

Columbia, Dartmouth and Williams Colleges have dispensed with the commencement orations.

The fastest train in England travels from Grantham to Doncaster, a distance of seventy and one-half miles. The trip is made in fifty-six minutes.

A new law in Missouri provides that the fees of no executive or ministerial officer of any county, exclusive of the salaries actually paid to his necessary deputies, shall exceed the sum of \$5000 for any one year.

Forty thousand miles of railroad have been projected and surveyed and capital subscribed to build in this country during the next two years, but less than that mileage, predicts *Farm and Fireside*, will be constructed.

The cedulas—or Government loans of money on land mortgages—first precipitated financial disaster in the Argentine Republic, asserts the *Philadelphia Record*, and they continue to play an important part in the affairs of that unfortunate country.

Doctor Thornton, of Philadelphia, Penn., believes that in a solution of hydrogen peroxide he has discovered an infallible remedy for diphtheria. Should this expectation be fulfilled, remarks the *New York Telegram*, he will rank with Pasteur and Koch as one of the foremost benefactors of human kind.

Bird trimming on bonnets is going out of fashion in France. The change is attributed to human impulses, but we more than half suspect, remarks the *New York Telegram*, that it is due to the milliners. However, now that the edict of fashion is issued, you may look for a crusade against the slaughter of the feathered songsters.

In a recent trans-Pacific race from Sydney, Australia, to San Francisco, Cal., the winning steamship made the trip in twenty-four days, beating its contestant by one day. This is the best time yet recorded and will presumably lead to a new schedule of quicker passages between the two ports. While the ultimate speed of this journey is being discovered and fixed upon, prudent and timorous folk will travel by sailing vessels or will stay at home.

That one is never too old to learn is being demonstrated to the satisfaction of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, at Springville, Tulare County, Cal., where the schoolmistress has one pupil of twenty-eight—a stock raiser of Black Mountain Valley. He is a widower, who has come to the conclusion that it is high time to repair early neglect of education. He deserves encouragement, for it is seldom that a man of mature years is able to humble his pride and receive instruction like a child, though many are in sad need of such training.

France is suffering almost as much as Germany from the overcrowding of the learned professions. Fifteen thousand schoolmistresses, 7000 primary schoolmasters and 500 high school instructors are looking in vain for employment. There are 27,000 French physicians, that is about 6000 or 7000 more than there are in Germany, with her 10,000 more inhabitants. Paris has 800 apothecaries. Two thousand lawyers in Paris, who have passed all preliminary examinations for a full practice, cannot make livings in their profession. Civil and mining engineers are so numerous that hundreds of them are seeking eagerly petty positions in mines and factories.

The *Railway Age* recently published a clever article by Joseph O. Kerbert, United States Consul at Para, Brazil. The subject of the article is "Railroading in Brazil," but its object relates more particularly to that vast alluring phantasm of ebullient statesmanship known as the "Pan-American Railroad." This might better be termed the Tight-Rope Air Line, for it is proposed to bridge the valleys and tunnel the peaks of the Andes, traversing the great watershed of South America by balancing the road-bed on the knife-edge of mountain tops. Aside from the facts that such a railroad would cost a thousand times more than an ordinary road simply to lay the rails, that an ocean steamship can carry freight faster and cheaper than a freight train, that the major portion of the country to be traveled has no population worth the name, Mr. Kerbert gives as a peculiar obstacle to railroads in Brazil that they must tunnel the forests and a new path must be opened after every train, because "the dense growth of vegetation is so rapid that a path cut in the morning is overgrown in the night." This last fact settles the Pan-American railroad scheme, declares the *Chicago News*. No self-respecting locomotive engineer will handle the lever of an engine which is obliged to shove a lawn-mower ahead of it.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

The Federal Soldier Dies at His Home in New York City.

A Sketch of His Eventful Civil and Military Career.



GENERAL SHERMAN.

General W. T. Sherman, the last great figure of the Civil War, died of erysipelas a few days ago, at his home in New York City, after an illness of ten days. His death was caused by the accumulation of mucus in the lungs, which he was unable to throw off. There was no sign of death beyond a faint grasp and stoppage of the breath.

