NEARING THE GRAVE.

The Remains of Gen. Grant in State in the Great City .- The Crowd of Vis-

New York disputch of the 6th: People loitered in the city hall park all night. They were the first in the line which, soon after six this morning, began filing past the remains of General Grant. There were, however, no great throngs awaiting admission, there being at six o'clock about a thousand persons anxious to view the remains. Inspector Steers was in charge of two lines of policemen placed across the plaza from the city hall entrance to the fountain. These two lines formed a passagway through which four men might walk abreast, and along which the visitors to the remains should pass. Officers of the Twen second regiment who had been on duty during the early morning were relieved by theres of the Twelth regiment. Sergeant Riels with thirty men picketed the corri-fors through the building so as to form a mannel through which the throng should move to the exit on the court house side of the city hall. Grant post had a mounted detail at 5 o'clock to serve until 8. These men were placed nearest the catafalque, and the two lines of visitors passed between them and the casket on either side. All within the gloomy corridors was in readitiess. The clocks pointed 6:06 o'clock and at the inspector's orders the irongates were thrown open and the ten or twelve hundred people waiting outside began to flow past the casket and through the build During the first minute only \$4 passed the casket, but the number soon increased to 104 per minute. The procession was almost at lock step and the tramp was At 6:25 the pulse of public curiosity had

sunk to 56 a minute, and at 6:28 the rate was 52. At 6:40 the average was 91 per minute, the number then passed being about 2,800 with the channel full and no crowding. The hour from 6 to 7 o'clock was employed by working men, women boys and girls in viewing the remains. All through that hour the formation of the line was near the fountain, and the time of waiting was not more than ten minutes. After 7 the personnel of the line changed. There were less women and girls and more men. At 8 o'clock persons were moving past the casket at the rate of 110 to 120 per minute, and the police were reinforced, and that time there 487 men on duty, and the channel of police was extended beyond the fountain. Within the city hall, the guards at the casket were bustening the people, and 150 people per minute were viewing the remains and passing hurriedly through at 9 o'clock. By the remains the U. S. Grant post had mounted another de-tachment 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 crowds were fast becoming a throng, and were hurried through the hall at the rate of 140 per minute, and at one time passed by the rate

At 11 o'clock about 31,000 persons had passed the casket and viewed the remains. A floral 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 stands of colors. The base is a bed of ferns and palms, among which are placed huge rows of white buds. Mayor Grace this morning sent the commissioner of public works the following:

"In deference to the expressed wish of some of the friends of General Grant, you are hereby directed to remove from the front of the city hall the verses inscribed

The passage of people by the casket at 1 o'clock averaged about 100 a minute, and at that hour 42,000 persons had viewed the remains, seven hours having been occupicd in so doing.

At midday and during the early lunch

hours of the afternoon many letter carriers passed into the hall and viewed the re-

Col. Hedges: who has charge of the reception and transportation of guests, has nearly completed his arrangements. There will be about three hundred carriages in line. The carriage in which President Cleveland will be drawn by six black horses. Immediately behind this carriage will follow six other open carriages, containing the vice president and members of the president's cabinent. Behind these will follow a carriage drawn by four horses in which will be sented ex-President Hayes and ex-President Arthur. Other civil guests will follow in the order named below: United States senators, ten carriages.

Members of congress, sixteen carriages Admiral Jouett, one carriage, Commodore Chandler, one. Foreign Ministers, ten. Cabinet of Gen. Grant, four. Retired army officers, ten. tion, Grant's stuff, two. Family and relations, seven. Clergy, four.
Attending physicians, two.
Pall bearers, six.
Gen. Sheridan and staff, four. Chiefs of bureaus of war department, four Gen. Schofield and staff, one.

Judges of appreme court, six. Governor of Illinois and staff, eight, Governor of Michigan, three, Wisconsin, five. Massachusetts, ten. New Hampshire, three. Connecticut, four. Maine, two. Vermont, four. Ponsylvania, twelve. w Jersey, fifteen, Rhode Island, lour. Iowa, two. Dakota, six. Virginia, three.

Indiana, two. Legislature of New York, thirty. Sen. Franklin, president Soldiers' Homes Messrs, Drexel and Childs, one. Board of Indian Commissioners, two

Mayor and representative of the city of Brooklyn, fifteen, Mayor and representatives of New York city, thirty-five. Boston, six. St. Louis, ten. Hartford, four. New Haven, two. Jersey City, twelve. Elizabeth, two.

