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"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 the lack of the 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 little thing up, and never get quite through. This was partially my case. I first wanted so many days to work on my book, so the authorship would be clearly mine. It was graciously granted to me after being apparently much lower than ever I was, 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 of it 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."

**TOPEKA, Kan., 23.**—Governor Martin has received the following telegram from General Sheridan, dated Fort Reno, to-day: "I have your letters of June 18th and 20th. They have been referred to Gen. Miles, who starts for Fort Supply to-morrow, and will make an examination of the country and the points you mention as military stations. There need be no fear on the part of the settlers of Southwestern Kansas from hostilities by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. I have gone down to the bottom of affairs here and know that the irritation was the result of bad control and oppressive measures. I hope for the correction of the evils, and am confident that when I leave here the people in Kansas may gather their crops and sleep peacefully at night. Gen. Miles is an officer of good judgment, who will do all that is necessary to restore confidence from a panic so paralyzing in its effects as this one has been to the industries of your State. (Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, General.

**WASHINGTON, 24.**—Some time ago the Department of State demanded the release of Santos, a naturalized American citizen, who was imprisoned by the Ecuadorian government on the charge of being connected with a revolution in that country. No reply has yet been received from the President of Ecuador and the representative of the United States in that country has been requested to acquaint the authorities here with the reason of the delay in acknowledging this government's request. Santos has been imprisoned a number of months. His property was seized prior to his imprisonment, and the authorities here asked that he be given a trial. This was refused. The request for his release was also refused. Of late the government of Ecuador has ignored every request made by this government in relation to Santos.

**MOUNT MCGREGOR, 25.**—The morning is still and sultry on the mountains. Hundreds of visitors are coming up on the trains. A Sabbath-like silence prevails. Since the death of the General Mrs. Grant has been seen by no one except the immediate members of her family and Mrs. Dr. Newman. Yesterday afternoon it was rumored she was so utterly prostrated that serious results might be feared, but it is now known that although the widow suffers greatly, yet she bears up bravely, and no serious results are anticipated. President Cleveland was this morning requested to name the pall bearers to act at the closing obsequies. He will attend to that matter.

General Hancock telegraphed this morning to the mountain that he had received the instructions of the Secretary of War and that details of the military pageant would be attended to as he ordered. The subject of the choice of the spot for the sepulchre in Central Park is now to be settled. The authorities in New York City will doubtless exercise discretion in this matter, though Col. Fred Grant has signified a feeling that the location at the north end of the Mall, near the lake, would be the nearest meet the wishes of the family. Either one end or the other of the mall will undoubtedly be chosen. A message was this morning sent to Mayor Grace, asking if he could and would furnish a temporary vault for the reception of the remains of General Grant, the suggestion being made that the family of Grant would prefer that the remains should not be placed in any vault that had already been used for the reception of others. One month ago to-day Gen. Grant received his last retired pay check from Washington, and had he lived till to-day, another would have been at his disposal.

**WASHINGTON, 25.**—Continued expressions of disapproval and disappointment at the selection of New York as the burial place of General Grant are heard from officials in every grade, and citizens generally in Washington. Said one of the most prominent officials in the new administration to-day:

"The burial of the General at New York with the ceremonies preceding it will make it more of a State than a National affair. His body is to lie in state in Albany and New York City. It ought to be placed in state in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and then be buried here beside the soldiers who fought with him. Under present arrangements the army can do nothing more than it would do should it be called upon to assist in the burial of any other prominent general." Citizens express sentiments similar to the above, they admit, however that if it were the wish of General Grant, or if the family have a decided preference that the burial take place in New York, further controversy is precluded. The selection of Central Park as a place of burial rather than some other public reservation in New York City is also specially criticized here, and suggestion is made that the centre of Union Square for instance, would be a more fitting place for the interment of the dead hero's remains and the erection of a noble monument to commemorate the nation's gratitude. A general order in the name of Sheridan has to-day been issued to Gen. Hancock, directing him to take charge of the military ceremonies connected with the funeral. An order giving directions as to details will be issued early next week.

