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THE NATION'S DEAD.

Arrangements for the Funeral of Gen. Grant Finally Determined by the Family.

Central Park, New York, Selected as the Last Resting Place of the Great Soldier.

Drexel Cottage Never to be Used Again --Grant's Desire for the End to Come.

His Burial to be With National Honors --The Widow Left a Small Fortune.

The Final Resting Place.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Mayor Grace to-day received the following dispatch from his private secretary at Mt. McGregor:

In regard to the offer made by the city of a place of burial in one of the parks belonging to the city, Col. Grant instructs me to say that, upon the condition that the wish of the general that a place be reserved beside him for Mrs. Grant, is observed, he, in behalf of the family, accepts. You are therefore at liberty to take action upon this information, which is final. The family prefer Central Park.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—This afternoon Mr. Turner, Mayor Grace's chief clerk, received a message which determined the question of Gen. Grant's burial place in favor of Central park, New York. It was as follows:

Your two telegrams just to hand and I understand this matter to be now definitely settled that Gen. Grant's body is to be interred here. We cannot take any more definite action in regard to the matter of Mrs. Grant until a later date. The faith of the president of the board of aldermen and my own is pledged that we will see, when a little time has passed away, that the wishes of the family are gratified by formal resolutions of the board. Answer immediately, so I may appoint a committee to make my quota for the grand national monument.

W. R. GRACE.

Upon the receipt of Mayor Grace's telegram Mr. Turner repaired at once to the cottage, where a conference was held with Col. Fred Grant. The colonel took the return mayor's dispatch and retained it at the close of the conference. Col. Grant answered the mayor's representative that he and the family thus formerly accepted the tender of a burial place for Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant in Central Park, in the city of New York, and that he and the family would now proceed with all the funeral arrangements with reference to the above conclusion. The mayor's messenger then telegraphed to Mayor Grace the result of his mission.

REGRET AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The regret is almost universal here that Central park, New York, has been selected as the last resting place for the remains of Gen. Grant. The Post says, editorially, that there is no national character to Central park, and no reason why a man of national renown should be buried there. The Republican is equally emphatic in its expression of opinion that Gen. Grant should be buried here, and says there is some talk of the Grand Army sending a formal protest to Col. Grant upon the subject. Gen. Brackett, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, said to-night that he was very sorry for the selection made, but that 100,000 Grand Army men would attend the funeral wherever it takes place. He will issue a general order to-morrow.

DISGUSTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24.—The Republican to-morrow morning will say: "The country will share the sentiment of the people of Washington in regard to the great captain's burial place. The fitting spot for the rest of the body of the nation's here is in the nation's capital. New York has shown a greed after one more show for the hurrying populace and the family of Grant have weakly and hastily yielded to it, without waiting to hear the voice of wiser friends or of his countrymen.

Plans for the Funeral.

MT. MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 24.—It is now determined that the funeral obsequies will begin on Mt. McGregor. The family fully recognize the claim of the people and the nation to do honor to the remains of Gen. Grant, but there is a feeling that before all the pomp and pageant of the burial the family should have their dead all by themselves for a season of service. The family should be alone when their funeral service is held, and before the remains go out to the people to mourn over the funeral ceremonies for the family will be held here in the cottage at such time as may seem best. Dr. Newman will be with the family and conduct with them the service over the dead. The president is anxious, and has so expressed himself by message, that there should be a national funeral, and that under the direction and care of the war department, beginning when the remains are started from the mountain and ending at the place of sepulture. Gen. Gates, Col. Barber and H. W. Knight of Brooklyn called upon Col. Grant this morning and stated that Grand Army Post No. 3272 of Brooklyn had become the U. S. Grant post. Upon the death of the general they had assumed his name, and desired to tender a private body guard of thirteen men, who would come uniformed and unarmed. It was also desired that this detail on the day of the funeral should constitute a special body guard and guard of honor to the remains. Col. Grant thanked the gentlemen, and accepted the post detailed for the body guard, and the men left Brooklyn to-night. The program of the

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will be as here given: The remains will lie quietly at the cottage, in the room where the general died, until one week from next Tuesday, when the funeral cortege will be placed on a special train, leaving Mt. McGregor at 1 p. m., Aug. 4, arrive at Saratoga at 2 p. m.; leave Saratoga at 2:50 p. m., arrive in Albany at 4:40 p. m.; leave Albany at 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, Aug. 5, and arrive about 4:30 p. m. in New York; in the interval, from 4:30 p. m. Tuesday to noon of Wednesday, Aug. 5, the remains will lie in state at the capitol, and from the time of arrival in New York on Wednesday afternoon until Saturday, Aug. 8, the body will lie in state at the city hall. The public obsequies will take place on Saturday at such time as the civic authorities may arrange, and the interment will then follow in Central park. There will be over two hundred representatives of the Grand Army posts from various parts of the country here to-morrow. They will camp in tents pitched on the mountain, and will take their meals on the hotel veranda. The embalming was completed to-day. The cheeks and face, by the process made use of, have been made to assume a fullness. The deeper furrows and lines have been filled out, and the expression of the face is now one of peace and rest. On Monday the remains will be placed in a casket and the near friends will be permitted to view the remains. The deposition of the cottage in which Grant died rests with J. W. Drexel, and he has announced that the cottage will never again occupied by any family or persons. Mr. Drexel will in due time present it to the state or national government. The house will be presented intact, with all its present belongings and furniture.