Order of the Cincinnati, five Wheeler and Grant posts G. A. R., four.

FAREWELL TO THE DEAD.

Memorial Day at the Crant Cottage All the Family Present.

Mt. McGregor dispatch of the 3d: Yesterday was a memorial day at the Grant cottage, and the family were saying farewell to the dead. Yesterday afternoon the widow asked that Dr. Newman be sent for. When he came, Mrs. Grant reminded the pastor that the dead would only be here a little while longer, and asked him to be with the family while they gathered in the cottage parlor to say their farewells. Thus it was that about two o'clock Mrs. Grant and her daughter and each of her three sons and their wives were in the south room with the dead. Dr. Newman and wife were also present. The family surrounded the catalalque Mrs. Grant from a table brought her dead

husband's hible, which she opened and ok was opened at the eleventh chapter of b The chapter was read and then the orgyman read and re-read the sixteenth and seventeenth verses, and then prayer of gratitude was cored up—gratitude for the beautiful character of the silent one. After this the entire family, there alone with their pastor, entered with him into a religious convergation, and then each and all dwelt upon reminiscenses recalled of the general's

Dr. Newman, after carefully scanning the general's face expressed satisfaction at its appearance and the opinion that the remains were in a perfect preservation.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain, the trains up the mountain from Saratoga were crowded, and the single file of those who passed the cottage to view the remains did not cease until 6 o'clock.

The programme of saluting with cannon to morrow according to order of the war department will be thirteen guns at sunrise, thirty eight at sunset and one gun every half hour throughout the day.

After the ceremonies to morrow the re-mains will be taken to the train and conveyed to Albany, General Hancock arrived here this morning. He telegraphed here from Saratoga that no salutes should be fired in his honor upon his arrival at Mt. McGregor, as it would be in bad taste, The general marched at the head of his staff up the slope to the cottage, when he was met by Colonel Grant. None but the general and his staff officers were admitted to the cottage at that time, but later the doors were thrown open to the general

A TERRIFIC CYCLONE

Bemelishing a Great Beal of Property and Killing and Wounding a Number of People.

Philadelphia dispatch: A terrific cyclone sweeping up the Delaware river this afternoon, struck this city, near Greenwich, demolishing a portion of the works of the Pennsylvania salt manufacturing company and injuring several employes. It then took a course across the river, wrecking the river steamer "Major Reybold" and the ferryboat "Peerless." The storm blew the pilot, Emery Townsend, and Capt. Eugene Reybold, of the steamer "Reybold," into the river, drowning the former and painfully injuring the captain. The "Peerless" was swept clean almost to the water's edge. When the "Major Reybold" left the dock for Salem, N. J., she had about fifty passengers, although, as no tickets were sold, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number. There were also fourteen officers and deck hands. Of this number of people on the wrecked boat it does not appear that any lives were lost except that of the pilot, although it is not impossible that some of the passengers were washed off and lost without any one knowing of the fatal circumstances. B. J. Warner, one of the passengers, describes the scene. He was standing on the upper deck and saw a black storm approaching, but as it moved rather slowly he supposed it was a rain When itstruck the boat he discovcred that its immense force came from its rotary motion. He and several others were thrown through a hole to the lower deck, and all the upper works were swept away like chaff. The confusion among the passengers was indiscribable, and several jumped into the river, but Warner believes that all were rescued. While the cyclone was upon the vessel, everything was black as the blackest night, sofas were broken to splinters and carpets torn to shreds in the cabin as if they had been paper. The cyclone, he thinks, lasted about a minute, and after it passed the vessel rolled in great waves and came near swamping. The striking John Diatogries' ship yard, below Kaighns Point and destroying the buildings of the establishment, then took a course along the New Jersey river, demolishing all buildings in its path up to Bridge avenue, Camden. At this point the cyclone took an easterly course to Fifth street, Camden, embracing in its path all that section of the city between Second and Fifth streets, to the Delaware river, which washes the northern section of the city; passing over the river, skirting Petty's Island, the storm passed over to that part of the Twenty-fifth ward of Phila-delphia, known as Richmond. In its ravages in Camden scores of dwelling houses were unroofed and some of them thrown down and the damage to business property along the river front is enormous. Hundreds of families are rendered homeess, and one victim, Charles Daizey, was killed outright. At the American Dredging company's wharf another, Harry Stevens, had his leg cut off by a flying piece of tim-ber and will probably die. The track of the storm through Richmond is marked with death and destruction. Its track was almost due north from the Port Richmond coal wharves. About 150 dwelling houses were wrecked, also many damaged so bad-ly as to be rendered unfit for habitation and two hundred families were driven from their homes to be cared for by neighbors A number of persons were seriously and some fatally injured. A girl of 10 years, Lizzie McVeigh, was killed at her home, 1721 Melvale street, in sight of her mother, who was herself pinned to the floor by fall ing rafters, a few feet from the dying child. The cyclone is described by those who witnessed its progress up the river as an immense cone-shaped cloud, with the apex resting upon the water and the base mingling with the rain clouds which hung in dense masses from the sky. It is impossible yet to estimate the amount of damage