The end was painless, and the only persons who noted the change were the physicians. Around the deathbed were General Sherman's four daughters—Misses Lizzie and Rachel Sherman, Mrs. Thackara and Mrs. Lieutenant Fitch—his son, P. T. Sherman; his brother, Senator John Sherman; Mrs. Janeway, Green and Alexander, and the nurse, Miss Price. General Sherman was born in the city of West Point, N. Y., on September 13, 1829. He was the son of a Catholic priest, did not arrive from Europe in time to witness his father's death.

General Sherman caught a severe cold ten days before his death, when he attended a theatre party at the Casino in New York City. On that occasion a special invitation had been sent out to the military officers in the city, and General Sherman sat in one of the proscenium boxes with a party of friends. He seemed to be then in the best of health and spirits and apparently enjoyed the performance immensely. He returned to his home immediately after the performance, and the next morning when he woke up he found that he had taken a severe cold.

It gave him no anxiety at first, but when on the following day the symptoms of a cold began to show themselves he sent for Dr. Janeway.

On the third day he was worse, and when Dr. Janeway called in, his face and neck were very much swollen and inflamed, and it was realized that the condition was much more serious than was at first supposed. He continued to grow worse, and all his family were summoned.

Four days before his death his first intimation of the serious nature of his illness became public, but there was no general alarm. Next day the General was thought to be dying, and extreme unction was administered by a Catholic priest, but the old soldier rallied and became so much better that through the day prior to his death his family and friends were cheered and began to believe in the possibility of ultimate recovery.

Hope was abandoned for the last time just at daybreak on the day of his death. From that hour till death came it was only a question of how long the almost exhausted vitality could hold out against the enemy.

The erysipelas which had seemed to withdraw returned with renewed force. The inflammation became acute, and all during the forenoon the sick man's lungs were being slowly choked.

At 1:45 in the afternoon breathing began to grow less and less frequent. The lungs were gradually filling, and breathing was becoming more and more difficult. The old man had given up the struggle, and unconsciousness was letting life pass from him.

All at once the breath, which came now at long intervals, grew shorter. Dr. Janeway glanced around, and then all eyes were fixed upon the one form. It was like the turning down of a light. Slowly, quietly, painlessly the General died. There was one short breath left, and then came upon him the final change which needs no further utterance. All saw that he was dead. But the nurse, leaning over, lifted his head and said in a whisper:

"He is dead."

Only the crackling of the fire was now to be heard. The breathing just ceased, and with it the life of the last American to bear the high title of General passed. It was just ten minutes of two o'clock.

Lieutenant Fitch made a semi-official statement, giving the details of the scene at the death of the General. "The General died at 11 o'clock," he said, "the General lost consciousness, and Dr. Alexander said that it was the beginning of the end. The General's head at the time rested upon a pillow. His movements from his becoming unconscious were more difficult and little by little his will was lowered to ease him. At 1:30 o'clock the signs of approaching dissolution were seen. The tips of the dying man's fingers became icy cold. Slowly the cold feeling spread through the hands and then up the arms. The breathing became more and more difficult. The lungs were filling with mucus, the doctor said, and the dying man had not the strength to throw it off. He was being strangled to death. The pillow was pressed lower and lower, and finally it was taken away altogether. Only a few minutes afterward there was no long sigh and the nurse said, 'He is dead.' So peaceful had been the death that even the watchers could hardly realize it."

The undertaker completed the process of embalming the General's body about 5 o'clock, and then it was laid back on the bed where he had died. The arms were folded. The only trace of the erysipelas that was visible was a slight swelling under the eyes, and a swelling on the right cheek. After the embalming a few of the persons who called were permitted to look at the features.

In Washington.

The President had just finished his luncheon and was walking upstairs to his office when the bulletin announcing the death of General Sherman reached the White House. The telegraph operator handed the despatch to Private Secretary Halford, who hastened to inform the President and met him on the stairway. The President was very much shocked. He sent for General Lewis A. Grant, who is acting as Secretary of War, and Major-General Schofield, and gave instructions for full military honors for the dead soldier.

