train waited at the little rustic depot. Seven cars were there. Next to the engine the funeral car, with open sides and solid, massive drapings, was placed. The transfer from the cottage to the train was completed without difficulty, and the

TRAIN STARTED FOR SARATOGA.

Among those representing the military were the following: Gen. W. S. Hancock, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Gen. H. A. Perry, Col. Sutherland, Col. John P. Nicholson, Lieut.-Col. Finley Anderson, Capt. G. S. L. Ward, Capt. John H. Weeks and Lieut. Eugene Griffin. The guard of honor, U. S. Grant Post, Brooklyn, consisted of Col. Wm. H. Barker, Maj. B. R. Corwin, Dr. Geo. W. Brus, Reese B. Gwillim, J. P. Howald, Commander John H. Johnson, Henry W. Knight, R. F. Mackellar, Wm. McDonald, Wm. J. McKelvey, Geo. J. Collins, Noah Tibbitts and Geo. B. Squires. Six men of the Legion of Honor, general mourners, were represented by Wm. M. Evarts, Admiral Rowan, Warner Miller, Jos. W. Drexel, Potter Palmer, Gen. J. A. Creswell and others.

THE START DOWN THE MOUNTAIN.

At 1 o'clock order to start was given. Engineer Martin shut all steam from the cylinders and the train, standing as it did upon a grade, slowly started by its own weight and impetus down the mountain. The bluffs and ridges on each side of the track were densely thronged with people. The grove south of the cottage, where the general's little grandchildren played, was alive with spectators. Every rack, every jutting point, every vantage ground was occupied. But from all the throng, standing uncovered in the afternoon sunlight, no sound escaped. The mountain was hushed and still except for the heavy booming of guns bidding farewell.

A DEATH SCENE IN SUNSHINE.

It was a funeral occasion; it was a death scene in sunshine. Slowly the little engine started, but quickly it felt the impetus of the descent. Out upon the first bluff of the mountain and clear of the forest crept the little engine, and the train trailed around the curve where seven weeks before Gen. Grant alive had turned to view the same sweep of the valley and mountain, with Saratoga lake glittering in the sunlight ten miles away; and to-day as the train rounded this outlook the general's sons gazed out upon the scene and, mayhap, thought of the other day as compared with this. Sweeping around the curve to the right and to left the train passed slowly down the mountain. On it rolled toward the plain, and away upon the mountain by the famous eastern outlook, yet in full view, there was a puff of white smoke. In an instant the sound of booming cannon echoed in the trees and rattled a volley of little echos over and down across the plain. The artillerymen were yet bidding their farewells. At descent by the little village of Wilton was safely accomplished, and on the platform a few hundred villagers silently saw the train pass through, and their

TEARS WERE UNCOVERED.

The level plain was reached; seven level miles lay between the train and Saratoga. The speed was a little increased. Farmers and their families stood near and sat upon the farm fences to see the train that bore the dead general. Again the cannon on the mountain spoke out over the valley, but only the edge of its echo reached the moving train. The spires of Saratoga were coming into view, and from that direction came the dull booming of the cannon planted a half mile out of the village beside the Mount McGregor track. Soon this battery was reached and passed, its brass guns saluting the train on its passage. The last curve was rounded, and the train straightened away parallel to the tracks of the Delaware and Hudson tracks, on which, just north of the Mount McGregor depot, the funeral train of the New York Central road was waiting, while thousands of persons were being held back by the military. The mountain train drew alongside the other train and stopped. There were nine cars in the New York Central train. Next to the engine came

