The National Republican.

VOL. XXV.---NO. 212. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1885. THREE CENTS.

FUNERAL JOURNEY.

FINAL FAREWELL BY THE GRANT FAMILY.

Services at the Cottage—Dr. Newman's Sermon—Departure from Mount McGregor—Mrs. Grant—"End of Strife."

MOUNT MCGREGOR, Aug. 4.—Last night the family, in a group and alone, had taken their final farewell of the remains of the dead general, and today they give up his body to the nation.

At 9 o'clock this morning the family, with the exception of Mrs. Grant, repaired to the hotel for breakfast. On their return the family entered the cottage, and preparations were begun for

THE FUNERAL JOURNEY.

At half past 8 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 9:30 a train of two cars brought Gen. Hancock and a number of

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS,

the two companies of regulars being drawn up in line 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 Mr. 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.

At 10 o'clock the services at the cottage were held in the presence of over a thousand persons. Cane chairs and rustic settees were provided for the ladies in the grove before the cottage.

THE CEREMONIES OPENED

with the reading of Psalm No. 90, which was followed by an impressive prayer by 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 meantime sitting about the remains in the parlor.

DR. NEWMAN'S SERMON.

Dr. Newman read as his text Matthew XXV: 21—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Referring to Gen. Grant's personal characteristics, Dr. Newman said:

And here in the presence of the illustrious dead, let us recall the tender and constant friendship of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan. They were as one man. They acted without anxiety. There was in them a concurrence of thought, motive, and aim, born of mutual confidence. They were at once the supplement and converse of each other. He was profound in reflection; they acted by sudden illumination. He was cool without languor; they ardent without precipitation. He was more ready to act than to speak, and most resolute and determined when silent; they most eloquent in words and deeds when executing the plans of their chief. He created in them the expectation of something extraordinary; they sought to reach those prodigies which crowned his life as the most consummate general. He, by his rapid and constant efforts, won the admiration of the world; they rejoiced to shine in the association of his glory. He, by the depth of his genius and his incredible resources, rose superior to the greatest dangers; they, by an admirable instinct, seemed to learn to draw fortune into their plans and force destiny itself. What a privilege to study these men and learn from each the esteem the other merited. But, alas! the trinity is broken. Grant is dead! He referred to Gen. Grant as a typical American and his home as a typical American home.

THE LETTER LEFT FOR MRS. GRANT.

After alluding touchingly to his tender love for his wife and family, he referred to the letter addressed to Mrs. Grant and found after his death. He had written it between written it secretly, and carried the sacred missive day after day during the fourteen days, knowing that she would find it at last. In it he poured forth his soul in love for her and solicitude for their children:

"Look after our dear children and direct them in the paths of rectitude. It would distress me far more to think that one of them could depart from an honorable, upright, and virtuous life, than it would to know that they were prostrated on a bed of sickness, from which they were never to arise alive. They have never given us any cause for alarm on their account, and I earnestly pray they never will.

"With these few injunctions and the knowledge I have of your love and affection, and of the dutiful affection of all our children, I bid you a final farewell, until we meet in another and, I trust, a better world. You will find this on my person after my demise.

"Mount McGregor, July 9, 1885."

And who should marvel that in a home of such parentage, that parental love and filial affection should reign supreme.

THE "RAGGED SCHOOLS ON THE ISLAND."

Strangers might regard him indifferent to the needy: yet the poor will rise up and call him blessed. Many were the pensioners on his kindly bounty. He gave his goods to feed the poor. While President he heard his pastor on "Active Christianity," and in the discourse mention was made of a soldier's widow, sick and poor, and of a blind man in pressing want. He had just reached the white house, when he sent me back this card with the money: "Please give $10 to the blind man and $10 to the soldier's widow." On a Christmas eve he wrote me thus: "EXECUTIVE MANSION, December, 24, 1869.—DEAR DOCTOR: Please find inclosed my check for $100, for distribution among the poor, and don't forget 'The Ragged Schools' on the Island. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT."