He also prepared a message to Congress on the same subject and issued the following executive order: "It is my painful duty to announce to the country that General William Tecumseh Sherman died this day at 1 o'clock and fifty minutes P. M., at his residence in the city of New York. The Secretary of War will cause the highest military honors to be paid to the memory of this distinguished officer. The national flag will be floated at half mast over all public buildings until after burial, and the public business will be suspended in the Executive departments at the city of Washington and in the city where the interest takes place on the day of the funeral, and in all places where public expression is given to the national sorrow, during such hours as will enable every officer and employe to participate therein with their fellow citizens."

"BENJAMIN HARRISON, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C."

Following is the President's message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

The death of William Tecumseh Sherman which took place to-day at his residence in the city of New York at 1:50 P. M., is an event that will bring sorrow to the heart of every patriotic citizen. No living American has ever been so honored as he. To look upon his face, to hear his name was to have one's love of country intensified. He served his country not for fame, not out of a sense of professional duty, but for love of the flag and of the beneficent civil institutions of which it was the emblem. He was an ideal soldier, and shared to the fullest the esprit du corps of the army, but he cherished the civil institutions organized under the Constitution, and was only a soldier that these might be perpetuated in undiminished usefulness and honor. He was in nothing an imitator. A profound student of military science and procedure, he drew from them principles and suggestions, and so adapted them to novel conditions that his campaigns will continue to be the profitable study of the military profession throughout the world. His genial nature made him congenial to every soldier of the great Union army. No presence was so welcome and inspiring at the camp fire or commandery as his. His career was complete; his honors were full. He was the highest rank known to the military establishment, and from the people unstinted gratitude and love.

No word of mine can add to his fame. His death has followed in startling quickness that of Admiral of the Navy, and it is a sad and notable incident that when the department under which he served shall have put on the usual emblems of mourning, four of the eight Executive departments will be unconsciously draped in black, and one other has but to-day removed the crape from its walls.

BENJ. HARRISON.

Executive Mansion.

The President also sent a telegram of condolence to General Sherman, in which he suggested that the body be brought to Washington on its way to St. Louis, and that it lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol at least one day. The acting Secretary of War in the afternoon issued a general order to the army announcing the death of General Sherman. It included the President's message to Congress and the Executive order issued by him to the Executive departments.

This was accompanied by another order issued by the President, in which he commanded Major-General Schofield, as follows: "On the day of the funeral the troops at every military post will be paraded and this order read to them, after which all labor for the day will cease. The national flag will be displayed at half staff from the time of the receipt of this order until the close of the funeral. On the day of the funeral a salute of seventeen guns will be fired at half hour intervals, commencing at 8 o'clock A. M. The officers of the army will wear the usual badges of mourning, and the colors of the several regiments and battalions will be draped in mourning for a period of six months."

The day and hour of the funeral will be announced to the department commanders by telegraph, and by similar subordinate commanders. Other necessary orders will be issued hereafter relative to the appropriate funeral ceremonies."

When the President's message announcing General Sherman's death reached the Senate, discussion of the subject under consideration (the Copyright bill) was suspended, and Mr. Hawley offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senate receive with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of William Tecumseh Sherman, late General of the armies of the United States.

Resolved, That the Senate receive with deep sympathy the great loss which his country has sustained in the death of this noble and gallant soldier.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

Brief eulogies were then delivered by Messrs. Hawley, Morgan, Matthews, Pierce and Everts after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, about three o'clock the message of the President was read, and the announcement of the death of General Sherman was read after a consultation between the Speaker and Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, and a few others it was decided by Mr. Reed, in view of the near expiration of the session, to postpone the consideration of the appropriation bill over to the day after tomorrow, so that it would not be advisable to lay the message before the House until near the usual time of adjournment. It was then referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

General Sherman's Career.

William Tecumseh Sherman was born at Lancaster, Ohio, on February 8, 1829. He was called Tecumseh after the great Indian chief of that name, who had been a warm friend of William's father, Judge Sherman.