**MT. MCGREGOR, 25.**—A letter of President Cleveland to Mrs. Grant, and of which Adjutant General Drum was the bearer, is here reproduced:

**EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 23d, 1885.**

*My Dear Madam:*

Obedying the dictates of my personal feelings, and in accord with what I am sure is the universal sentiment of his fellow countrymen towards your late husband, I am solicitous that every tribute of respect and affection should be duly rendered, and with constant consideration of your personal wishes on the subject, Adjutant General Richard S. Drum, charged with the delivery of this note, will receive and convey to me any intimation of the wishes of yourself and your children in respect to the selection of a place of burial, the conduct of the funeral ceremonies and the part which may be borne by those charged with the administration of the Government. With sincere condolence, your friend and servant,

**GROVER CLEVELAND.**

**MRS. U. S. GRANT, McGregor, New York.**

**NEW YORK, 25.**—The record of the week's mortality shows, for the seven days ending at noon to-day, 1,094 deaths, against 896 in the same week last year. In no week in '84 did the number of deaths reach 1,000, the highest being 990. The highest number of deaths ever recorded in ordinary seasons was that of the week ending July 6, '72, in the dreadful heat of that summer, when it reached 1,591.

**MT. MCGREGOR, 25.**—The willow chair in which General Grant was wont to sit on the cottage veranda has been draped with black, and will be placed at the usual spot on the porch where the General was so often to be seen. A heavy scarf of black is to-day seen on the entrance to the door of the cottage.

**WASHINGTON, 25.**—The Secretary of the Interior has received a number of communications from cattlemen since the promulgation of the President's proclamation ordering them out of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, asking for an extension of the time (40 days) allowed them for removal. In no case have they protested against the order of removal.

**MOUNT MCGREGOR, 25.**—Dr. Douglas read the following remarkable document written by General Grant in Dr Douglas' presence on July 2d: "I ask you not to show this to any one, unless it be the physicians you consult with, until the end. Particularly I want it kept from my family. If known to one man the papers will get it, and they (the family) will get it. It would only distress them beyond endurance to know it, and, by reflex would distress me. I have not changed my mind materially since I wrote you before in the same strain; now, however, I know that I gain strength some days, but when I do go back, it is beyond where I started to improve. I think the chances are very decidedly in favor of your being able to keep me alive until a change of weather, towards winter. Of course there are contingencies that may arise at any time that might carry me off very suddenly. The most probable of these is choking. Under the circumstances life is not worth living. I am very thankful (for thankful, glad was written, but scratched out and thankful substituted) to have been spared this long, because it has enabled me to practically complete the work in which I take so much interest. I cannot stir up strength enough to review it, and make the additions and corrections that would suggest themselves to me, and are not likely to suggest themselves to any one else. Under the circumstances, I will be happiest at the most pain I can avoid. If there is to be any extraordinary cure, such as some people believe is to be, it will develop itself. I would say, therefore, to you and colleagues to make me as comfortable as you can. If it is within God's providence that I should go now, I am ready to obey His call without a murmur. I should prefer to go now to enduring my present sufferings for a single day, without the hope of recovery. As I have stated, I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to enable me to continue my work. I am further thankful and in a much greater

degree because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in a deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to hear kind expressions toward me from persons from all parts of our country, from people of all nationalities, of all religions and of no religions; of Confederate and National troops alike; of soldiers' organizations, of mechanical, scientific, religious and other societies, embracing almost every citizen in the land. They have brought joy to my heart, if they have not effected a cure. So, to you and colleagues, I acknowledge my indebtedness for having brought me through the Valley of the Shadow of Death to enable me to witness these things.