THE PERORATION.

After referring to Gen. Grant's closing hours at Mt. McGregor, Dr. Newman closed, as follows:

All were watchers on that memorable night. Recognitions were exchanged. A peaceful death and consciousness to the last breath were granted unto him. The last night had passed.

"Tis morning. The stars have melted into the coming light. The rosy fingered morn lifts the drapery of the night. The distant mountains stand forth as of yore. The soft pure light of early dawn covers earth and sky. The dewdrop sparkles on the grass and in the daisy's cup. The birds from their sylvan coverts carol the melody of a thousand songs. The world rejoices, and its many minstrels challenge the harpers of the sky. In a humble cottage, prone upon his couch, lies "our old commander." He is dying.

"Tis morning, and in the light of that day thousands of earnest faces flash with renewed concern. From many a shaded lane and mountain slope, from many a farm house and splendid mansion, eager eyes look toward the mount of suffering, and breathe a prayer to God for the one we loved. Alas! he is dead.

"Tis morning. It is the promise of a brighter day. The trumpters of the skies are sounding the reveille. Their notes have reached the earth. Their notes have reached our general's ear. He has gone to join the triumphant host. 'Tis morning in heaven!

At the conclusion of the discourse the hymn,

"NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE,"

was rendered very impressively by the congregation. The services ended with benediction. After the services there was a general 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 near the time to

START THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

Gens. Sherman and Hancock and Senator Evarts left the balcony together. Mrs. Grant had concluded not to go with the funeral train, but to wait until 4 o'clock, when she and the other ladies of the family left for Saratoga, and thence go direct to New York.

The great crowd that attended the service 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 buglers, 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. Fredk. Dent, a brother of Mrs. Grant, and Dr. Sharpe, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Grant, Gen. J. A. J. Creswell, and the Mexican minister, Senor 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. Douglas, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Admiral Rowan, and many friends of the dead general. 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.

MRS. GRANT

has concluded not to go to New York today and probably will not leave here until Friday next. The other ladies of the family, in consequence of this determination of Mrs. Grant, have not made up their minds whether or not they will go this evening.

Arriving at Saratoga the train straightened away parlalel with the tracks of the Delaware and Hudson, on the back of which 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. Engine No. 210, of the Delaware and Hudson, with Engineer Fisher in the cab, was at the front. Next came the funeral car "Woodlawn." The other cars were occupied as follows: Car No. 2, clergy and Dr. Douglas; third, the sons of Gen. Grant and notable mourners; fourth, Gen. Hancock and staff; fifth, Gov. Hill and staff; sixth, the press; seventh and eighth, the military escort; ninth, the baggage.

The remains were lifted in silence by

THE GUARD OF HONOR

to the car Woodlawn, which was draped with bombazine and hung with flags, and the funeral parties were transferred to their respective cars, which were all trimmed in plain black with plaited bombazine. 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 gave the signal to start, and the impressive and heavy train moved through the throng and away from Saratoga.

THE GRANT PARTY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Grant party, consisting of Mrs. Col. Fred Grant, maid, and two children; Mrs. Jesse Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, ex-Postmaster General J. A. J. Creswell and wife, and A. J. Arkell, arrived in this city this evening by the New York Central railroad. The party at once proceeded to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where rooms had already been engaged. The suit of rooms which the party will occupy are on the second floor and front on Fifth avenue. The male members of the family will come to New York from Albany to-morrow with the remains.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A dispatch received here to-night states that Mrs. Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Dr. Newman, took a hack at Mount McGregor, and drove down to Saratoga, taking a late train there for New York city.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—At all points along the route from Saratoga to this city great crowds were assembled to see the train that bore a dead general and ex-President.

The train arrived here at 3:40 o'clock on time as per schedule.

THE MOURNFUL TRAIN

had covered the miles from the start without shriek of whistle or clang of bell, and that was why the superintendent rode upon the engine.

EX-CONFEDERATES GATHERING TO GO.