Young Sherman graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1850. After his graduation he served with distinction in the Florida War and subsequently in the war with Mexico. He next held a position in the army in California, Missouri and Louisiana from 1854 to 1858, when he resigned. Giving up the tent for the counting room he became a banker in San Francisco and was in that business for four years.

He had while in the army studied law, and, thinking this profession more to his taste, he practised it for the next two years. He became Superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy in 1859, but resigned in 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War.

General Sherman was at once commissioned Colonel of a regiment of infantry and commanded a volunteer brigade at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was soon appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers and assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland, but from a personal cause was removed, and was for some months in command of a camp of instruction near St. Louis.

He took part in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaigns, commanding a division at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, and in the subsequent siege of Corinth. On May 1, 1862, he was appointed Major General of Volunteers, and was frequently engaged during the summer and autumn of 1862. He took an active part in the Vicksburg campaign, and was made Brigadier General in the regular army.

General Sherman succeeded General Grant as Commander of the Army of the Tennessee on October 25, 1863. He took part in the operations around Chattanooga and the assault and capture of Missionary Ridge. He also organized an army of 100,000 men for the spring campaign of 1864. On the 12th of March, 1864, he succeeded General Grant as Commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing the departments and the territory of the surrounding region. In May 2, 1864, he entered on the invasion of Georgia, making Atlanta his first point, and between that date and September 1 fought many pitched battles. He received the capitulation of Atlanta, September 2, 1864, and occupied it as a military post until November 15, 1864.

Having sent about two-fifths of his forces, under General Thomas, to repel General Hood's movement into Tennessee and destroy much of Atlanta, he marched southward to the sea, with a force of 60,000 men, in less than a month passing over about three hundred miles with his army, without any important action till he reached Fort McAllister, below Savannah, which he captured and surrendered December 21, 1864. He commenced January 15, 1865, his invasion of the Carolina, being about six weeks in passing through South Carolina. He fought two battles in North Carolina, March 18 and 20, and on the 21st he was ordered to march, having given his army a few weeks' rest, captured Raleigh, April 12, and negotiated with General J. E. Johnston terms of sur-

render of all the Confederate forces in the field. These terms were pronounced inadmissible by the Federal Government, and General Sherman, under General Grant's instructions, demanded the surrender of General Johnston's surrender, April 26, 1865.

General Sherman had been made a Major-General in the United States Army August 12, 1864. Three years later he received in command of the military division of the Mississippi for more than a year. On July 25, 1866, General Grant having been promoted to be General of the Army, General Sherman was advanced to be Lieutenant-General, and was assigned to the command of the military division of the Missouri.

In March, 1869, Grant having resigned the Generalship in consequence of his election as President, Sherman was promoted to the vacant rank. In November, 1871, he obtained leave of absence for a year's travel in Europe and the East. Upon his return he made his headquarters at Washington, but toward the close of 1874 changed them to St. Louis. Three years later he returned again to Washington, taking up his residence at No. 817 Fifteenth street, Northwest. In 1876 and in 1880 he was prominently spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency.

On April 10, 1883, President Arthur issued an order announcing the retirement of General Sherman. He at once retired to private life and moved to St. Louis, where he resided for a short time. He then took up his residence in New York City, where he has since lived, and where his face has been a familiar one.

General Sherman was a widower, having lost his wife in 1888. His wife was a Roman Catholic, and her children were nurtured in that faith. The General was born a Presbyterian. The surviving members of the General's family are the Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, a Catholic priest, in Europe when his father became ill; Philomete Tecumseh Sherman, a member of a prominent New York family; Mrs. Thackara Sherman, of Rosemont, Penn.; Mrs. T. W. Fitch, of Pittsburg; and Miss Rachel and Miss Lizzie Sherman.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BUFFALO BILL has lately become a grandfather.

ELECTRICIAN EDISON was a telegraph operator.

TIPPOO TIB will be a social lion in London next season.

It is said that the Prince of Wales is deeply in debt to Baron Hirsch.

The boy King of Serbia is said to be suffering from a dangerous chronic malady.

