The Daily Astorian.	DEAD.
ASTORIA, OREGON:	GENERAL ULYSSES S. GR
ISSUED EVERY MORNING. (Monday excepted) F. HALLORAN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS AND FROFENETOPS,	² PPASSED PEACEFULLY AWAY AT VESTERDAY MORNING,
Terms of Subscription.	dean, Chief of Staff.

Served by Carrier, per week Sept by Mail, per month one year Free of postage to subscribers, \$1.00

Advertisements inserted by the year a the rate of \$2 per square per month. Trun sient advertising fifty cents per square, end insertion. our desk when we came in. The flags at half-must from every flag pole throughout the city had already signaled the sad

Notice To Advertisers.

THE ASTORIAN guarantees to its ad aflash of lightning, it startled when i vertisers the largest currulation of an newspaper published on the Columbi time It is, however, with a certain sense

This paper is on file at the St. Charle Hotel, Portland, Or.

Deputy Sheriff Boelling returned from Portland on the Telephone yesterday.

to learn day by day the tortures he wa It is reported in Seattle that Beriah Brown has been appointed governor of Washington territory to succeed Watson C. Sonires

son C. Squires. Mrs. Ida M. Babcock, department of Oregon, accompanied by Mrs. Caulkin. president of Geo. Wright Corps No. 2, of Portland, is in the city on official basi-ness. County treasurer Bergman gives notice of payment of county warrants pro-sented prior to January 1st, 1884. There is a little money in the treasury and head proposes keeping the interest down as

sented prior to January 1st, 1884. There at wently-first in a class of thirty-fille, re-is a little money in the trensury and he ceiving the commission of brovet second proposes keeping the interest down as lifeticatanat. He was assigned to the 4th far as practicable. It is probable memorial faneral ser-vices, commemorative of the Grant sobsequies will be held in every city of any prominence in the country. It for gallantre. In 1848 he married Julia, any prominence in the country. It thus honor the dead general in our little seaside city.

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when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. There was no more heavy fighting that night, but on the 7th the combined national armies attacked ANT. and drove the hostile force, who retreat-ed as far as Corinth, 19 miles. Grant was senior in rank to Buell, and commanded on both days. His entire loss was 12,217: that of Beauregard, the Con-federate commander, 10,617: but the ground remained in the hands of Grant, and the object of the attack was unat tained. Two days afterwards Halleck arrived at the front and assumed comnd of the army, Grant remaining at THE HEAD OF THE RIGHT WING

and the reserve. On May 30, Corinth was exacuated by the Confederates, al-though no fighting had occurred since Shiloh. In July Halleck was made gen-"Gen. Grant died at 7:10 this morn-So rend the dispatch lying or ral-in-chief, and Grant succeeded 1 n command of the department of the Fennessee. On Sept. 19 he fought the attle of Iuka, where, owing to the fail ews. It was something that we all had are of Gen. Rosecrans to carry out hi orders, only an incomplete victory wa bbained. The national loss was 7.38 hat of the Confederates 1438. The een expecting for weeks, and yet, like a trategy of this battle was Grant's the actics were those of Rosecrans and Ord subsequently, Grant fortified Corinth relief that the sad news is learned, for and directed the operations which re ulted in the repulse of the Confederate rom that place on the 3d and 4th of Oe as it was evident long ago that the ol mmander could not live, it seemed al

ost like a useless prolonging of agony ober, and in the battle of the Hatch on the 5th, the commanders under his being again Rosecrans and Ord. A suffering and know that it could have he battle of Corinth the entire in onal less was 2339, that of the Cor derates more than twice as large. Immediately after the victory of Co out one end-the grave. Below is a short sketch of his life, mainly written by

I immediately after the victory of Cor-inith, Grant proposed to the general-in-chief the capture of Vicksburg, and, re ceiving no answer, on Nov. 2 he began a movement into the interior of Missis-sippi. While he threatened Vicksburg from the rear with 30,000 men, Sherman was sent by way of the Mississippi river with 40,000 to attack it in front. Grant advanced without opposition as far as Oxford, 50 miles, when Holly Springs, his princinal base of supplies, was suris principal base of supplies, was su endered by Col. Murphy, who was di nissed from the army in consequence This compelled the abandonment of th

