Historical Society X

THE BUTTE DAILY MINER

PUBLISHED BY THE

INER PUBLISHING CO,

TERMS—BY MAIL.

One year (postage prepaid).....$12.00
Six months (postage prepaid)..... 7.00
Three months (postage prepaid)..... 4.00
Delivered by the Carrier at 35 cents a week, payable at end of each week.

Semi-Weekly Miner.

VOLUME 7. BUTTE, MONTANA SATURDAY. JULY 25, 1885. WHOLE NO 678

THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

Published Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning.

—BY THE—

Miner Publishing Co.

TERMS-- BY MAIL.

One copy one month..... $ .50
One copy six months..... 3.00
One copy twelve months..... 5.00
Delivered by carrier, 50 cents per month payable to the carrier each month.
Advertising rates will be furnished on application

THE END.

Gen. Grant Peacefully Dies.

NATIONS WEEP,

Messages of Condolence.

THE DEATH BED SCENES.

An Affecting Parting from His Family.

HIS LIFE SKETCHED.

Sheridan's Telegrams ---- Executive and Department Orders--- The Funeral.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 23.—General Grant died at 8:08 a. m. surrounded by all his family. He passed out of life peacefully and without evident pain.

The use of hot appliances to keep warmth in General Grant's extremities and vital parts was resorted to early last night. They were of some avail, but artificial warmth was without power to reach the cause or stay the results of dissolution, which began on Tuesday evening, and had been progressing steadily, though gradually. Hypodermics of brandy were frequently given to stimulate the flagging physical powers, but later this failed to effect the patient, whose vitality and whose physical forces were so far spent as to furnish no footing for a rebound. Indeed, the efforts of the medical men were being made because none could stand by inactive and without the trial of an expedient that might prolong his life an hour or a minute. The physicians believed the patient might reach

THE EXTREME EBB OF HIS STRENGTH

at 1 o'clock this morning and the approach of that hour was anticipated with intense anxiety at the cottage. It passed, however, and the General, lying upon his back, and propped up by two pillows, upon the cot bed in the parlor, was yet living, but growing weaker. The inevitable close of the General's long sickness seemed more and more imminent. The feeble pulse-beats had worn themselves by their rapidity to a fluttering throb that could not be gauged beneath the fingers of the physicians. His body was being worn out by its own life currents, so rapidly was its coursing veins. Repeatedly the brandy was entered beneath the skin of the General's arm, but despite its waking influence, respiration had quickened from 44 to the minute during the evening to a point of labored breathing that was painful to the friends who grouped around and bent near the sick man. Two o'clock had been passed, and the evidences of nearing death were multiplying.

THE INCREASING RESPIRATIONS

were not alone more rapid, but more shallow. The lungs and heart were giving away, so weak had General Grant grown. At 3 o'clock, although he frequently attempted to doze, he was unable any longer to clear the gathering mucus from his throat. It accumulated and remained, and as 4 o'clock drew on and when the daylight came a point had been reached when expectoration was impossible. There was not left enough of strength. From 4 o'clock on there was in his throat the significant rattle of mucus that was filling the lungs and clogging the throat. At 3 o'clock

THE GENERAL ASKED FOR WATER,

and after that it could not be remembered that he uttered any words. At 4 o'clock the breathing was quickened and reached 50 to the minute. An hour later the respirations had reached 60, and between 5 and 6 o'clock the finger nails had become blue, and the hands further evinced the progress of numbness at the extremities, and at every breath the mucus clogged in the throat was growing more noticeable.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock Drs. Douglas, Shrady and Sands stood on the cottage veranda conversing of the condition of General Grant, and discussing the probabilities of his death and the limit of life left the sick man. Mrs. Sartoris and Stenographer Dawson were conversing a little distance away, when Henry, the nurse, stepped upon the piazza and spoke quickly to the physicians. He told them he thought

THE GENERAL WAS VERY NEAR TO DEATH.

medical men hastly entered the room where the sick man was lying and approached his side. Instantly upon scanning the patient's face, Dr. Douglas ordered the family to be summoned to his bed-side, and Mrs. Grant, Jesse and his wife, U. S. Grant, jr. and wife and Mrs. Col. Grant were quickly beside the doctors at the sick man's cot. Mrs. Sartoris and Mrs. Dawson had followed the doctors in from the piazza, and the entire family was present except Col. Fred Grant. A hasty summons was sent for him, but he entered the sick room while the messenger was searching for him. The Colonel seated himself near the head of the bed with his left arm resting upon the pillow above the head of the General, who was breathing rapidly and with slightly gasping resperations. Mrs. Grant, calm, but

