

THE WEEK.

LAID IN THE TOMB.

In all the principal cities throughout the United States, last Saturday was observed as a day of mourning for the loss the nation had sustained in the death of Gen. Grant. In many places there were processions of civil and military organizations, and several cities were draped in mourning. In St. Louis the horse the General rode through numerous battles of the late war was one of the features of the local pageant. The old charger, saddled and bridled ready for the field, was led behind the catafalque. The funeral pageant in New York was the grandest ever witnessed in America.

All Friday night carpenters with saw and hammer were busy in Broadway, and when day dawned it revealed the presence of hundreds of hastily erected grand stands. On the front of many houses were displayed emblems of mourning which were not there the night before. At nine o'clock Broadway presented an animated spectacle. As far as the eye could reach the sidewalks were thronged with people. Business was practically suspended. A Sabbath day stillness also reigned in Brooklyn, Jersey City and surrounding towns. At 8:50 a. m. General Hancock and staff, trooped into the plaza from Broadway. At this time hundreds of members of the Leidekrantz society filed up the steps of the City Hall and sang with impressive effect the "Chorus of the spirits from over the water," Schubert, and the "Chorus of the pilgrims," Tannhauser. At 9:35 the imposing funeral car drawn by twenty-four jet black horses in black trappings halted in the plaza. Commander Johnson then gave the order "Lift the remains," which was obeyed by twelve men who bore them out upon the portico down the steps to the funeral car.

The clergy and physicians first entered their carriages and the procession started at a quarter to ten o'clock. Shortly after Mayor Grace and the members of the common council entered their carriages and came into line. A company of regulars marched on each side of the hearse and colored men were at the whiffles of the twenty-four horses. After the pall-bearers had been summoned to their places the President's carriage drawn by six horses was called up to the door but had fully an hour to wait. In anticipation of the President's coming out an enormous crowd, which the police found difficult to manage, gathered opposite the hotel entrance on Twenty-third street. The Grant family were quietly gathered in their parlors overlooking the square. It was announced that Mrs. Grant would not attend the funeral but, had concluded to stay at Mount McGregor, and was reported by Dr. Newman to be still weak and ill though not confined to bed. The party gathered at the hotel, ready to take carriages for their position in the parade. There was Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant, jr., Mrs. Jesse Grant and others of the Grant family. Following these were Mrs. Rawlins Holman, a daughter of Gen. Grant's friend, the General's old staff, his ex-Cabinet officers, J. W. Drexel and members of the Aztec club, survivors of the Mexican war, the President's carriage, the Vice-President's and Cabinet members, the Supreme court of the United States, senators, Congressional committee, Governor Hill and suite, Committee of State Legislature, ex-Presidents Arthur and Hayes and members of their Cabinets, foreign ministers, diplomatic and consular officers under Grant's administration, Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts,

New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Indianapolis, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, West Virginia, Colorado and Dakota, with their staffs. Then came the heads of the Bureaus of War and the Navy departments, Generals Sheridan, Schofield and Merritt, Admiral Stevens and Commodore Chandler with their staffs, then followed prominent government officials, the mayors of Brooklyn, Boston, St. Louis, Jersey City, New Haven, Hartford, Montreal, Elizabeth, Hudson, N. Y., Litchfield, Conn., and a committee of one hundred.

The catafalque passed Twenty-Third street at one o'clock. All heads uncovered as it moved along. The Congressional committees and other officials from Washington were distinguished by broad white sashes. Governor Hill was the only governor who was attended by a mounted staff. The procession seemed stretching southward as far as the eye could reach. The sidewalks were next to impassable. The day, however, was pleasant and the people were all good natured. Even the long halts of the troops did nothing toward exasperating the crowd. A few of the soldiers became faint and were obliged to drop out of the line, but their places were immediately filled up. People who had stood for five or eight hours without anything to eat went home or betook themselves to a neighboring restaurant. When the cortege entered the boulevard the majority of the spectators gazed in astonishment at the irregular lines and apparently awkward positions of the troops, for in obedience to orders on entering upon what might be called the second stage of the funeral route the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of order. As the right of the column approached the tomb the dull reverberations of guns from the men-of-war in the harbor could be heard and the troops broke columns from the left marching to the right and east of the roads. After forming in line arms were presented and the catafalque slowly passed. After the cortege reached the tomb and the military and veteran organizations had gathered round, Commander-in-chief Burdette, of the G. A. R., conducted the burial services, peculiar to the order. The Sangerbund then sang a hymn. Dr. Newman recited the burial ritual of the Methodist church, the benediction was pronounced and the body of the illustrious hero was consigned to the tomb. The regular troops beat a tattoo and a volley of musketry was fired and a salute of twenty-one guns ended the ceremonies. There were a few cases of heat prostration, but so far as known none were dangerous. At the corner of 57th street the crowds swelled from the sides to the open way and blocked the thoroughfare on twenty occasions. When a halt of the column occurred people would surge in and fill the roadway. There was some trouble, however, when the catafalque reached this point. It was watched for blocks away, its conspicuous height making it plainly visible at 50th street. As it neared the corner people were standing eight and ten deep and some in front had raised their umbrellas to keep off the sun. Women stood with babes-in-arms and fathers hoisted their little ones on their shoulders. Obstructions were numerous and those at the rear were becoming indignant, but as the coffin came up annoyance was forgotten and only respect was felt. With a spontaneity that told of great reverence, every man raised his hat as the first horse came abreast of him, and remained uncovered until the body had passed. After the President, Vice-President, Cabinet, judges of the Supreme Court, senators and members of the House

of Representatives, the governors and their staffs, the foreign ministers, diplomatic officers and representatives of the army and navy had passed the procession began to break up.