[Signed] **U. S. GRANT.**  
**NEW YORK, 25.**—The highest mercury to-day was 98 degrees. The close, humid atmosphere was at no time relieved. Twenty-three cases of prostration and four deaths were reported after 3 o'clock. At 11 to-night the thermometer is at 80, and the air is next to stifling.

**Boston, 25.**—At the conclusion of the parade of the Second Brigade to-day, just as the rear of the column reached the Common, about 100 of the men fell to the ground prostrated by the heat. About 100 others were afterward obliged to seek the shade of the trees, and in a short time the services of all the physicians in the brigade were needed. Ambulances were sent for and some of the worst cases were taken to the hospital. At least a dozen men were dangerously sick and it is feared that two cannot recover. The men had been in camp for a week at Framingham.

**Pittsburg, 25.**—The intense heat is unabated. This afternoon the thermometer stood at 96 1/2 degrees. Five cases of sunstroke, two being fatal, are reported.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 25.**—A Bulletin's Tombstone special says: Bandmaster Kreyer, of the Fourth cavalry, just in from Huchuca, says that a courier brought news from below Bisbee to the effect that Captain Lawton's command, now guarding the Pass which leads to the reservation, intercepted a band of returning Apaches and killed seven. Kreyer also reports that Capt. Davis is still in the Sierra Madres making a special effort to capture Geronimo.

**MC GREGOR, 26.**—A cool breeze has swept over the mountains to-day, and the tall pines that bent above the Grant cottage have been whispering since morning. The suggestion was casually made to Dr. Newman to-day, while breakfasting, that he should conduct the morning Sabbath service, but the reverend gentleman gravely declined. Since General Grant's death he has been unable to speak of his dead friend without emotion, and to have stood where he did two weeks ago delivering a discourse on "The value of character," while Gen. Grant was alive down at the cottage, seemed well nigh impossible to Dr. Newman; so the day has been one of quietness, with some visitors and some arrivals. General Horace Porter and the Japanese minister Kuki, arrived here to-day.

The desk at the hotel office has been draped with emblems of mourning and with two guidons brought to-day by a detail of eight men from the U. S. Grant Post G. A. R. of Brooklyn, Senior Vice Commander, Johnson commanding. These eight men arrived at noon and immediately took up their duties as private body guards, two of them being constantly in attendance at and inside the cottage, the reliefs being on duty three hours each. The private body guard will not displace the Wheeler Post of Saratoga who first came and who will remain until removal, patrolling the cottage on all sides. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and New Mexico are represented in the persons of grand army veterans now encamped on the mountain. A company of infantry from Porter, near Buffalo, under command of Brevet Major Brown has been ordered here by Gen. Hancock, as a guard of honor to the remains of Gen. Grant. They are to report to Col. Roger Jones, Inspector General and acting assistant adjutant general, who will arrive at Mt. McGregor to-morrow. Gen. Horace Porter and Col. Fred Grant will start down the mountain at 11 o'clock to-night by special train. A special train of the West Shore road will await them at Albany to convey them to New York, where they will arrive at 7 a. m. to-morrow. On reaching New York, Gen. Porter and Col. Grant will meet Major Grace and Gen. Hancock with whom the details of the final obsequies will be arranged. A message has been sent by General Grant's coachman, as follows:

**Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.**  
*General Horace Porter*—As the dear General's old coachman for years, can you not aid in arranging that I should drive for him for the last time at the funeral. I want to do something in his honor and would like to do that. (Signed) **ALBERT HAWKINS.**

General Porter will bring this message to the attention of General Grant's family, and it is quite likely the coachman's request will be granted. General Porter said: "There was the most devoted attachment for General Grant on the part of this colored man, and the General thought much of him. He is a most faithful fellow, and black as a coal."

It is desired that friends and the public should know that on the morning of

Tuesday, August 4th, they will be free to view the remains of General Grant in the cottage parlor, where the body will be in state on that day. On the same date the principal funeral service will be held at the cottage, where Dr. Newman will deliver the funeral oration, and at that time the President and State Governors are expected to be present. The interment service in New York will be confined to the Methodist ritual.

