

GENERAL GRANT'S GRAVE.

Selecting a Last Resting Place for the Dead Soldier.

An Immense Funeral—Details of the Arrangements.

Details of the various events of importance and interest which occurred during the first few days succeeding General Grant's death are given in dispatches from Mount McGregor and New York city as follows:

On June 24, General Grant handed to Colonel Fred Grant a slip of paper on which was written substantially this:

"There are three places from which I wish a choice of burial place to be made:

"West Point.—I would prefer this above others but for the fact that my wife could not be placed beside me there.

"Galena, or some place in Illinois.—Because from that State I received my first general's commission.

"New York.—Because the people of that city befriended me in my need."

When he had delivered this slip to the colonel he walked back into the sick room. In a few minutes he reappeared, walking round in front of the colonel.

"I don't like this, father," the son said, holding out the slip.

"What is there about it you don't like?" asked the general, in a husky whisper.

"I don't like any of it. There is no need of talking of such things."

The general took the slip, folded it, tore it lengthwise, across, and again until the pieces were so small that hardly a word could have been made out from any of them, and throwing them in the waste basket went back to his room without speaking.

Central Park Chosen at First.

A dispatch from Mount McGregor, dated the 24th, says: General Grant's body will rest in the city whose people befriended him in his need. New York has been decided upon as the place of interment, and Central Park as the spot. The general's preference and the family wishes will thus both be met. The decision was reached this afternoon. Today an early train brought Mr. W. L. Turner, representing Mayor Grace, to tender a burial site for the body in any of the New York parks. He mentioned the Riverside park by way of suggestion from the mayor. The family would not consider it. Central park seemed to them the proper place. There was some delay in a final decision, caused by telegraphic correspondence between Mr. Turner and Mayor Grace in regard to the condition imposed in the general's note that Mrs. Grant should lie beside him. The mayor evidently had to wait in order to give official assurance that no obstacle would stand against that condition. It was 4 o'clock before a final message came from Mayor Grace pledging his faith and that of President Sanger, of the board of aldermen, that the wishes of the family would be followed. Colonel Grant said at once that he would proceed with arrangements to that end.

The mayor was authorized by the aldermen to appoint a committee of one hundred citizens to proceed to Albany to accompany the remains to New York.

The Funeral Arrangements.

Another Mount McGregor dispatch of the 24th says: The body lay to-day in the parlor near the spot where the general spent his last night. The face was peaceful, unclouded by any trace of suffering. A flag was furled over the body. On the breast reposed a wreath of oak leaves, gathered yesterday by Julia, the colonel's daughter, and the two child daughters of Dr. Douglas. The three girls went into the woods yesterday to search for the leaves for this purpose. Taking them to the parlor the nurse Henry helped them fashion the wreath, and they laid it with fearful reverence on the hero's breast. Then Julia, her little heart swelling with grief, leaned over the calm face and kissed it, while her sobbing companions tried to comfort her with caresses, and pressed their young lips, too, where the granddaughter's had been.

Adjutant General Drum came this afternoon. He bore authority from the President to make any arrangements for burial under government auspices that might suit the family. Colonel Grant informed General Drum of the decision to place the general in Central park. He informed him also of the offer from the U. S. Grant Grand Army Post of Brooklyn, to guard the body while here, which he had accepted this morning.

A plan was soon devised leading up to the time of interment. The body will lie at the cottage, in the room of the death scene, until Tuesday, August 4, when funeral services will be held here at 11 o'clock. A train will start for Saratoga at 1 o'clock, reaching there in an hour. After a stop of thirty minutes the train will push on to Albany. The body will lie in state at the Capitol from 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon until noon on August 5, when it will proceed to New York. It will lie in state in the governor's room in the city hall until Saturday, August 5, when public services will be held at the interment in Central park. As the Brooklyn post will guard the cottage Colonel Grant thought there would be no need of a guard here by assignment from the army. It was decided that the body should pass, after the services at the cottage, to the charge of a guard appointed by the President, such guard to attend it up to the time of interment. General Hancock has been designated for this duty. He will make all appointments. The arrangements to have the body lie in state at the capitol was

brought about through Secretary of State Carr, acting not only for Governor Hill but in his capacity as commander of the third division of the grand army.