Property Amounting to More Than Com

Million Dollars Destroyed. The most destructive fire that has ever taken place in Toronto commenced about 12:50 Aug. 2nd in the large brick building erected by the Toronto Sugar Refinery company on the Esplanade. A strong wind was Nowing from the east and carried chunks of burning timbers along the Esplanade, igniting the wooden Buildings as far west as five or six blocks.

In a short time nothing was left of the sugar factory but the walls and the smoke stack. The latest dispatch from Toronto says: The fire was the most destructive that has ever occurred there. An hour after it broke out in the eight story glucose factory the flames extended for half a mile along the south side. Scores of vessels of all kinds were moored along the docks and all were de-stroyed. Henry Wark, private watchman, is known to have perished in the flames. The most exciting scenes were on the crafts at the docks and as the vessels caught fire the crews, being cut off by the fire on the docks, were forced to jump into the water and swim

for their lives.
So rapidly did the flames apread that the small boats were consumed before they could be launched, and the sailors it the water had to depend upon their own strength until tugs from outside could pick them up. Many were scorched; it is feared some fatally. The exact loss or insurance cannot be given. Estimates place the loss at over \$1,000,000. The Glucose Works, valued at \$250,000, and the Schooner, Annie Milroy, valued at \$300.000, were burned to the water's edge. Among the other buildings burned were a number of boat houses and warehouses, and several coal docks were also destroyed together with the wharves along the river bank. A feet of ferry steamers, four in number, at the foot of Church street, were nearly all destroyed.

GEN. GRANT'S REMAINS.

Lying in State in Albany and Viewed by Vast Throngs of Citizens-Departure of the Funeral Car.

Grant yesterday, when the doors of the capitol were thrown open, had not diminished at midnight. The solid tide of visitors entering from Washington avenue split at the foot of the casket, and in two files streamed out through the State street portals, until 1 o'clock this morning. Showers fell, but the throng maintained without diminution. After 1 o'clock the crowds began lessoning until 4 o'clock, when the stream had diminished to a succession of stragglers; then there was parative respite until 5 o'clock, when the stragglers were reinforced, and at 6 o'clock 51,200 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 building increased with the hours, and at 10 the people, four abreast, reached down Washington avenue for a block, to where the viewed by one hundred persons per minute, and that up to that time 60,000 persons had seen the face of the dead general. the executive mansion the sons of Gen. Grant, with Drs. Douglas and Newman, breakfasted with the governor. Day had dawned bright and farmers with their familles, had come to the city early to visit the great dead. Trains from the east and west added to the number and the morning boats brought many more. A committee of one hundred prominent citizens of New York, appointed by Mayor Grace to represent that city at Albany and to accom-pany the remains to New York, arrived, Across the lapel of the black coat of each member of the committee is a white satin badge bearing across the top the words "City of New York," underneath this are arms of the city, and still lower the words "General Grant." The committee wear white hats with black bands. The delegation will assemble in the city hall this morning and be assigned places in the procession to the railway station. The cars to accommodate the New York com-mittee will make the total number of cars composing the funeral train eleven. While the remains have Inin in state in Albany the funeral car has been safely guarded in the West Albany shops, and will be until called out to convey the remains to New York. Speculators have made efforts to secure possession of the catafalque and funeral car after the remains depart. An offer of \$5,000 has been made for the catalalque. As they are the property of the national government, however, it is not likely that relic hunters will obtain them. The steel casket, built at Troy, was completed last evening at 6 o'clock. Thousands of people have visited the works during the past few days. Night and day work has progressed, and neither ime nor expense has been spared to comslete the work successfully. The casket

was shipped this morning.