Mrs. Grant is a great sufferer. She has not left her room since the morning of the death, and, of course, has not seen anybody since. She is so prostrated that the family will make no attempt to get her to look at the body until after Wednesday, when it will be placed in the casket.

Mr. Honore, brother of Col. Grant's wife is here. The Brooklyn detail includes one of Sheridan's scouts and a man who was sergeant of the guard that carried President Lincoln from Ford's Theatre to the house in which he died. Commander McNain, of Saratoga, has loaned to Comrade Downing, of Wheeler Post, a piece of crape which was worn at the funeral of Lincoln, Farragut and Garfield. It has been put on Mr. Downing's sword. Saratoga people are still anxious to have the body lie in state there, but Gen. Hancock telegraphed to-day that he could not vary the order of journey already announced, and the body will go direct to Albany.

**CHICAGO, 16.**—Policeman Peter Soogle, walking down State Street in the neighborhood of the levee to-day heard the report of a pistol and instantly felt a stinging sensation in his back. Turning he saw a small man in a white slouch hat standing at a little distance with a levelled revolver in his hand. The policeman drew his own weapon and as he advanced returned the shots rapidly fired at him by the small man, who retreated as he fired. When the ammunition of both had been exhausted without any apparent result, the men then clinched and with the aid of several bystanders the assailant was brought to the ground. He was then recognized as a cowboy from Kansas, who had been recently arrested for firing his weapon on the street, and was thirsting for revenge. Three of his shots inflicted flesh wounds in Soogle's body.

**WASHINGTON, 26.**—General Burdette, to-day addressed the following letter to ex-President Hayes, relative to the latter's proposition regarding the national monument to General Grant.

**Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, Washington, July 25th, 1885.**

*Dear Sir and Comrade:*

I just read your letter to General Buckland and others, recommending that the Grand Army of the Republic lead in raising a fund by general subscription for the erection of a national monument to General Grant. I beg to suggest that a national monument be erected to the memory of our departed comrade, will be of such proportions and cost as to be beyond the proper line of private contribution, his fellow citizens will demand that it be paid for out of the national treasury for the credit of the nation. The lesson of the Washington monument in that regard ought not to go unheeded. Movements initiated in cities and States to gather in funds or quotas of funds, will result in their local application to give proper expression to local feelings. The Grand Army of the Republic may of right claim the honor of erecting its own monument to its leader and comrade. I believe it will do so. It should be the work of individual comrades, post departments and national headquarters acting as agencies only for the gathering and caring for the contributions. The following ought to be the Grand Army principle "equality and fraternity." The sum to be given might be restricted to an equal amount for each. Ten cents per capita from our three million comrades would produce \$30,000. Why not provide for the erection of a statue to be chiseled by the most skillful hand attainable that shall tell the story of his heroic conflict as well as of his greatest days. "Grant composing his Memoirs" fitly executed and committed to the care of the nation to be sheltered forever under the dome of the Capitol, would seem a most fit memorial of our comrade, and worthy the Grand Army. I hope to meet you at the Ohio semi-annual encampment next month, where it seems the matter is to have further consideration.

Signed **S. S. BURDETTE, Commander-in-Chief.**

**WASHINGTON, 26.**—Dr. D. W. Bliss has addressed a communication to the District Commissioners urging them to give official expression to the universal desire in Washington to have the remains of Gen. Grant buried either at Arlington Cemetery, or the Soldier's Home. He suggests the calling of a public meeting in default of action by the Commissioners.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 26.**—Callis Wilcox, A. T. special: Geronimo and band are reported in the Dragoon Mountains. They ran off stock near Charleston yesterday and committed several depredations. No particulars obtainable. Two companies of troops have been ordered from Camp Grant to go to the Dragoon Mountains to capture them.