This compelled the abandonment of the campaign, and Grant returned to the neighborhood of Corinth. Sharman's pessault on Vicksburg failed at about the same time. In Jan, 1853, Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi valley, and moved by the river to a point opposite Vicksburg. There he spent several months in fruit-less efforts to turn the place; one plan was to buil d a canal in sight of Vicks-burg, but out of reach of its guns, through which the army could pass to a point below; another, to divert the Mississippi river from its course, and a third to find or make a circuitous pass-age to the rear of the town through the torthous strerms on the north and east. But all these failed, and in April Grant marched his army through the swamps on narched his army through the swamps on he western bank to a place below Vicks-org, while the ganboats and the trans-ort fleet ran the batteries under a ter-

port fleet ran the batteries under a ter-tific fire. On April 30th he crossed the river, and landed at Burinsburg, thirty miles south of Vicksburg. There were now two armies opposed to him. Pem-berion, with 52,000 men, defended Vicks-burg, and Johnston, with a smaller but rapidly increasing force, was at Jackson, fifty miles farther east, Grant's army was 43,000 strong. He at once abandoned all communication with the river, and

They cost the National commander dear, but they inflicted losses on Lee from which he never recovered, and thus ac-complished the object at which Grant was aiming. He was more annious to annihilate Lee's army than to effect any purely strategic result, or even to capture Richmond, for he believed that only by the annihilation of Lee could the confed-racy be overthrow. With this view and for this purpose the campaign of the Wilderness was planned and fought. When Grant arrived IN FRONT OF BICHNOND

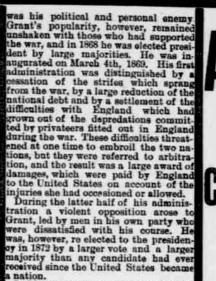
IN FRONT OF RICHMOND

IN FRONT OF RICHMOND He crossed the James in pursuance of the design formed months before. Butler had failed to take the city, and his army was now joined to that which had fought its way from the Rapidan; and in June the siege of Richmond was began. Sherman meanwhile was marching and fighting daily in Georgia, and steadily advancing toward Atlanta, but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia and was superseded by Hunter who made his way as far as Lynchburg, and was then in his turn repelled. Hunter's re-tront left open a road to Washington, and Lee sent carly to threaten the National capitol, whereupon Grant gath-ered up a force which he placed under Sheridun and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles drove Early, in a succession of battles through the valley of Virginia and de-stroyed his army as an organized force. But the siege of Richmond still went on. The confederates were gallant and steb-born and though Grant made numerous stacks he was only nartially convected attacks he will only partially successful. His army reached out on the right and left on both sides of the James, but for many months he was unable to get pos-session of the inilroads by which Rich-mond was supplied. The government advised him to abandonthe attempt, and the country was sometimes impatient and distrustful, but Grant never way-

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his March to the Sea, a route which the chief had designed for himself six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only holding Lee in front of Richmond, but by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Sherman by this strategy was left unop-posed. Thus Thomas, Sheridan and Sher-man, were all used in furtherance of Grant's plans, each executing his part in the great design, and contributing his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savan-nah, Schofield beat the enemy at Frank-in, Thomas at Nashville and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all the while By September Sherman had made hi lin, Thomas at Nashville and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all the while Lee was held near Richmond, unable to send to any part of the theater of war to reinforce any army, no matter how threatened or assailed. Schofield was now brought from the west and Fort Fisher and Wilmington on the seaconst were captured, so as to afford him a foot-hold: from there he was sant into the inold; from there he was sent into the in-erior of North Carolina, and Sherman terior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the valley, Grant brought that great cavalry leader to the army in front of Richtmond and making a last effort, drove the force his intranchuments Lee from his intrenchments