The Shah of Persia has promised to visit the World's Fair at Chicago, Ill., in 1893.

The late Duke of Bedford made the twelfth year of his reign during this century.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM, the present heir apparent to the German throne, is a boy of nine years.

ROSCOPES, Buel, Banks and Butler are among the Federal division commanders still living.

HANBROUGH, the new Senator-elect from North Dakota, was a tramp printer twelve years ago.

The late King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, was a Mormon, and had attained the thirty-third degree.

BISHOP HARE, of South Dakota, who has lived among the Indians for so many years, has acquired the habit of smoking "kinnikinnick."

BARON HIRSCH has already given about \$14,000,000 to the Hebrew poor, in addition to his recent gift of \$2,500,000, and is still worth \$10,000,000.

JESSE B. GRANT, the President's son, is one of the owners of a silver mine in Sonora, Mexico, and there he passes a great portion of his time. He is a quiet, unassuming fellow and quite popular.

JOHN HARRINGTON, the author of "Helen's Babies," is a two-handed man. When engaged on any article he changes from one hand to the other every fifteen or twenty minutes, and so avoids fatigue.

GOVERNOR HILL's seat in the United States Senate will be next to that of Senator Daniel, of Virginia. His desk is on the outer row of the Democratic side and was occupied for twelve years by Senator Wade Hampton.

PHILIP'S BROOKS is fifty-five years old, and for twenty years he has been the rector of Trinity Church, in Boston, Mass. His salary is \$10,000 a year, but of that a larger proportion goes for charity, for his generosity is proverbial.

GEORGE R. GRHAM, the founder of *Grham's Magazine*, which was very popular a few years ago, is a clerk from the room of Trinity Church, in Boston, Mass. He has celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday anniversary at the Orange (N. J.) Memorial Hospital. Mr. Graham's mind and memory are still strong. He is without means, but his management is not by George W. Childs, the Philadelphia philanthropist.

JOHN McMANUS, one of the original partners of Flood, Fair and Mackay in San Francisco, Cal., and a man who has run through half a dozen fortunes, is now making another one in an Idaho coal field. His career has been an adventurous one. There have been occasions when he stood in the need of a quarter, while at other times he could draw his check for a million.

WESTINGHOUSE, the air-brake millionaire, is a practical mechanic, being the graduate of a machine shop in which he spent his youth. He is a skillful draughtsman, and his remarkable memory for facts and figures enables him to carry in his head the details of his vast business enterprises. He works hard, as he has done all his life, and not infrequently he may be found at his desk late at night. He is about forty-six years old.

BOLD SNEAK THIEVES.

A London (England) Bank Clerk Robbed of Over \$60,000.

A decided sensation was caused in London, England, by a daring bank robbery committed in broad daylight. A stylish dressed man accosted in the National Provincial Bank of England, No. 119 Bishopsgate Wharf, a clerk from the London branch of the Bank of Scotland, who was standing at the public counter in the act of making a deposit of money. While the conversation, which lasted only a moment or two, was going on, a man, who was evidently an accomplice of the stylish stranger, snatched from the clerk a satchel containing bonds and checks representing over \$60,000 and ran out of the bank.

The clerk who was robbed is a youth named McKenzie. He is only seventeen years of age. The two thieves are described by the police as being "indeklike" in the extreme. The police officials are of the opinion that they are expert American thieves, who have probably watched McKenzie for weeks. The police say that this is the "biggest haul" of money made by "bank sneaks" in a generation.

A STRIKING COINCIDENCE.

Five of the Washington Departments in Mourning at Once.

The strange spectacle has been presented in Washington of five of the Executive departments being darkened by death at once. The Department of Justice was in the full tide of its mourning for ex-Attorney-General Devens when Secretary Winthrop's death dropped in the middle of the gloom there followed each other in swift succession the deaths of ex-Secretary Stuart, of the Interior Department, Admiral Porter, of the Navy, and General Sherman. So many of the great dignitaries of the Government in mourning, even for the briefest period, is a coincidence which never occurred before within the recollection of any Washingtonian, and may never occur again.

HONORING SHERMAN.

