

four o'clock the stream had sunk to a succession of stragglers, so few were there that more time was permitted to visitors viewing the remains. There was a comparative respite until five o'clock when the stragglers were reinforced, and when it was six o'clock 11,200 persons had viewed the remains and the solid tide was again flowing and two streams of visitors were surging past the casket. The line outside the capitol building increased with the hours until at 10 o'clock the people four abreast reached down Washington Avenue a full block to where the coming throngs were formed in a line by a strong force of police.

ONE HUNDRED PER MINUTE.

At 10 o'clock it was estimated that the remains were being viewed by 100 persons per minute and that up to that hour 60,000 persons had seen the face of the dead General. At the Executive Mansion the sons of General Grant with Doctors Douglas and Newman breakfasted quietly with the Governor. The day had dawned bright and from the country side farmers and families had come in early to see the great dead. The trains east and west added to the number of strangers in the city and the morning boats brought many more. The committee of 100 prominent citizens of New York City, appointed by Mayor Grace to represent that city at Albany and to accompany the remains from this city to New York City, had arrived. Across the lapel of the black coat of each member of the committee is a white satin badge, at the top of which are the words "City of New York," underneath this the arms of the city, and at the bottom, "General Grant." The committee wear

WHITE HATS WITH BLACK BANDS.

The delegates will assemble in the City Hall this morning and be assigned a place in the procession to the railway station. The train from Saratoga yesterday was made up of only nine cars. Those prepared for the New York committee of one hundred will increase the number to 11. While the remains have lain in state at Albany the funeral train has been safely guarded in the West Albany shop, and will be until called out to convey the remains to the metropolis.

STEEL CASKET.

The steel casket built at Troy was completed last evening. Thousands of people have visited the works during the past few days. Night and day the work has progressed and neither time nor expense has been spared to complete the work successfully. The casket was shipped this morning from West Troy. At 10.30 o'clock this forenoon the capitol doors were swung shut. The impact line of waiting visitors which ended over a block was thus shut and those who had entered were permitted to pass rapidly out, when State street doors were closed and the guard of honor on the U. S. Grant Post, Wheeler Post of Saratoga and six men of the military order of the loyal legion were allowed to remain. The undertakers now took charge and so far as possible, prepared the remains for the last stage of the journey. Outside of the building in the park military and other organizations were armed at their stations and many companies were filing to side street thence to move at the word of command.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

Slowly the funeral car drawn by six black horses with their mourning trappings moved to the State Street side of the Capitol. General Hancock mounted upon a black charger from West Point, and followed by his staff approached the Capitol as also did General Farnsworth and staff. Governor Hill and staff had gathered at the capitol and were in waiting. Eleven o'clock had passed and it was half an hour later when the great door of the Capitol swung open on the State Street side and the guard of honor were seen by the waiting crowds with the remains inside the corridor. At this moment the guard of honor moved out into the sunlight to the strains of music and the sound of trumpets of the regulars upon the upper steps of the capitol, 13 men touching the casket and so surrounding it almost hiding it from view. The funeral car was waiting at the foot of the stairs in the street. Four men were inside the car and assisted in lifting the remains to the black dais within the mounted catafalque. Then Major Black and Major Brown ranged their companies of regulars on either side of the car, the front being level with the heads of the horses. The Grand Army guard took their position, the trumpets rang out and the procession started at measured pace down State Street. The various organizations falling into form.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession reaching Broadway amid the dull boom of cannon and rolling and chiming of bells in the temples. The march through Broadway to Steuben Street and thence to the depot was everywhere densely thronged. The sons of General Grant and their companions of yesterday were driven to the depot, where the long black funeral train was waiting its burden. General Hancock and D. M. Kendrick were in charge. The guns boomed while the remains were being placed in the ca-

"Woodlawn" and bells tolled slowly. The committee from New York entered their cars and the train started. The remains were viewed in Albany by 77,200 persons. At the instant the train started a dirge came up to the ears of all in the train from the band of the Jackson corps, that stood in the line and saluted.