Grant Was Ready to Die.

MT. MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 24.—While sitting on the hotel veranda this afternoon Dr. Douglas chatted at length to a reporter about Gen. Grant and of the long trial of suffering just ended:

"Do you remember," said Dr. Douglas, "that during last week I said to you that there was a subsidence of swelling in the underlying tissues on the right side of the neck and that I said, on the day I spoke about it, that I had been able to examine the general's throat much deeper and with greater ease than in a long time? Do you remember that?"

His hearer recollected it clearly and said so.

"Well, then," resumed Dr. Douglas, "I am going to tell you of an experience I had with Gen. Grant on the afternoon of Thursday, July 16. During the afternoon of that day the general wrote this," and Dr. Douglas drew from his pocket several slips, written by the general, and read what the sick man had written, which was as follows:

'I feel sorry at the prospect of living through the summer and fall in the condition I am in. I do not think I can, but I may. Except that I do not gather strength I feel quite as well from day to day as I have done heretofore, but I am losing strength. I feel it more in the inability to move around than in any other way, or rather in lack of desire to try to move.'

"When I had read that," added Dr. Douglas, "I turned to the general and tried to cheer him by telling him of the apparently improved condition of his throat and neck, to which, in reply, the general again wrote:

'After all that, however, the disease is still there and must be fatal in the end. My life is precious, of course, to my family, and would be to me if I could recover entirely. There never was one more willing to go than I. I know most people have first one and then another thing to fix up, and never get quite through. This was partially my case. I first wanted so many days to work on my book, so that the authorship would be clearly mine. It was graciously granted to me. After being apparently much lower than since, and with a capacity to do more work than I ever did in the same time, my work had been done so hastily that much was left out and I did it all over, from the crossing of the James river in 1864 to Appomattox in 1865. Since that I have added as much as fifty pages to the book. I should think there is nothing more to do, and therefore I am not likely to be more ready to go than at this moment.'

New York Takes Action.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The board of aldermen met to-day. Mayor Grace sent in a communication to them calling their attention officially to the death of Gen. Grant, and quoting his letter of yesterday to Mrs. Grant and the answer from Col. Fred Grant. Appropriate resolutions were then offered. The resolutions extend sympathy to the family of the deceased and authorize the proper authorities to offer a sepulchre for the body of Gen. Grant in any of the public parks in this city which the family of the deceased may select, and say that the city hall will be draped and placed at the disposal of the family of the deceased for the reception of the remains. They also provide for a committee to perfect the funeral arrangements and ordered a copy of the resolution to be sent to the general's family. The committee to make the necessary preparations provided for by the resolution was appointed. A communication was read by Clerk Turner, who had been dispatched to Mt. McGregor to confer with the family of Gen. Grant in relation to his sepulture in one of the parks of the city. It stated that it was likely that the proposition would be accepted. A resolution was adopted empowering the mayor, in case the proposition was accepted, to appoint a committee to collect the quota to be contributed by the people toward a national monument. The stock exchange committee today reported appropriate resolutions, a copy of which was ordered to be sent to the Grant family.

The mayor to-day appointed a committee of 100 citizens to raise New York city's share of the expense for the erection of a national monument to Gen. Grant. Among the members of this committee are Samuel J. Tilden, Chester A. Arthur, Alonzo B. Cornell, W. M. Evarts, Oswald Ottendorfer, George Jones, Thomas L. James, Edward Cooper, Smith Ely, Jr., W. H. Wyckham, Roscoe Conkling, Noah Davis, Cornelius N. Bliss, Eugene Kelly, George Bliss, Whitelaw Reid, John Jacob Astor, Parke Goodwin, Harry B. Hyde, Gen. George B. McClellan, Dr. Fordyce Barker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jesse Seligman, David M. Stone, David Dows, Hamilton Fish, Pierre Lorillard, Ogden Goelet and Joseph Pulitzer.

Mrs. Grant Well Provided For.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Sun this morning says: Mrs. Grant's share of the proceeds of Gen. Grant's book, Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, will be between $300,000 and $500,000. The publisher, C. L. Webster, says the guarantee sales of 205,000 sets of books already made by agents assured her $300,000. Four thousand agents are now gathering subscriptions, and the number will soon be increased to 5,000. The work will be issued in two volumes, to be published separately about the 1st of December and March next respectively. The book will be sold exclusively by subscriptions. Mr. Webster sails for Europe on Aug. 1 to arrange for the publication of the book in England, France, Germany, Italy and Austria. Norwegian and Portuguese publishers have made overtures to publish the book. Mrs. Grant will have a large percentage on the sales of the book in foreign countries. Mr. Webster went to Mt. McGregor last Saturday with the last proofs of the book. Gen. Grant, in his sick room, heard a man's voice at the door and asked who was there. "Mr. Webster," he was told.

"Oh, that's good," he said, "he's got the book."