A meeting will be held at Willard's Hotel this evening of ex-confederate soldiers, for the purpose of arranging for a delegation from this city to attend the funeral obsequies of Gen. Grant.

NOTES.

During the obsequies at Mount McGregor cottage, and while Bishop Harris was praying, a lad, about 16 years of age, fainted from the pressure of the crowd and the intense heat. He was brought out of the throng, and one of the soldiers near by dashed some water in his face and he quickly revived.

Private Timothy Oldman, while ramming a charge in a cannon at Mount McGregor, was thrown violently to the ground by a premature explosion. The left side of his face was torn open and the right eye destroyed.

The subscriptions to the Grant monument yesterday were $2,802.

JOHN G. THOMPSON.

HIS APPOINTMENT AS SPECIAL AGENT OF THE LAND OFFICE A SURPRISE.

Hon. John G. Thompson, one of the leading Democrats of Ohio, who was sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives some time ago, was a hard worker during the last campaign, and when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated President his friends mentioned him for a Cabinet position. When the President made his selections Mr. Thompson was not among them. Mr. Thompson was then spoken of as an assistant secretary of the interior and was later looked upon as the coming assistant commissioner of the land office, and was mentioned for several other positions. He has been waiting around Washington for many months, and it was at least thought that he would be given a foreign mission. His appointment as special agent of the land office at $1,600 yesterday caused considerable surprise. He was indorsed for half a dozen positions by the leading Democrats of Ohio and of other parts of the country. He will in all probability be sent to some western territory for duty.

OUTRAGE IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 4.—The board of public works will order a full investigation of the charges against the management of the Eastern lunatic asylum, where a female patient is said to have been outraged by an employe, who waived examination and has been sent to the grand jury. The governor said to-day that if he had the power he would remove the entire management if the reported charges could be proved. The husband of the patient who has been the victim in the case, it is said, will bring suit against the asylum.

CATTLE MUST GO.

THE PRESIDENT SURPRISES THE RANCHMEN.

He Reminds Them of the Time Wasted Already, and Admonishes Them to Expedition—Relief May Be Extended in Special Cases.

President Cleveland yesterday informed a delegation representing the cattlemen that he would not modify his recent order for the removal of the cattlemen 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 Mabrey, C. Ward, T. B. Bullene and Dr. M. Mumford, 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 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 parties interested;

"In behalf of the lessees of lands in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, Indian territory, we respectfully submit the following facts and memorial:

"1. 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 that those who have occupied the territory by these leases for two and one-half years by the permission and 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; were submitted to him and received from him every sanction, except the formal and technical affix of his signature and seal.

"2. Under these circumstances the lessees of the lands in question have placed upon them a large number of cattle, estimated at not less than 250,000.

"In addition to the value of the cattle, we call your attention to the further investment in range 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 over seven millions of dollars.

"3. 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 the adjacent territory being fully stocked? It cannot be found by driving the cattle back to Texas, whence many of them came; and the remote ranges of Wyoming, Montana, and Dakota can alone provide for them.

"4. It is absolutely impossible to secure and locate lands in those territories within the time allowed. Were it practicable to find lands supplied with water, in those territories not already occupied, it is impossible to gather the cattle scattered upon their present ranges and move them north at this season of the year. Cattle cannot be driven in herds exceeding 3,000, and it requires twelve men and sixty horses to handle such a herd. It will, therefore, be seen that to move the entire number of cattle affected by the executive order an aggregate force of 1,000 men and 5,000 horses must be immediately collected. This is utterly impossible at this season of the year when range work is at its greatest activity, and experienced herdsmen fully employed. We have but few men at the present time, having our ranges inclosed by fence and not requiring herders.

"5. The drive from the ranges now occupied to new ones in the northern territories cannot be made in less than from three to four months. In moving the cattle from their present locations subsistence must be found along the whole line they traverse, and it is well known by cattlemen that at this advanced season of the year 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 that finally reach the northern ranges would be in such an enfeebled condition as to be unable to withstand the rigors of the northern winters to which they are unaccustomed. We desire to emphasize this statement by the further facts:

"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 1,200 miles.