AND CAPTURED BICHMOND

AND CAPTURED BECHMOND. 43,000 strong. He at once abandoned all communication with the river, and pushed into the interior, between the two hostile armies. On the 1st of May he net and defeated a portion of Pember ton's command at Port Gibson; then ad-upon and destroyed a force coming out from Jackson to resist him, and on the tered Johnson's army. Turning the same day to the Mississippi, on the 16th he atteriy, routed Pemberto's entire force for only found himself out fought, but out hostly, he eame up with the enemy and heat him again at Blac k river bridge. amaring in its rear, with his own bases AND CAPTURED BECHMOND. AND CAPTURED BECHMOND. AND CAPTURED BECHMOND. Note: A strong the strong of the str

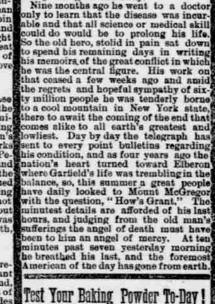


In March, 1877 he was succeeded in th presidency by R. B. Hayes, and in May sailed from Philadelphia on a

TOUR SOUND THE WORLD. For more than two years he traveled in the old world, being everywhere received with the most distinguished attention. Princes and monarchs vied with each other in the bonor accorded him on the occasion of his visits and he met the mightiest of the earth. He returned by way of the Pacific in the fall of 1879, and shortly afterward took ap his residence way of the Pacino in the fall of 1879, and shortly afterward took op his residence in New York city where he identified himself with reilroad and banking pur-suits. In the spring of 1880 culminated an effort led by Conkling of New York Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Logan of Illinois to have him nominated a third linois to have him nominated a thir

FOR THE PRESIDENCY

The PRESIDENCY By the Republican national convention that was to meet in Chicago in June, 1880. A determined offort was made through thirty-six ballots, Grant's "306" remaining solid to the last. Grant's star was henceforth on the wane. It cannot be said that he had set his heart on being president for the third time, but it was evident that he felt somewhat disappointed. In company with his boys he went into the banking business in 1881, and made considerable money, but in 1882, he formed a partner-ship with a sharp. New York "financier" named Ward, whose rascality in connec-tion with President Fish of the Marine Bank of New York, led to the old gener-al's financial collapse in January, '84. He lost everything in the world but his good name which remained untarnished, and after adjusting the wreck as best he could, sat patiently to await the fatal termination of a cancer that beginning on his tongue and palate was slowly but surely eating his life away. Mise montha ago he was condiced a kill could do would be to prolong his life. So the old hero, stolid in pain sat down to spend his remaining days in writing his memora, of the graat conflict in which he was the central figure. His work on that coased a few weeks ago and amid the regrets and hopeful sympathy of six-y million people he was tenderly borne to a cool mountain in New York state, there to await the coming of the end that counts alike to all earth's greatest and



THE TEST:

LARGE STOCK! OF MEN'S

Clothing Just Received! And Must Be Sold.

With the expectation of a large Clothing Trade at the end of the ishing season, I placed large orders in MEN'S SUITS of all kinds to arrive before July 15th, and whereas these Goods are now upon my ands, and must be sold within the expected time, I have concluded o put the knife clear in to the quick, by marking the Suits at prices hat will close them out without fail.

LOOK AT PRICES AND QUALITY.

1	Men's Dark Mixed All Wool Business Suits	310	00
	Men's Mixed Cassimere Sack Business Suits	13	50
	Men's Mixed Cassimere Frock Business Suits	13	50
1	Men's California Cassimere Sack Business Snits	15	00
e	Men's Silk Mixed Black Sack Business Suits	17	50
	Men's Black Diagonal Sack Dress Suits	17	50
5	Men's Black Diagonal Frock Dress Suits	17	50
107.00	Men's Finest Dress Suits from \$20 to \$32.50, equal to a made by Merchant Tailors.	ny	Sui

I also have just received a large stock which must be disposed of, Boys Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Shirts, Underclothing, losiery, Etc., Etc.



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Astoria, Oregon

New Styles!

henamus Street.