Propped up in his chair, the general read the proofs and made a change in the map of the battle of Champion's Hill (Henos county, Mississippi) in the Vicksburg campaign. He wanted Gen. German put in at Belton's station. Gen. German wasn't in the thick of the fight, Gen. Grant explained to his publisher, but he was marching to the battlefield with his troops. The last thing Gen. Grant did in his book was to revise the battle of Shiloh, a note in regard to Gen. Wallace's part. The change was favorable to Gen. Wallace. Last Saturday afternoon while Mr. Webster was at McGregor, Gen. Grant hobbled out on the veranda of the house twice. The second time was at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The air was quite cool, but he remained half an hour. He appeared so strong that Mr. Webster thinks now that Gen. Grant's resolve to finish his book and so provide for his wife was what kept him alive so long.

THE GRANT FUND.

The Tribune will publish to-morrow a statement of the present status of the trust fund raised by the citizens of New York for Gen. Grant several years ago. After telling how, at the suggestion of the late Gov. Morgan, $188,000 of the fund was invested in Wabash railway first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, which were then considered as good as governments, Gov. Morgan guaranteeing them and undertaking to make both principal and interest good out of his own private fortune in case the interest should be defaulted for six months, the Tribune says: "What six months ago seemed an almost impossible contingency will probably become a fact within a few days. On Aug. 1 the interest on the bonds in question will be six months in arrears, and it is probable that Gov. Morgan's executors will, in accordance with his guaranty, pay over to the trustees of the fund, the principal and interest. Only one question remains to be determined. It has been suggested that if the executors of the Morgan estate lend to the railroad the money wherewith to pay the interest on the bond held in trust for Gen. Grant and his family, there would technically be no default, and therefore the Morgan estate would not be liable for the principal. Whatever course Gov. Morgan, if alive, would have pursued under these circumstances, his executors are bound in law to be governed by the exact legal interpretation of his written guaranty. The whole question of the liability at the present juncture of the executors under testator's guaranty, has been referred to a lawyer, who will examine the grant at once and give an opinion within a few days. In the meantime, there is reason to believe that on Aug. 1 the guaranty will be carried out and the $188,000, with the arrears of interest, will be paid to the treasurer of the fund.

A Monument to the Dead Hero.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Immediately after receiving the news of Gen. Grant's death the World sent out reporters to interview prominent citizens on the subject of raising a great monument in this city to the memory of the dead hero. Every person interviewed looked upon the project with favor, and the matter will be systematically inaugurated on Monday next. Union square is considered the most eligible site, where the memory of Gen. Grant might live side by side with that of Washington and Lafayette. Some of the leading merchants were in favor of erecting a grand memorial pile in Central park.

National Honor.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Bayard has addressed a circular to all of the diplomatic and consular offices of the United States, in which he invites attention to the presidential proclamation announcing the death of Gen. Grant. He directs that the flags of the offices be displayed at half-mast on the reception of the circular and that the usual symbols of mourning be assumed for a period of thirty days.

Extending Sympathy.

MT. MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 24.—Many messages of condolence were received by the family to-day, the following being among them:

FROM THE QUEEN.

LONDON, July 24.—To Mrs. U. S. Grant: Her majesty, the queen, requests me to convey to yourself and family her sincere condolence on the death of Gen. Grant.

PHELPS, British Minister.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, July 24.—Mrs. U. S. Grant: Accept our deepest sympathy in the loss of your distinguished husband. We shall always look back with gratification at having had the advantage of knowing him personally.

PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES.

FROM CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

MONTREAL, July 24.—Mrs. Grant: I am greatly grieved to get the sad news of the general's death. Pray accept my most sincere sympathy. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

President Cleveland's Message.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—Adjt. Gen. Drum arrived on the mountain this evening. He was the bearer of a letter from President Cleveland to Mrs. Grant, tendering a lot in the Soldier's home grounds as a burial place for the dead general, if it should meet the views of the family. In conversation Gen. Drum said: "I have to-day transmitted to Gen. Hancock an order from the secretary of war directing Gen. Hancock to take entire charge of the military arrangements of Gen. Grant's funeral, from the present to the day of burial, and all military of any kind will be under his direction, and to him applications must be made by all military organizations that may desire to take part in the obsequies."

WITH NATIONAL HONORS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Cleveland was to-day advised by telegram from Adjt. Gen. Drum, now at Mt. McGregor, that he had delivered the president's letter to Mrs. Grant and that she and her children expressed a desire to have Gen. Grant buried with national honors. Their wishes will be respected and the ceremonies will take place. President Cleveland and members of his cabinet will attend the funeral in New York Saturday, the 8th of August.

At the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The draping of the public buildings in honor of Gen. Grant is about completed. The capitol building was draped under the direction of Col. Canaday, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and Gen. Clark, the clerk of the house. There is no authority for making expenditures for this purpose, but it is expected that congress will make the necessary appropriations for the present draping, which consists of a broad band of black around each of the pillars, with streamers in the porticos and balconies on all sides of the building. In the event that the remains are brought here the drapery of both the outside and inside of the building will be very elaborate. The twelve large columns at the front of the White house are covered with mourning their entire length, with festoons at the base. Festoons also extend from column to column. At the top a broad band of black extends the entire length of the front of the house just beneath the windows on the first floor and also around the outside of the large portico. All the windows in the front of the house are surrounded with mourning emblems. The drapery on the state, war and navy department buildings is very simple. Eight of the small columns at each of the seven entrances have a band of mourning, with a rosette and streamers in in front. The doorways of the signal office are

