

A SHROUDED CITY.

Preparations Nearly Complete for the Funeral of General Grant.

The Civic and Military Order of the Procession.

Immense Crowds View the Remains in City Hall—Scenes, Incidents and Orders.

VIEWING THE REMAINS.

CROWDS FILLED THE CATHEDRAL.

NEW YORK, August 6.—People littered in the city hall park all night. They were first in line to see the remains of Gen. Grant. There were, however, no great throngs awaiting admission, there being at 6 o'clock about a thousand persons anxious to view the remains.

Inspector Steers was in charge. Two lines of policemen were placed across the plaza from the city hall entrance to the fountain. These two lines formed a passage way through which four men might walk abreast, and along which visitors to the remains should pass.

Officers of the Twenty-second regiment who had been on duty through the early morning were relieved by officers of the Twelfth regiment. Sergeant Riley with thirty men picked the corridors through the building, so as to form a channel through which the throng should move to exit on the court house side of the city hall.

A detail at 5 o'clock to serve till 8. These men were placed nearest the catafalque, and the two lines of visitors passed between them and the catafalque on either side. All within the gloomy corridors was in readiness. The clocks struck 6 o'clock and at the inspection orders the iron gates were thrown open and ten or twelve hundred people awaiting outside began to flow past the catafalque and through the building.

During the first minute only eighty four passed the catafalque, but the number increased to 104 per minute. The procession was almost a stop and go.

At 6:25 the pulse of public curiosity had sunk to 60 a minute, and at 6:35 the rate was 52. At 6:40 the rate was 91 per minute. The total number that passed was about 28,000, with the channel full and no crowding. The hour from 6 to 7 o'clock was employed by workmen, women, boys and girls in viewing the remains all through the day.

The formation of the line was the fountain and the time of waiting not more than ten minutes. After 7 the personnel of the line changed. There were fewer women and girls and more men. At 8 o'clock persons were moving past the catafalque at the rate of 110 to 120 per minute, and the police were reinforced and at that time there were 187 men on duty and the channel of police was extended beyond the fountain. Within the city hall, the guards at the catafalque were watching people, 150 per minute were viewing and hurrying through the catafalque. By the remains the U. S. Grant post had mounted another detachment of thirteen men, Wheeler Post of Saratoga and the military order of the Loyal Legion were likewise represented. Every car and train coming down town added its quota to those anxious to view the general's face and the channel of police was a throng and were hurried through the hall at the rate of 140 per minute and at one time passed by at the rate of 175 per minute.

At eleven o'clock about 31,000 persons had passed the catafalque and viewed the remains.

THE BURIAL OFFERING.

of the board of aldermen was set up during the morning beneath the rotunda dome where the light streamed upon it. The central column rose ten feet and was flanked by standards of colors. The top of the column was surmounted by a globe and the base was decorated with palms among which huge rows of white buds, Mayor Grace this morning sent the commission of public works the following: "In deference to the fact that the general's remains are to be buried in the city hall, the commission of public works is hereby directed to remove from the front of city hall the veranda in the rear of the city hall."

Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, who at Spottsylvania court house, Virginia, spotted Gen. Hancock's advance through the captured Salient on the 12th of May, 1864, and who commanded one wing of the army made the first assault upon Grant's lines at Appomattox, has been appointed aide to Gen. Hancock for the funeral ceremonies at the burial of Gen. Grant.

The board of aldermen at a meeting to-day resolved to attend the funeral in a body.

The passage of people by the catafalque at one o'clock averaged about 100 per minute, and at that hour 42,000 persons had viewed the remains, several hours having been occupied in so doing.

At midday and during the early lunch hours of the early afternoon many letter carriers passed into the hall and viewed the remains.

THE BURIAL SITE.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Council Jacobine to-day sent Mayor Grace a communication regarding the resolution passed by the board of aldermen regarding the burial of Gen. Grant in Riverside park.

The corporation counsel held that the land referred to is not an absolute fee but a fee in trust for certain purposes and was given away by the city, nor if it were held in fee simple absolute could it be so.

The common council sinking fund commission only authorized the city to purchase land under the provisions of the state law but not under the provisions of the state law.

It is the opinion that if a resolution were signed by the mayor it would be legally invalid as a matter of session of the ground proposed. The park commissioners have power to grant the right of sepulture, and of course the assent of the board of health was a necessary prerequisite to any burial within the city limits.

A committee has been appointed by the ex-confederate soldiers to represent the southern soldiers at the funeral.

THE PROCESSION.