A week ago last Friday, in a note to the Rev. Dr. Newman, the general broached the subject of his funeral to Dr. Newman as his spiritual friend. "I desire the funeral service of the church performed," he wrote, "when I am gone." Such will be the nature of the service here. The coffin will be brought to the porch, near the old place where the general used to sit. None but the family and close personal friends or special guests will be admitted to the cottage. The President and members of the cabinet, friends eminent in military and naval service and from civil life may be invited as guests. There will be very few invitations. The pastor will stand on the porch. Before him, on the slope spreading toward the hotel, will gather those who may come to hear the services. The services will follow the ritual, closing with an address. It will be a simple and not a long service. It is probable that at its close the people will be allowed to cross the porch to look upon the general's face. Within two hours from the time of opening the service the train will start for Saratoga. The services at New York may be less simple, but they will be strictly of a religious nature.

The embalming was completed to-day. The cheeks and face by the process made use of have been made to assume a fullness, the deeper furrows and lines have been filled out, and the expression of the face is now one of peace and rest.

Members of Wheeler G. A. R. Post, of Saratoga, are watching at the house to-night. They sit in the hall outside the door. Over the coffin in which the general rests burns a brilliant electric light, revealing with distinctness every line in the rigid face below the glass cover of the coffin. Across the coffin is thrown an American flag. Members of the family from time to time walk into the room, and gaze long and earnestly at the dead general's face.

Further Tokens of Sorrow and Sympathy.

On the second day succeeding General Grant's death the same manifestations of sorrow were shown throughout the United States as on the day of his demise, preparations being made everywhere to observe the day of the funeral with public ceremonies. In New Hampshire all officers of the State National Guard were directed to wear mourning for six months. Resolutions of grief were passed by Grand Army posts and other military organizations in all parts of the Union, and preparations made by them to join in the funeral ceremonies. It was announced that there would be a general suspension of business all over the country on the day of the funeral. Governor Thompson of South Carolina ordered the flags to half mast on the public buildings of that State. Secretary Bayard directed United States diplomatic and consular offices to display flags at half mast over their offices, and to show emblems of mourning for thirty days.

General Benjamin F. Butler accepted an invitation to deliver an oration at the public memorial services to be held in Lowell.

The effect of the draping on the capitol and other public buildings in Washington was very impressive, particularly at the White House and the treasury building.

Vice-President Hendricks telegraphed from St. Clair Springs, Mich., to Sergeant-at-Arms Canada designating the following-named Senators to represent the Senators to represent the Senate in the funeral ceremonies: Justin Morrill, John Sherman, John A. Logan, J. Donald Cameron, Wade Hampton, W. M. Ransom, Joseph E. Brown, J. G. Harris and John F. Miller.

The commander-in-chief of the State guard of North Carolina issued a general order to the Southern State troops in camp at Asheville, praising the patriotism and achievements of General Grant, and recalling his generous treatment of General Lee and the Confederate prisoners at Appomattox.

The following are among the further telegrams received by the Grant family:

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 24.

MRS. U. S. GRANT: Her majesty the queen requests me to convey to yourself and family her sincere condolence on the death of General Grant.

BRITISH MINISTER.
LONDON, July 24.

MRS. U. S. GRANT: Accept our deepest sympathy in the loss of your distinguished husband. We shall always look back with gratification at having had the advantage of knowing him personally.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.
MONTREAL, July 24.

MRS. GRANT: I am greatly grieved to get the sad news of the general's death. Pray accept my most sincere sympathy.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
WINDSOR, Vt., July 24.

COLONEL FRED GRANT: I hope sincerely that the universal and earnest wish of the people of the State and city of New York may lead the family to approve of the great city as a burial place.

WM. M. EVARTS.

Notes and Incidents.

The disposition of the cottage in which General Grant died rests with Joseph W. Drexel, and it is announced that the cottage will never again be occupied by any family or persons. Mr. Drexel will in due time present it to the State or national government. The house will be presented intact, with all its present belongings, furniture and fixtures, as a gift to the nation or Commonwealth.