HEAVILY DRAPED,

and festoons hang from the windows onthe first floor. The treasury building is the simplest and most tastefully draped of all the departments. About four thousand yards of black material is used. Each of the sixty-six columns surrounding the building is covered with a broad black band extending eight feet above the base. Then there is a space of two feet and another band two feet wide. Locked to these are heavy rosettes of bunting. There are no flags or festoons and streamers and the effect of the huge column in deep mourning is very striking. The two columns at each corner, on the east and west of the building, have in addition a fold of bunting twisted once around, extending over the other drapery from about half way up the column to the base. On the east front there are three columns, all draped alike, as described, and in addition the lamps on the staircase are draped and the four columns, just inside the east and west doors in the corridor, are in mourning. There are ten columns each at the north and south entrances and twelve at the west. The drapery of the interior department is

VERY ELABORATE

and makes a very effective display. The massive pillars on the south porticos are draped in solid black from their bases one-third of the way up, and streamers of black run from pillar to pillar, forming a festooned canopy over the passage to the entrance. The doorway is draped in black, in gothic style, with a rosette and the American colors worked in. In the interior hallways the columns are draped heavily in black and festooned at the ceiling. The balusters of the railing about the porticos are draped and the lamp posts are covered with black, with the American colors entwined. The four entrances to the building are draped in similar style, while at the four corners the windows of the first, second, third and fourth stories are all festooned and centered with rosettes. The exterior doorways throughout the building are heavily draped in style similar to the southern doorway. The material used in this work is silk and wool dress goods. The bureau of education building and that of the labor bureau are also handsomely decorated. The postoffice department building is covered with black at available and effective points. The pillars on the four sides are heavily draped, the black surface being broken with rosettes and streamers. The lamp posts about the building are also covered. Over the windows are bands of black, with rosettes and streamers. The decorations of the department of justice consist of simple bands of mourning stretched from window to window.

TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

Hon. W. P. Canaday, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, has received the following dispatch:

Oakland House, St. Clair Springs, Mich., July 24.—It is proper that the senate of the United States shall participate with the other departments of the government and with the people in doing honor to the memory of Gen. Grant. I therefore designate the following senators to represent that body in connection with funeral ceremonies: Justin Morrill, John Sherman, John A. Logan, J. Donald Cameron, Wade Hampton, William Ransom, Joseph E. Brown, J. T. Harris and John F. Miller of California. You will notify them immediately and are requested to officially accompany them.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, Vice President.

Of the senators named by the vice president, Mr. Miller is in Alaska, Mr. Cameron in Montana, and Messrs. Harris and Brown out of the reach of the telegraph. The remaining senators were notified by telegraph to-night, and the vice president was informed of the absence of the others and asked to name substitutes. This will probably be done to-morrow. Although the vice president only named nine senators, it is probable that a full delegation of twelve will be present at the funeral.

The Loyal Legion.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The board of officers of the grand commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion, at their headquarters at Philadelphia, have notified the New York commandery that upon the action of the latter with respect to the funeral of its late commander, Gen. Grant, being communicated to them, they will convene the different commanderies throughout the Union and issue proper orders for participation in the obsequies and the usual mourning. The following telegram was received by the New York commandery this afternoon:

Gen. C. A. Carleton: The California commandery mourns the bereavement which has deprived New York of its commander and the Loyal Legion of its grandest and best beloved companion. W. L. ELLIOTT, Commander.

How Fish Heard the News.

Special to the Globe.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 24.—In the shoe shop at the prison yesterday, James D. Fish, ex-president of the Marine bank and partner in the late firm of Grant and Ward, heard the tolling of the prison bell and stood where he could see the flag raised to half mast over the prison. He looked inquiringly at the keeper near by, who volunteered the remark, "Grant is dead." Mr. Fish stood motionless for a moment, his hands by his side and in meditation. He then raised one hand and his head sank upon it. In this position he stood two minutes, seemingly in silent prayer, and then went to work. He uttered not a single word, though he was privileged to speak if he desired to do so.

The Canopy.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The canopy to be used above Gen. Grant's coffin was sent to Saratoga to-day. It was last used at the funeral of Bishop Simpson, at Philadelphia. It consists of four heavily-carved mahogany posts, black broadcloth on a mass of silk curtains, looped with silk and chenille tassels.

The G. A. R.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—In the course of a speech eulogistic of Grant before the G. A. R. posts of Fremont, ex-President Hayes said that the Grand Army of the Republic, as the largest soldier organization in the country, an organization to which all who faithfully served in the Union army are eligible, should take the lead in building a national monument in honor of Gen. Grant in New York. The ex-president thought the G. A. R. should move in the matter at once and he will submit a proposition to the Ohio department at a meeting in Springfield early in August.

His Last Signature.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—The last time Gen. Grant signed his name was a few days before his death when he put it on the back of a check for $1,000, which he had received from the Century Publishing company four or five days ago.

Murdered by the Apaches.

