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The Weekly Messenger.

THE DEAD GENERAL.

The people of the United States to-day without distinction of party, are mourning for the illustrious survivor of the Union, who a few days ago closed his life on Mount McGregor in New York State. A sketch of Gen. Grant's life which, to a great extent, is a history of the United States during the most terrible crisis through which it has passed, has been already given. The portrait in this number shows the General as he appeared a few years ago. No better proof of the estimation of the dead hero's greatness could be given than by the universal sorrow that his death has caused throughout the world. The tributes of esteem, respect and condolence from all quarters have been spontaneous and unanimous. The English as well as the American newspaper devote much of their space to a relation of his deeds and an estimation of his character. The great cities throughout the Union wear an air of mourning and active preparations are being made in New York for the burial of the dead hero. The selection of Central Park as the last resting place of General Grant, has given rise to a great deal of feeling, as it is thought by many that Washington would be the most suitable place, as it is there that General Washington lies buried. Mrs. Grant and the other members of the family, however, having expressed a preference for New York, sets all controversy on this subject at an end. The preparations for the funeral are nearly completed. The remains will be at the cottage in the room where the old soldier died until Tuesday afternoon, when the funeral cortege will be placed on a special train and conveyed directly and without demonstration to Albany and placed in the Capitol, where they will lie in state until Wednesday noon, then to be conveyed by train to New York, where they will arrive on Wednesday evening. At New York they will remain in state until Saturday then to be borne to their last resting place. It is mentioned as a curious fact that even up to within three weeks of his death Gen. Grant occasionally expressed the hope that he might after all get well or at least live several years. But it was only at times that these gleams of hope came to him. In the bottom of his heart he knew he had to die and nothing could exceed the thoroughness with which he had prepared to meet death. He seems to have thought of everything and all that his family had to do, was to follow out instructions, as clearly and tersely worded as orders to an army. He also wrote many affectionate and loving notes to his family, and a long one of three or four pages, at which he had worked in secret, was found sealed up in an envelope in his coat pocket after he had been dead for some

time. It was addressed to his widow and was filled with endearing expressions and touching words of consolation. General Grant had to the last an abiding faith in his work. In a letter that was given to Dr. Douglas, his physician, with instructions that it should not be opened until after his death, he writes. "If it is within God's providence that I should go now, I am ready to obey his call without a murmur. As I have stated, I am thankful for the presidential extension of my time, to enable me to continue my work. I am further thankful, and in a much greater degree thankful because it has enabled me to see for myself, the happy harmony which so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to hear the kind expressions towards me in person from all parts of our country from people

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

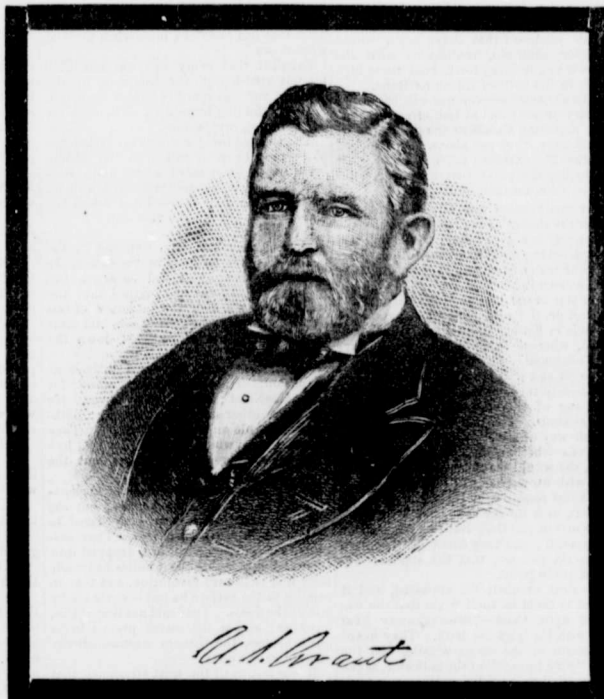
The purely legislative business of the Imperial Parliament is now assuming a quiet turn and interest is becoming more and more centred on the coming elections. Many members of Parliament have already left London and gone to their respective boroughs to arrange for the coming struggle at the polls. The indications are stated to be that the approaching election will be by all odds the severest and most closely contested which has been waged in England since the famous campaign of 1836. It is difficult to say which party will gain the ascendant. The Tory political agents in the provinces continue to send in promising reports of their party's prospects. Nearly every report received from them by the Central Association contain a confident assurance of victory in the farming districts and minor boroughs over the "Radicals," as

bitter one. The Conservatives will be strongly supported by the Parnellites, who hate the Liberals more than ever after certain utterances made by leading members of that party. Mr. Bright, the great English orator and a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, was unsparing in his remarks at the dinner to Lord Spencer on the alliance of the Conservatives and Home-Rulers, and for this he has been savagely attacked. So bitter is the feeling against him that at the session of the House of Commons the other day, one of the Parnellites moved that Mr. Bright's speech be considered a breach of privilege. The old Quaker did not spare them in his reply. He said that if his words were censurable he regretted using them. His opinion however remained unchanged. The fact was that the Parnellites had assailed Lord Spencer and the Crown officers, and if he had said that the Parnellites had defended

the judges and law officers, everybody would have said he was a fool for making statements that were absolutely untrue and would have laughed him to scorn. The leader of the Conservatives, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, expressed the opinion that if Mr. Bright had spoken in Parliament the words which he had used at the banquet, he could have been called to order, but he thought it was advisable to make such occasions causes for a motion for a breach of privilege. The Irish members seized the opportunity to indulge in a lot of acrimonious language, one of the Parnellites saying that he had a supreme contempt for Mr. Bright's utterances that he had no confidence in the justice of the House, and that, when occasion offered, the supporters of Mr. Parnell would repay Mr. Bright in his own coin. The motion was rejected but there is no doubt that the Parnellites intend to carry out their threat and if possible to hold the balance of power in the next Parliament.

VICTOR HUGO's literary will, which is dated 1875, appoints Mr. M. Meurice, Vaqueire, and Lefebvre, his literary executors. He desires his manuscripts to be published in three series, first, his complete works, second, his unfinished works and third, sketches and fragments. He leaves 200,000 francs to defray the expense and allows his executors a commission of the net profits on the different series. The executors, however, while joyfully accepting the task, say they will not touch the profits, which will be devoted to various monuments.

AN ALMANAC, three thousand years old, found in the British Museum, is supposed to be the oldest in the world. It was found on the body of an Egyptian who had evidently regarded it with great reverence. The days are written in red ink and under each is a figure followed by three characters signifying the probable state of the weather for that day.



of all nationalities, of all religions, and of confederate and national troops alike. They have brought joy to my heart if they have not affected a cure. General Grant, there is no doubt, has had the privilege of seeing much of the bitterness of the strife, in which he was a conspicuous figure, disappear, and a united country arise from it by which he will be always held in grateful remembrance.

YELLOW FEVER is reported to exist as an epidemic in a portion of Brazil, and cholera has made its appearance near Cadiz, Spain.

The Liberals are called, since the Whigs have been so largely superseded in the management of the affairs of the Gladstone party. The Conservatives have decided to contest every constituency in Great Britain where there is a shadow of a chance for success. Tory candidates will stand for every constituency in England and Scotland, except in about forty, where the Liberals have such an assured ascendancy that it would be a waste of energy to try to defeat them. An enormous fund for defraying election expenses has been gathered by the Government, and the struggle will be a close and