door. Secretaries Endicott and Manning, whose carriages followed the vice president's, remained in their seats, and the other cabinet ministers, who rode in pairs, did the same.

ALMOST THE LAST CARRIAGE

had wheeled into line at Twenty-third street when there fell in the hind one, containing an officer with a broad gold band across his breast, two crutches stood up in the carriage beside him and proclaimed his name as the gold scarf had announced his rank. He was Maj. Gen. Daniel Sickles. Following behind the crippled veterants carriages there trod a seemingly endless "army with banners" without show or gold or glitter, but with the armless sleeve, the limping gait and the scarred faces that stirred men's minds as they passed with deep and strong emotion. These were the dead hero's comrades, who shared his danger on the field of battle. had marched behind his victorious banner over many a road and walked with him to his last resting place, so many of them soon to follow. Sadly yet proudly they walked once more together. They were old men most of them. but the walked bravely and kept up with the youngest. Some carried canes, but more walked without support of any kind. All had their badges veiled with crape and wore bows of crape on the left arm. Their tattered banners were veiled in back and many posts carried distinctive badges, sprays of myrtle or evergreen on their breasts. The procession seemed unending, stretching southward as far as the eye could reach The streets all the way to the tomb were packed with people, and as the right of the column approached the tomb, the dull reverberations of the guns from the men-of-war could be heard and the troops broke column from the left, marching to the right on the east side of the road. After forming the line arms were presented and the catafalque slowly passed.

FROM NOONDAY

on for hours into the afternoon the vicinity of the tomb and Riverside park was the scene of discomfort for thousands waiting in the blazing sunshine. Beneath a fir tree at the crown of the knoll rested a small charcoal furnace, and near it were the tools and materials with which to seal the leaden lining of the cedar case into which the casket and remains of Gen. Grant should be placed. The steel case rested upon two marble blocks 2½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 18 inches thick. Similar marble blocks had been sunk in the floor flush with the surface, and upon these the remains of Mr. Grant are expected to repose. Many persons were permitted to peer into the tomb where the steel receptacle was waiting the body then being borne up town. Soon after 1 o'clock drums beat and the blowing of trumpets was heard from the lower end of the park. A carriage came in view. In it was Gen. Hancock. He was the only occupant and stood erect. Trooping behind him on horseback were members of his staff. The general rode to a point near the tomb, where he alighted and was met by Superintendent Murray, Commissioner Crimmens and others of the park board. Gen. Hancock, staff and aides swept past. There were among them Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Gordon, whom Gen. Sheridan once met so warmly in other times and other circumstances. Upon a commanding slope 100 yards north of Gen. Grant's tomb, the staff officers and aides drew rein beneath a clump of spreading trees. Meantime

HELMETS WERE GLISTENING,

plumes were waving over the slope southward, trapping upon many houses shone in the sunlight, cannon and limbers drawn by horses that were ridden by artillerymen, came over the brow of the southern slope, orderlies galloped to and fro and sabers and accoutrements clattered and rattled. Cannon muzzles thrust from behind the lower bend of the hillock, pyramids of stacked guns with glistening bayonets interlocked along the drives, solid walls of people upon the curbing, lines of uneasy and bobbing umbrellas through the trees, a vista in which the brown and rugged rocks of the palisades pierced the woods and jutted above the river, the Hudson, too, glistening and flowing in the sunlight, so looked the scene northward from the tomb. The Twenty-second and Seventh regiments marched up from the east and down by the tomb and were drawn up in line on the brow of the bluff overlooking the river. Suddenly a gun boomed out over the water and a cloud of blue and white smoke puffed over the stream. The Powhattan, lying down under the bluff, had fired the first of a salute. Hills were calling back in echoes and the guns of the other war vessels in the river anon shook the bluff and started the echoes flying in the woods on the Jersey hills. Three and four o'clock passed. The tomb yet waited, but there came a bugle call from eastward at 4:20 o'clock. Then a strain from trumpets and soon the sound of

MUFFLED DRUMS.

Carriages came into view and rolled slowly through the park to the tomb. Dr. Newman and Bishop Harris occupied the first, and then the clergy and then Drs. Douglass, Shrady and Sands. The bearers came after these. Gen. Joe Johnson rode beside Gen. Sherman, and Buckner and Sheridan were paired, while Gen. Logan and ex-Secretary Boutwell followed. Distinguished men came also besides these. The bearers and those invited alighted and took places near the tomb. Then David's Island band, playing Chopin's funeral march, came into view, while behind the black-plumed funeral car could be seen. The car stopped abreast the tomb. The guards of honor ascended to bear down the casket. Col. Breck formed his two companies of escort into a hollow square between the tomb and hearse. The family carriages had drawn near. Their occupants alighted and took positions near the foot of the steps of the car. So they stood while the casket was being removed from the car. When it was borne into the hollow square toward the vault the relatives followed. The cedar case rested on supports at the foot of the sepulchre. The casket was deposited therein. Meade Post No. 1 of Philadelphia, represented by fifteen men, circled the casket. The commander took post at the head, with officers and post commanders at the foot. The chaplain stood at the foot and the colors were placed in front. The ritual service was then performed. Post Commander Alexander Reed said: "We are assembled to pay the last sad tribute of respect to our late commander and illustrious comrade, U. S. Grant. Let us unite in prayer. The chaplain will invoke divine blessing." Post Chaplain C. Irvin Wright stepped forward.