TUCSON, Ariz., July 24.—A letter received to-day from Prof. Gusman, dated Pinal Senera, Mexico, July 21, says: Four American miners coming from the St. Helena mine were attacked yesterday afternoon by Apaches. One man named Gillan was killed and another wounded. The other two succeeded in reaching one of the company's mines, where a party was immediately organized to go and bring in the body. When they reached the spot they were surprised to find two dead men. The second was recognized as Gen. Pesquiras, major domo of the Ojodeava ranch, who, it is supposed, was returning home. Gillan was buried with military honors, he having been a captain in the Union army.

Conkling and Kate Chase Sprague.

Keokuk Gate City.

The gossips are wondering if Roscoe Conkling will go to see Mrs. Sprague in Paris. It is evil-minded persons who give notice that they will think evil of Mrs. Sprague if Mr. Conkling goes to the great city in which she is. Kate Chase has been proud and haughty beyond any wisdom, but not impure. She is as good and devoted a mother as lives. She was a good wife, and Sprague was a drunken, jealous, foolish, pig-headed fool. She married him from ambition, and a grievous penalty she has paid, but her offense was ambition, not degradation. Her life has been wrecked. In foreign retirement she devotes herself to her children. Mr. Conkling is a great man, the friend of her father and her friend from childhood. Americans, whose social creed it is that men and women can associate freely with perfect purity, dishonor themselves when they send Mr. Conkling abroad with a scandalous suggestion about the daughter of Salmon P. Chase, a woman who has endured enough to entitle her to the silence and the sympathy of her countrymen.

A Mice Plague.

Tulare (Cal.) Times.

John Thompson, who lives at the point of Stokes mountain, twelve miles north of Visalia, has been doing a land office business recently in trapping mice. In a period of twenty-five days he caught 2,795. The largest catch for any one day was 297, which were entrapped last Thursday. The Times is informed by Horace Whittaker that the country along the foothills is literally alive with these pests. They eat all kinds of vegetables, run up trees and devour the fruit, and destroy all kinds of grain. Verily the plagues are upon us.

Not Her Husband After All.

Galignani's Messenger.

A young married woman has just lost her life at Lyons by a curious mistake. She was returning from Valse, where she had been to spend the day with a young man, when, in passing the quay, she exclaimed, on seeing a person approach: "Heaven, here is my husband!" and, running to the river, jumped in and was drowned. The man who had unintentionally caused her alarm was a stranger to her.

No Faith in Widows' Weeds.

Boston Special to New York Sun.

The will of the late Joseph W. Torrey contains the following peculiar provision: "I desire that none of my family will make any parade over my funeral or waste any money in the purchase of mourning apparel, fully believing that widows' weeds are too frequently a badge of hypocrisy, and the more conspicuous the habiliments of woe the more marked the insincerity."

She Might be Right.

A priest the other day, who was examining a confirmation class in the South of Ireland, asked the question: "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at the head of the class answered: "'Tis a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare them for another and better world." "Good," said the priest, "the answer for purgatory." "Put her down," says the curate, "put her down to the foot of the class." "Leave her alone," said the priest, for anything you or I know to the contrary, she may be perfectly right."

THE COMING STATES.

Dakota and Montana Soon to be Added to the Union's Brilliant Galaxy of Stars.

Growth of the Great Territories so Phenomenal That They are Entitled to Admission.

Cattlemen Bow to the Will of the President and Will Leave the Indian Reservation.

Heavy Money Interests Involved in Large Cattle Companies--Meeting of Capitalists.

Let Them In.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Among the best informed politicians at present sojourning at the capital it is stated that Dakota and Montana will soon be added to the galaxy of states of the Union. It is believed among the best posted that bills for the admission of the two territories named will be among the earliest measures to be considered by congress at its meeting in December. It is well known that Dakota territory, which now has population and resources more than double those of any of the Western states at the time of their admission, has long been vigorously seeking for admission as a state. It is conceded in prominent Democratic circles that it would be unwise to longer oppose Dakota's admission into the Union. But in order to maintain the present political complexion of the United States senate after the two Republican senators shall be seated, which Dakota will, of course, send, it is proposed to admit Montana at the same time, which being Democratic would add two senators to the Democratic side of the senate. The growth of these two Western territories has been phenomenal. The assessed valuation of property for taxation in Dakota the present year is over $100,000,000, but the estimated true valuation of property is over $400,000,000, and the population over half a million. The present population of Montana is estimated at 115,000, which exceeds the number of inhabitants which Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon or California contained when they were admitted as states, and it is about the same number possessed by Iowa and Kansas at the time when they were admitted into the Union.

THEY MUST GO.

What the Cattlemen of the Indian Territory Have to Say.