Every effort is being employed to preserve the remains of Gen. Grant in such a condition as will make it possible and pro-per to display them in New York. Those in charge say there is no doubt but this can be done. The remains will doubtless be displayed to-night in the city hall New York, but this is obviously contingent on the care exercised in transporting the remains over the pavements of New York. At 10:30 this morning the capitol doors swung shut and the compact line of wait ing visitors was shut off and none but the guard of honor from 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 then sible prepared the remains for the last stage of the journey. Outside the capitol military and other organizations were forming, and preparing to move at the word of com-

wly the funeral car, drawn by six black horses with mourning trappings, moved to the State street side of the capitol. Gen. Hancock, mounted upon a black charger and followed by his staff, approached the capitol as did also Gen 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 doors of the capitol swung open on the State street side and the guard of honor from U. S. Grant post were seen by the waiting crowds with the remains inside the corridors. At this moment the guard of honor moved out to low strains of music and the sound of trumpets upon the upper steps of the capitol. Thirteen men were touching the easket and so surrounded it as to almost hide it from view. The sombre car was waiting at the foot of the steps. Four men inside the car assisted in lifting the remains to the black dais within the mount ed catafalque. Col. Black and Maj. Brown arranged their companies of reguleither side of the car, and the Grand Army guard took position. A blare of trumpets rang out, and the procession started at a measured pace down State street, the various organizations falling into the procession, reaching Broadway amid the dull boom of cannon and tolling of bells. The line of the procession to Steubenstreet and thence to the depot was densely thronged. The sons of Grant and their companions of yesterday were driven to the depot where the long black funeral train was waiting its ourden. General Hancock and D. M. Kendrick were in charge. Guns boomed while the remains were being placed on the car "Woodlawn," and the bells tolled slowly. The committee from New York entered their cars, Gen. Hancock and staff were aboard, regulars were quartered and the train started. The remains were viewed in

Albany by 72,000 persons. As the train started, a dirge by the band of the Jackson corps reached the ears of all the train. Hundreds of people nearest he track placed coins on the track to have them flattened by the wheels of the train carrying Gen. Grant on his last journey. On the roofs of houses in the vicinity hun dreds witnessed the start, and as the train roceeded across the long bridge of the Hadson, it was between two dense lines of people who filled the foot-paths on either side. Across the river were crowds of peo-ple. Shops, stores and factories had closed their doors to business, and the whole population stood with uncovered heads as the train passed by.

A FIERCE BATTLE

Two Smugglers Killed by Mexican Custom Officers.

El Paso, (Texas) dispatch: A big seizure of smuggled goods was made Monday by the Mexican fiscal officers southeast of El Paso, opposite the Texan pueblo of San Elizari, some thirty miles down the river. The contrabandists were in force, and, as usual, heavily ar -d. The custom-house guards attacked them, however, as soon as caught up with, and a regular battle en-sued. One of the fiscal guards and two of the contrabandists were wounded and one kiled. The remainder of the gang, some six or eight, were captured, and are now in irons closely guarded. The merchandise in the possession of the smugglers was carried to the Paso dei Norte customhouse, and is, of course, confiscated for the benefit of the republic. It consisted of compact but valuable merchandise to the amount of

\$14,000, and, from the marks and stamps oon the packages, had come from the well known Ketelson & Degetan. Although snuggling is of daily occurrence here, this seizure has created much excitement, owing to the standing of the parties implicated. Alba of dispatch: The files of people leading wholesale merchants of El Paso which began passing the remains of Gen. say that by making the Mexican government duties a little more reasonable these would be little or no smuggling, and that the Mexican government would actually receive more money that it now does with the high rates.

THEY MUST GO.