THE SCENE AT THE TOMB.

was a very impressive one. The vicinity was thronged with weary waiting people, the workmen that were to seal the leaden lining of the cedar case into which the casket and the remains of General Grant were to be placed occupied a position near by, the men that were to rivet fast the steel casket within which both casket and box should be put. Soon after one o'clock Gen. Hancock arrived, accompanied by the members of his staff. Meantime helmets were glittering, and plumes waving over the slope to the southward, orderlies galloped to and fro, mounted men with plumed helmets, solid walls of people upon the curling lines of bobbing umbrellas, while the guns of the war vessels shook the bluff. At 2:30 o'clock there came a bugle call from the eastward, and soon the sound of muffled drum was heard. Carriages came into view and rolled into the park to the tomb. The car-stopped abreast of the tomb. The family carriages drew near, Col. Grant, his wife and two children alighted and passed to the foot of the steps of the funeral car. During the ceremonies the family stood at the foot of the casket. President Cleveland and the Vice President and the members of the Cabinet stood right near the head of the casket, and Sherman and Sheridan, ex-presidents Hayes and Arthur stood close to the casket. The guard of honor bore the remains within the tomb after the prayers were concluded, and at 3 o'clock placed them within the steel case, where they were sealed. The family entered the tomb, remaining only a few moments, and then sought their carriages. Volleys were fired by the different regiments and the men-of-war, and the family drawing away, everybody slowly dispersed. Everybody expresses the opinion that the demonstration was the grandest the country has ever seen. The Grant family will return to Mount McGregor in a few days and remain during the summer.

GRANT'S PECULIARITIES.

Of the General's personal characteristics the Philadelphia Press says:—"In battle or in command he wore a blue blouse and no sword, a plain slouch hat, dark trousers and top boots. Even his horse equipments did not indicate his rank. When he went to Europe in 1878, he was compelled to buy a new uniform, as his old one was worn out. He bought but three while general of the army. At table he ate but little, and that of the plainest, and in the latter years of his life used no wine. As an escort for ladies, the assurance of one of the brightest and most lovely women who has graced Washington social life, that "General Grant was the most acceptable of all the escorts she had ever had at dinner," is warrant enough for the statement that he was a gentleman in social life and at the table. He was entirely a moral man, never using profane language, and had a contempt for vice and immoral men. He was fond of children and they of him—because of positive evidences of benevolence of both head and heart. He stood fatigued readily, and could go without food or sleep for a long time. On horseback he sat easily and rode with grace—as West Point men usually do. He had a keen memory for those who abused him, either by speech or in the press, and never forgot them. He hated and liked with manly vigor. He had one old-time virtue, fast becoming obsolete, developed in the highest—he liked his friends and would stand by them."

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

Destructive wind and rain storms prevailed in many places during the early part of last week and considerable damage was done to standing grain as well as to grain in the stook. In some fields the corn was flattened out as if a roller had been driven across it and the stooks were so broken as to prevent the further maturing of the grain. For the past few days the weather has been much more propitious, being warm but not too hot, and dry enough for successful harvest work with an occasional refreshing shower to help fill the late grain and push forward the root crops to maturity. Pasturage is much better than usual at this time of the year, but the prices of dairy produce continue very low and there is a rather rapid decline in the value of fat stock. The crops on the continent of Europe are a fair average, except in some parts of Germany and in the south of Russia where the damage to the cereal crops through the effects of drought is reported to be irreparable.

THE FAMOUS ZULFIKAR PASS, which is at present giving rise to so much discussion in connection with the Afghan question, is thus described by a correspondent: "The Pass of Zulfikar is a long, narrow defile, which at the northern end divides into two roads, one turning to the Garmab Pass on the West, and the one on the right trends toward Kungreuli and the salt lakes, which have been much talked of in relation to the frontier. The road comes out at the south and very little above the level of Heri Rud, and the ground, although with some elevations upon it, is somewhat level. About ten or twelve miles to the south are the Chahar Dowli, four prominent peaks; these are on the banks of the Heri Rud, where the Stoi range comes down from the Persian side, and among them is the Tengri Daria or gorge of the river, at which place the roads on both sides leave the stream. On the east of the Chahar Dowli the elevations are not so high, and the usual road runs south to the Nialsheni Pass, and the great plain leading to Herat is reached. From Zulfikar the branch of the Paropamisian range trends to the south-east. It ought to be remembered that the ground between Pul-i-Khatum and the south entrance of the Zulfikar Pass contains within its space the most important strategical position between Sarakhs and Herat. This fact will explain the desire of the Russians for its possession."

SOME BAD FEELING exists at present between France and Germany. This was recently shown at the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of Berlin University. The Rector of the University in his speech made several anti-French allusions which were received with cheers. In toasting the health of the Emperor William the rector said, "Long live peace. Should, however, the arrogance of our neighbors pass from daring words to daring deeds they will learn that the old spirit still lives." The German papers are severely attacking the French, and all dwell upon the fact that the approach of France and Russia towards each other is coincident with increasing good will between England and Germany.

PACIFIC COAST PEOPLE are delighted to learn that mackerel have been discovered in the Pacific Ocean. The captain of a bark at Portland, Oregon, reports that on his last voyage from Honolulu, he sailed through an enormous school of mackerel. Not having any suitable fishing gear he was unable to procure any specimens, but says the fish acted precisely like a school of mackerel in the North Atlantic.