Special to the Globe.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24.—The information that the cattlemen must not only leave the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, but that they can have only forty days in which to seek other pastures, is accepted by the stockmen here with various opinions, and many of them think the order should involve all public and Indian lands in the country, but the majority say it is only on these lands that depredations by the Indians are causing trouble, and they only should be included in the president's order. A man who has ten thousand head of cattle in the Cheyenne country was asked to-night what he would do in the premises, and said: "Well, it is too soon to prophesy. I don't know what steps the cattlemen will take, but I presume most of them will peaceably vacate. I think Secretary Lamar has been a little hasty in his conclusions, and it is possible Gen. Sheridan has been in some hurry. But if the president says go, why we must go." "Where will you all go?" "Most of the lessees in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country have ranges elsewhere—some in the Cherokee strip, some in Colorado, some in New Mexico, and some in Texas. Those who have not will probably be able to get ranges without

MUCH DIFFICULTY

somewhere in the surrounding country. I have a range elsewhere, and shall remove the cattle I have in the Cheyenne country to it." "Do you think the president means to remove the cattlemen from the entire Indian Territory?" "No, I think not. I don't see how he can declare the Cherokee lease invalid. I know his decision refers particularly and solely to the Cheyennes and Arapahoe leases." "Who are the principal lesees in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country." "G. E. Reynolds has, perhaps, the largest lease. He has 814,000 acres, the most of which is sublet to other persons. Then there is the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Cattle company, which has tract of 500,000. The greater portion of this is also subleased. A. G. Evans and D. Hunter of Evans & Hunter have each 300,000 acres. There are numerous smaller leases and subleases, varying from 10,000 acres to 300,000, making the sum total of original leases 3,800,000 acres." "How much does this leave the Indians?" "The Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations in the territory include altogether something over 4,000,000 acres. The cattlemen have 3,800,000 acres leased, so that leaves the Indians over 200,000 acres. They roam at large and hunt and fish, however, over all of it. But if Secretary Lamar and President Cleveland want the Indians to have it all to themselves the cattlemen can't keep it and we must go."

CATTLEMEN OBJECT.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—A meeting of cattlemen leasing land in the Indian Territory was held this morning at the rooms of the National Cattle Growers association to discuss the president's proclamation declaring the Arapahoe and Cheyenne leases void, and ordering all cattle removed from this reservation within the next forty days. The proclamation was warmly discussed and another meeting will be held to-morrow when committees from Kansas City and St. Joseph will be present and a course of procedure adopted. The cattlemen claim it impossible to remove 300,000 or 400,000 head of cattle in forty days, and say they have no places, as all the ranges in the territory and Texas are now covered, and Kansas and Colorado have quarantined against Texas cattle. Within New Mexico there is a strong public feeling against the cattle, even if there were room there. Missouri has about $9,000,000 invested in cattle in the Indian Terrtory. St. Louis' interest is about $5,000,000.

Keep the Troops on Guard.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Senator P. B. Plumb to-day called upon the president and presented a protest from Gov. Martin of Kansas against the immediate withdrawal of troops from the Kansas border. Gov. Martin asks that troops be allowed to remain at three different stations on the border until winter. Unless this is done he says 15,000 people will continue in fear of the Cheyennes, who are allowed to retain their arms.

Losses That Will Follow.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Mr. George Peck of Topeka, the principal attorney for the cattlemen of the Indian Territory, arrived here to try to stave off action by the administration. He was too late, however. The proclamation, of which several warnings have been sent in these dispatches, during the past two weeks, was finally agreed upon at the cabinet meeting to-day and was given out. It is stated here that the blow will be widely felt. The original lessees of the lands will not be the worst sufferers. Some of them have sold out their leases, and others, it is said, have parted with large interests to well-capitalized cattle companies which have been incorporated in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. The terms upon which these lands were leased and the promise of profits were so alluring, that investors in Wectern states grasped eagerly at all the opportunities to get in. The result is that while the lands were leased to a dozen or so experienced cattlemen, there are really hundreds who have their spare thousands invested in ranches, the existence of which is dependent on the leases. There is no hope of reconsideration of the president's action. The proclamation will stand, and it will be enforced; that the cattlemen may as well understand.

Merchandise Through Canada.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The secretary of the treasury to-day issued the following circular to collectors and other officers of customs, relative to the transit of merchandise through the Dominion of Canada: Under the authority contained in section 3006 of the revised statutes, imported merchandise in bond or duty paid, and products and manufactures of the United States may, with the consent of the proper authorities of the British government, be transported from one part in the United States to another part therein, over the territory of such provinces, by such routes and under such rules, regulations and conditions as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe. Therefore, so much of Circular No. 2 of this department, dated the 2d inst., as rescinded article 844 of the customs regulations of 1884 is revoked, and said article is hereby amended in such manner as to restrict transportation therein referred to to American vessels. Customs officers will be governed accordingly. The salaries of officers stationed in Canada to supervise trans-shipment from vessels to cars and vice versa must be reimbursed to the government by the transportation companies interested.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The president appointed the following postmasters: Frank P. Crotzer at Nauticoke, Pa., vice John H. James, resigned; Simeon Lawyer at Fairmont, Neb., vice V. A. Stuart, resigned; Geo. C. Rembaugh at Winfield, Kan., vice D. A. Millington, resigned; George F. Gaskell at Larimore, Dak., vice L. P. Goodhue, resigned; Thomas B. Crawford at Grand Junction, Col., vice Edward Price, resigned; Frank Scott at Litchfield, Ill., vice Wm. Campbell, resigned; Geo. J. Spohn at Superior, Neb., vice S. C. Latham, office become presidential; W. E. Leads at Chauton, Ia., vice J. H. Stewart, suspended; Wm. A. Fleming at Nashua, Ia., vice J. Z. Graw suspended; John Dawe at Edgerton, Wis. vice Ed A. Burdick, suspended; Wm. B. Alexander at Pine Bluff, Ark., vice A. A. C. Rogers, suspended; S. R. Davis at Creston, Ia., vice L. C. Teed, suspended.