00. There was hard fighting on thre

In March he was ordered to move up the Tennessee river towards Corinth, where the Confederates were concen-

A Fine Work. Unswerving truthfulness, literal ex-actness and the careful bringing of all pedition. If any reinforcements had information down to the present date, been intended for Missouri, they were son's New Cylopedia. It is elegantly bound, complete in 8 27000 men engaged against Grant's 3000. The terms Mr. Libby gives to sub-sories enables every one to get this 200 prisoners. King of books. It is a work which proves not work.

Early in Feb., 1862, after repeated ap dications to Gen. Halleck, his immedi It is a work which proves not only It is a work which proves not only applications to Gen. Halleck, his immedi-friend but grows upon the esteem of the rate superior, he was finally allowed to editor, the lawyer, the student, the move up the Tennessee river against farmer and the mechanic. All orders of Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval by mail to Portland. Or, Mr. Libby in-forms us will be filled promptly. It which surrendered on the 4th, before costs less than one cent per page and there are over 100 lines to the page. It is cheap. Sold by subscription only. Girl Wanted. A competent girl can get a good uation by applying at this office.

A competent girl can get a good situation by applying at this office.

E. J. Partridge goes seaward to take successive days, and on the 15th Grant some fine views. On Thursday he will be at Fort Canby : on Friday at Hwaco: on Saturday and Sunday at North Beach. Sally 65 cannon. 1700 condition-

some fine views. On Thursday he will be at Fort Canby : on Friday at Hweed on Saturday and Sunday at North Beach W. Lussier of San Francisco has en-gaged in the photograph business with Crow the leading photographer. Get your photographs taken at Crow's gallery by W. Lussier of San Francisco A class of instrumental music for the instruction of Violin, Plano, Organ and Guitar will be organized, if sufficent patronage is insured within the next week. For particulars apply to A. J. MEGLER at the Occident, or leave order and address. J. H. BREXNER Portlund, Or. **Fiano for Sale**, Of splendid tone and fine make. With be sold at a bargain. Apply at this of

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here in the verse. It is not asking much and sinfer such panels of a needed sufficience of the cruster of the c

Chattanooga was at this time beloagured which list hot a tring man of all those and almost surrounded by hostile forces, armice who was not a prisoner. His and the army of the Camberland, which defended it, was in immediate danger of starvation or capture. On October 23 the inst, and he had constantly fought on Grant reached this place, and on the 37th the offensive. The terms granted to Lee the battle of Lookont valley, fought ander his direction, relieved the army fought on the comberland. On November 23 he commenced the three days battle of Chattanooga, utterly defeating Bragg driving him from positions that seemed inspregnable, and capturing in the open field over 5000 prisoners and forty pieces of artillery. His own losses were 6616 that of the confiderates being 2009 killed

field over 5000 prisoners and forty pieces 5 of artillery. His own losses were 6616, that of the confederates being 2000 killed and wonnded, besides the prisoners. Grant's force in this battle was 60,000, and Bragg's 45,000, but the latter enjoyed advantages of position which more than counterbalanced the disparity. The rictory of Chattanooga overthrew the ast hostile force west of the Alleghenies. and opened the way for the national armies into Georgia.

THE HEMANKABLE SERIES OF SUCCESSES on enthusias greater than had ever Which Grant had now achieved pointed been known in America. Every possible him out as the appropriate leader of the polymeral was created for him by con-National armites. In February 1864, then Which Grant had now achieved pointed tim out as the appropriate leader of the National armies. In February 1864, the rank of lieutenant general was created for him by congress, and on March 17th he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Having beaten all the other important heatile commanders, and heaten grant and broken in pieces every other great opposing force, he now prepared to en-counter in person the army of northern Virginia, under Lee, and at the same time, by his subordinates to occupy all the re-maining forces of the enemy, so that no complete a great could be a subconcentration.