God of battles, Father of all—Amidst this mournful assemblage we seek Thee with whom there is no death. Open every eye to behold Him who changed the night of death into morning. In the depths of our hearts we would hear the celestial words: "I am the resurrection and life. He that believeth, though he were dead, yet shall he live." As comrade after comrade departs and we march on with ranks broken, help us to be faithful unto Thee and to each other. We beseech Thee to look in mercy on the widow and children of our deceased comrade and with Thine own tenderness console and comfort those bereaved by this event, which calls us here. Give them the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. Heavenly Father, bless and save our country with the freedom and peace of righteousness and through Thy great mercy, a Saviour's grace and Thy holy spirit's favor, may we all meet at last in joy before Thy throne in heaven, and to Thy great name shall be praise forever and forever.

"Amen," joined all the post. A dirge was played, after which Post Commander Alexander Reed said: One by one, as the years roll on, we are called together to perform the last sad rites of respect to our comrades of the war. The present, full of the cares and pleasures of civil life, fades away, and we look back to the time when, shoulder to shoulder on many battle fields, with the guns of our men of war, we fought for our dear old flag. We may indulge the hope that the spirit with which, on land and sea, hardships, privations and dangers were encountered by our dead heroes may never be blotted out from the history or memory of the generations to come, a spirit uncomplaining, obedient to the post of duty, whereby to-day our national honor secure and our loved one rests in peace under the protection of the dear old flag. May the illustrious life of him whom we lay in the tomb to-day prove a glorious incentive to the youth who, in the ages to come, may be called upon to behold the destiny of our country! As the years roll on we, too, shall have fought our battles through and be laid at rest, our souls following the long column to the realms above, as grim death, hour by hour, shall make its victims. Let us so live that when that time shall come, those we leave behind may say above our graves: "Here lies the body of a true-hearted, brave and earnest defender of a republic."

Senior Vice Commander Lewis W. Morse (laying a wreath of evergreen upon the coffin): "In behalf of the post I give this tribute, a symbol of undying love for a comrade of the war."

Vice Commander John A. Weiderstein (laying a bunch of flowers upon the coffin). "Symbol of purity, we offer at this sepulchre a rose. May future generations emulate the unselfish devotion of the lowliest of our heroes."

Post Commander A. J. Sellers (laying a laurel wreath upon the coffin), "The last token of affection from comrades in arms, we crown these remains with a symbol of victory."

Rev. J. W. Sayers, chaplain-in-chief of the department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., delivered an address, after which Rev. H. Clay Trumbull offered prayer.

The bugle call, rest, was then sounded.

Dr. Newman and Bishop Harris then read the ritual service for burial of the M. E. church. Directly behind the burial party stood Gen. Hancock. At his elbow was President Cleveland, Vice President Hendricks and members of the cabinet. Near the head of the casket, on the right, Sherman and Sheridan, in full uniform, were uncovered through the entire service. At their sides were ex-Presidents Arthur and Hayes and Senator Sherman. On the other side of the casket, opposite, were Admiral Porter, Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Gordon and Gen. Buckner. When the religious services had ended the trumpeter of Company A, Ninth artillery, stepped close to the casket and sounded the tattoo. Little Julia then laid on the coffin a wreath "To Grandpa." The guard of honor bore the remains within the tomb, and at 5:03 o'clock placed them within the steel case, the sealing of both the leaden lining and steel case then being performed as indicated above. The family entered the tomb, remaining only a few moments. They then sought their carriages, and when entering the Seventh and Twenty-second regiments, in line on the bluff, fired three volleys toward the river, after which Battery F, Fifth artillery, fired three salutes from the knoll toward the hotel. The family carriages drove away, but were not out of sight when persons attempted to deface the tomb by writing their names upon it. The guard of regulars was mounted, the military marched away, the dignitaries entered their carriages, and the long chapter was ended.

About the Hotels.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The hotels were crowded to-night with the many distinguished persons who took part in the Grant obsequies. When Col. Fred Grant was met by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee the latter uttered an exclamation that showed he perceived a strong likeness in the son to the father. Everybody expressed the opinion that the demonstration of the day was the grandest that the country had ever seen. Vice President Hendricks said he did not know there were so many people about New York. He added, "All's well that ends well." The Grant family will return to Mt. McGregor in a day or two and remain there during the rest of the summer.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The procession here to-day in honor of the obsequies of Gen. Grant was very large and imposing, and witnessed by such multitudes of people that the streets of the business portion of the city were practically impassable from before 10 o'clock until afternoon. The government, county and city business and other buildings in all parts of Chicago were heavily draped in mourning. decorations of this character being particularly noticeable along the line of march of the procession. On the lake front guns were fired at intervals during the parade. Business was entirely suspended, and so general seemed the respect for the memory of the dead general that very few people, even among the laboring classes, took advantage of the holiday to visit the parks or to enjoy any kind of excursion. A heavy shower, lasting half an hour, during the procession was the only circumstance that occurred to mar the success of the observances, and that had a very small effect on the order of the marches. Reports are being received indicatory that throughout the West and Northwest, in the principal towns and cities, programs of similar character to the one here were carried out. Business everywhere seemed to have been abandoned for the entire day.

Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—Never before in the history of Pittsburg has there been such a general suspension of business or deeper manifestation of sorrow than was observable to-day. The numberless manufacturing establishments were idle, all the stores, even to the corner groceries, were closed, and the emblems of mourning were not only displayed on the houses, but pieces of crape were worn by pedestrians, male and female, on the streets. The memorial services were under the general direction of the Grand Army, the Veteran Legion having exercises at the opera house and the Grand Army at the First Presbyterian church and in Allegheny at the North Avenue M. E. church. Addresses were delivered by Maj. E. A. Monteith, Capt. R. B. Parkinson, Col. R. A. Stone, United States district attorney, Rev. W. R. Cowl and others. The Grand Army posts paraded through the principal streets on their way to the different places arranged for the services and guns were fired and bells tolled from 10 o'clock, until the time announced for the conclusion of the services at Riverside park.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The Grant funeral procession, which had over 10,000 persons in line, began its march shortly after 3 p. m. The business part of the city, including all the public buildings, was draped with mourning, and many private residences displayed emblems of sorrow. The route of the procession was crowded with spectators from one end to the other. Business was generally suspended after noon, and the remainder of the day was universally observed as a holiday. The procession marched through the principal streets of the city, passing the old Dent mansion, at the corner of Fourth and Ceire streets, where Gen. and Mrs. Grant were married in 1848, and which has been elaborately draped for the occasion. The parade finally halted in Lucas Market square, where memorial services were held from two stands in the presence of at least 75,000 people. Memorial addresses were made by Mayor Francis, Judges A. M. Boyer and C. Lubke, Messrs. E. O. Stanard and H. M. Starkloff, and ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher.

Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Many business blocks were bountifully and beautifully draped in mourning to-day. Early in the morning the tolling of bells was commenced. At 1 o'clock business was entirely suspended. A procession passed through the principal street, headed by two local militia companies, followed by the post of the G. A. R., each member accompanied by an ex-Confederate soldier. Following them came a long line of colored people, and following them was the whole fire department, with all the machinery heavily draped in mourning. Exercises were held at the new Methodist church. The orators were Rev. T. C. Warner, ex-Federal chaplain, Capt. Charles M. Deguffy, ex-Federal officer, Hon. D. M. Key, ex-Confederate officer, and postmaster general during President Hayes' administration, and Rev. J. O. Bachman, ex-Confederate chaplain. The church was unable to afford room for the crowds, and the streets about the edifice were crowded with men, women and children. The colored people held special services in one of their churches.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—The suspension of bnsiness, especially after 12 o'clock, was quite general throughout the city. All public offices were closed and all prominent buildings were appropriately draped in honor of Gen. Grant. Church bells were tolled during the morning and at one o'clock the bells of the fire department were struck sixty-three times. Two memorial meetings were held, one at English opera house and one at the criminal court. The meeting at English opera house was very largely attended, the exercises consisting of vocal and instrumental music, reading of memorial and several addresses by local speakers. The Women's Relief Corps of the G. A. R. held a meeting at the Criminal Court room, the exercises being somewhat similar to those at the opera house. Telegrams from various parts of the state indicate a very general observance of the day.

Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 8.—But little business was done in this city to-day, many houses remaining closed all day. All of the public buildings, state and federal, the banks and municipal offices were closed. The Richmond howitzers at sunrise opened the day by firing guns on Capitol square, and this was continued until sunset at intervals of thirty minutes. At 1 o'clock they fired sixty-three half-minute guns, one gun for each year of Gen. Grant's life. Phil Kearney post, G. A. R., proceeded to the capitol grounds, and while the sixty-three guns were being fired, stood at parade rest, with heads uncovered. Commander Edgar Allen then delivered an eloquent address, eulogistic of Gen. Grant, and read the impressive burial services of the G. A. R.

Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 8.—The public offices, board of trade, all banks and most of the business houses were closed to-day during the hours of the funeral of Gen. Grant and many buildings were draped in mourning. At 7 o'clock a detachment of Wilson battery began firing guns every half hour, and continued during the day. A procession composed of police, the local military companies, Confederate veterans, Mitchell post G. A. R., the city authorities, the fire companies, a delegation from the board of trade and citizens, this afternoon marched through the principal streets to the opera house, where memorial services, including choral singing and a funeral oration by the Rev. Dr. Leavitt, were held. The church bells were tolled during the procession and funeral services.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The tolling of bells in this city announced the starting of the procession bearing Gen. Grant to his tomb in New York. Public business was entirely snspended. Banks were closed, but business houses generally remained open. The majority of the government officials were in attendance at the obsequies, and only the watchmen behind the barred doors were visible at the department buildings. The chimes at the Metropolitan Methodist church, where Gen. Grant worshiped while president, were rung between 12 and 1 o'clock. The pew occupied by him is draped wish the American flag and mourning emblems.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Business here to-day was almost entirely suspended, in honor of the Grant memorial parade and services. All offices were closed There is hardly a building, public or private, but what displays emblems of mourning, most of which are exceedingly handsome. The streets were thronged with people during the procession, in which about eight thousand men marched. At sunrise thirteen guns were fired from each of the five military stations located in San Francisco bay. During the day a gun was fired every half hour until sunset, when a national salute of thirty-eight guns was given.

At Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 8.—The church and fire bells were tolled in honor of Gen. Grant's funeral. The colored military paraded the streets and services were held at the capitol. Mayor Hellyer delivered an address and appropriate resolutions were adopted. The legislature adjourned in honor of the occasion. At Big Bethel colored church services were held, Bishop Turner speaking. Flags were at half mast on all public buildings, and business houses and hotels and other buildings were draped appropriately. The Gate City guards, Atlanta's crack company, are in the city.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—A monster parade, in which all the military organizations and many civic societies of the city participated, was the leading event in the morning. This afternoon a great meeting was held in Monumental park, which was addressed by Rev. Dr. Bates of the Episcopal church, Congressman Foran and Rev. Mr. Mullen. The city was profusely draped and business generally was suspeuded throughout the day. This evening the old soldiers and sailors held a meeting at People's tabernacle, which was attended by 5,000 persons.

Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C,, Aug. 8.—The public buildings here were draped in mourning to-day. The federal building and court house bear long lines of crape entwined with national flags. The state house and city hall flags are at half-mast. On the principal streets the lamp posts are wrapped with the national flags and crape. The bells of the city hall and court house tolled all day. Great respect for the illustrious dead is manifested here and at other points in the state. The newspapers speak in highest terms of the dead general.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 8.—There was a general suspension of business in this city to-day as the last stroke of 10 o'clock sounded from the dome of Independence hall. The tolling of the funeral strokes began and continued at brief intervals until the hour of noon. The bells on all public buildings and the belfreys of the churches joined in the mournful dirge, and for two hours there was not a quarter of the city that was not thus reminded of the ceremony in progress in New York.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—Bells on the city hall were tolled during the progress of the funeral of Gen. Grant. This evening, under the auspices of George H. Thomas post No. 6, G. A. R., memorial services were held at MacAuley's theater, at which addresses were delivered by Col. R. M. Kelly (Federal), Gen. Basil W. Duke (Confederate), Capt. John J. Milburn (Federal), Col. John Mason Brown (Federal), Maj. W. J. Davis (Confederate), and Capt. Thomas Speed (Federal).

Ceremonies in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The memorial services in honor of Gen. Grant were held in the American chapel here to-day. Many French officers and the representatives of foreign powers attended the ceremonies. All the members of the American legation were present, as were all those of the consulate. Many members of the American colony were in attendance. During the services a message from President Cleveland was read.

At Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 8.—A very large funeral procession formed here under the auspices of the Grand Army. A notable figure in the procession was a horse 19 years old, which was once owned by Gen. Grant. The exercises were held in the court house park. A national salute of thirty-eight guns was fired at Ft. Leavenworth this morning, and guns were fired every half hour.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 8.—In commemoration of the interment of the body of Gen. Grant the citizens met in the opera house this evening, among whom were several who delivered orations commendatory on the life and services of the illustrious general. Ex-Confederates, as well as Union soldiers, spoke well of the old hero. A salvo was fired at noon. The state and custom house are draped in mourning. All business houses were closed in honor of the occasion.

Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—People from all parts of East Tennessee attended the Grant memorial services in Knoxville to-day, and the procession to the National cemetery was a long one. Ex-Confederate soldiers marched side by side with Fex-ederal soldiers. One oration was delivered by Col. J. M. Thornebing, ex-Federal, and another by Rev. P. W. Bangs, ex-Confederate.

Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 8.—Business was generally suspended to-day and emblems of mourning displayed on all sides. The funeral procession marched through crowded streets this afternoon to a grove east of the city, where addresses were made. Thirty-eight guns were fired at daylight and sixty-three, indicative of the age of Gen. Grant, were fired during the day, ending at sundown.

Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 8.—Throughout the city business was generally suspended and all stores, banks and public buildings were closed. The mourning decorations were very numerous. This morning local posts of G. A. R. and other veterans made a parade through the principal streets to Music hall, where memorial services were held.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 8.—Flags were displayed here on all public and many private buildings to-day in honor of Gen. Grant. The First brigade National guards (colored) paraded the principal streets with full ranks. Memorial services were held in three of the colored churches.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—The Grant memorial exercises in this city were interfered with by a drenching rain which set in while the procession was in progress, driving several divisions from the ranks and the people to their homes. Exercises at the exposition building attended by several thousand people consisted of addresses eulogistic to Grant, music, etc.

London.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The American legation and the offices of the American consul general were closed to-day out of respect to the memory of Gen. Grant. The American exchange building was draped in black, and the Americans generally observed the day.

Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 8.—Appropriate Grant memorial services were held here to-day. At the exercises held in Granite church this afternoon Hon. James G. Blaine delivered a glowing tribute to the memory of Gen. Grant.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 8.—Memorial services were held in the colored churches to-day, and bells were tolled during the march of the procession. Flags were at half-mast, and half-hour guns were fired from sunrise to sunset by the colored artillery.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 8.—Many wholesale houses were closed to-day and the majority of retail firms closed after midday. There were no especial exercises during the day, but a Grant memorial meeting was held at music hall at night.

Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 8.—Memorial services in respect of Gen. Grant were held in the country towns throughout Utah today. People congregated here from the smaller places. Business was suspended generally.

Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 8.—A number of flags were at half-mast to-day in respect for Gen. Grant, and the bells of the city fire engine houses were tolled all day.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Duluth.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 8.—The memorial services in honor of Gen. Grant were held in the opera house this afternoon and were very largely attended. Previous to the services there was a parade of the G. A. R. company K., M. N. G., and civic societies, but the dampness of the weather took away a good deal of the effect of the procession. Most of the business houses along the line of march were suitably draped. The services in the opera house consisted of the following: Dirge by the Duluth City band; prayer by Rev A. W. Ringland, introductory; president of the day, Col. O. P. Stearns; vocal music, "A Soldier and a Man," glee club; address by Rev. Levi Gilbert; dirge by the Badger band of Superior; reading of post resolutions by Maj. D. J. Cash; vocal music, "Tenting To-night," glee club; address by Hon. C. Tower, Jr.; "America" by the bands and assembly; benediction by Rev. B. N. Simpson. The address of Judge Stearns, who fought in the war, was able and appropriate, but the speech of C. Tower, Jr., president of the Duluth & Iron Range road, was the principal feature of the occasion. The Rev. Louis Gilbert also delivered a very able address on the dead commander, and the Duluth Glee club, consisting of T. F. McGowan, Frank Burke, P. Walsh, George Sherwood and Frank McWharton sang some appropriate songs and hymns. The Badger band of Superior led in the second division of the parade and visiting members of the G. A. R. joined with them here in honoring the greatest soldier of the nation. The day was damp and gloomy, but the celebration was a success notwithstanding.