Indian Agent Gives Up.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—George W. Wilkinson, Indian agent at Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Nebraska, has resigned.

MORMON PIONEER DAY.

A Quiet Celebration--No Outbreak is Feared.

Special to the Globe.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 24.—Pioneers' day was absolutely without incident, passing more like Sunday than a joyous holiday—the grandest and best in the Mormon calendar. The severe scoring the press of the country gave the Mormons for placing their flags at half-mast July 4, the action of the Grand Army posts of the territories in tendering their services to their comrades to assist in the protection of the stars and stripes against insult, and the order of President Cleveland to the department commander to hold the troops in this vicinity in readiness to quell any disturbance that might occur, all combined to thoroughly alarm the saints. If the incident of the 4th inst. had not created such a sensation, and been so generally denounced there would have undoubtedly been trouble today. The gentiles, it is understood, had been organized for a row and the Mormons at first intended to repeat this action in placing the flags at half mast and thus bring on a collision. However, the affair assumed proportions alarming, and several days ago it was arranged to display no flags except on public buildings and those at the staff-head. The news of Grant's death came in time to insure an

ABSENCE OF TROUBLE.

All flags were immediately placed at half-mast, and remained so, Mormons and Gentiles vieing each other in their evidences of mourning. The monster Sunday school jubilee, to held in the Mormon tabernacle to-day, was postponed and the festivities were quite generally abandoned. The saloons were all closed by the mayor's proclamation and business was entirely suspended. Special trains carried hundreds of people to out of town resorts instead of bringing thousands in as was expected and the result has been the most quiet, orderly pioneer day ever witnessed here. So far as heard from the same degree of quiet and absence of excitement is prevailing throughout the territory. At some towns the usual ceremonies, processions, speech making, etc., were observed, but all were devoid of interest and excitement. No indignity to the flag was anywhere shown, and the few speeches reported are not incendiary. The truth is the Mormons were greatly alarmed, and the Gentiles are glad to get out of having trouble for which they had no relish, after the first flush of danger and indignation had subsided.

A Grant Postmaster.

Special to the Globe.

QUINCY, Ill., July 24.—A singular coincidence is the fact that sixteen years ago to-day Gen. Grant appointed Capt. Pigget postmaster, and on the day of his death the captain surrenders the office to his Democratic successor, Mr. J. H. Richardson. Contrary to general expectation no changes were made in the working force of the office, the new postmaster having requested all to remain until further notice.

A SEASIDE QUEEN.

Mrs. Hugh Fraley's Wonderful Toilets and Personal Beauty.

Long Branch Letter in New York Journal.

Earliest among those who bowl along the ocean drive in the evening is Mrs. Hugh Fraley, wife of a wealthy St. Louis merchant. She is not what can be called strictly a beautiful woman, yet she is charming in appearance. She has a broad, low forehead, over which her hair clusters in a loose, fluffy bang. Her eyebrows are arched and long, coming well down under her temples. Her eyes are gray and fairly large and dark. They are long eyes, but they lack in fullness. Her nose is piquant—short and saucy—though not retrousse. Her mouth is firm and sensitive. The lips are a trifle too thin and straight for beauty. If they were fuller her face would be softer and more attractive, but would lose some of its force. Her chin is short and plump, and the whole face is as nearly a true oval as the breadth of the forehead will permit.

Mrs. Fraley's chief claim to distinction i founded upon her gorgeousness and variety of dress. One evening this week Mrs. Fraley appeared on the piazza of the West End hotel, just as the dancing was beginning, attired in a style that fairly took away people's breath. She had on a Princesse dress of black satin, with a sweeping train and low corsage. The trimming of the dress was black Spanish lace, and not a great deal of that. On her arms she wore massive gold bracelets set with rubies, diamonds and sapphires. Around her neck was a superb diamond necklace. Solitaire earrings, the rose stones of beautiful purity, decked her ears, and a single topaz of great size and brilliancy sparkled in her bosom. She wore two rings, one of diamonds and the other of emeralds. Her light-brown hair was done up behind in a Langtry coil, while her customary bang waved over her forehead. The effect of this costume in the half lights of the shadowy piazza, where the snowy neck and arms of the lady seemed fairly to gleam in the darkness, was simply dazzling.

In her carriage Mrs. Fraley is unequaled. Her driving dresses were all made by Worth and are models of taste and elegance. There is one of wine-colored satin, trimmed with an ecru lace of marvelous richness, with bonnet and parasol to match, of course, that has excited the envy of the most contented women in Long Branch. She has another costume of a violet tint made in precisely the same style. Again she has been seen in a pale green—a sort of sea-foam shade—that harmonizes with her complexion in a most admirable manner. Her changes of dress are so numerous and each is so handsome that it would be an impossibility to describe them all.

Mrs. Fraley is credited with being a very charming and accomplished woman, and is exceedingly popular in the rather exclusive circle at Elberon. Although she is conspicuous by the richness and variety of her costumes, no one has yet seen any trace of bad taste in her style. People are beginning to wonder what Mrs. Fraley will produce from her apparently limitless wardrobe when the season of full-dress balls opens. She may flit before that time, though it is generally understood that she is going to stay here all summer.