An Impressive Funeral Pageant in New York City.

The Dead General's Remains Sent to St. Louis.

Since the great demonstration which attended the placing of General Grant's body in the tomb in Riverside Park there has been in New York City nothing so impressive as the ceremonies attending the funeral of General W. T. Sherman.

Not since that occasion has the city taken on such a widespread appearance of mourning. From the Battery to and beyond the Harlem River flags were waving at half-mast. All the public buildings and the big business buildings downtown showed this emblem of mourning; and there were not many private dwellings, especially in the upper part of town, which had not flags flying from one of their windows. Every house in Seventy-first street, from Columbus to Eighth avenue bore the stars and stripes bordered with black, while around the corner on Eighth avenue, in the squatter region, toy flags adorned several of the little shanties.

The shipping in the harbor also joined in displaying flags at half mast, in token of respect to the dead General.

As early as 9 o'clock hundreds of persons began to gather on the corners of West Seventy-first street, in the immediate vicinity of the Sherman residence where the body of the General had been lying in state since death. For two days vast crowds had filed off to take a last look at the dead Chief.

The last member of the family to see the body of the dead General was his eldest son, Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, who arrived from Europe just in time to attend the funeral procession on the 13th inst.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the Sherman family gathered in the front parlor and prepared for the funeral service. There were present Rev. Father Thomas E. Sherman, a member of the General's family; Mr. Thackara and her husband, Mr. Thackara; Mrs. Fitch and her husband, Lieutenant Fitch; Miss Rachel Sherman and Miss Lizzie Sherman, daughters of the General; Senator John Sherman and wife, General Thomas Ewing, wife and son; Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, niece of the General, and her husband.

The casket had been previously sealed and two candles, each containing seven candles, were placed upon it.

The funeral procession, which was the simplest kind and of the Catholic faith.

The services did not occupy twenty minutes, and were all rendered in English.

The funeral pageant was conducted with military precision. At 1:35 P. M. precisely Colonel Langdon, of the regulation escort, rode up to the Sherman mansion. At 1:55 the casket containing General Sherman's body was carried down the steps of the residence on the shoulders of Sergeants Nathan Beckler, Polcy Sobel and McCarty, of the regulation escort, and deposited in the caisson. The caisson was swathed with a great flag of the Union which has historic memories.

The platform on which the coffin rested had been used on many former occasions to bear the coffins containing the remains of distinguished military heroes. The flag which was to cover the casket and which remained on it during the journey to St. Louis, on which General Sherman himself presented to the Lafayette Post, Sons of Veterans, about two years ago.

The caisson was drawn by five black horses, closely muffled, and mounted by artillerymen. Behind the caisson was a black chair, covered completely with black velvet cloth, hiding thereby the warlike accoutrements of the dead General.

Following the caisson were the pall-bearers and mourners.

The pall-bearers in carriages were as follows: Military—First carriage—Major-General Schofield, Rear-Admiral Braine, General Joseph A. Johnston and Daniel E. Sickles.

Second carriage—Major-General O. O. Howard, Rear-Admiral Greig, General G. M. Dodge, General G. M. Corse.

Third carriage—Professor H. S. Kenrick, Major-General H. V. Slocum, General Stewart L. Woodford and General Wager Swayne.

Fourth carriage—General Moore and Major H. G. Wright.

Fifth carriage—First carriage—President Harrison with General Horace Porter.

Sixth carriage—Vice-President Morton with General George W. Bingham, Major H. G. Wright.

Seventh carriage—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, with General M. D. Leggett.

Eighth carriage—Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Interior, Attorney-General, Secretary of Agriculture and Assistant Secretary Grant.

Ninth carriage—Ex-President Cleveland and Chauncey M. Depew.

Tenth carriage—Ex-President Hayes and Joseph H. Choate, the Commanding Officer of the Committee of the Senate, six in number, with Senator Abbott as Chairman.

Eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth carriages—Committee of the House of Representatives, ten in number.

Fourteenth carriage—Governor Hill, with General O. O'Byrne.

Fifteenth carriage—Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and staff.

Sixteenth carriage—Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, and staff.