"The universal custom 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 Aug. 15 are so reduced by the long drives that they are unable to gain strength to endure the early winter storms.

"6. A large proportion of the cattle affected by this order have been brought into the Indian territory this year from Texas.

"The quarantine laws of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico rigidly forbid the admission of such cattle into, or there transit across, their territory prior to Dec. 1. We respectfully refer you to the recent proclamation of the governor of Kansas in this connection.

"7. The above are but a portion of the difficulties which confront us. There are other features of the subject which commend themselves to executive consideration, among which is the fact that rentals for these lands have been paid to the 1st of November. 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 on the range unprotected by their owners and subject to the depredations of the Indians.

"In conclusion we respectfully state that 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 to our property 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 respectfully 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, L. R. Moore, Seth Mabrey, Newman & Farr, L. M. Briggs, James Morrison, W. E. Malaley, the Wood-Bugby Cattle Company, Underwood & Clarke, E. Fenton, Dickey Bros., the Wachita Cattle Company, and the Torrey Cattle Company.

Mayor Moore, representing the business men of Kansas City, presented a number of resolutions adopted at a recent meeting held in that city. He said he believed the removal of the cattle at the present time would result in great injury to the entire country.

Col. Denman said he spoke as one interested. He thought the removal would result in the loss of one-half the interest of those owning the cattle. The cattlemen understood their business; they understood it better than army officers—better than President Cleveland. They knew what could be done. Cattlemen had gone into the territory with the encouragement of Secretary Teller. He had written letters favoring them.

The leases had passed from the original hands into the hands of corporations. Many widows and orphans were interested in these corporations, and they would be the losers. Forty days would not be more than time enough to buy horses and employ the men and get things in shape to make the removal. The cattlemen ask that they be allowed until spring time to drive their cattle.

Dr. Morrison Mumford, editor of the Kansas City *Times*, was introduced to the President as one who had always opposed the leasing of the lands. He said that he had been opposed to such practices, and was opposed to them now, but business interests demanded that consideration should be given to the men who were thus forced to leave the reservations. Kansas City would be injured by such a removal, and he feared that a panic would be the result of the immediate enforcement of the order.

"This application, as I understand it," said the President, after Dr. Mumford had seated himself, "is that cattle be allowed to remain on the reservation until next spring?"

Col. Denman, representing one of the largest ranches in the reservation, replied: "We will move at once and make such progress as we can. We ask time, until spring, in which to finish the business. We are determined to get out as fast as we can."

"There is one point that seems to escape your attention," 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 this country containing four and a quarter millions of 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 the safety of lives. 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 passed. Precious time is lost. An effort was made after the order was issued to secure an extension of time. A dispatch was sent, saying in the most positive terms that the order could not be modified. Here you are, after twelve days have passed. If any indulgence is shown, it must be an application in specific cases, with evidence that an effort has been made to comply with the order. If your interests led you out of the territory instead of in, I cannot help but think you would find some way out in the specified time.

"I wish you would co-operate and take hold, and try to get the cattle off. No argument will induce me to change what has been done. Some loss and inconvenience will no doubt follow, but there is an interest greater than yours which must receive attention."

The delegation upon the conclusion of the President's reply left the executive mansion.

"There's cold comfort in his words," said one of the most prominent cattlemen, as he walked through the white house grounds to the street.

"We walked up and we walked down," replied another.

THE DELEGATION LEAVE DISGUSTED.

It was after 6 o'clock when the delegation left the white house, and before an hour had passed every one of them had packed his grip and left Washington, disgusted with the result of their mission, and full of bitter resentment. "It will be impossible for us to remove our cattle in the specified time," said one of the delegation, "but, of course, while we don't like vinegar we've got to drink it."

"What do you think of the President's last words to you?"

"I have not thought about it. Give us time. I'm dazed; so are we all."