COINS ON THE TRACK.

Hundreds of persons standing nearest the track laid coins on the rails to have them flattened beneath the wheels of train that carried General Grant on his last journey. On the roofs of the houses in the vicinity, hundreds witnessed the start, and as the black train rumbled across the long bridge of the Hudson it was between two dense lines of people who filled the paths on either side. There is no clang of bell, no scream of whistle, only the dull rumble of the wheels beneath the memorable train.

CROWDS OF PEOPLE.

Across the river there were crowds of people, shops and stores and factories had closed their doors to business. All who work and those of leisure seemed to have come out to stand with uncovered heads to be part of the scene. The long sweeping curve was rounded and the train straightened out on a line with the Hudson on its way to the metropolis.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Acting Commissioner Walker, of the General Land Office has prepared a circular to all Registers and Receivers, which has received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, restricting the power of land grant railroads in making selections of indemnity lands. Heretofore the roads have been permitted to go into their indemnity limits and practically select such lands, and in such quantities as they pleased, without being required to show the amount of the lands they had lost through the operations of the general land laws from their original grants. The lands so selected were always the choicest portions of the indemnity lands, and these were withheld from settlement for years, and in some instances, although the roads could not sell and give title, they are reported to have sold ignorant purchasers such rights as the selection gave them. The circular requires the road to file a list of the lands they claim they have lost, making an oath to their correctness before being permitted to make any selections for indemnity, and the land officers are instructed to carefully compare the lists with their records in every case where the indemnity selections have before been made without specification of losses. Local offices are instructed to require the companies to designate the deficiencies for which such indemnity is to be applied, before further indemnity selections are allowed. Where there are deficiencies (except for which indemnity is allowed by law) the indemnity sections are required to be made hereafter from vacant, unappropriated lands, nearest to the granted sections in which the loss occurred. The land officers are required to reject all selections not made in conformity with these instructions.

NEW YORK, 5.—After a wait of half an hour the procession started ahead of the cortege far down Fifth Avenue. When the order to move was given, the stalwart figure of General Hancock was in the lead. A block in front of the file twenty mounted police cleared the streets. Every stoop and railing that might furnish a point of observation was occupied; every dismantled lamp post had its tenant and on the telegraph and electric light poles the boyshung like knots on a rope. As the coffin passed heads were bowed and the huge crowd was silent and absolutely voiceless. From far ahead was heard the quarreling of the police with the crowd, but when the procession passed, all was silent save the steady tramp of the marchers, the rumbling of heavy guns, the roll of muffled drums and the mournful dirges of the bands. Many houses on Fifth Avenue notably Mrs. A. T. Stewart's, were handsomely draped in mourning. As the procession entered Broadway, the sheet of black became profuse and flags everywhere were seen at half-mast. The crowds down town were denser, too and the police had greater difficulty in repressing them. The route was at no time interfered with. More than an hour was consumed in reaching the City Hall. When the right entered the Park the left was still a mile away, yet only the military, with a few exceptions, marched in this parade. The battalion of four batteries of the Fifth United States Artillery followed behind General Hancock's staff. Armed artillerymen marched behind them, and they were followed by a band from Governor's Island. Then came Lieutenant Commander W. M. Meade with two companies of marines and two of blue jackets in white shirts. They carried arms reversed and banners veiled with crape, as did every succeeding regiment. Crape was on the hilts of the officers' swords, on the drums, bugles and everywhere. Major General Shaler and staff, of the National Guard, brought relief to the picture. Resplendent with gold and epaulettes, they rode ahead of the First Brigade of New York citizen soldiers. It comprised the Second Battery mounted, but without guns. General Ward and staff, of the Twenty-second Regiment, in its striking white jackets, the Ninth, Twelfth and eleventh following in turn. A double file of carriages containing distinguished New Yorkers, the Citizens' Committee, Governor Hill and staff, and the committees of the