Col. Hedges, who has charge of the reception and transportation of official guests, has nearly completed his arrangements. There will be about three hundred carriages in line in the Louisville, 4; New York, 10; and Milwaukee, 5; Massachusetts, 10; New Hampshire, 3; Connecticut, 4; Maine, 2; Vermont, 4; Pennsylvania, 15; New Jersey, 15; Rhode Island, 4; Iowa, 2; Dakota, 6; Virginia, 3; Indiana, 2.

The legislature of New York, 30 carriages; Gen. Franklin, president of the soldiers' house, 1 carriage.

Measures Drexel and Childs, 1 carriage.

Board of Indian commissioners, 2 carriages.

The mayor and representatives of the city of Brooklyn, 10 carriages; New York city, 35;

CHOLERA'S CURSE.

Frightful Ravages of the Plague in the Interior of Spain.

Marseilles Again Enveloped in the Shadows of Death.

Town and Country Depopulated by the Fatal Scourge—A General Variety of Foreign News.

THE DEADLY PLAGUE.

THE CHOLERA REAPING IN Marseilles.

Marseilles, Aug. 6.—The sanitary council of this city telegraphed to-day to M. Legard, minister of the interior, a statement certifying that the cholera in Marseilles was spreading only. This action, however, is known to have been resorted to for the purpose of concealing the alarm felt by the council, and to avoid being held responsible for neglect of sanitation, which has caused a recurrence of cholera in this city. The municipal council of Marseilles are much perplexed from want of funds. They have no appropriation available for expenditure for cholera purposes and dare not ask for funds for fear of creating alarm by implying the extent of the existence of cholera in epidemic form.

Thirty-three deaths from cholera were reported in this city to-day.

THE TERRIBLE CONDITION OF SPAIN.

Marseilles, Aug. 6.—Cholera has been caused by the rapid spread of cholera. In the country it is increasing. Entire villages have been deserted by their inhabitants, who have fled for safety from the cholera. In many cases the doctors and the municipal authorities have been attacked by the scourge and the sick have been abandoned and the dead left to rot in the streets. It is impossible to obtain provisions or medicines. The misery throughout the country is great.

ITALIAN PREPARATIONS.

Rome, Aug. 6.—Vessels arriving at Italian ports from French ports will be quarantined one week if they have clean bills of health, and three weeks if they have unclean bills. Railway travelers suspected of being infected with cholera will be fumigated.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PRINCE AND THE LILY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A society incident that has caused quite a flutter happened recently in London. The Prince of Wales was driving along with his sons, and they met Mrs. Langtry, who was out for an airing, and, the gossip says, "with a knowledge of coming events." As soon as the prince recognized the Lily he left his sons and joined her, and accompanied her through the park. The official speculators declare that this royal favor secured a boom for the Lily during her next professional tour.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, has cancelled all the invitations which had been extended to Sir George Chetwynd and Lord Londesdale to attend receptions at Marlborough house, the prince's residence in London. Evidence was given indicating W. B. Morgan's neglect to call attention to the unusual and apparently unnecessary charges, while Lord Londesdale's failure to call attention to the charges of intoxication. His restoration to duty is not recommended. An early change of the present incumbent of the position is recommended. The report says the drawing division now held by W. T. Bright. The report vindicates M. A. Zambrock, of the electing.

THE CABINET.

There was a full cabinet meeting to-day. The session was short. The Keiley matter, it is understood, was discussed. The secretary of the treasury, Mr. Sherman, said that the matter, replied there was nothing to say.

Adolph Erdman, of Missouri, and James Dugan, of Mississippi, were to-day appointed special agents for the purpose of investigating the alleged frauds of the Illinois Central.

Representative Morrison of Illinois, who has been suffering very severely from neuritis, is much better to-night.

THE CHICAGO HARBOR.

The Illinois Central railroad company, and other corporations are building piers, dredging and dumping and into the lake at and near Chicago for the purpose of building islands to be used as pleasure resorts, and to be used for the purpose of navigation.

DRUGS, Aug. 6.—Detectives ascertained that Farquharson, of the Munster bank, sailed for Spain on the night of his flight hence.

THE CHOLERA.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—There were 4,204 new cases of cholera and 1,678 deaths reported throughout the kingdom yesterday.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.—The Gazette states that the Russian army, occupying Kashmir, has been ordered to leave the province claimed by China.

ROTTING MINERS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The coal and iron miners of Llanelli, Derbyshire, have been striking all day, causing great damage to property. In one of the battles against the police the rioters were driven back several miles from town, containing every foot of the way. During the engagement a great number of miners were disabled, and nine dangerously wounded.

THE EMPEROR.