Chippewa Falls.

Special to the Globe.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Aug. 8.—Business was practically suspended during the day. All the saloons and business houses closed at 11 o'clock this morning. The earlier part of the day was rainy, which deterred many from attending the services at the court house. The services were under the direction of the Grand Army post, which formed at its hall and marched to the court house with solemn tread, accompanied by funeral music by Ralf's band. Brief addresses were made by Dr. Goldsmith, Gen. Richardson and Col. Ginty, together with the mayor, T. J. Cunningham. The music was fine and the occasion altogether an impressive one. The attendance was much smaller than it would have been had the weather been more propitious.

Red Wing.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Minn., Aug. 8.—Grant memorial services were held in this city this afternoon under the auspices of A. Edwards Welch post No. 75, G. A. R., at 1:30 p. m. The post, escorted by the Hubbard guards, Company G., S. M. N. G., marched from the post headquarters to the city park. Here a large speaker's stand had been erected and tastefully draped with bunting. The exercises at the park commenced at 2 o'clock and were as follows: Solemn music cornet band, singing male choir, Scripture reading, prayer, chant, short address by Capt. W. C. Williston, short address by Rev. W. McKinley, memorial hymn, short address by Col. W. Caleville, short address by F. M. Wilson, singing, lessons of the hour by Dr. C. Hobart and music by the cornet band.

Hastings.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., Aug. 8.—Every business house on Second street and all priva residences that line the march were draped to-day. The rain stopped the harvest and all the farmers are in town. The procession was headed by the cornet band, Judge Sullivan, marshal, the Hastings Lancers guards, Peller post, fire department, mayor af the city, civic organizations formed the line that marched to the court house. J. R. Clagget reviewed Grant's life, private, military and civil, said that the newspapers united with the world in sympathy to mourn the world's greatest character.

Huron.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, Dak., Aug. 8.—Impressive memorial services to Gen. Grant were held in the Methodist church this afternoon. Five hundred people were present. A eulogy was delivered by Dr. J. H. More, addresses by W. H. Lynch, E. T. Cressey, G. B. Armstrong, J. K. P. McCollam and Rev. Adkinson. The procession, led by the Lacotah band, consisted of a catafalque of old soldiers, military and civic societies, and marched through the principal streets of the city. All business was suspended; public houses, government offices and many private houses were handsomely draped in mourning.

Hudson.

Special to the Globe.

Memorial services commemoration of Gen Grant were held in this city this afternoon. There was no street demonstration and a conspicuous lack of sombre decoration. In response to a suggestion of the common council the business houses were closed from 1 to 5 o'clock. Under the direction of Lieut, Joseph Harrington, formerly of the Fourth Wisconsin, thirteen guns were fired from Liberty hill at sunrise, and one every half hour until sunset. At Opera hall, which was tastefully decorated, the services were held, Mayor Johnston presiding, with Judge S. C. Simonds, Hon. M. Henick and A. L. Clarke, Esq., as vice presidents. The exercises consisted of appropriate vocal and and band music, and addresses by Rev. J. Rowley and Hon. Frank Nye of Clear Lake. Their remarks were eloquent and well timed, and most favorably received.

Eau Claire.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 8.—The Gen. Grant demonstration consisted of a procession, which formed in three divisions on the East side, and embraced all the civic societies, the military, the common council and 200 G. A. R. veterans. The procession moved to Randal park at 2:30. Addresses were made by M. Griffin, L. M. Vilas and others. About 6,000 people were present. Business was wholly suspended and the city draped with flags and crape.

Grand Forks.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Aug. 8.—Willis A. Gorman post of this city held funeral services to-day in honor of Grant. Rev. Doran delivered a sermon, and Messrs. Collins, Selby and O'Keefe short eulogies. The services were impressive throughout. Business houses were closed during the afternoon.

New Ulm.

Special to the Globe.

NEW ULM, Minn, Aug. 8.—Memorial day was observed here in a quiet manner. All places of business were closed, and many of them draped in mourning. All flags were at half-mast, but no special memorial services were held.

Shakopee.

Special to the Globe.

SHAKOPEE, Aug. 8.—Memorial day was observed by flags flying at half mast on public buildings and the tolling of all the church, school and fire bells in the city from 2 to 3 p. m.

IN ST. PAUL.

Notwithstanding the Rain, the Demonstration Was a Success.

The booming of cannon announced to St. Paul, while yet it slept, that Gen. Grant's funeral day had dawned, and until the sun went down, at intervals of thirty minutes, the heavy guns kept reminding all that the day was a memorial one. Fittingly did St. Paul observe the day. The emblems of mourning that have been displayed on every hand since the day of the great man's death were increased, until along the line which the procession marched they were very general. Aside from the memorial exercises participated in so largely by all manner of civic and military organizations, the general aspect and behavior of the city were in keeping with the sad scenes at Riverside. All public offices, government, state and municipal, were closed all day, and private business houses closed for the most part at noon, and kept holiday out of respect for the nation's dead. Work of all kinds and by all classes was at a standstill, and men of all nationalities and standing in the social scale took the occasion to show respect for the nation's loss.