Legislature followed the Eleventh regiment. Governor Hill was attired in plain black, and with a high white hat, rode with General Farnsworth, in military uniform. Then came the catafalque with its inanimate burden. Gen. Brown's regulars marched upon its left and Capt. Beck's on the right. The coffin rode easily and when it passed no sound was heard. Behind it General Fitzpatrick led the Second Brigade of the National Guard. The Seventh regiment, the Sixty-ninth and Eightieth followed in succession, a file of policemen bringing up the rear. The procession arrived at the Park after 7 o'clock. The space on the plaza directly in front of the steps leading up the heavily draped portico of the City Hall had been kept clear by the police, but the walks through the Park and sidewalks outside were packed. Gen. Hancock and staff moved into the Park followed by the Twenty-second regiment, ascended the steps and passed into the building. Here beneath the canopy of black with which the ceiling of the hall was covered he was met by Mayor Grace and escorted to the Mayor's office. The Twenty-second regiment was drawn up on either side of the entrance and a moment later the carriage containing the Grant party rolled up to the steps. Dr. Douglas, Rev. Dr. Newman and General Porter were the first to alight. After them came the funeral car. As it paused in front of the portico and preparations were made for taking the coffin from the funeral car, a solemn dirge was played. A detachment of twelve men from the Brooklyn U. S. Grant Post tenderly lifted the coffin from its resting place and bore it into the City Hall. There, beneath the catafalque, the men who bore the coffin laid down their burden. Colonel Fred Grant, Ulysses S. Grant and Jesse Grant, dressed in black, followed the body into the Hall. Then came the committee of 100, representing the City of New York, the Legislative Committee, members of the Common Council of Albany and others. Night had now settled down upon the scene and the electric lights were ablaze. The body was then taken into a private room by the undertaker and prepared for public view. Then at the request of Colonel Grant, Lieutenant Colonel Floyd Clarkson, placed upon General Grant's breast the decoration of the Loyal Legion of Honor, and Senior Vice-Commander Johnston fastened by its side the medal of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mayor Grace, accompanied by two ladies, viewed the body before the public was admitted.

NEW YORK, 6.—The people loitered in the City Hall Park all night, and they were first in the line that soon after 6 o'clock this morning began filing past the remains of General Grant, where they lay at the City Hall; there were no great throngs awaiting admission, and those who waited at 6 o'clock were not more than 1,000 persons. Inspector Steers was in charge, and he had ordered that one hundred and fifty policemen should report to him at the City Hall at an early hour this morning. At six o'clock the hour fixed for admitting the public, inspecting officers were still filing into the plaza. Two lines of policemen were placed across the plaza from the City Hall entrance to the fountain. These two lines formed a passageway through which

FOUR MEN MIGHT WALK ABREAST

and along which all day visitors to the remains should pass. Meanwhile officers of the 22nd regiment, who had been on duty through the early morning, were filing out of the City Hall. They were going home and their places were being taken by officers of the 12th regiment. Sergeant Riley with 300 men picketed the corridors through the building, so as to form a channel through which the throng should move to the exit on the court house side of the City Hall. Grant Post had mounted a detail at 5 o'clock, to serve from that hour until 8 o'clock. These men were placed nearest the catafalque and two lines of visitors passed between them and the casket on either side. All within the gloomy corridors was in readiness as the clock pointed to 6.06 o'clock, and at inspector's orders

THE IRON GATES WERE THROWN OPEN.

Ten or twelve hundred people had jammed up against the officers who barred the channel at the edge of the fountain circle, but when the gates were swung open the officers ceased to hold the people in check and the stream began to flow past the remains and through the building. The first person to view the remains to-day was a spare but sweet faced little woman who led with each hand a little boy. In the first minute only 84 persons passed the casket. This rate of passage would never answer when the dense crowd should be waiting outside, the people were hastened, they were

HURRIED THROUGH AT 101 A MINUTE; then the pressure was increased to 104 a minute. The procession was almost a lock step and the tramp was quick. The tide was easily formed of persons who came from the cars or, who, passing through the main street, were drawn into the stream by a desire to see the dead.