CASTLE, Aug. 6.—Emperor Francis Joseph and Empress Elizabeth arrived here this evening. Emperor William received them at the entrance of the Baddecke railway station. The emperor and empress were accompanied by three times. William wore an Austrian uniform and Francis Joseph wore a Russian uniform. The town is illuminated and thronged with people heartily cheering the emperors.

DOWN SOUTH.

PANAMA, Aug. 6.—Late news from the theatre of war is not such as to inspire the hope of an early conclusion of the struggle. The rebels abandoned their camp on the island opposite Calamar, whence they had made several attacks on the government forces, and moved up the river on the 18th ult. An intercepted letter from the commander, Comagoro, says that he has determined to change completely his plan of operations. This letter, however, is not to be taken as an indication of a change of intention, as it is addressed to the commander of the revolutionary contingent in Barranquilla, urging that officer to join with him in his enterprise, and to stop any delay. It is evident he contemplates active operations. General Reyes, of the government forces, says Comagoro cannot muster more than 2,000 men, and that he has a force of seven river steamers. One of the best of this fleet, the Medellin, was burned and blown up in the battle of Tamalameque, and two prominent rebel leaders were slain in her.

General Hernandez and Yargas Santos, the sanitary condition of the region has not improved. The condition of Colombia is something terrible and a perfect plague seems to have stricken the place. There are sometimes as many as twenty-five deaths per day. In a population of less than 100,000 that death rate is something startling.

News from Lima is to the effect that all efforts at reconciliation between Iglesias and Caceres have failed. The peace commissioner of the Iglesias government, Mons. Tovar, succeeded in interviewing Caceres and presented peace propositions. They were

A MAN OF DEEDS.

Though His Words Were Wisdom-Laden, Effective and Brief.

Vice-President Hendricks' Tribute to General Grant.

Political Subjects Slightly Touched—Acquilla Jones' Endorsement.

A TALK WITH THOMAS.

A BRIEF INTERVIEW WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—An interview here to-day Vice-President Hendricks said: "I always had a high regard for Gen. Grant as a man and great admiration for his ability as a soldier and a statesman—always composed firm and self-reliable in battle. In high places of responsibility and even up to the moment of his death, he never made a speech, even if but one or two lines in length, that was not full of wisdom, and whatever he said was effective and held the attention of the public. Yes, I see the senate will be represented by a delegation, and I at first considered this sufficient, but my regard for Gen. Grant's memory and consciousness of duty I owed to my present position impelled me to cut short my visit to the northwest and go to New York to add my tribute to the spontaneous demonstration in honor of our greatest citizen."

Departing from the subject of the General Grant obsequies, in which Mr. Hendricks evinced sincere sympathy and deep interest, your correspondent ventured to ask the vice president if he appreciated the great importance of the present democratic administration.

"I do not," answered Mr. Hendricks, "unless some new move in the direction of reforming the tariff when congress meets should create an issue. It is a long time, however, before 1888."

"How do you consider that the acts of the present administration have affected the country?"

"I should say favorably; decidedly none of our material interests have suffered, as predicted by the organs of the opposite party prior to the election. The country is prospering, and I believe that it is more patriotic."

"Have you paid any attention to the outcome of the tariff war with the civil service commission of the charges against Aquilla Jones, postmaster at Indianapolis?"

"Yes, I read their report, exonerating him with few exceptions. Jones is an able and honorable man. He is not much of a lawyer but a good business man and will do what is right in the office, performing his duties to the public in a satisfactory manner, while conforming strictly to the letter of the law. I am glad on his account the committee returned the report about which fair-minded people will not cavil."

Mr. Hendricks took his departure this afternoon for New York.

THE MILITARY TELEGRAPHERS.

A MEMORIAL WRITING IN VARIOUS CITIES OF THE COUNTRY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—Pursuant to call of William R. Plum, president of the society of military telegraphers of the late war, throughout the union, to take action on the death of Gen. Grant, by courtesy the Western Union Telegraph company, a telegraph meeting of survivors corps was held to-day, Mr. Plum presiding at Chicago, W. B. Somerville at New York, Robert B. Lines, president of District of Columbia branch, at Washington, T. A. Davis at Boston, William B. Wilson at New York, Joseph Anderson at Buffalo, George Cole at Columbus, T. E. Moorhead at Pittsburg, L. C. Wier at Cincinnati, L. A. Somers at Cleveland, Duncan T. Bacon at Indianapolis, E. M. Thibault at Milwaukee, Isaac McMichael at Minneapolis, C. W. Hammond at St. Louis, L. H. Korte president of western branch, at Omaha, J. L. Nichols president of the Colorado branch, at Denver, D. E. Martyn, president of the Kansas City branch, at that place, and Col. R. C. Clowry at San Francisco.