STRANGE DEATH.

AN OLD COLORED SERVANT FOUND LIFE LESS IN HER FORMER HOME.

Mr. and Mrs. Aisquith on returning home at 10:30 o'clock last night after a day's absence from their home, 808 Fifth street, were surprised to find an old colored woman, aged 60 years, lying dead in a room upon the second floor. The servant girl, when questioned about the woman's death, said that she knew that the woman was up stairs, but did not know that she was dead. The old woman was discovered in a pool of blood, and the supposition is that she died of hemorrhage. The old woman was formerly a servant at Mr. Aisquith's, and for some time past she has been living in Frederick, Md., and Mr. Aisquith supposed that she came to his house on a visit. The servant's indifference to the matter was thought to be suspicious, and the police were notified to look into the cause of the woman's death.

POLICEMAN KILLED BY A "CROOK."

PITTSBURG, PA., Aug. 4.—Early this morning Policeman Evans was fatally shot by John Edward Coffey, a notorious "crook." Coffey was captured after a long chase and desperate struggle, in which he tried to kill his captors.

MIDSUMMER SPORTS.

THE NEWARKS TURN THE TABLES ON THE NATIONALS—SCORES OF GAMES ABROAD

The Nationals lost a game to the Newarks yesterday, after a hard fought battle, by the close score of 5 to 4. The visitors had their phenomenal pitcher (Smith) in the box and he proved to be a good one, as he kept the home boys down to seven hits and showed considerable nerve and coolness in retiring the heavy hitters of the nine when men were on bases.

The Newarks went first to the bat and scored a run, after two men were out, on hits by Grady and Schoenick. The Nationals made two runs in their half of the inning by Hoover going to first on seven balls, taking second on a passed ball, and home on Fulmer's two-baser. Burch advanced Fulmer to third on his out at first and Cook brought him home by his safe hit past third. Neither side scored in the second, but in the third Coogan made a hit for two bases, went to third on Walker's out at first, and scored on a passed ball. The Nationals added another run to their tally in this inning by Hoover, for the second time, gaining first on called balls, second on a passed ball, and home on Burch's single. The visitors forged ahead of the home nine in the fourth inning and made two runs, one of them being earned. Schoenick led off with a base hit, Birchall followed with a single, and they both were advanced a base on a wild pitch, and, after L. Smith had been caught out by Hoover, Hatfield made a safe hit, and Schoenick and Birchall both scored. The Newarks further increased their lead in the fifth inning. Walker hit a grounder to Knowles, which he handled well, but threw wild, and Walker reached second on the error, and shortly after scored, what proved to be the winning run on Grady's hit to right field for two bases. This ended the run-getting for the New Jersey boys, but in the ninth inning the Nationals made a rally that looked very promising for awhile. White, the first striker, led off with a hard hit to left center for two bases, and scored on Gladmon's timely single to right center. The next three strikers were unequal to the occasion, and were retired in one, two, three order, thereby ending the game, with the Newarks in the lead by one run. The Nationals had a chance three different times to win the game had a base hit been made, but they were unable to bat Smith when needed. Although the Nationals did not make as many base hits as their opponents, still they earned two runs to the visitors' one, and had it not been for Knowles's error in the fifth inning the game might have been different. O'Day had much to do with the National's defeat, as he pitched a poor game and was hit hard, especially when men were on bases. Grady, Schoenick, and Birchall did the major part of the work for the Newarks, and did it well, while Baker, Cook, and Hoover carried off the honors for the home nine. Grady and Cook led the battery of their respective sides, closely followed by Schoenick, Fulmer, and White.

To-day a game has been arranged to be played between these same nines, and in view of the fact that they are so evenly matched, a close contest may be expected. Smith will pitch again to day for the visitors, and Barr will be on hand to worry the batters of the Newark club.