NEW YORK, 6.—Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, who at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, checked Gen. Hancock's advance through the captured salient on the 12th of May, '64, and who commanded one wing of Lee's army and made the last assault upon Gen. Grant's line at Appomattox, has been appointed aide to Gen. Hancock

for the funeral ceremonies at the burial of General Grant.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The President today issued the following order:

It is hereby ordered that the several executive departments of agriculture and of the government printing office be closed to-morrow, August 7th, at 3 o'clock p.m., to enable such employees as may desire to attend the funeral of the late ex-President, General Grant, in New York.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 4.—The North German Gazette referring to advices of the Paris Temps that French cavalry on the frontier will be reinforced, calls it characteristic agitation. The Gazette fears that France is only awaiting an honorable chance to attack Germany single-handed, or with allies. Everyone abroad, it says, is aware that Germany has no intention of attacking her neighbor. The desire of the French for revenge offers every politician a means of swaying his countrymen. France no more values the friendship of Germany to-day than she has done during the past two hundred years.

CAIRO, 4.—The garrison at Senaar are reported to be holding out against El Mahdi's men and make frequent sorties very damaging to the enemy.

SIMLA, India, 4.—Government has decided to add two companies to each battalion of native infantry and a platoon to each regiment of cavalry.

MARSEILLES, 4.—The cases of cholera here are mostly among the poorer classes. The Portuguese consul has succumbed to the disease. Minister Legrande and Doctor Bronardel have arrived here to organize a system of sanitation. The municipal authorities have conferred with foreign consuls here respecting the establishment of a quarantine.

PARIS, 4.—The existence of cholera in Marseilles is now officially admitted, and 22 deaths have been reported within the last 12 hours. Horror prevails over the prospect of a repetition of last year's experience.

LONDON, 4.—The House of Commons last night agreed to a new clause in the criminal bill granting right of search to the relation, guardian, or any other person who is in good faith interested in a girl's welfare. The act making the medical man who examines a girl for immoral purposes liable to two years imprisonment was negated by a vote of 115 to 50. The bill was passed in committee.

Sir Charles Dilke's friends are assiduously and loyally spreading strong denials of the divorce scandal reports, and insist that there is not a word of truth in the rumor. The denials are not believed even by Dilke's political associates.

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

Schubert's funeral march.
Funeral procession up the nave of the cathedral to the choir.
The opening of the burial service.
The XCth Psalm.
The day's lesson.
Funeral sermon by Canon Farrar.
Spohr's anthem—"Blest are the departed."
Handel's anthem—"His body is buried in peace."
Two concluding prayers.
The burial service.
Blessings.
The Dead March in Saul.

The funeral address, delivered by Canon Farrar, was most impressive and was listened to with almost breathless silence. Canon Farrar took his text from Acts, chapter XIII., verse 36. [For David after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell asleep, and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption]. He said: "Eight years have not passed since the late Dean Stanley, whom Americans so loved and honored, was walking around this Abbey with General Grant, explaining its wealth and great memorials. Neither of them had attained the allotted span of human life, and both might have hoped that many years would elapse before descending to the grave full of years and honors. This is only the fourth summer since Dean Stanley fell asleep.

To-day we assemble at the obsequies of the great soldier whose sun set while it was yet day, and whose funeral service in America tells that thousands are assembled at this moment to mourn with the weeping family and friends. I desire to speak simply and directly, with a generous appreciation but without idle flattery, of him whose death has made a nation mourn. His private life, his faults or failings of character, whatever they may have been, belong in no sense to the world. They are before the judgment of God's merciful forgiveness. We will touch only upon his public actions or services. Upon a bluff overlooking the Hudson his monument will stand, recalling to future generations the dark pages in the Nation's history which he did so much to close."