WITH INTENSE AGITATION,

bravely suppressed, took a seat close by the bed-side. She leaned slightly upon the cot, resting upon her right elbow, and gazed with tear-blinded eyes into the General's face. She found there, however, no token of recognition, for the sick man was peacefully and painlessly passing into another life. Mrs. Sartoris came behind her mother, and leaning over her shoulder she witnessed the close of the life in which she had constituted a strong element of pride. Directly behind Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris, and at a little distance removed, stood Dr. Douglas, Shrady and Sands, spectators of the closing life their efforts and counsel had so prolonged. On the opposite side of the bed from his mother, and directly before her stood Jesse Grant and U. S. Grant, jr., and near the corner of the cot on the same side as Jesse, and near to each was N. E. Dawson, the General's stenographer and confidential secretary. At the foot of the bed, and gazing directly down into the General's face, was Mrs. Col. Fred Grant, Mrs. U. S. Grant, jr., and Mrs. Jesse Grant, while somewhat removed from the family circle, Henry, the nurse, and Harrison Tyrrell, the General's body servant, were respectively watching.

THE CLOSING LIFE OF THE PATIENT,

their master. Dr. Newman had repaired to the hotel for breakfast and was not present. The General's little grand-children, U. S. Grant, jr., and Nellie, were sleeping in the nursery above. Otherwise the entire family and household were gathered at the bedside of the dying man. The members of the group had not been summoned a moment sooner than was prudent. The doctors noted on entering the room and proceeding to the bedside that already the purplish tinge, which is one of nature's signals of final dissolution, had settled beneath the finger nails. The hand that Dr. Douglas lifted was fast growing colder than it had been through the night. The pulse had fluttered beyond a point where the physicians could distinguish it from the pulse beats of his own finger tips. Respiration was very rapid and was a succession of shallow panting, but happily the approaching end was becoming clear of the rattling fullness of the throat and lungs and as the respirations grew quicker and more rapid at the close they also became less labored and almost noiseless. This fact was in its results a comfort to

THE WATCHERS BY THE BEDSIDE,

to whom was supposed a scene of other than a peaceful death. At times, as a passionate longing to prevent the event so near would rise within her, Mrs. Grant pressed both his hands, and leaning forward tenderly kissed the face of the dying man.

Colonel Fred Grant sat silently, but with an evident feeling, though his bearing was that of a soldierly son at the death-bed of a hero father. U. S. Grant, jr., was deeply moved, but Jessie bore the scene steadily, and the ladies, while watching with wet cheeks, were silent. The morning had passed five minutes beyond 8 o'clock, and there was not one of the strained and waiting watchers but who could mark the nearness of the life tide to its final ebbing. Dr. Douglas saw

THE NEARNESS OF THE SUPREME MOMENT,

and quietly approached the bedside and bent above it, and while he did so the head of the gray-haired physician seemed closely allied with that of the family. Dr. Shrady also drew near. It was seven minutes after 8 o'clock and the eyes of the General were closing, his breathing grew more hushed as the last functions of the heart and the lungs were hastened to the closing of the ex-President's life. The peaceful expression seemed to be deepening in the firm and strong-lined face, and it was reflected as a closing comfort in the sad hearts that beat quickly under the stress of loving suspense. A minute more passed and was closing as the General drew a deeper breath. There was exhalation like that of one relieved of a long and anxious tension. The members of the group were impelled each a step nearer the bed and each waited to note the next respiration, but it did not come. Then it never came. There was absolute stillness in the room and hush of expectancy so that no sound broke the silence save the singing of the birds in the pines outside of the cottage, and the measured throbbing of the engine that all night had waited by the mountain depot.

"IT'S ALL OVER,"

quietly spoke Dr. Douglas, and there came then, heavily to each witness, a realization that General Grant was dead. Then the doctors withdrew, the nurse closed the eyelids, and composed the dead General's head, after which each of the family group pressed to the bed-side, one after the other, and touched their lips upon the quiet face so lately stilled. Dr. Shrady passed out upon the piazza, and as he did so he met Dr. Newman hastening up the stairs. "He is dead," remarked Dr. Shrady, quickly. The fact of having been absent from the side of the dying man and his family at the last was a cause of sorrow and regret to the clergyman, who had waited all night at the cottage. He had been summoned a moment too late, and reached the cottage only in time to minister to the family's sorrowing and gaze upon the scarcely hushed lips of the dead General, to whom Dr. Newman's love had bound him as one of such close ties and relations.

CLOSING SCENES.

Soon after Doctors Douglas and Shrady left the death-bed they conversed feelingly of the later hours of General Grant's life. The pulse first had indicated failure; the intellect was the last to succumb its clearness and concious tenacity, and that after midnight last night, though a circumstance at 3 o'clock indicated cognizance.