The wide-spread telegraph resolutions which had been prepared for that purpose to the members assembled at the above named cities, and others on various telegraphic circuits, and received most hearty and unanimous endorsement. At some of the local meetings he was advised by local presidents that many feeling addresses were made. The following is a summary of the resolutions:

Whereas, For a quarter of a century we have watched with the greatest pride the career of Ulysses S. Grant, and ever found in him the elements of a successful general and statesman, and of a true citizen, devotedly attached to his country and his fellows as well as his family; and

Whereas, During the rebellion the military telegraph corps was an important department of the army on the field, and was used to an extent greater than before or since; and

Whereas, General Grant, kindly reminder of our services, has testified repeatedly to the efficiency and integrity of the corps of military telegraphers, who were hourly entrusted with the most confidential information during those many years of war; and

Whereas, It is fitting that we who were honored by his confidence at great cost of blood and treasure, should have part in the general expression of grief at the loss of one whose pure and loyal character added lustre to the nation's history; and

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our most sincere sympathy.

NEBRASKA CITY.

A SMALL FLOCK OF INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE.

Correspondence of the REP.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., August 5.—Our new packing house is now up already, at least the work on the same does. The contractors have all been mostly to city mechanics—a creditable part of the operations, Messrs. Beckel & Sons having the brick contract, Joseph Burr the stone work and David O'Brien the grading and excavating. The latter gentleman now has a miniature army of laborers at work upon his part of the contract. The Chicago lumber company of this city also secured the contract for furnishing all the lumber to be used in the immense concern. The first shipment of half a million feet is now on the road. The new packing house will be erected as one compact building instead of two connected buildings as those of the N. and W. P. Co. are. The building will be of brick and stone, 140,000 feet and three stories in height. The stock yards to the north of the packing house will be a private concern built by Mr. A. Schaefer, of Burlington, Iowa. Size of same 50x120. The latter institution will employ seventy-five hands on the start—October 1st and increase to over 200 in the busy winter season.

Caught and Killed on a Bridge.

WHEENING, W. Va., August 5.—This afternoon Mrs. Samuel McElroy, with her two little boys started for St. Clairsville, Ohio, to walk along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad track toward Bellaire. While they were on a bridge near the latter place the east bound fast passenger train came around the bend and caught them before they could reach the other end. Mrs. McElroy was shockingly mutilated and instantly killed. One of the boys was fatally hurt and has died since. The second boy was badly injured. He cannot recover.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The department of state is in receipt of a cablegram from Lee, secretary of the American legation at Vienna, saying the Austrian government positively declines to receive Kelly as United States minister. The authorities of Austria give no reason for this action, and merely say they will not receive him. Kelly is now in Paris, where he has been some weeks. He has been informed of the decision of the Austrian government, but has not yet designated as chargé d'affaires for the present.

APPOINTMENTS.

The president appointed the following postmaster at St. Louis, Mo., John T. McElroy, Miss. William McCarty, suspended; William M. Gay, Wilson, N. C., vice Mrs. Virginia Sharp, suspended; J. E. Jones, Portland, Me.

APPOINTMENTS.

The president appointed the following inspectors of foreign vessels: John T. McElroy, San Francisco, and Philadelphia, Joseph J. Burns, of Denver, Col., was to-day appointed a timber agent of the land department.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The board of examiners to examine plans and specifications for the proposed canals, has designated subject to the call of Commodore Porter, president of the board, the examination of the various plans examined, were placed in the hands of Commodore Goodrich and Naval Contractors Bowles and Galewood, with instructions to embody them in one plan.

THE COAST SURVEY.

The report of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas, Garrison and Huntington, upon their investigation of coast survey, has been submitted to the secretary of the treasury. It states that they took possession of the bureau on July 21, and conducted an investigation leaving no ground for doubt that the actual condition of the coast survey is one of demoralization, and its work inefficient, unjust and to some extent disreputable. The regulations are partially to blame, but the late commission of the charges against Aquilla Jones, postmaster at Indianapolis, is a factor in this demoralization. This combination seems to have been demoralizing to subordinates. The investigation showed a large number of irregularities which the committee found it necessary to involve reckless extravagance and gross mismanagement. The committee find that Prof. Hilliard's habits and methods of conducting the coast survey are a perversion of moral sense unfit him for a position of responsibility. The report says the dismissal of Hilliard from the coast survey is perhaps undeserved, but his restoration to his former place is deprecated. Restoration of A. Sackmiller, who is claimed, he determined to resign, and his restoration to his former place is deprecated. Restoration of A. Sackmiller, who is claimed, he determined to resign, and his restoration to his former place is deprecated.

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