After eloquently tracing General Grant's boyhood and manhood the speaker said: "If men who knew him in Galena, obscure, silent, unprosperous, unambitious, had said, or if any one had predicted that he would become twice President and the foremost man of his day, the prophecy would have seemed ridiculous. But such

careers are the glory of the American continent. They show the people have a sovereign insight into intrinsic force. If Rome told with pride that her Dictators came from the plow, America may record the answer of a President, who, when asked what would be his coat of arms, answered proudly, mindful of his early struggles, 'a pair of shirt sleeves.'

The answer showed his noble sense of the dignity of labor, his noble superiority of the vanities of feudalism, a strong conviction that men should be honored simply as men, and not according to the accident of birth.

America has had two martyred Presidents, both sons of the people. One a homely man who was a farm lad at seven, a rail-splitter at 19, a Mississippi boatman at 28, and who, in manhood, proved one of the strongest, most honored and God-fearing of modern rulers. The other grew from a shoeless child to be a teacher in Hiram Institute. With those Presidents America need not blush to name the leather seller of Galena. Every true man derives a patent of nobleness direct from God. Was not the Lord for 30 years a carpenter in Nazareth? Lincoln's and Garfield's and Grant's early conscientious attention to humble duties fitted them to become the kings of men.

The year 1861 was the outbreak of the most terrible of modern wars. The hour came and the man was needed, and within four years Grant commanded an army vaster than had ever before been handled by man.

It was not by luck, but by the results of indefatigable faithfulness, indomitable resolution, sleepless energy, iron purpose and persistent tenacity that he rose by the upward gravitation of natural fitness. The very soldiers became impregnated with his spirit. General Grant has been grossly and unjustly called a butcher. He loved peace and hated bloodshed, but it was his duty at all costs to save the country.

The struggle was not for victory, but for existence; not for glory, but for life or death. In his silence, determination and clearness of insight, Grant resembled Washington and Wellington.

In the hottest fury of battle his speeches never exceeded 'yea, yea,' and 'nay, nay.' God's light has shown for the future destinies of a mighty Nation, but the war of 1861 was a necessary, a blessed work. The church has never refused to honor the faithful soldier fighting for the cause of his country and his God. The cause for which Grant fought—the unity of a great people and the freedom of a whole race—was as great and noble as when at Lexington the embattled farmers fired shot the which resounded around the world. The South accepted a bloody arbitrament, but the rancor and the fury are buried in oblivion. The names of Lee and Jackson will be a common heritage with those of Garfield and Grant. Americans are no longer Northerners and Southerners, but Americans.

What verdict history will pronounce upon Grant as a politician and a man, I know not, but here and now the voice of censure is silent. We leave his faults to the memory of the merciful. Let us write his virtues on brass for men's example, let his faults be written on water. Who can tell if his closing hours of torture and misery were not blessings in disguise—God purging the gold from the dross, until the strong man was utterly purified by his strong agony. Could we be gathered to a more fitting place to honor Gen. Grant? There is no lack of American memorials here and we add another to-day. Whatever there may be between the two nations to forgive and forget, is forgotten or forgiven. If the two people, which were one, be true to their duty, who can doubt that the destinies of the world are in their hands. Let America and England march in the van of freedom and progress, showing the world not only the magnificent spectacle of human happiness, but the still more magnificent spectacle of two peoples united, loving righteousness and hating iniquity, and inflexibly faithful to the principles of eternal justice, which are the unchanging law of God."

Among the distinguished English personages present were, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Right Hon. Mr. Forster, and a great number of peers and members of the House of Commons. There were also present Prime Minister Salisbury, the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-chief of the British army, the Marquis of Lorne, General Lord Wolseley, Señor Martinez, the Chilean ambassador to England; Chief Justice Waite, ex-Attorney General Brewster, Senator Edmunds, Senator Hawley and other prominent Americans. Queen Victoria was represented at the service by her equerry, and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Edinburgh were also represented by their eque-

The British bark *Isabel*, with a cargo of 900 tons of tea, to go east over the Northern Pacific, arrived at Port Townsend yesterday, thirty-three days from Yokohama. This is the first shipment from Japan over the Northern Pacific.

BED-BUGS, FLIES.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.