Yesterday's score follows:

NATIONALS.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Baker, lb	3	1	14	0	0	0
Hoover, c.f	3	2	0	2	0	0
Fulmer, r.f	4	1	1	1	0	0
Burch, l.f	4	0	1	0	0	0
Cook, c	3	0	2	7	0	1
Knowles, 2b	4	0	0	1	3	3
White, s.s	4	1	1	1	1	0
Gladmon, 3b	4	0	1	1	4	0
O'Day, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	4	7	27	17	4

NEWARKS.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lynch, l.f	4	0	1	0	0	0
Coogan, r.f	4	1	1	0	0	0
Walker, c.f	3	2	0	0	0	0
Grady, c	3	0	3	11	0	0
Schoenick, 1b	4	1	2	14	0	0
Birchall, 3b	5	1	1	0	2	0
L. Smith, s.s	3	0	0	1	0	0
Hatfield, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	1
J. Smith, p	4	0	1	0	8	0
Totals	38	5	10	27	17	1

INNINGS.

Newarks	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Nationals	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Runs earned—National, 2; Newark, 1. Two base hits—White, Fulmer, Coogan, and Grady. Left on bases—National, 7; Newark, 10. Struck out—By Smith, 6; by O'Day, 4. Bases on balls—By O'Day, 3; by Smith, 3. First base on errors—National, 1; Newark, 2. Hit by pitcher—Newark, 1; National, 1. Passed balls—Grady, 2; Cook, 1. Wild pitches—Smith, 3; O'Day, 1. Battery errors—National, 2; Newark, 3. Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes. Umpire—Wiegand.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

At Richmond—
Lancaster ..... 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 —6
Virginia ..... 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 —8
Base hits—Lancaster, 7. Virginia, 10. Errors—Lancaster, 4; Virginia, 4.

At Cincinnati—
Cincinnati ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 —4
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 —1
Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 2.

At New York—
New York ..... 0 3 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 —7
Buffalo ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —1
Base hits—New York, 13; Buffalo, 8. Errors—New York, 5; Buffalo, 7.

At Philadelphia—
Chicago ..... 1 1 1 1 0 2 5 0 2—13
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3
Base hits—Chicago, 17; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 11.

At Baltimore—
Baltimore ..... 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—5
Athletic ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Athletic, 6. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Athletic, 5.

At Boston—
Boston ..... 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2
Base hits—Boston, 9; Detroit, 4. Errors—Boston, 6; Detroit 7.

At Providence—
Providence ..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—5
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0—4
Base hits—Providence, 7; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Providence, 6; St. Louis, 14.

At St Louis—
St. Louis ..... 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—5
Louisville ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—3
Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Louisville, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 3.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 4.—Norfolk, 11; Trenton, 11. Game was called at the end of the ninth inning on account of darkness.

LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 4.—President Copeland, of the Lancaster Base Ball Club, telegraphed to the manager of the club of Richmond this morning that the club would disband after to-day's game owing to insufficient support. An effort will be made by other parties to reorganize and play out the Eastern League schedule.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 4.—Monmouth Park races: First race—Freehandicap sweepstakes, seven-eighths of a mile. Swift won, Richard L. second, Sutter third. Time, 1:33½.

Second race—The Camden Stakes, for 2-year-olds, non-winning allowances, three-quarters of a mile. Brown Duke won by full four lengths, Brambleton being the same distance ahead of Pocomoke for third. Time, 1:22½.

Third race—The Passaic Stakes, for 3-year-old and upwards, selling allowances, three-fourths mile. Pontiac won, Richmond seven lengths behind Larouette. Time, 1:17.

Fourth race—Free handicap sweepstakes, mile and three-sixteenths. East Lynne won, Unrest second, Blast third. Time, 2:20 1-8. Mutuels, $12.25.

Fifth race—Purse $600, selling allowances, one mile. Inconstant won, Aurelius second, Marsh Roden third. Time, 1:48½.

Sixth race—Handicap steeplechase, short course. Paritan won, Jim Mcllowan second, Revenge third. Time, 3:22½. Wellington and Lizzie Flynn fell.

SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

THE DISAFFECTED INDIANS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

Ranchmen and Other White Men on the Reservation the Cause of the Troubles—The Remedy Proposed.

Gen. Sheridan's report to the President, dated Fort Reno, Indian territory, July 27, 1885, of the result of his investigation of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe troubles was made public last evening. He reports his arrival at Fort Reno on July 15. He sent for Agent Dyer, who said that the Arapahoes, numbering, by the old census, 2,366 individuals, were well disposed, but were to a certain extent liable to terrorism on the part of the Cheyennes, and in case of an outbreak would be obliged to furnish a contingent to the hostile party. The Cheyennes, numbering, by the old census, 3,905 individuals, had seemingly accepted the situation that had existed before the commencement of his (Dyer's) administration, except those represented by Stone Calf, numbering about 1,200 souls. Mr. Dyer, when he took charge in April, 1884, found but little progress had been made with these Indians in the way of farming and of making themselves self supporting, and that it had been determined to accomplish as much possible in this line from the start. He had, therefore, informed them that it was necessary they should go to work—settle down on places near the agency, and endeavor to improve their condition as fast as possible. He had made some progress, inducing about thirty Cheyenne families to go to work at farming, but he had found it a difficult task, and he was satisfied the only way to accomplish the policy he had in view was to compel obedience by physical force, which could only be done by maintaining a large number of troops on the reservation, by disarming the Indians, and arresting and banishing the evil disposed whose bad example and roving, idle disposition exerted an influence much greater than any he could exercise by moral suasion.

In reply to an inquiry whether the leasing of the lands and the consequent presence of the whites, many of them unauthorized, didn't tend to breed discontent, Mr. Dyer said he believed that was the case to a certain extent, but as he had never had anything to do with the leases, and totally ignored them, his views were based on the general principle that the Cheyennes needed correction and discipline, and that Stone Calf and the element he represented should be required to settle down in the vicinity of the agency and be obliged to make some effort toward earning a livelihood. In this way he felt satisfied he could in a few years accomplish the desire of the department and make those Indians self supporting.

Gen. Sheridan next had an interview with Stone Calf, one of the principal chiefs of the Cheyennes, who spoke generally for those who are termed the disaffected Cheyennes. The burden of the trouble of these Indians he found to be the leasing of their lands, though they made many loud complaints against the agent and the persons connected officially with the agency. They said that when the leases were made their opposition was manifested whenever consulted or opportunity offered in the strongest terms. They had refused to sign the leases and had never accepted any of the lease money. Pressure had been brought to bear upon them to gain their consent, but they had resisted in the belief that their interests would suffer and serious injury would be the ultimate result. From this began what was termed their disaffection and since then there had been in the tribe a conflict of opinion, one party grumbling and complaining about the leases, another sustaining the agency policy, and still another ready to sign away anything when the influence of the agency were exerted in that direction for the merely temporary benefits they would receive from the small sums of money paid them semi-annually by the cattlemen. Many of the Indians had located at various points on the reservation with the intention doubtless of finally settling down permanently, and the Stone Calf element had mostly made their homes in the neighborhood of the old military cantonment, and on the northern fork of the Canadian and Washita, and this country was covered by the leases. With the leases there came a new population, and vast herds of cattle were grazed from one end to the other of their lands, only barred by the fences which divided the different leases. They complained that their ponies were stolen in large numbers, their small bands of cattle absorbed, their small patches of cultivated grounds overrun and destroyed, and their efforts to establish homesteads frustrated.

In 1884 the feverish situation was aggravated by the killing of Running Buffalo by a white man named Horton. Horton had no connection with the leases, but was driving a herd of horses over the reservation unlawfully, without reference to the recognized trails. He attempted to pass through Running Buffalo's place, and was forbidden to do it. Heedless of the warning the herd kept on, and Running Buffalo rode to its head and fired in its front with the object of turning the horses. Immediately Horton attacked and killed him. The Indians became at once frenzied, and it was with great difficulty that further bloodshed was avoided and the usual Indian butcheries in the white settlements were prevented. From this date the discontent and irritation rapidly increased.