The Preschenz will for Bessind 100 . Order Relative to Cattle in the Bu-

dian Terripopy. President Cleveland on the 4th informed the delegation representing the cattlemen that he would not modify his recent orders for the removal of cattle from leased lands in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation within forty days from the date of his proc lamation. The delegation called at the white house at 4 p. m. and met the president in the library. Senator Cockrell incoming throngs were formed in line by a strong force of police. At 10 o'clock it was estimated that the remains were being in behalf of the lessees of the lands in questions. presented the president a lengthy memorial in behalf of the lessees of the lands in quesasking for such time to remove the Mayor Moore, representing the ess men of Kansas City, presented a num-or of resolutions adopted at a recent ting in that city. He said he believed the removal of the cattle at the present time would result in great injury to the en tire country. Col. Denman spone. sult in the loss of over half the interest is those owning the cattle. The cattlemer understood their business. They under sod it better than army officers, better than President Cleveland. They knew what could be done. Cattlemen had gone into the country with the encouragement of Secretary Teller. He had written letters fa voring them. Leases had passed from the d hands into the hands of incorpora tors. Many widows and orphans were in terested in these corporations, and they would be the losers. Forty days would not be more than time enough to buy horses oy men and get things in shape t make the removal. Cattlemen asked that they might be allowed till spring-time to drive their cattle. Doctor Mum ford, editor of the Kansas City Times as introduced to the president as one wh had always opposed leasing the land. He said he had been opposed to such practice was opposed to them now, but bus s interests demand that consideratio be given to the men who were the ed to leave the reservations. Kansa would be injured by such a remova he feared a panie would be the resul amediate enforcement of the order This application, as I understood it," said ident, after Mumford scated hin "is that cattle be allowed to remain o reservations until next spring." Denman, representing one of the largest ranches in the reservation, replied: ' will move at once and make such progre as we can; we ask time until spring in which to finish our business. We are determine to get out as soon as we can.". "There is one point that seems to escape your atten n, gentlemen," said the president. "Tha point is before my eye, and it is the public interest. We have lately seen what fear can be created by thirty or forty Indians Within two hours a letter has come to my desk from the governor of Kansas, urging that the troops on the border of that state should not be withdrawn. The highest officer in the army, one experienced in In dian affairs, reports the situation in the territory and says the cause of irritation s the presence of cattlemen. A section of the country containing four and a quarter million acres was set apart for the Indians only one-tenth of four hundred the icres is left. They are crowded down to e agencies. Some of this may be secured with the consent of the Indians. It is apparent to me, as it is to you that this state of affairs cannot con tinue. Two interests are in conflict.
Which shall give way? On one side we have public peace, public security and safety of lives. On the other side are your interests. The former, gentlemen, nust be considered though private inter ests suffer. The question of putting off this emoval until next spring is inadmissible The order cannot be modified. I want to see some diligence in complying with the order. Twelvedays have passed. Precion time is lost. An effort was made after th order was issued to secure an extension o time. A dispatch was sent saying in most positive terms the order could not be mod-Here you are after twelve days hav passed. If any indulgence is shown it muse an application in cases, with evidence that an effort has been made to comply with the order. If your interests led yo ut of the territory instead of in, I canno help but think you would find some way out in the specified time. I wish you would poperate and takehold and try to get the cattle off. No argument will induce me to change what has been done. Some loss and inconvenience will no doubt follow, but there is an interest greater than your which must receive attention." The dele gation, upon conclusion of the president's reply, left the executive mansion. "There's old comfort in his words," said one of th most prominent cattlemen, as he walked

> down," replied another.
>
> The majority of the delegation started for home at once. They are unanimous that the cattle cannot be removed without great pecuniary loss within the forty days

brough the white house grounds to the

street.

"We walked up, and we walked

New Departure in Mail Coursing The difficulty between the Pacific mail and Washington postal authorities culminated at San Francisco, says a dispatch from that place, in absolute refusal by the company to carry mails for Central American and South American ports, excepting those for Mexico and Costa Rica, from which countries the Pacific Mail receives a subsidy. The refusal was brought about by & stmaster Backus sending mail, consisting of twenty-five bags, to the com pany's office in charge of a clerk, who had been instructed to proceed aboard the meaner "Colima" with them as baggage. This action was taken by direction of the postmaster general, who sent the following

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Samuel H Backus, Postmaster, San Francisco, California:—Offer your entire mail to the com-pany; if refused, send an agent to take the mail along with him as baggage. Answer.
(Signed) WM. B. VILAS,

Postmaster General. The company's officers, knowing the con tents of the bags, declined to receive them as baggage, unless they were separately checked and the passage of the agent paid to each point of embarkation.

No Slouch With the Gun.

Several months ago a masked body of men visited the house of Professor P. J. Slocum, a school teacher near Horse Cave, Ky. Slocum fired into the crowd and killed three of them. Slocum has now filed a suit for \$25,000 against nineteen of the best citizens of Hart county. He charges them with conspiring to drive him out of the

Condensations.