**CAIRO, Ills., 26.**—John Moppin, who murdered Daniels at Mound's Junction last Wednesday, because Daniels had married his daughter, was taken from the Mound City jail at 2 o'clock this morning by a mob and hung.

**CHICAGO, 26.**—The socialists and anarchists of this city held their annual

picnic to-day at Ogden's Grove. affair was conducted under the auspices of the International Workers' People's Association, and its noticeable feature was the parade to picnic grounds, in which some persons, representing half a dozen different societies, took part. Numerous banners and transparencies were carried; one of the former, large and flaming red, was borne by the wife of one of the principal local social agitators. On one transparency the inscription: "We mourn much for General Grant as for a child who was starved to death to-day." Several fierce dynamite sayed to speak at the grounds, the influence of the green grass trees robbed them of an audience.

**ROCHESTER, 26.**—The casket of General Grant, manufactured in this city, was shipped to New York this morn.

**DENVER, Col., 26.**—The flood ever known in Cherry Creek came down at six this evening. Denver and New Orleans on Wewatta Street, which was weighed with a trail loaded with cars, was carried away. The way, Curtis and Holiday bridges were slightly damaged. loss of life. The damage will exceed a few thousand.

**The Tribune-Republican's Springs special says:** One of the disastrous cloudbursts ever known this section of the State, struck a few miles north of this city last night. But for the fact that it struck the crest of the mountain, water flowed in opposite directions. The loss of life must have been appalling. Several railroad bridges in the vicinity were swept out. The house of Mr. Eaton, supt. of schools, in the northern part of the city, was lifted from its foundation and carried down stream with great velocity. The house at the time were Mr. Eaton, who had just retired, as the former realized the situation jumped from the door of the dwelling, instructing his wife to the house, which struck the New Orleans railroad yards below and was dashed to pieces. Diligent search failed to discover the track of Mrs. Eaton's body. Families living further up the stream barely escaped with their lives.

Later reports from Lucknow north of the town, indicated devastation and loss of life greater than at first supposed. In a field of Shook's Run there were several summer campers. Many of them have been seen floating in the stream and as the flood came down last night, it is feared many lives were lost. One body, that of a Swedish man, was reported found several miles below. News from Shook's Run awaited with intense anxiety.

**WASHINGTON, 29.**—General Grant, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued an order announcing the death of General Grant, who was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Pennsylvania. The order recites the military and political services of Grant and concludes by calling on commanders of the G. A. R. to this memorial their last fraternal duty, recommending to the members commanders, that they announce, in orders, upon posts in their several departments, may pay tribute of respect to the memory of the General and on usual badge of mourning to on departmental and national quarters for sixty days.

**FREMONT, 27.**—Memorial services were held in the Methodist church in honor of General Grant. It was a union meeting of all denominations. Ex-President Hayes addressed two hours' length. A sketch of Grant as a young soldier, commander and citizen each instance illustrated his many character. He referred to the property of both north and south uniting in a national monument to General's memory. Remarks were made by Gen. Buckland and others.

**NEW YORK, 27.**—Colonel Jesse Grant, who arrived on the West Shore train at the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning for the purpose of conferring with Mayor Grace on arrangements for their funeral. The Mayor did not arrive until half an hour later, and the two were shown into his private office. In the meantime General Grant was in the City Hall at the City Hall in making arrangements for the obsequies. After the Mayor and the parties were closeted together some time. It is said that to-day they will visit Central Park to inspect the different sites for a place of sepulchre. An agreement in regard to this reached to-day is not known.

**MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., 26.**—Visitors are on the mountain this morning, and the guard detail private body guard are in charge of the cottage. Only U. S. Grant, Fred and Jesse having left the mountain of affairs here to him and his private body guard. A handsome wreath of roses came to the cottage to-day, to be placed near the casket. They will be replaced to-morrow and by other fresh flowers each day. This thoughtful attention to the detail from the States Grant Post G. A. R. the body guard. Eight men came to-day morning and five more