THE FUNERAL CAR

(Woodlawn). The other cars were occupied as follows: Car No. 2, clergy and Dr. Douglass; No. 3, the sons and notable mourners; No. 4, Gen. Hancock and staff; No. 5, Gov. Hill and staff; No. 6, the press; Nos. 7 and 8, the military escort; No. 9, the baggage. The remains were lifted in silence by the guard of honor to the car (Woodlawn), which was draped with black and hung with flags, and the funeral parties were transferred to their respective cars, which were all trimmed in plain black. The Brooklyn guard of honor and the six men of the Loyal Legion, with a detachment of regulars, entered the dead car; also two men of Wheeler Post, G. A. R. Soon after 2 o'clock Superintendent Voorhees bade Conductor Thornton give the signal to start, and the funeral car and heavy train moved through the throngs and away from Saratoga. Mrs. Grant has concluded not to go to New York to-day, and will not probably leave here till Friday next. The other female members of the family, on account of this determination of Mrs. Grant, have not made up their minds whether they will go this evening or not.

The great crowd that attended the services at the cottage remained to see the body brought out by the main entrance. It was borne down the steps by the Grant Post of Brooklyn, composed of thirteen veterans, and was preceded by a detachment of soldiers, and two bugles playing "The Dead March in Saul." Gen. Sherman and Col. Fred Grant and Jesse and Ulysses Grant walked two by two in advance. Then came Gen. Frederick Dent, a brother of Mrs. Grant, and Dr. Sharpe, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Grant, Gen. J. A. Cresswell and the Mexican Minister, Sen. Romero, a detachment of artillery with arms reversed, marching as infantry, Gen. Hancock and staff, Senators Evarts and Miller, Gen. Horace Porter, Thomas Ochiltree of Texas, Dr. Douglass, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Admiral Rowan and many friends of the general. Arrived at the station, there was another great crowd, and after some little time spent in getting the passengers on board the train, consisting of six cars, left for Saratoga.

The Arrival at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 4.—To silence board the funeral train the beautiful drapery of the cars was a subject of comment. No wood work except the sashes of the windows was visible. The engine tender was draped with plaited black, radiating from a rosette center. The sides of the cab were covered in like manner. Black cloth was draped from the boiler rails and the front was fixed with taste. The funeral car, "Woodlawn," was plaited in the panels and centers and the usual flag was festooned gracefully, but so that there was no fluttering. The other cars were not so elaborately finished, but all were draped with good taste. Twenty-seven hundred yards of cloth were used. The train had been prepared under the direction of Mr. D. M. Kendrick, general passenger agent of the New York Central road, who will accompany the train to New York. The starting of the train from Saratoga was almost imperceptible, so slowly was it done. At the rate of eight or ten miles per hour the train moved eastward out of Saratoga. At every street crossing, on every veranda and balcony all vantage ground for observation was taken up. The bells in the steeples of Saratoga tolled as the black train trailed slowly out of the village toward Albany. The clock on the dial in Saratoga indicated 2:10 o'clock as the train passed through the suburbs. Twenty-five minutes later the train pulled slowly into Ballston. About the depot were throngs of men and women. The church bells were slowly tolling, and a field piece near the depot saluted the train. High street was passed at 2:37 o'clock p.m., and East Line four minutes later. The train was quickening its speed. In the funeral car the U. S. Grant Post were with the remains, and mounted guard at the casket. The remains rested upon a black dais, and the compartment in which they lay communicated with the main saloon by folding doors which were open. The door at the sides of the funeral compartment were also open and the afternoon sunlight shone upon the royal purple velvet and the silver mountings of the casket. The first and each succeeding detail mounted on guard consisted of two men of the U. S. Grant post. One stood with folded arms at the head of the casket and the other at the foot. The first guard was mounted as Ballston was being passed. Round Lake, the Rev. Dr. Newman's summer home, was passed at 2:48 o'clock. The depot, platform, fences and the fronts of the cottages in the grove were black with mourning drapery. The resident population of the resort formed lines of uncovered heads on each side of the tracks, and scarfs of mourning were fluttered by many ladies in the throng as the sombre train moved by. The hamlet of Coons was left behind at 2:55 o'clock, and Mechanicsville was only a few miles ahead. The sound of the village bells came faintly above the train, and signals of grief were displayed. Waterford Junction was passed at 3:14 o'clock, and between there and West Waterford, which was three minutes beyond, a train going in the opposite direction slowed and halted as the funeral train approached. Apparently Cohoes at 3:22 o'clock, when the black train rolled through, had emptied its factories and work shops, its stores and its homes, and everybody had crowded to the track and near-by buildings to see the train that bore a dead general and ex-President. West Troy was passed at 3:28 o'clock p.m., and the heavy black draped train rolled into Albany at 3:40 o'clock, on time as per special schedule. Superintendent Voorhees, of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company's road, stepped down from the cab of the engine. "From the first movement of the train from Saratoga to this instant," he remarked to one who had ridden on the train, "you have heard no sound from bell or whistle." It was true.