Figure-heads for ships are going out of use. Where, in 1860, there were, in Boston, six carvers of these heads, now there is only one. Sailors are fond of poking fun at them, and often a ship comes into port with a pipe in the

being discussed in the Spanish medical press. The statement is made that in the recent shake-up at Malage moet of the patients forgot their diseases and took to the open air. The change surreed with them so well that a few only have returned to the hospital.

The exodus to Europe promises to he light this year and the proprietors of to grant the petition. home resorts are expecting to resp a harvest. But the same cause that prevents people from going to Europe where they can get the worth of their money in one way or another may keep people at home.

Professor Olozeski has produced the lowest recorded temperature, 393 below zero Farenheit py vaporizing liquid nitrogen under low pressure. Liquid carbon monoxide gave 265 below zero, and liquid oxygen 246+.

The largest gun yet made for the United States Government has been completed by the South Boston Iron Company, and shipped to the ordnanceproving station at Saudy Hook. It has been in process of construction since last August, and was a mate of the one destroyed last September during the as for her striking style of beauty, moulding. This gan is 32 feet in length, weighs 54 tons, and is of 12-inch | trous eyes. It is hard to imagine she is calibre, carries an 800-pound shot, and uses 150 pounds of powder in one discharge. It is rifled with 32 grooves, and it intended for an experiment long- family of the "bluest blood" of the range rifle gun.

Philadelphia Times: The climatic conditions of America are apparently favorable to the development of red hairand there is more than one reason to anticipate that we shall become a nation of strawberry blondes in the not very distant future. The diverse foreign elements that are gradually fused into a new national character are such as corroborate rather than weaken this expectation. We have, on the one hand, the blonde type of the Saxon races, and on the other the brunette type of the Latin races, with Celtic reinforcements of both types. What is more natural than that the union of these types in a months' milk-dieting in Georgia. He nation, as in a married couple, should result in red-headed progeny?

An English shipbuilder has prepared a model of a fast cruiser for the British admirality, which is worthy the attention of our own naval board. This vessel will have a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, with coal-carrying capacity sufficient to take her from Liverpool to the West Indies and back at the speed of twelve knots. The engines are safe from shot being protected by tough steel walls. She carries two 110-ton guns in barbettes plated by thirteen inches of armor, and will carry torpedoes to be ejected from her bow cost will be not less than \$2,500,000. The speed is the paramount recommendation, if the programme of the English builder can be realized. Twenty-five miles an hour is a very high rate of speed. It is average railroad speed, and will make such a vessel the most formidable craft afloat.

The increase of luxury among the officers of the German army has become so marked as to be made the subject of an article in one of the reviews, and has led to the promulgation of the following order by the Emperor William: "The more that luxury and high living gain ground in other quarters the more does it become the duty of the officers of the army not to forget that it is not worldly goods which have gained them their high and honored position in the state and in society. Not only is the military fitness and ability of the officer injured by an effeminate manner of life, but the basis on which the officer's class stands is shaken." The Emperor has always lived in accordance with these maxims, and led a simpler life every way than a majority of lieutenants.

The first steamer through from New York to Albany reached that city Wednesday, April 8, the latest date since 1875, when navigation opened April 10. The only other years in which the river has been closed into April, for fifty years back, were 1873, 1863, 1856, 1847, 1843 and 1836. Since 1830 the river navigation has been opened fortyone times in March, seven times In, April and six times in February, while during the year 1870 the Hudson was not closed at all. The latest opening was in 1843, when the channel did did not become clear until the 14th of April. The earliest opening was in 1842, when Febauary 4th was the dete of resumption of navigation.

A Large Load of Lags. Some time ago Harper's Weekly drew

some unfavorable comment to itself by a cut purporting to represent a load of bloody hand on the heart of the nation, fourteen logs loaded in one of the Wisconsin timber camps. It was said by the untraveled Easterner, who had been taught that one log was a big load for a loudly begged for mercy." team, that no team could stir such a load, even if it could be made up. The present issue of the Weekly vindicates its former statement. In a half-page cut of Michigan lumber scenery it gives a load of twenty logs with the driver perched on the top of the pile, apparently on a level with the surrounding tree tops. The letter which accompanies the photograph from which the illustration was taken states that the load was made up in one of the numerous camps of the Gratwick, Smith & Fryer Lumber Company of Tonawanda. The logs were sixteen feet long and scaled 14,595 feet, board measure. It was hauled, four miles and banked in Otsego Lake, Michigan. It is reckoned the largest load of pine logs ever handled by one team.