"Do you want anything, father?" questioned Col. Fred Grant at that hour. "Water," whispered the General huskily, but when offered the water and milk, they gurgled in his throat, and were ejected, and that one word of response was the last utterance of General Grant.

Dr. Douglas remarked that the peculiarity of Grant's death was explained by the remarkable vitality that seems to present an obstacle to

THE APPROACH OF DEATH.

It was a gradual passing away of vital forces, and reflex consciousness, the Doctor thought, was retained to the last. The General died of exhaustion, and in a perfectly painless sinking away.

"Yes," interjected Dr. Shrady, quickly, "the General dreaded pain when he felt he had begun sinking, and he asked that he should not be permitted to suffer. Promise was made, and it has been kept." Since he commenced to sink on Tuesday night he was free from pain. Toward the last no food was taken, but when a wet cloth was pressed to his lips, he would suck from it water to moisten his mouth. During the General's last night, Dr. Shrady was constantly within call. Dr. Douglas was all night at the cottage, and Dr. Sands slept at the hotel after midnight.

DISPOSITION OF THE REMAINS.

The details and arrangements touching the remains, while they are here and until they arrive in New York, are in charge of Joseph W. Drexel and W. J. Askell. At this writing the physicians are desirous of having a post mortem, but the family are said to be averse, and that is a matter to be determined. A week ago General Grant is said to have said to an intimate friend that should he die here during the hot weather, he would prefer that his remains should remain here until cooler weather, the purpose being to spare the family the sad and fatiguing journey in sultry weather. It is doubtful, however, if this suggestion is fully carried out, though it is not unlikely that the remains may repose here for several days. This, however, is entirely at the disposal of Colonel Fred Grant, to whom it is left.

THE ENTIRE CONTROL

of all arrangements relative to his father's remains. It is not unlikely that the proposition from the city of New York to accord a burial plot for the General and his wife, when she too shall have passed away, might be considered by the Colonel. It may be that Washington will be chosen as the burial spot. It is believed to be founded on the present inclination of Colonel Grant. The only condition made by the General as long ago as June 24th, was that his remains should be interred where those of Mrs. Grant might in time be beside his own.

PRESERVING THE FEATURES.

Within twenty minutes after the death of General Grant, Kere Gerhart, a Hartford sculptor, who has been making a study here of the General, was summoned to the cottage at the suggestion of Dr. Newman, to make a plaster mask of the dead man's face. He was highly successful.

Within half an hour after the General's decease, the waiting engine at the mountain depot was on its way to Saratoga to bring the undertaker, who will place the remains on ice to-day to await the arrival of the New York undertaker who has been summoned.

QUIETUDE PERVADED THE MOUNTAIN

this morning when it was announced that General Grant had ceased his long struggle. This feeling, however, gave place later to a sense of relief that the struggle was ended, and the tired mind and body was at rest. While there was no heart that warmed not in sympathy towards the General's family, yet there was a strong feeling of gratitude that the man who suffered so bravely and so patiently had earned the quiet of a long rest. The day was a perfect summer's day, warm and clear, and the sun beat down upon the cottage roof just the same as when there was a weak invalid within the house to be more weakened by the heat.

VISITORS CAME UP THE MOUNTAIN

roads as they did yesterday, and a squad of workmen made some clatter with a hammer and adze as they proceeded with the construction of a pavilion, to which excursionists might come to be gay and joyous. The cottage was as a deserted house, save that the shutter blinds at the parlor windows were turned level to allow the light breeze to dally through the room in which the dead General lay. The doors of the cottage were closed. The shutters up-stairs were fastened, and the members of the family were scarcely seen during the day except as they went almost silently from the cottage up through the grove on the ridge to luncheon and dinner in the private room at the hotel. Between 4 and 5 o'clock a deputation from Governor Hill called upon Colonel Fred Grant, and tendered him the State Capitol building at Albany for

THE LYING IN STATE

for the General's remains. The gentlemen were informed that the plans for the obseques were at the time so indefinite that nothing could be said in reply, but the courtesy was frankly acknowledged. Soon after General Beale of Washington, one of General Grant's warmest personal friends called to tender Mrs. Grant the use of his house in Washington during the stay of the family there in the event of the General's remains being taken to that city. Mrs. Grant could not be seen, but Colonel Grant thanked his father's friend for the kindly thought. Late in the afternoon a squad of uniformed men from Wheeler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Saratoga, came up the mountain to

GUARD THE COTTAGE.