THE DAY DAWNED SULTRY

and hot, and at times in the early morning there were threatening clouds that took their turn with the blue sky, which, however, gradually prevailed, and at noon the sun shone clear and hot. It did not last long, as a shower came up just as the procession started. It cleared off soon, however, and the memorial parade on which so much pains and time had been spent, was the success which it deserved to be. To funeral music and wearing badges of mourning thousands whose mourning was more than show, and whose solemn faces bore the real mark of sorrow, walked the city's streets in the great procession that was the most that could be done to show honor to the great man gone. It was watched by thousands whose interest was deeper than to see a mere passing display. When it halted at the capitol, and from the very steps of the seat of government of the commonwealth, eloquent lips spoke of the life and character of the man who had in that hour been buried, thousands listened. The speeches, of eulogy, were for the most part short and, without exception, able. Each dwelt in glowing words on some phase of Grant's character, and each pictured vividly the nation with uncovered head about his tomb. Music, suited to the occasion, was furnished, and when the funeral exercises were over the people went quietly away, few to enter on the ordinary business of the day.

Throughout the day was one of marked solemnity in this city. In public and in private its citizens paid their tribute. All things about the city were in keeping with the great funeral in New York, where the sorrowing thousands looked upon the coffin and the tomb where will sleep forever all that was mortal of the great commander.

The Decorations.

The mourning decorations through the city are quite general, the number of draped buildings and windows having increased each day since Gen. Grant's death. Of course all public buildings, government, state, county and municipal, have been draped since that day, though the decorations that were first put out have been added to and elaborated. Hundreds of pictures of Gen Grant, of all descriptions, are displayed, with emblems of mourning twined about them, while mottoes and the famous sayings of the dead man appear occasionally. The general nature of the inside decoration is suited to the soldier rather than the statesman. In half a hundred windows tents have been pitched, muskets stacked and sentries placed, while in others a sword, unsheathed and with a bit of black at the hilt, lies on an ebon stand, or bier. Flags are used in abundance and grand army badges, attached to the dead man's picture are not infrequent. Long black and white strips in many cases adorn

THE BUILDINGS.

A style of decoration that is very attractive and has been adopted in many of the large windows, consists of dividing the entire window space by attaching alternate strips of black and white material to all four sides and then drawing them backward until they form a four-sided pyramid, hollow and with the window for a base. In the point farthest from the window, in many cases, most of them in fact, are pictures of the late general, with a heavy mourning border and often a Grand Army badge with bunting in the national colors intertwined. A score of windows on the principal streets are decorated in this manner. In corner windows, in many cases, a very pretty effect is produced by forming from the two panes of glass a six-sided pyramid, and filling the space within it by stacks of muskets and pictures of the dead man, facing each direction. At the Seven Corners and at the corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, there are windows of this style. Many stores have simply the large picture of Gen. Grant over the center of the doorway, suitably hung with morning emblems.

SOME SPECIMENS.

Four windows of Habighorst Bros., on Seventh street, are especially tasty and elaborate. The material used in draping the windows is black crape and nun's veiling. In the two windows at the end of the row of four are pyramids of this material, arranged tastily and surmounted by casts of the Goddess of Liberty veiled in black, while the two center windows are arranged somewhat after the style mentioned above. Each contains the picture of Gen. Grant, and small flags. The effect in one is made more delicate by using black and white lace of a fine texture for the draping. Streamers of black and white are also tacked up and down the front of the store from the top of the windows to the roof.

A window and style of decoration that is almost unique is at 65 West Seventh street. The large window is covered with green sod, and in the back part a little grave appears, also covered with the grass that is still growing and on which is a wreath of flowers. A white slab is at the head, covered with black crape and inscribed: "To the memory of our great hero, U. S. Grant, died July 22, 1885, aged 63 years, 2 months and 26 days." Three muskets, with knots of black tied on them are stacked near by, and a flag hangs partially over the whole.

Funeral decoration is almost universal on Third street, from the Seven corners down to Wacouta street past the wholesale houses, a number of the designs being very ornamental. In the windows of two of the clothing stores special evidences of care and taste are shown. In one is a tent of black and white. In front of it is a stack of guns, and on a table near lie bunches of flowers, a sword and a Grand Army hat, all bound with crape. In another is a tent made of the American flag, in front of which is a stock of guns and a drum.

The window of Mrs. M. C. Thayer's music store on Wabasha is tastefully decorated. It is furnished with fife and drum, flags in mourning, Gen. Grant's portrait and handsome tube roses, tea roses and lillies.

The Procession.

The hour fixed for starting the procession was 2:30 o'clock. Long before that time, however, the several bodies about to take part in the parade were astir, and from different parts of the city began to pour in and about the Seven corners. The order of the formation was observed according to the arrangements already outlined in the GLOBE, and, owing to the adaptability of the place for such a purpose, it was carried out very satisfactorily. The various bodies assigned places were promptly on the ground, so that when the hour arrived everything was in readiness, and the order to start given without delay. The order of the columns has been previously given. At the head of the column marched two platoons of police, twenty-four in each, under command of Lieuts. Walsh and Morgan.

Following the Great Western band came Gen. Sibley and his staff mounted, then the Grand Army of the Republic, soldiers and other veterans of the war. The latter carried their regimental colors, the flags whose rent and tattered appearance sent a thrill through the heart of every onlooker. Next came the St. Paul militia companies, and so on in the prescribed order, the civic societies making a fine display.