Personal Mention.

In social conversation with his staff one of them asked Gen. Joe Johnston how many times he had been wounded. He replied, "eight times." The staff remarked that he was the most unfortunate General in this respect that he had mouth of the winged therub an local lines. The healing power of cornected with a pipe in the ever known. "No, sir," said he, "the most fortunate; for it was only by the mercy of God I was not willed upon wither or casion."

The emenittee of Barvard college Possess, to whom was referred the putition of the undergraduates esting that attendance at morning prayers be made voluntary with suidents over twenty-one years, and optional wife the parents and guardians of others, adopted resolutions that it is expedient

When Queen Victoria's greats are bidden to sleep at Windsor Castle they do not see much of her majesty, who seldom makes her appearance before dinner. After that meal a few words of conversation may be had with the sovereign, but she presently retires to her private apartments, and is no move seen. She is a great stickler for cuiquette and insists upon ladies wearing much lower dresses than would otherwise be customary among the fair sex who are not the possessors of plump shoulders.

At Queen Victoria's last Drawing-Room among the American debutantes presented was Miss Van Rensselenr. grand-daughter of the old Patroon of Albany. She is greatly admired, as well for her accomplishments and wit which is Italian, with large, soft, lusof Dutch descent. Her mother is a Southern lady, celebrated for her beauty and attractions, and belongs to a South.

The Duke of Richmond will grant his Sussex tenantry a 10 per cent. reduction of rent for the next three years. His Sussex estate comprises some 18,000 acres, with a total rent roll (at present) of \$100,000.

It is not generally known that C. P. Huntington, the railroad magnate, can enter a car at Newport News, Va., on the Atlantic coast, and ride all the way to San Francisco, on the Pacific, over his own rails.

Congressman Rankin, of Wisconsin, is again in Washington after three says: "I am feeling very well. I have lost fifty-five pounds of flesh in the past three months, but I have enough left yet, for I weigh 165 pounds now. How I shall get on the next five months is not so easy to say, for the doctors tell me I can eat nothing but milk for a year.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Malet is the envy of British diplomatists. In these days of slow diplomatic promotion, to be Ambassador to Berlin-without doubt now the most important of British legations-at forty-seven, and to marry the daughter of almost the wealthiest Duke, is an extraordinary success for the younger son of a second class diplomatist without powerful polilical connections.

Cadet Ulysses S. Grant came near being dismissed from West Point because he neglected to polish his boots. He got so many demerits for untidiness in this respect that one more would have caused his discharge from the academy. He was not very careful about his boots some years later when he was commanding the armies of the United States at Virginia. .

Mrs. Mary Breneman, of Lasayette, Ind., now puts in her claim as being the oldest human being in the land. According to her account and that of her relatives, she was born at Lewiston, Del., on the 14th of March, 1773. In 1806, she and her first husband, Wm. Colter, moved to Circleville, O., making the journey in a wagon. Her youngest son resides at Remolaer, Jasper county, Ind., and is eighty-come years of ages

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If, on the illiterate millionaire declared, there age not more than six more in the State of Marson hearts who could write Shakespeare's plays, there are doubtless a great many mes within the limits of the United States who equal him in mixing of metaphors. Hamlet's observation in regard to taking arms against a sea of troubles is not more difficult to realize than this graphically drawn picture presented in the Arkansav Travelle. It is the verbatim report of a speech made in the Legislature:

"Mr. Spraker: I arise to place in nomination a man, sir, what we all know, sir, to be a man what aint got no peer nowhar. We all know, sir, that he is more than qualified, sir, for the position, for I sarved with him durin' the wah, sir.

"Durin' the dark an' bloody days when the pale face of hunger puts its he was found to be as true as steel, an' grabbed the gory wolf by the lappels of his shirt, an' shook him until he

On a certain public occasion, in a little town, just after the war, a patriotic countryman rose to make a speech which ended with this glowing proph-

"Peace has poured oil upon the troubled waters, and they blossom like the rose. She has come down among us in her floating robes, bearing the olive branch in her beak. In one hand she holds the scales of justice, and with the other folds her wings.

"The American eagle broods over his nest in the rocky fastnesses, and his young shall lie down with the lamb. We have gone through the floods, and have turned their hot ploughshares into pruninghooks. May we be as lucky in the future, | reserving forever our god-dess of libert one and inseparable!"