STORM RECORD.

Signal Service Office Report for 1884.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The signal service office has published a number of papers on the tornadoes which occurred during the year 1884. They report the number of storms in the various states as follows: Georgia, 38; South Carolina, 22; Alabama, 18; North Carolina, 12; Kansas, 12; Iowa, 10; Wisconsin 10; Dakota, 8; Kentucky, 7; Mississippi, 7; Texas, 5; New York, 5; Indiana, 4; Ohio, 3; Missouri, 3; Minnesota, 3; Pennsylvania, 2; Arkansas, 2; Nebraska, 2; Colorado, 3; Tennessee, 2; Illinois, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Louisiana, 1. The following observations were also made: The rotary movement of the whirling tornado cloud in ninety-six cases is reported against the hands of a clock, and in six cases as probably moving with the hands of a clock. Electrical discharges were observed in eighty cases as

OCCURRING IN THE CLOUDS,

surrounding the tornado cloud, that is in the clouds near the horizon, and in 27 cases as occurring in the funnel cloud. The width of the path of destruction, supposed to embrace the distance between the areas of sensible winds on the two sides of the tornado cloud, varied in 62 cases from 10 to 5,280 feet, the average being 1,037 feet. The length of the tornado's track, as reported in 37 cases, varied from 2 to 130 miles, the average being 36.10 miles. The velocity of progression of the tornado cloud, as determined from the reports in 70 cases, varied from 15 to 50 miles per hour, the average being 42 miles. The shortest time occupied by a tornado cloud in passing a given point varied from "an instant to about two minutes, the average being about forty-five seconds." The state in which the

GREATEST NUMBER OF TORNADOES

occurred is Georgia, followed by South Carolina and Alabama. The month in which the largest number of tornadoes occurred is February, yet this did not indicate that it was the month of the greatest frequency because there were only two days out of the entire month on which these storms occurred. The month of greatest frequency, that is the month embracing the largest number of days on which tornadoes occurred, is July. The papers say that more than one thousand buildings were destroyed and give numerous instances where many were blown down. The most extensive tornado was in Minnesota Sept. 9. The estimated loss by the storm was $4,000,000.

Where the department received its report of the storm of Sept. 9 that caused $4,000,000 damage it is hard to say. On that day there was a cyclone east of here in Wisconsin, of which the principal damage was at Clearwater, where two or three people were killed and the damage amounted to about $10,000. Traces of the storm were felt at Stillwater and White Bear and the country between, but the damage done was slight.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Two freight trains collided last night on the Illinois Central road near Loda, wrecking both engines and a dozen cars, killing a ride-stealing tramp. The loss to the company will be $25,000.

Babcock & Andrews, brokers, of Syracuse, N. Y., have failed. They were short 600,000 barrels of oil, which precipitated the failure. Assets estimated at $50,000 and liabilities $150,000.

Hon. James Walker, member of the Ohio legislature and for thirty years law partner of Judge W. H. West, died last night at Bellefontaine.

"I Screams and I Sees."

Oil City Blizzard.

"I never speak as we pass by." This is the revised version designed for the use of the young man who has to escort his girl past an ice-cream saloon.

Merchant Traveller: John Henry says a girl may have a heart, but if she do, it's only use is for digesting ice cream in summer and oysters in winter. John Henry s salary is fully $6 per week.

Lowell Citizen: Be not cast down, young man, if your girl eats an enormous quantity of ice-cream at your expense. You must take this as some slight evidence of the warmth of her affection for you.

Fall River Advance: It takes all the flavor out of a young man's ice cream when his best girl suggests another plate and some strawberry shortcake, and he remembers that his financial horizon is bounded by 11 cents and a pool check.

Chicago Herald: Ice cream dealer in Philadelphia to reporter—The reduction in price will not make much difference in the amount sold. Unless there's more girls, there'll be no bigger trade in ice cream than last year. Girls are at the bottom of the ice cream business.

New York Sun: George (after the theater)—Do you know what this ice cream is made of?

Clara (scraping her dish)—No, George.

George—It's made of skim milk, oleomargarine, corn starch, gelatine and glucose.

Clara (enthusiastically)—Indeed? What a delightful mixture it is!

Her Favorite Servant.

"What sort of a servant have you now?" asked a Brooklyn lady of a friend whom she was visiting.

"Oh, splendid!" she enthusiastically exclaimed. "He's a Chinaman, and he's so methodical about his work that I can tell exactly what he's doing at any hour of the day."

"What do you suppose he is doing at this moment?"

"Let me see, it's now 9 o'clock. Well, he is probably putting away the dishes and cleaning up the kitchen. Come and I'll show you."

The lady led the way to the kitchen, quietly opened the door, and there sat John Chinaman in the middle of the floor washing his feet in the dishpan, the dishes patiently awaiting their turn.

It Needed an Overskirt.

"Now," said she, with a bright smile, "how do you like my bathing suit?"

"Well, said he, as she held it up before him, "I think it might be improved by a little trimming."

"Certainly, my dear; I am willing to oblige you, and perhaps it would make it all the prettier. What do you think I should trim it with—red or white braid?"

"I think," said he, as he cast his eyes over its scant proportions, "that it would be a good thing to trim it with an overskirt."

She hasn't spoken to him since.