AN IMPRESSIVE FEATURE

of the procession appeared in connection with the artillery. On the leading field piece was placed a casket covered with the national emblem. Immediately in the rear of this was lead a riderless horse with a covering of black cloth. He carried a saddle, in the stirrups of which were reversed a pair of riding boots trimmed with crape. Another suggestive feature of the procession was found between the third and fourth divisions, where an empty hearse was drawn by four black horses.

The line of the procession was down Third street to Jackson, along Jackson to Seventh, up Seventh to Wabasha, and thence to the capitol. From the point of starting to the termination of the route the street presented almost a continual mass of people.

EVERY WINDOW

on the line of march was also crowded with anxious faces. Even the streets leading to those covered by the marchers were crowded for a half block away with people in hacks and carriages, all eager to secure a good view of the procession. Shortly after the long column began to move the sky lowered as if in keeping with the occasion, and a gentle rain began to fall, which lasted almost throughout the time occupied by the parade. Its effect neither lessened the number of spectators nor interfered with the afternoon exercises, as the clouds again cleared away before the capitol was reached. At that time the rear of the column was still on Third street, and it took about forty minutes in passing a given point.

At the Capitol.

It was some past 3 o'clock when the first of the procession reached the capitol, where a crowd had already begun to gather. The sidewalks of Wabasha street were packed from Sixth street to Tenth street with all classes of people, eager to secure a place where the speakers could be heard, and the squad of police at the capitol had their hands full in keeping the space cleared for the veterans and others as they came up in the line. The militia companies, on arriving, were drawn up in line down the walk leading from the platform, and the members of the Grand Army were given places as good as could be had. From the platform all streets visible seemed packed with vehicles and pedestrians, and there must have been ten thousand people within a radius of a block and a half from the state house steps.

The rain had ceased, but the clouds hung heavy and threatening, and occasionally a light wind shook the trees in the yard, scattering the drops upon the crowd. When the last of the procession arrived the crowd was allowed to fill the yard within the fences, but it apparently brought the outside ones no nearer, and when the opening prayer was made there must have been thousands that did not know the exercises had begun. On the stage were the speakers, members of the Loyal Legion, the municipal and state officials, the school board and a number of invited guests, among the number being Senator Sabin, who had come up from Stillwater to be present on the occasion.

It was 3:35 o'clock when Gen. Sibley, president of the day, wearing black gloves and with a mourning badge on his arm, announced the first order on the program, a dirge by the Great Western band, and after this prayer, short, earnest and impressive, was offered by Rev. E. W. Neill, chaplain of the Loyal Legion.

Gen. Sibley's Address.

Gen. Sibley then delivered the opening address, as follows:

Comrades, Companions and Fellow Citizens: —This is no ordinary occasion. On this day the citizens of the republic, at home and in foreign lands, irrespective of section, party, color or of creed, assemble to express their profound sorrow, at the recent death of America's noblest citizen and most illustrious soldier. Never since the base assassination of the lamented President Lincoln has there been so unusual an outburst of grief in all the states and territories of the Union, as has been manifested since the announcement of the death of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Nor has it by any means been confined to our own race. Great Britain has signalized the sadness by memorial services in Westminster Abbey, participated in by the most distinguished individuals of any class in the kingdom. Expressions of deep sympathy have emanated from the rulers of other European nations, and, indeed, from all parts of the world. Such honors paid to the memory of a private citizen have never before been so universally accorded, and it may with confidence be predicted, never again will be, while the world stands. We may well inquire how is it that the demise of the commander-in-chief of our armies and subsequent president for two successive terms, has created so profound an impression of sorrow upon the whole of the civilized world. Magnificent as were the results of his achievements on the battle field, there have been others whose success has been equally marvelous. As a statesman history has embalmed the names of many who were his superiors in that capacity, and, as a man, he was not exempt from the frailties of our common humanity. But in that silent, apparently stolid man, there were embodied sterling qualities that the force of circumstances developed from time to time, and which won the hearts, even of those who had manfully fought him through a long and bloody war. In the hour of victory he did not exult over or seek to humiliate a gallant but fallen foe. He cast his shield of protection over the captive generals against the determination of politicians in high station to bring them to the scaffold. The treatment he extended to the conquered southerners was far more lenient than they had dared to hope for, and by his wise and magnanimous course he accomplished more in reviving their latent loyalty to the Union than all other causes combined. No marvel then that their feelings are stirred to the profoundest depth at the loss of him who had proved himself to be their friend in times of direct need. Gen. Grant was a modest man. He affected none of "the pomp and circumstances of glorious war." Indeed he regarded war between civilized nations as a relic of barbarism, and his well-known efforts to induce the great powers to submit all grave questions to the decision of an international tribunal evinced the sincerity of his desire for the prevalence of peace. He did not hesitate to attribute the success in the field more to the gallantry of the officers and soldiers of his command than to any merit of his own, and he was prompt to do justice to the victim of inadvertent or premeditated wrong, when satisfied that such wrong had been done. Gen. Grant was charged during the war with being prodigal with the lives of his soldiers, but the result demonstrated that the sacrifice, however painful, was unavoidable. The fate of the union of these states was at stake, a powerful enemy under the guidance of skillful and determined leaders was bent on its destruction, and it was only to be prevented by a series of bloody conflicts, and an enormous expenditure of human life.