The Funeral Procession.

Col. Grant, Jesse and U. S. Grant, jr., alighted first from the funeral train when it had stopped at the foot of Spruce street in Albany. Gov. Hill took the first upon his arm, Assistant Adjutant-General McKeen the second, and Col. Gillette the third. The Rev. Dr. Newman, Dr. Douglass and Gen. Sherman followed with Gen. Porter, and the party was at once escorted to carriages and driven to the Governor's mansion. Before the remains were removed Gov. Hill and the other officers returned to the train and there escorted Gen. Hancock and staff, who were at the moment alighting from the car they had occupied. The remains were placed within the interment catafalque. Six black horses, with black trappings, were hitched to the funeral car, and at the head of each horse as leaders, were members of Grand Army of the Republic posts Nos. 9 and 11.

The crowd was dense.

The remains having been deposited in the funeral car, it was drawn out into Spencer street, where it was flanked by Company A, Fifth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry. Grand Army men guarded the remains at the posts of honor, and four men of the Tenth Battalion were mounted at each corner of the catafalque. Gen. Hancock and staff filed out into Spencer street, where the General was mounted on a powerful black horse, splendidly caparisoned. The organizations to be assigned in the procession came to waiting in various streets along the line of march, and assumed their assigned positions in the procession. Many companies outside of Albany and its vicinity were present and joined in the procession. The column moved through North Pearl street to State, to Eagle street, to Washington avenue, to Knox street, to State street and to the Capital. There Gen. Hancock dismounted and retired, and the remains were deposited beneath the

GREAT CATAFALQUE

in the Senate corridor. Before being replaced the body was conveyed to a private room in the Capitol building [illegible] where the undertakers and embalmers removed the lid of the casket to inspect the body and learn its condition after journeying from the mountain. They said they found the remains in excellent condition. The public was admitted finally about 5 o'clock, being permitted to walk two abreast on each side of the casket, which lay on an inclined dais, and 7400 persons viewed the remains the first hour. The U. S. Grant Post of Brooklyn had 125 men waiting here, and a detail of six men on each side of the casket kept the throng moving. The details for guard duty will be relieved by members of their respective organizations at intervals of three hours each until the remains are again removed. Company B of the Fifth Battalion, under command of Capt. Stackpole, was placed on duty in the corridor outside guard room in the afternoon. Company E of the Fifth Battalion, under command of Capt. Stackpole, was placed on duty in the corridor outside guard room in the afternoon. Company D of the same battalion. The remains will lie in state in the Capitol continuously until 10:30 a.m. to-morrow, when the doors will be closed. At 11:30 the funeral procession will be again formed. The remains will be transferred from the catafalque to the funeral car at the State street entrance of the Capitol, and will be escorted down State street to Broadway, up Broadway to Steuben stand, thence to the Central railroad depot. At 12:20 o'clock p.m. a pilot engine will leave Albany and run two minutes ahead of the schedule time for the funeral train for New York, having the same rights.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN

will leave the depot here at 12:30 o'clock p.m., arriving at the Grand Central depot, New York, at 5 o'clock p.m., according to the published schedule. The Senate and Assembly met this afternoon and appointed a joint committee to prepare a suitable memorial. Subsequently both houses took part in the procession. Late this evening Col. Grant, Jesse, and U. S. Grant, jr., accompanied by Gov. Hill and others, entered the Capitol. The throng of visitors was checked for a time, and the General's sons passed beneath and halted briefly to view the remains of their father. A cluster of eight incandescent lamps shed a brilliant light down upon the dead face and revealed a startling spectacle. The skin of the face has the appearance of having been enameled in a bungling manner. The skin is a ghastly hue and has a scaly appearance. This is explained as due to the fact that the face was powdered late this afternoon and without reference to the probable effect of brilliant light, to which the remains now for the first time are subjected. The powder will be removed in the morning.

Impressive Memorial Services at London.

LONDON, August 4.—The Grant memorial service in Westminster Abbey this afternoon was an imposing event added to the history of England. The edifice was crowded with a congregation, nearly every member of which was a distinguished person. The order of the service was as follows:

1. Schubert's Funeral March.
2. The funeral procession up the nave of the cathedral to the choir.
3. The opening of the burial service.
4. The Ninetieth Psalm.
5. The day's lesson.
6. Funeral sermon by Canon Farrar.
7. Spohr's Anthem—"Blessed are the Departed."
8. Handel's Anthem—"His Body is Buried in Peace."
9. The two concluding prayers of the burial service.
10. Blessing.
11. The Dead March in Saul.

The funeral address delivered by Canon Farrar was most impressive, and was listened to in almost breathless silence. Canon Farrar took his text from Acts xiii. 36. He said that he desired to speak simply and directly, with generous appreciation, but without idle flattery, of him whose death had made a nation mourn; that he would touch only upon his public actions and services. The speaker then traced Gen. Grant from boyhood to manhood; he compared him then with the great men of the world, and ranked him with the foremost. In the course of his sermon Canon Farrar said Gen. Grant had been grossly and unjustly called a butcher. He loved peace and hated bloodshed, but it was his duty at all costs to save the country. In his silence, determination and clearness of insight, Grant resembled Washington and Wellington. In the hottest fury of battle his speech never exceeded yes, yea, and nay. Among the distinguished English personages present were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Earl of Iddesleigh, Earl Cranbrook, the Right Hon. Mr. Forster, Sir Lyon Playfair and a great number of peers and members of the House of Commons. There were also present: Prime Minister Salisbury, the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British army, the Marquis of Lorne, Gen. Lord Wolseley, Senor Martinez, Chilian Ambassador to England; Chief Justice Waite, Ex-Attorney-General Brewster, Senator Edmunds, Senator Hawley and other prominent Americans. Queen Victoria was represented at the service by her equerry. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Edinburgh were also represented by equerries.

Mr. Gladstone remained standing throughout Canon Farrar's address, with his hand to his ear, listening eagerly to the eulogy. Among the distinguished Americans present were Bancroft Davis, the Rev. Charles Bridgman, Consul-General Waller and Messrs. Morgan, Field, Marble, Smalley and Potter.

The *Times*, in its eulogy to-day of Gen. Grant, renders to his character its most [illegible] homage. It says that the action of the Confederate generals, Johnston and Buckner, in acting as pall-bearers, testifies as to the end of civil strife between the North and South.

The flags on the royal residences at Windsor and Osborne and upon the royal yachts, Osborne and Victoria and Albert, were lowered at 2 o'clock and remained down during the memorial services in Westminster Abbey.

The Funeral Procession at New York.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The procession from the Grand Central Depot to the City Hall will be made up as follows: Gen. Hancock and staff, United States band, battalion of foot artillery, four companies of infantry, two companies of marines, two companies of Blue Jackets, Gen. Shaler and staff, Second Battery, mounted; Brig.-Gen. Ward and staff, First Brigade of the First Division of the National Guard, headed by the Twenty-second Regiment; 100 citizens in carriages, the catafalque, guard of honor, Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald and staff, Second Brigade of First Division National Guard, headed by the Seventh Regiment. The line will be down Fifth avenue to Waverly Place, to Broadway, to City Hall. As the first brigade enters City Hall Park it will parade to the music of the catafalque will be driven to the hall.