A tent was pitched on the needles beneath the pine trees, where last night the anxious correspondent bivouacked. Guard lines were soon established, and at dusk the patrol of the beats was begun. The guard will be temporarily maintained, and thus morbidly curious people will be kept from the cottage. Dr. Shrady remained here to-day in order that Dr. Douglas and himself might, after order had been restored in the house, converse with Colonel Grant on the subject of a post mortem examination of the remains. His father's physicians therefore this evening repaired to the cottage, and met the Colonel with formal preference of a request that

AN AUTOPSY MIGHT BE HELD.

They stated that their purpose was not in the least to confirm their opinion of the disease, for they had at all times been united in diagnosticating the case as one of cancer, but the time had come when the medical staff might step aside from the patient and invite any other medical or surgical authority to conduct the examination, which would speak for itself. This both Doctors Douglas and Shrady urged as far as professional and personal dignity could permit, but Colonel Grant replied that the entire family were so thoroughly united in their confidence in the diagnosis and treatment of the physicians that they could not conceive the necessity for an autopsy.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

Public interest now centres chiefly upon the obsequies of state, and the burial. Colonel Fred. Grant himself does not this evening know where the choice of a spot for the sepulchre will be made. A message from President Cleveland and another from Mayor Grace of New York will arrive here to-morrow to present to the Colonel in person the invitation of their respective cities of Washington and New York to bring thither for burial the remains of the General. Horace Porter will arrive here to-morrow to confer with Colonel Grant relative to the arrangement of the funeral details. The city of Springfield, Ill., has also tendered a resting place for the remains of the General. Some days will elapse before all details and arrangements can be perfected, and in the meantime the body, into the veins of which the embalmers are to-night ejecting antiseptic fluids for their preservation, will be kept up on the mountain. W. J. Arkell will vacate his cottage near Artist's Lake and the remains of General Grant will be placed there. The cottage will be sealed and guarded by a platoon, which will be sent by General Hancock. The public will be kept at a distance in accordance with the General's desire, expressed a week ago. When the arrangements are made and the burial place has been chosen the remains will be conveyed away on a special train to Albany where they will likely be in state for a day. From Albany the body will be taken by a special train to New York and possibly to Washington, depending upon which city is chosen for the burial.

EXPRESSING GRIEF.

Honors Shown Everywhere to the Nation's Dead.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 23.—The following are among the thousands of telegrams received from all parts of the world by the members of the Grant family:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—*To Colonel Fred. Grant:* The Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home are unanimous in the desire that the remains of General Grant may be buried within the grounds of that institution. The Commissioners have selected, subject to the approval of the family, an appropriate and commanding eminence overlooking the city and surrounding country, as a suitable place of sepulchre. Letter by mail.

A. MACFREELY,
In the absence and by authority of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, President of the Board.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—*To Colonel Fred. Grant:* The painful news to me of your father's death has just been received. The sympathy of myself and family goes out from the depth of our hearts to your mother and all of you in your great bereavement. The country is filled with sympathy and grief at this news. But its loss must grow upon it as the future unfolds the coming years. JOHN A. LOGAN.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 23.—*To Mrs. U. S. Grant:* Please accept my profoundest sympathy in your great bereavement. The entire Nation mourns the loss of its first soldier and first citizen.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

BERWIN, Pa., July 23.—I have heard with great sorrow of General Grant's death. I offer a full measure of sympathy.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

SARATOGA, July 23.—*To Colonel Grant:* You have our deepest sympathy. The illness of Mrs. Stewart, also Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Russell, prevents a personal visit of condolence. Please command me for any service you may need. HENRY HILTON.

THE ROYAL LEGION.

Gilbert A. Robinson, a member of the New York Commandery of the Royal Legion, of which General Grant was the Commander at the time of his death, telegraphed from Mt. McGregor this afternoon to General A. Carleton, Recorder of the Commandery, as follows: "General Grant's body will remain here certainly for ten days. It is very desirable to have a guard here while the body remains—say a lieutenant and thirteen men. Will you see General Hancock about it? Tents and meals will be furnished by the hotel company. The family desire the guard. Telegraph for General Hancock's decision." In accordance with above, General Carleton telegraphed to General Hancock this afternoon, asking if such a guard could be furnished, and when it would start, and requesting him to telegraph his decision to the family at Mt. McGregor.

At the Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Sadness settled over the departments to-day. The news of General Grant's death became known to nearly all the clerks before they reached the scene of their duties. The flags were all placed at half-mast and orders issued for the buildings to be draped in deep mourning. It was the disposition to close the departments at once and the Pension Office was closed without waiting for an executive order. The opinion was expressed on every hand that the Nation never suffered such an affliction since the death of Washington and no precedent could be found to guide them in their action. Many old officials are personal friends of the General, and all loved and honored him, and nearly all the clerks and officials who have been in the service any length of time have

SOME PLEASANT RECOLLECTIONS

of the war hero and President, and his pleasant face and figure are familiar to them. All his simple and kindly manners were discussed in every room and by clerks meeting in the corridors, and genuine grief at his loss was manifested on every hand. It is said that every clerk and officer of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Army of the Potomac and prominent people from all over the country would be here at the funeral. It would be the last grand march of Grant's army; but wherever the funeral takes place the President and Cabinet and many other officials will attend, and personal friends of the family will attend as at the funeral of a dear relative.