maining forces of the enemy, so that no confiderate army could in any emergency or by any possibility supply another. Accordingly while he sent Sherman into Georgia and directed Sigel to penetrate the valley of Virginia, and Butler to cap-ture Richmond, he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. On Way the heaved on into heath 10000 ture Richmond, he longht his own way from the Rapidan to the James. One May 4th he could put into battle 110,000 soldiers: Lee confronted him with 75,000 si while 30,000 under Butler were opposed by the same number at Richmond, and Sigel with 7,000 fought Breckenridge with 5,000 or 6,000. Before Grant reached the James he had lost 6,000 men killed, 2,600 wonnded and nearly 7,000 missing. The losses of Lee's troops can never be known, as their records ware destroyed by their own hands, but Grant captured in this period 10,000 men (4,000 more than Lee), and it is probable that the entire loss of the enemy was little if any less than his, although Lee fought con-stantly on the defensive, and therefore with immense advantage and security. The battles of the Willderness, Spottayl-vania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were the hardest Grant ever fought, but after where the Confederates were concen. Sigel with 7,000 fought Breekenridge with trating a large army; he was directed. 5,000 or 6,000. Before Grant reached the however, not to attack. His forces, James he had bast 6,000 men killed, 2,600 numbering 38,000, were accordingly wounded and nearly 7,000 missing. The encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg losses of Lee's troops can never be Landing, on the W. bank of the Ten-messee, waiting the arrival of Gen. Buell with 40,000 more; but on April 6 the in this period 10,000 men (4,000 more Confederates came out from Corinth, than Lee), and it is probable that the 50,000 strong, and attacked Grant vio Bently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so with immense advantage and security. that he was largely outnumbered. Both sides fought fiercely, but the national forces were pushed back to the river, the hardest Grant ere fought, but after There, however, Grant held out till dark, each he advanced and Lee withdrew.

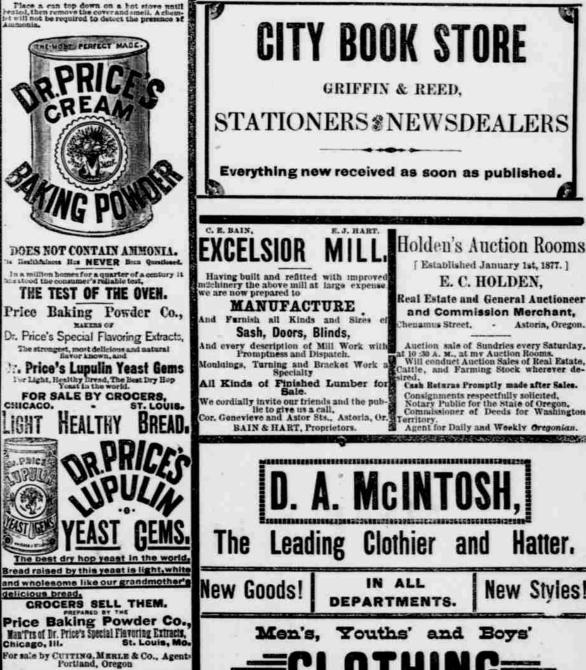
armies. The work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate on Grant, but he, fortu-nately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening declined an invitation to accompany the president to the theater where the murder was com-mitted. This event made Andrew John-aon president but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiance greater than had ever

gress; honses were presented to him by attizens; towns were illuminated because he entered them. President Johnson soon took such a position in politics as linew most of them who had supported the war into open hostility to him. At first he had been so bitter toward the de-fested south that Gen. Lee asked Grant's interposition in his behalf and it was

GRANT SAVED LEE

GRAT EATED LEE From prosecution for treason when An-frew Johnson was eager for it. But Mr, by the former confederates, and was be-total former confederates, and was be-total to power. In this conjunction all or the president of power unknown ing Grant an amount of power unknown ing Grant an amount of power unknown ing Grant an amount of power unknown was to restrain the president. And giv-total transmission of Congress passed in the president. Yet the president was be the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was be the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was be the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president. Yet the president was a sold to the president of the source was a sold to the president of the source was a sold to the president of the source was a sold to the president of the source was a sold to the president of the source was a sold to the president of the source was a sold to the president of the source was a sold to the president of the source was a sold to the president of the source was a sold to the president of the source was a sold to the president of the source was a sold to the president of the source was a sold to the president of the source was a sold to the president of the sou

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