Ex-President Hayes telegraphed to Gens. Aspinwall and Sickles to-day that he would be in New York on Thursday. He expressed thanks for the attention shown to him. Gen. Hancock will notify Grand Army organizations through the press on Thursday of the positions they shall occupy.

THE PHILADELPHIA CYCLONE

Monday Night's Storm the All-Absorbing Topic in the Quaker City.

Terrific Wind and Rain Storms Reported in Western Michigan.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 4.—The uppermost topic to-day is yesterday's cyclone and the devastation it wrought in its rapid and relentless course. It is probable that no exact amount or number of its victims and the complete details of the havoc to property can ever be secured. The last information at hand is that five persons lost their lives, four are reported missing, and sixty were injured, some so seriously that recovery is impossible. The scene in the Twenty-fifth ward to-day is one of desolation. Many houses are razed to the ground, others are completely gutted, while many more are roofless. The appearance of the localities on both sides of the Delaware river, in the direct track of the tornado resembles a once thickly populated district that has been visited by an extensive fire. The total loss will be about $[illegible],000 including $250,000 on property in Camden, $150,000 in Philadelphia, and $25,000 on vessels damaged in the river. The rain storm which followed the tornado, also did a great deal of damage. The water in the Schuylkill river this morning is higher than it has been for many months.

Rain and Wind-Storm at Rahway, N. J.

RAHWAY, August 4.—The rain and wind-storm of yesterday and last night did great damage in this city and vicinity. The cellars of houses in the lower part of the city were flooded with water, and the farmers report the alm ost total destruction of the corn crop.

Terrific Storms in Michigan.

DETROIT, August 4.—Reports have been received from the western part of the state of the storm that visited Allegan and Van Buren counties, doing great damage. In Van Buren county the track of the storm was fully eight miles wide, and several hundred thousand dollars worth of timber was blown down by the heavy rain. Corn, fruits and vegetables were very much injured. Allegan reports $6000 damages, but no other estimates have been received.

ON AND OFF 'CHANGE.

COTTON higher.

CORN higher.

PROVISIONS lower.

GOOD demand for eggs.

ST. LOUIS reports provisions weak.

ANOTHER break in Chicago provisions.

KEELER sold 90 cars of corn on call yesterday.

BETTER attendance and lively trading on Call Board yesterday.

RECEIPTS of corn yesterday, 1000 bushels; shipments, 1968 bushels.

INCREASE in visible supply of wheat since last week, 485,914 bushels.

M. G. HALL of Little Rock and J. D. Driver of Osceola visited the Merchants' Exchange yesterday.

Two large and healthy stalks of tobacco were on exhibition at the Merchants Exchange yesterday, raised by Mr. R. Buchignani, Gill's station.

THE Elevator reported to the Merchants' Exchange yesterday: In store 32,832 bushels and 5151 sacks corn, 2339 bu hels and 5336 sac s oats, and 876 bushels wheat.

THE members of the Merchants' Exchange Mutual Aid Association who have not paid the Hunt assessment are requested by the secretary to do so to-day, as the ten day notice expires this evening.