FAMILIAR HAUNTS.

Chief Engineer Snyder, superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department, borrowed a flag from the War Department and had Rigger Crowley place it in position on the same halyards of the old flag staff on the little building on the southwest corner of Seventeenth and F streets, which was at one time General Grant's headquarters, but is now used by clerks from the Second Auditor's office. In a few minutes the flag floated at half-mast from the former headquarters of the great citizen.

The members of the congregation Metropolitan church, where the General attended, will probably make arrangements for a special service to be held in memory of General Grant, in case the remains are brought to this city. The use of the church will be tendered for holding the funeral services. Professor Weddows, who plays the chimes in the Metropolitan church, hastened to the church as soon as he learned of General Grant's death, and tolled minute bells for one hour on the large chimes, and then played dirges at intervals. In conclusion he struck General Grant's age (63 strokes) on the large bell. General Grant was present on Thanksgiving Day, 1871, when the chimes were dedicated and one of the bells was a gift of Mrs. Grant and bears her name.

JOE JOHNSTON'S VIEWS.

The *Post* says: General Joseph E. Johnston, on being questioned concerning his estimate of General Grant, said: "His appointment as General-in-Chief certainly brought the civil war to a close sooner than it otherwise could have been accomplished. After he assumed full command of the Federal forces he organized two armies against which we were unable to contend with any degree of success."

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Colonel Frederick T. Dent, General Grant's brother-in-law, who is now a resident of this city, was asked yesterday if he knew what place had been selected for the General's burial, replied that he did not, although he had made inquiry on the subject, when at Mt. McGregor recently. From a remark made there to him by a member of General Grant's family, he inferred that a positive selection had been made by the General, but that it was known only to himself, Mrs. Grant and Colonel Fred. Grant. He was inclined to think, however, that the General had not selected Washington, but possibly West Point.

THE CITY IN MOURNING.

Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning the President was informed of the death of General Grant, he immediately directed the flag on the White House to be placed at half-mast. The lowering of the flag was the first intimation that the citizens had of the death of the distinguished man, although they had anticipated it throughout the night. A few minutes after the White House flag had been placed at half-mast the flags on all the public buildings and on many of the private ones were placed in a like position. The bells of the city were tolled and the citizens who heard them readily recognized their meaning. The business men immediately began draping their houses with mourning and their residences in a similar manner showed the esteem for the deceased.

THE PRESIDENT'S SYMPATHY.

President Cleveland sent the following dispatch to Mrs. Grant at Mt. McGregor:

"Accept this expression of my heartfelt sympathy in this hour of your great affliction. The people of this Nation mourn with you, and would reach if they could, with kindly comfort, the depths of sorrow which is yours alone, and which only the pity of God can heal."

A PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was issued by the President of the United States:

The President has just received the sad tidings of the death of the illustrious citizen and ex-President of the United States, General U. S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, in the State of New York, to which place he had lately been removed in the endeavor to prolong his life. In making this announcement to the people of the United States, the President is impressed with the magnitude of the public loss of a great military leader, who was in the hour of victory magnanimous, amid disaster serene and self-sustained, who in every station, whether as a soldier or as a Chief Magistrate, twice called to power by his fellow countrymen, trod unswervingly the pathway of duty, undeterred by doubt, single-minded and straightforward, the entire country has witnessed with deep emotion his prolonged and patient struggle with a painful disease, and has watched by his couch of suffering with tearful sympathy. The distinct end has come at last and his spirit has returned to the Creator who sent it fourth. The great heart of the Nation that followed him when alive, even with love and pride, bows now in sorrow above him when dead, tenderly mindful of his virtues, his great patriotic services and of the loss occasioned by his death. In testimony of respect to the memory of General Grant it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments in Washington be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that all public business shall on the day of his funeral be suspended, and the Secretaries of War and Navy will cause orders to be issued for appropriate military and naval honors to be rendered on that day.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-third day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and tenth. Signed,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President.