To effect this vital object Gen. Grant spared neither himself nor those under his command, for he and they were determined to conquer or to die. Better, far better, to fall in battle, than defeated, to live, citizens or subjects, as the case might be, of a dissevered and discordant country and ceasing to belong to one of the leading powers of the world. It was during the last few months of his life, while suffering from a malignant and incurable disease, that there were developed traits of character in Gen. Grant that still more endeared him to his countrymen. The indomitable will which enabled him, save while enduring agonizing pain, to continue his labors and happily to finish his memoirs—the all embracing charity he manifested for his fellow-men—the keen desire so often expressed that sectional feeling should be allayed and that the people of the North and South might once more meet as brethren and as Americans—the devotion he displayed to his dear wife and children and the sublime and Christ-like patience and resignation with which he submitted to his inevitable doom; these traits were daily spread before the public in all their details, until men, women and children throughout the land became alike interested, and hoped to the last, and prayed that his precious life might be prolonged. But the fiat of the Almighty had gone forth and the spirit of Gen. Grant returned to him who gave it. We mourn his loss, but we have the consolation of knowing that his name and fame will be venerated so long as the republic survives with those of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

The choir then sang "Nearer My God to Thee," the whole great audience being invited to join. The scene was most impressive—the strains of the band, the music of a thousand voices, that rose through the trees and seemed to echo down again from the heavy clouds, the sight of mourning badges everywhere, and the solemn faces that gave evidence of the meaning with which the words were sung.

Address of E. F. Drake.

The next speech was that of Mr. E. F. Drake, the main points of which were as follows:

We are here to-day, an assemblage composed of all political parties and all religious creeds, with a common impulse and with united voice, to do honor to the memory of the patriot soldier, whose death is mourned by the whole American people. Neither the time allotted me nor the occasion will permit any extended review of the life and deeds of the remarkable man whose mortal remains are to-day consigned to his mother earth. The history of the life and acts of Gen. Grant, when fully written, will abound with real incidents as startling as ever imagined by a writer of fiction.

Mr. Drake here gave an account of the history of Gen. Grant, his early home life, admittance into the military academy, with a brief reference to his history as a warrior and statesman.

By a mistake of the congressman who recommended him for West Point, his name was entered at the academy as Ulysses S. Grant. To this incident were the soldiers indebted for the magic letters U. S. G., which they humorously rendered "Uncle Sam Grant," "Unconditional Surrender Grant," and "United States Grant." After a brief service in the army the general resigned his commission, married, engaged in farming with little success, and when war came and the national flag was fired upon, he was enjoying a clerkship in a small business with a salary of $600 a year. Those of us who had reached manhood when Sumpter was fired upon will remember how the act startled and awakened the patriotism of the entire Northern states. Sumpter was fired upon April 13th. The president called for troops on the 15th. On the 19th Gen. Grant, then a private citizen, was drilling volunteers. He had been educated at the public expense and felt it to be a duty to offer his services to the government. McClellan had been placed on duty in Ohio; to him Grant offered his services, which were not accepted.

HIS JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD.

Mr Drake then continued:

After he retired from public life he made a journey around the world, receiving attentions and honors such as no other man ever received: though a private citizen he received the homage of kings and emperors. The imperious Bismarck, the sacred mikado, both extended to him the hand of welcome, and even the aristocratic queen of England, smarting as her nation was under the humiliation of having to pay millions for the injury done or permitted during our war, received Gen. Grant with marked attentions and honors. Neither office and applause at home nor attentions abroad ever changed the plain and manly character of Gen. Grant. He remained the same unostentatious citizen as when he entered on his grand career. It is well known that he more highly prized the distinction of being chief of the Grand Army of the Republic than all other honors he enjoyed. Years must pass after death before worthy memoirs of men can be written. Impartial history will portray faithfully the vice and virtue and the folly and wisdom of men. It is difficult by comparison to estimate Gen. Grant as a soldier. No general in command of armies before him had such a task to perform, none had such armies to command, such an enemy to meet. The people he was fighting were his brethren, the opposing officers his personal friends. He went forth to duty stern, silent, persistent, taking any place or rank assigned him, obeying his superiors, seeking not promotion, jealous of none. He was fierce in battle, but when the enemy surrendered, gentle and kind as a father to an erring, submissive child. By his generous terms to Lee's army he made friends of the South, and by his firm demand of his own government that the generous terms he had accorded should be faithfully adhered to he saved the honor of our rulers.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

Here we leave the public life of Gen. Grant to consider briefly his private life, his social and family relations. It has been said that prior to the war he was intemperate. If that were true, his life since has been a grand exhibition of his moral greatness. After he took upon him the burthen of public service his life has been without reproach. As a friend he was firm, lasting and steadfast as the pole star. In his family he was a model husband and a kind father. To the poor he was generous. The Christian religion he honored, and respected the religion of all creeds entitled to respect. When disease had fastened upon him and death became certain in the near future, his thoughts were not for his own fame, but his wife, who had been during his eventful career the sharer of his joys and sorrows was, his chief concern. His labors in completing on a bed of pain his war history placed her beyond pecuniary want. Then came up the question where should he be buried! He answered, "Wherever my family and my country wish, with only one condition, my wife must be permitted to rest by my side." It will be no breach or privacy for me to here relate a touching incident illustrative of this tender husband and loving wife. It sounds like some story of romance. After the stern soldier had closed his eyes in death, there was found in his pocket near his heart a letter of many pages addressed to his wife, no doubt full of advice for her future, and breathing a last farewell assurance of love. As he now sleeps in his silent grave there is in that same pocket near his heart a tender response to that last letter from her who survives him. We seek not to know the contents of either letter. We know from their affectionate lives that these last messages were of love.

THE CONCLUSION.

The time allotted me has expired. I leave with you a subject, which I feel is too great for my limited abilities. Other and abler speakers will follow me. They, I hope, will present incidents of his last days, when on