CONSIDERABLE business was transacted on 'Change yesterday, and for a few minutes there was lively bidding and offering. The Call Board record shows the following transactions: No 2, white corn, August, 5 cars sold at 49½c; September, 5 cars sold at 50½c; No. 2 corn, August, 10 cars sold at 46½c; year, 10 cars sold at 39½c and 60 cars at 39½c; total sales, 90 cars.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

One of the most entertaining brochures of the season is entitled *A Canterbury Pilgrimage*. It is written by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, and is illustrated by her husband, Joseph Pennell, the well-known artist. The story is the result of a trip made from London to Canterbury, and is admirably told. There is not a word wasted, and the style is simple and charming. Nothing escapes the eye of the narrator. She has an artist's eye for scenery, and a sympathetic word for the tramps and laboring people, of which the road seemed to be full, and in through it all we have bits of history and reminders of the pilgrimage of Chaucer, with its quaint conceits of language. It is a very interesting story, and will prove most acceptable reading for an hour in a shady nook by sea or mountain side. It is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and is sold for 50 cents. Order of any bookseller.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 4.—A *Gazette* special says: Sunday a young man named Childress went to the house of a planter named Bush, twenty-four miles from Texarkana, and insisted on escorting his daughter to church. Bush objecting, Childress drew a knife and attempted to cut him. Bush drew a pistol and shot Childress four times. Just then young Bush appeared with a gun and lodged the contents in the body of Childress with fatal effect.

When Tried Always Preferred.

When they once become acquainted with it, ladies invariably prefer Parker's Hair Balsam to any similar preparation. It makes the hair soft and glossy, arrests its falling off, promotes new growth, restores the original color, and has no rival as a dressing. Not a dye, not oily, highly perfumed. Only fifty cen[illegible]s.

THE CATTLE MEN.

Cold Comfort for the Delegation at Washington—The President Absolutely Refuses

To Extend the Forty-Day Limit in Which the Leased Lands in the

Indian Territory Must Be Cleared—Other Interests Besides Those of the Beef Barons.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—President Cleveland to-day informed a delegation representing the cattlemen, that he would not modify his recent order for the removal of the cattle from the leased lands in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation within forty days from the date of his proclamation. The delegation, consisting of Senator Cockrell and Representative John M. Glover of Missouri; R. D. Hunter, C. C. Rainwater, W. B. Thompson and H. M. Pollard of St. Louis; Mayor Moore, Seth Moberly, C. Wood, T. B. Bullene and Dr. Munford of Kansas City; Mr. Torrey of Providence, R. I.; Col. H. B. Denman of Washington, and G. R. Peck of Topeka, called at the White House at 4 o'clock p.m., and met the President in the library. Senator Cockrell introduced ex-Representative Pollard, who presented to the President the following memorial in behalf of the lessees of land in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Indian Territory:

THE MEMORIAL.

We respectfully submit the following facts and memorial: First, we do not doubt that it is the desire of the Government to deal equitably with this question in its relations to all parties, and those who have occupied the territory by the leases for two and a half years by the permission and the authority of the government are entitled to a reasonable period for the removal of their property. The leases were in every case made with the knowledge of the then Secretary of the Interior and with the approval of and received from him every sanction, the formal and technical affix of his signature and seal.

Second—Under these circumstances the lessees of the lands in question have placed upon them large herds of cattle, estimated at not less than 250,000. In addition to the value of the cattle, we call your attention to the large interest represented in improvements, fencing, corrals and all the belongings of so extensive a business. The aggregate of value affected by the Executive order may therefore be fairly stated roundly at $7,000,000.

Third—The area of land affected by the proposed action is between 3,800,000 and 3,900,000 acres. This acreage being stocked to its grazing capacity by the number of animals stated, an equal amount of land is required for the subsistence of the animals elsewhere, and among the most serious of the questions suddenly forced upon us is, where can this amount of land be found all of the adjacent territory being full of stock? It cannot be found by driving the cattle back to Texas, whence many of them came, and the great ranges of Wyoming Montana and Dakota can alone provide for them.