Seventeenth carriage—Adjutant-General Dalton, representing the Governor of Massachusetts, and aide.

Eighteenth carriage—Governor of Vermont, Dr. Sess and Wells, of Colorado.

Nineteenth to Twenty-sixth carriages—Committees of the Senate and Assembly at Albany.

Twenty-seventh carriage—Mayor Grant.

Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth carriages—Committee of the Common Council.

At 3 o'clock precisely Generals Howard and Slocum came out the house, and the pageant prepared to move. The procession was arranged in the following order:

The regulation escort, under command of Colonel J. C. Langdon, First Artillery, consisted of one regiment, as Infantry, composed of a battalion of United States Marines, four companies of United States engineers and six companies of foot batteries of artillery and a battalion of light artillery from the Army and Navy, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy, Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins commanding, and the National Guard, under Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald. The column was in command of Major-General O. O. Howard, with Major-General Daniel Butterfield as senior aide and marshal. The other aides de camp were: Mr. Lloyd Farragut, Captain H. F. Kingsbury, Sixth Cavalry; Captain A. M. Webster, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenant R. H. Patterson, First Artillery; First Lieutenant A. A. Craig, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Guy Howard, First Lieutenant Harry C. Benson, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant David Price, First Artillery; First Lieutenant Charles G. Treat, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant W. W. Forsyth, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Samuel Rodman, Jr., First Artillery; Additional Second Lieutenant E. H. Bingham, First Artillery.

Then followed the Cadet Corps of West Point and a number of civic societies.

While the procession moved along the bells of old Trinity, Grace Church, St. George's, as well as the bells along the route all throughout the city, tolled out their half minute accompaniment to the minute guns that from Fort William, the navy yard, the harbor and wherever cannon could add its solemn booming, conveyed far and wide the intelligence of the funeral.

The column grew so long that it was dark before the rear reached Washington Square, and there numerous regiments of the National Guard disbanded.

The head of the column was three hours in reaching the ferry.

The ferryboat Baltimore carried the body and the escort across the river to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where, amid the tolling of bells, they were received by a regiment of the New Jersey National Guard, which is to accompany them through the State.

Two of the militia companies formed double lines between the ferry-slip and the train, and the carriages passed between them. General Sherman's horse was led up to the combination car and the saddle and trappings were taken from him and placed in one end of the car. The flowers that were seen at the head of the coffin in the train and placed at the head of the catafalque in the car on which the body rests for its journey to St. Louis. The interior of the car was entirely draped in black, not a piece of the woodwork anywhere being visible.

The train was composed of an engine and eight vestibule cars. In the combination car with the coffin were the six sergeants, who will guard the body on the journey to St. Louis.

The second car, the Liverpool, was occupied by Governor Leon Abbott, of New Jersey, and staff, who will accompany the body through New Jersey, and Governor Pattison and staff, of Pennsylvania, who will be with it through the limits of that State. Then came the Danville, in which were Secretaries Rust, Proctor and Noble, General H. W. Burnett, Major W. J. Randolph, General Howard, Slocum and Schofield, and ex-President Hayes.

The fourth was the dining-car, and the fifth, sixth and seventh, the Ayo, the Cad and President Robert's private car, were occupied by the Sherman family and close friends. These included the Rev. T. E. Sherman, P. T. Sherman, Lieutenant and Mrs. Fitch, Lieutenant and Mrs. Thackara, the Misses Sherman, Senator John Sherman and Mrs. Sherman, Hoyt Sherman, Mrs. Wilcox, General Thomas Ewing, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Charles Ewing, Henry Sherman, General and Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mr. Stowe, Colonel John M. Bacon, Colonel L. M. Dayton and J. M. Barrett.

The last car on the train was the private car of General Manager Pugh, and in it were President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, Secretaries Blaine and Tracy, and Mrs. Morton.

The special train of vestibule cars left the station for St. Louis, Mo., where the interment took place, at 6:47 o'clock.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

IDaho has adopted high fence.

The world has 500,000 deaf mutes.

Hog cholera is spreading in Kansas.

The Japanese Capitol has been burned.