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

The President has also issued an order directing that all executive departments of the Government be closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon as a mark of respect to the memory of General Grant.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Secretary Whitney has issued an order directing that the ensigns at each naval station and of each vessel of the United States navy in commission be hoisted at half-mast and that guns be fired at intervals of every half hour, from sunrise to sunset, at each naval station and on board the flagships and other vessels acting singly on the day of the funeral, where this order may be received in time. Otherwise on the day after its reception. The officers of the navy and marine corps will wear the usual badge of mourning attached to their sword hilts and on the left arm for the period of thirty days.

AT THE CABINET MEETING.

With the exception of Secretary Endicott all members were present at the meeting of the Cabinet. The President informed them of General Grant's death, he having been officially informed of his demise by a telegram from Colonel Fred Grant. The President has instructed Adjutant-General Drum to go to New York to represent him and to consult with Mrs. Grant relative to the funeral of the ex-President.

HANDSOME DRAPINGS.

The White House has been handsomely draped, the emblems of mourning being equal to those on the building at the time of the death of President Garfield. They are over and around the windows and doors facing north and the great pillars of the portico at the south entrance are also covered with black.

Adjutant General Drum by command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, has issued the following order, "In compliance with the instructions of the President, on the day of the funeral at each military post, the troops and cadets will be paraded, and this order read to them, after which all labors for the day will cease. The National flag will be displayed at half-mast. At the dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterwards at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a National salute of thirty-eight guns. Officers of the army will wear crape on their left arm and on their swords and the colors of the batallion. Engineers of the several regiments and of the United States corps of cadets will be put in mourning for the period of six months. The date and hour of the funeral will be communicated to Department Commanders by telegraph and by them to their subordinate commanders."

FOREIGN EDITORS.

The Mexicans editors now in the city suggested that the proposed banquet to be given to-night should be abandoned out of respect to General Grant. The editors held a meeting at Willard's and the following dispatch was sent to Colonel Grant:

The excursionists of the Associated Press of Mexico send to the family of the illustrious General U. S. Grant the profound sympathy and through you to the whole of America. His family has lost its worthy head, the Republic of the United States one of its most renowned heroes and Mexico one of its best friends.

I PAZ, President.
A. ARROYO DE AUDEA, Secretary.

They also sent the following telegram to General Parfeirs Diaz, City of Mexico:

The Excursionists of the Associated Press of Mexico, send to you and through you to the Mexicau Republic their profound sympathy for the death of the illustrious American hero, General Ulysses S. Grant, in whom Mexico lost one of her best friends.

I. PAZ, President.
ARROYO, Secretary.

New York's Sentiments.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The news of General Grant's death had been received but a few moments before the bells upon Trinity and St. John's churches began to toll, and in a few moments the solemn tones were caught up in all parts of the city, and conveyed the news of the General's death to the people of this city and Brooklyn.

THE CITY'S OFFER.

Mayor Grace, by direction of the Board of Aldermen, sent the following dispatch morning:

To Mrs. U. S. Grant:

In advance of official action, I am instructed to tender to yourself and family the deep sympathy of the Common Council of the municipal authorities of the City of New York in your berevement. I am also authorized by the informal action of the authorities, which will be made official, to tender to you a last resting place for the remains of General Grant in any one of the parks of this city, which you may select. I am also authorized to offer the Governor's room at the City Hall for the purpose of allowing the body to lie in state.

MAYOR GRACE.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Hill has issued a proclamation in view of the death of General Grant, in which he directs that the flags on all the public buildings of the State be placed at half-mast until his burial, and on that day yet to be appointed, all ordinary business in the Executive Chambers and departments of the State Government be suspended. The people of the State are called upon to display until his funeral, emblems of mourning, and it is requested that at that hour they cease from their business and pay respect to the distinguished dead.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has just resolved to close the Exchange on the day of General Grant's funeral.

NOTHING BUT SORROW.

Dispatches from cities all over the South and from numerous points on the Atlantic coast and Middle States show that General Grant's death was received with universal sorrow. This is strongly marked in the South and all the leading papers of that portion of the country comment editorially in the warmest tones of praise of the "hero of Appomattox." Comparisons and contrasts are drawn between the two great bodies who met there—one as victor and the other as vanquished. Nearly all the leading commercial exchanges adjourned at once or passed resolutions of respect, and decided to adjourn on the day of the funeral.

The Old Soldier's Friend.

FORT RENO, July 23. The news of the death of General Grant reached General Sheridan this morning by means of a dispatch sent from the office of the Associated Press, in Chicago, in response to an inquiry.

Concerning the arrangements for the funeral General Sheridan said: "I am so far away from Washington that I will have to depend on those in charge there to carry out any orders the President may give relative to General Grant's funeral. During his critical illness last March and on intimation from personal friends of the family that it would be agreeable to the Commissioners of of the Soldier's Home requested the privilege of having the General's remains entered at the Home. It is hoped the family will grant it," continued General Sheridan, "so that his ashes may rest near the Capitol of the Nation guarded by veterans of the war in which his greatest honors were won."