Fourth—It is absolutely impossible to secure and locate lands in these territories within the time allowed, were it practicable to find lands supplied with water in these territories not already occupied. It is impossible to gather the cattle scattered upon their present ranges and move them within the season of the year. Cattle cannot be driven in herds exceeding 3000 head, and it requires twelve men and sixty horses to handle such herds. It will be, therefore, seen that to remove the entire number effected by the executive order, an aggregate force of 1000 men and 6000 horses must immediately be collected. This is utterly impossible at this season of the year, when range work is at its greatest activity and experienced herders are fully employed. We have but few men at the present time, having our ranges inclosed by fences, and not requiring herders.

Fifth—The drive from the ranges now occupied, to the nearest point in the Northern territories, cannot be made in less than from three to four months. In moving the cattle from their present healthy subsistence must be found along the whole line they traverse, and it is well known by cattlemen that at this advanced season of the spring the summer heat has seriously impaired the nutritious qualities of the grasses. The result must necessarily be that many of the cattle would perish on the line of march, and those finally reaching the Northern ranges would be in such an enfeebled condition as to be unable to withstand the rigors of the northern range, to which they are unaccustomed. We desire to emphasize this statement by the further fact that the streams and water-holes along the trails are all lower at this season than at any other, and many of them are entirely dry. The distance required to be traveled by the cattle to these new ranges at the North is from 800 to 1200 miles. The universal consent of those engaged in the business of driving cattle from the Indian Territory and Texas northward is to start them in no case later than April. Experience has shown that cattle put upon the Northern ranges later than August are so reduced by the long drives that they are unable to gain strength to endure the early winter storms.

Sixth—A large proportion of the cattle affected by this order have been brought into the Indian Territory from Texas. The quarantine lines of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico rigidly forbid the admission of such cattle into or their transit across their territory prior to December 1st. We respectfully refer you to the proclamation notice of the Governor of Kansas in this connection.

Seventh—The above are but a portion of the difficulties which confront us. There are other features of the subject which commend themselves for Executive consideration, among which is the fact that rentals for all these lands have been paid to the 1st of November of this year. No amount of diligence will enable us to gather up all the cattle during the time allowed, and the result must be that the uncollected portion will be left in the range unprotected by owners and subject to the depredations of the Indians.

In conclusion, we respectfully state this memorial is directed not against the policy which has been adopted, but against the time which has been allowed us to conform thereto. We only solicit that measure of protection which is accorded to other established interests. The enforcement of the present order can only result in great injury to ourselves, as well as to others with whom we have business relations. We therefore ask for such time to remove our cattle as the above facts show to be indispensable.

The memorial is signed by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Cattle Company, Hunter & Evans, the Standard Cattle Company, S. R. Moore, Seth Moberly, Newman & Farr, S. M. Briggs, James Morrison, W. E. Mclelley, the Wood Bugby Cattle Company, Underwood & Clark, E. Fenton, Dickey Bros., the Wichita Cattle Company and the Torrey Cattle Company.

ADDRESSES.

Addresses were made by Mayor Moore of Kansas City, Col. Denman, Dr. Munford, editor of the Kansas City *Times*, and others, in support of the resolutions, and saying the cattlemen would move as soon as possible.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

"There is one point that seems to escape your attention, gentlemen," the President said. "That point is before my eye, and it is the public interest. We have lately seen what fear can be created by thirty or forty Indians. Within two hours a letter has come to my desk from the Governor of Kansas urging that the troops on the border of that State should not be withdrawn. The highest officer in the army, one experienced in Indian affairs, reports the situation in the territory, and says that the cause of the irritation is the presence of the cattlemen. A section of the country containing 4,250,000 acres was set apart for the Indians, only one-tenth, 400,000 acres, is left. They are crowded down to the agencies. Some of this may have been secured with the consent of the Indians. It is apparent to me, as it is to you, that this state of affairs cannot continue. Two interests are in conflict. Which shall give way? On the one side we have public peace, public security and safety of life. On the other side are your interests. The former, gentlemen, must be considered, though private interests suffer. The question of putting off the removal until next spring is inadmissible. The order cannot be modified. I want to see some diligence in complying with the order. Twelve days have pass