Open threats were made against the agent and some of his employes. A state of general demoralization set in and peaceful control disappeared. Much of this was due to the lack of elastic management on the part of the agent, the vigorous policy which he had outlined from the date of his arrival, the constant efforts he made to set them down on farms near the agency, where he could immediately supervise the labor he desired them to perform, the threats made by himself and employes that he would compel this by bringing troops and forcing the accomplishing of his aims, misunderstanding about their annuities, and other similar matters, aggravated the situation. They saw in the course of the agent their concentration on a few acres of land and the balance of their reservation practically transferred to the cattlemen for a long period of years, if not permanently.

"The Cheyennes," Gen. Sheridan says, "are fine specimens of the wild Indians, and as they still maintain most of their aboriginal customs, and a loyalty to the nomadic habits of the uncivilized, nothing could have been more mistaken than an endeavor to crowd upon them in quick succession the customs of civilization. None other than the slowest and most patient processes could stand with them."

Gen. Sheridan next interviewed a number of those who had signed the leases and gathered that while they had agreed to the leases they had became sick of the bargain. It was apparent that the signing had been done in an individual capacity and by the encouragement, if not the forcible persuasion of the former agent, J. D. Miles, his employer, and a large number of interested individuals who lived lawfully and unlawfully around the agency. They now saw they had made a mistake, but while they had thus far exhibited no other spirit than that of submission to their fate it had become clear that an obligatory abandonment of the places many of them had settled upon, and which was evidently caused by the fencing of the leased lands and the white occupation, had brought a feeling of dissatisfaction that could only be remedied in their view by cutting off the leases. Many of their cattle had now been absorbed in the large herds and their ponies had been stolen. They had complained of the general character of the agency management, and particularly emphasized their dislike of the official interpreter, in whom they had lost all confidence.

Gen. Sheridan gives a history of the leases and a statement of the amounts of land held by each lessee. The lessees, he says, claim that a general council was held and that the chiefs and head men, representing 95 per cent. of the Indians, consented. Whether this be correct or not is now hard to determine, but one fact is clearly beyond dispute, that is with regard to the influences exerted by the agency and its surroundings.

In all the proceedings which took place the agent, J. D. Miles, formally took part as a representative of the Indians, and his name appears in all the leases in an official capacity. The same is true of George Bent, interpreter. Information received since shows conclusively that all the employes of the agency sought to favor the business, and that the sentiment of the entire white community residing there, official and unofficial, exercised a pressure to the same end.

Gen. Sheridan, in conclusion, refers to the recommendations he had already made, and which have been made public, and alludes to the appointment of Capt. Lee as acting agent, which, together with the decision of the President with respect to the leases, will, he feels confident, end the difficulties, so that there need be no further apprehension of an outbreak. The Indians, he says, are all settling down to the new condition, satisfied that the President means to treat them kindly, justly, and firmly, and he has every reason to believe their future would be one of peaceful prosperity.

GEN. SMITH'S DEFENSE.

HE EXPLAINS THE FLANNEL AND BUTTER PURCHASES.

In the Smith court-martial yesterday Paymaster General Smith testified regarding the charges of extravagance, favoritism, &c., in the purchase of flannel. He said that the mills with which he had contracted were injured, and it was necessary to make what is known as an exigency requisition, and the flannel was purchased in open market. In regard to the ditty boxes, he said he understood that these boxes, which were patented, were regarded as almost necessary to a sailor's outfit. He made the best terms he could with the manufacturing firm. It had been complained that these boxes were not generally distributed, and he endeavored to furnish a supply large enough for the demand. Gen. Smith produced a paper showing that under his administration the waste of beef and pork had been much smaller than formerly. He was largely governed by the pay inspectors in his purchases. He swore that in the discharge of his duties he had acted conscientiously, and had exercised the best care and diligence of which he was capable. In all things