General Sheridan sent the following telegrams upon receipt of the sad information -

To Colonel F. D. Grant: Will you please express to Mrs. Grant my grief at the loss of my dearest friend and comrade, and my sincere sympathy and condolence with her in this hour of her great distress?

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

To General R. C. Drum, Washington: My duties here will not permit my return in time for the funeral of my dearest friend and comrade, General U. S. Grant. Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Davis of my staff knows my wishes in reference to the obsequies. Have them carried out as far as they do not conflict with the directions of the President. I want to be named as one of the pall-bearers. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

Honored at Home.

GALENA, Ill., July 23.—The announcement of the death of General Grant was received in Galena, his old home, from whence he went to the war, with the most profound sorrow. On receipt of the news the church bells tolled; on the Custom House and all public buildings flags were flying at half-mast, and the public buildings, churches, business houses and private residences were draped in emblems of mourning. General W. R. Rowley, the only surviving member of the old commander's staff, and now the only survivor of the great military family circle, and whose wife died but a few weeks ago, is prostrated with grief. Business in the city is practically suspended. Mayor Barrett has called a meeting of the City Council to make arrangements for proper memorial services to take place at the time of the funeral.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Chicago Board of Trade unanimously voted to adjourn at 12 o'clock to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of General Grant.

The Golden Gate People Mourn.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The tolling of the fire bells at 6 o'clock this morning announced to the inhabitants of San Francisco the death of General Grant. Meetings were held this afternoon by the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Grand Army of the Republic and other associations. All of them appointed committees to confer with the Mayor and Board of Supervisors how to most appropriately show their gratitude for Grant's great services to his country and their respect to his memory. Governor Stoneman will be asked to proclaim the day of the funeral a legal holiday and recommend that all business be suspended.

President Hayes' Sorrow.

FREMONT, Ohio, July 23.—Ex-President Hayes telegraphed Colonel Fred Grant as follows: "Please assure Mrs. Grant and her sorrowing family that they have the deepest sympathy of Mrs. Hayes and myself."

TOLLING AND KNELLING.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Bells of the fire department began tolling all over the city a few minutes after the receipt of the news of General Grant's death. Flags are out displayed at half mast on all the Government buildings.

Sherman to Attend the Funeral.

MINNETONA, Minn., July 23. — General Sherman will start East to-morrow morning to attend the funeral of General Grant.

FOREIGN GRIEF.

The English People and Officials in Sympathy.

LONDON, July 23.—The news of the death of General Grant has created a profound impression in the city. The flags at the American Exchange and at the American Consulate were placed at half-mast the moment the news was received in this city. Portraits of the dead hero, draped in mourning, were placed over the balconies and doors of both buildings. The whole front of the American Exchange also is heavily draped. Gladstone and John Bright were both much affected on the receipt of a copy of the Associoted Press dispatch announcing the death of General Grant.

GLADSTONE'S CONDOLENCE.

United States Minister Phelps, on being handed a copy of the Associated Press dispatch announcing General Grant's death, expressed the greatest concern at the sad event. He instantly ordered the building of the American Legation to be draped in mourning and the flag placed at half-mast.

A correspondent visited Mr. Gladstone. On making known his errand Mrs. Gladstone expressed deep sorrow at the death of the great American and immediately conducted him to Mr. Gladstone's presence. Mr. Gladstone was writing at his desk in the library. He said: "I shall willingly pay my tribute. Let me write rather than speak." He then wrote as follows: "Mr. Gladstone has heard with regret the sad news of General Grant's death. He ventures to assure the bereaved family of the sympathy he feels with them in their affliction at the loss of one who had rendered his country such signal services as a general and statesman."

LONG OBITUARIES.

Many prominent Americans have called a meeting to be held to-morrow at the American Legation for the purpose of taking appropriate action on the death of General Grant and to condole with his family.

John Bright, in an interview at the Reform Club, this afternoon said: "I desire to express my sympathy with the family of General Grant in the sorrow through which they are passing."

The newspapers contain long obituary notices of Grant, many of them taking up the most of their available space in accounts of the scenes and incidents in the life of the illustrious patriot.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

A Condensed History of the Career of the Dead General and President.

Ulysses S. Grant was born in Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, on April 27, 1822. He was of Scotch descent. His parents were poor, but intelligent beyond the average of their neighbors. Young Grant received such educational advantages as the local schools afforded and at the age of 17 received an appointment to the military academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1843, receiving the rank of brevet second lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in all the battles of the Mexican war, save that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for bravery.

HE MARRIES.

In 1848 he married Miss Julia Dent, the daughter of a leading merchant of St. Louis, Mo., a union that proved a most happy one—which nothing marred but the death which has so shocked the country. Having attained the rank of Captain in 1854, he resigned his commission in the army and engaged in farming near St. Louis.

Not meeting with adequate success in this vocation, so utterly unsuited to him, he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Ill., in 1860. He continued in this business with more or less varying fortunes until 1860, when the war broke out.

Grant was then but 39 yaars of age and almost wholly unknown to public men. When, however, President Lincoln's first call for troops was made, on April 15, 1861, he was found, four days afterward, drilling a company of volunteers at Galena.

ENTERS THE SERVICE.

After having offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army without response, he tendered the Governor of Illinois employed him in the organization of volunteer troops: and in a very brief period appointed him Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and in August he was commissioned Brigadier-General of volunteers, on the recommendation of the Congressmen from Illinois, with none of whom he had the slightest personal acquaintance.

On September 1 he assumed the command of the District of South-Eastern Missouri, and on the 6th he, without orders, seized Paducah, commanding the navigation of the Tennessee and the Ohio rivers. Early in November he was ordered to make a demonstration in the direction of Belmont, about eighteen miles below Cairo, his headquarters, which movement he effected with

GREAT SKILL AND BRAVERY,

landing at Belmont and breaking up the enemy's camp, with fearful odds against him.

In February he moved up the Tennessee against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force, but the fort was silenced by the gunboats before the troops arrived. He now, and without orders, moved upon Fort Donaldson, and with a force of 15 000 men laid siege to a garrison of 21,000. After three days of hard fighting he carried the works by assault, capturing a great number of prisoners, small arms and cannon.

This was the first great success of the National troops in the war, its results being of stupendous importance. Grant was now made a Major General of volunteers, and was placed in command of the District of West Tennessee. In March he

MOVED UP THE TENNESSEE

and encamped with 39,000 men on its west bank, near Pittsburg Landing, waiting the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 additional troops. On April 6, however, the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong, and while 5,000 of his men were beyond supporting distance, set upon him with overwhelming numbers, in the hope of crushing him before Buell arrived. Both armies fought bravely, but Grant, although suffering terribly, held his ground until the arrival of Buell turned the day in his favor. His entire loss was 12,217, and that of Beauregard, the Confederate General, 10,617. Two days afterward

HALLECK ARRIVED AT THE FRONT

and took command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right-wing and the reserves. In July Halleck being made General-in-chief, General Grant succeeded him in the command of the Department of the Tennessee; and on September 19 fought the battle of Iuka, which was only an incomplete victory, owing to the failure of General Rosecrans to carry out his orders.

Immediately after the victory at Corinth, in October, in which the Confederates lost largely, Grant proposed to the General-in-chief the capture of Vicksburg. Having received no answer he, on November 21, commenced a movement into the interior of Mississippi, while

THREATENING VICKSBURG IN THE REAR

with 30,000 men, Sherman was dispatched along the Mississippi river with 40,000 to attack it in front. This whole movement failed, however, and mainly from the fact that the principal base of Grant's supplies was surrendered by Col. Murphy, who was, in consequence, dismissed from the army. In January 1863, Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and took up a position at a point opposite Vicksburg, and soon laid siege to the city, which, with 27,000 prisoners, was surrendered to him on July 4th, 1863. He was now promoted to

THE RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL

in the regular army, and was appointed to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi. Upon this he concentrated his forces for the defense of Chattanooga; and Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain were carried on November 24th and 25th.

In consequence of all these brilliant exploits, Congress ordered a gold medal for him and presented the thanks of the Nation both to him and his army. On March 17th, 1864, he became Commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States and announced that his headquarters would be with the army of the Potomac, in the field.

WITH NEARLY 700,000 MEN

he at once planned two campaigns—one under his own command against Richmond, defended by Lee, and the other under Sherman against Atlanta, defended by Johnston.

He began the movement against Richmond on May 3d, with an aggregate force of 140,000 men and attempted to place himself between the Confederate Capital and the confederate army; but Lee foiled the masterly attempt in a masterly manner, by taking the offensive and precipitating, with advantage to the Confederate army, a series of battles. After

THE PARTIAL SUCCESS AT SPOTSYLVANIA

he forwarded to the Government the dispatch closing with the memorable words, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

His losses in the campaign from May 8 to June 15 were 54,551. Lee's losses were about 32,000. Grant now began the siege of Petersburg, which ended after the victory at Five Points in April, 1865, when Richmond was evacuated, and when Lee, followed by Grant, was forced to surrender his army at Appomattox Court House.

At the close of the war Grant fixed his headquarters at Washington; and on July 25