The last time General Grant signed his name was a few days before his death, when he put it on the back of a check for \$1,000 which he had received from the Century Publishing company four or five days before. The mourning garments of the female members of General Grant's family were

made in New York. All the gowns are of very simple pattern, and made of Henrietta cloth, trimmed with heavy English crepe. The bonnets are of crape, without trimming other than the long crape veils.

The coffin in which General Grant will be buried was made in Rochester, and is six feet long and made of polished copper, incased in a shell of polished red cedar. This is lined with lead and covered with purple silk velvet, fastened in place by a framework of solid silver. The top is of French plate glass with beveled edges, and made to open the full length of the coffin. The interior is lined with cream colored satin elaborately tufted, and General Grant's head will rest on a satin pillow. The handles are solid silver, and the inscription plate is gold, six inches long, four inches wide. The outside box is riveted steel with an oval top.

A movement for the erection of a national monument to General Grant was initiated by Mayor Grace, who has appointed a committee of the city's representatives men to take the matter in hand.

General Grant left no will, but his instructions to the disposition of all his little effects were written from time to time within the past few weeks and given to Colonel Grant. General Grant left no property whatever. The interest in his book belongs to his wife, the contract with the publisher being signed by her.

In addition to the instructions which General Grant gave from time to time to the colonel he has left a sealed packet of instructions, which has not yet been opened.

General Grant's sister, Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, with her husband, Dr. M. J. Cramer, arrived in New York from Europe on the day after her brother's death. She was much affected when she learned that she had arrived too late to see her brother alive.

Memorial services in honor of the dead general were held in many places. In Faneuil hall, Boston, the mayor presided at a memorial meeting, and Governor Robinson and General Devens made addresses.

Services in Westminster Abbey.

A number of American gentlemen assembled at the residence of Mr. Phelps, the American minister in London, to arrange for memorial services in London on the day of General Grant's burial in New York.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field proposed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Dean of Westminster and make suitable arrangements with him for a commemorative service in Westminster Abbey.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, seconded the resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the committee was at once appointed. It consists of Mr. Phelps, who is chairman; Mr. Hawley, Mr. Field, Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, Mr. George W. Smalley, Mr. Manton Marble, Mr. B. H. Brewster, ex-attorney-general; Mr. J. S. Morgan, Mr. J. T. Lord, Mr. Thomas M. Waller, the American consul-general; Mr. Howard Potter, and Dr. Harwood, of New Haven. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Phelps, Field and Smalley, was subsequently chosen to see the dean, and in the afternoon the sub-committee saw the dean, who readily granted the use of the abbey for the desired services.

Grant's Letter on His Waning Life.

Dr. Douglas has produced the following remarkable document, which was written by General Grant in Dr. Douglas's presence at Mount McGregor on Thursday, July 2:

"I ask you not to show this to any one, unless the physicians you consult with, until the end. Particularly, I want it kept from my family. If known to one man the papers will get it and they (the family) will get it. It would only distress them almost beyond endurance to know it, and, by reflex, would distress me. I have not changed my mind materially since I wrote you before in the same strain. Now, however, I know that I gained strength some days, but when I do go back it is beyond where I started to improve. I think the chances are very decidedly in favor of your being able to keep me alive until the change of the weather toward winter. Of course there are contingencies that might arise at any time that would carry me off very suddenly. The most probable of those is choking. Under the circumstances 'life is not worth the living.' I am very thankful (for thankful, glad was written, but scratched out and thankful substituted) to have been spared this long, because it has enabled me to practically complete the work in which I take so much interest. I cannot stir up strength enough to review it and make additions and subtractions that would suggest themselves to me and are not likely to suggest themselves to any one else. Under the above circumstances I will be the happiest, the most pain I can avoid. If there is to be any extraordinary cure, such as some people believe there is to be, it will develop itself. I would say, therefore, to you and your colleagues, to make me as comfortable as you can. If it is within God's providence that I should go now, I am ready to obey his call without a murmur. I should prefer going now to enduring my present suffering for a single day without hope of recovery. As I have stated, I am thankful for the providential 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 bear the kind expression toward me in person from all parts of our country, from people of all nationalities, of all religions and of no religion, of Confederates and of National troops alike, of soldiers' organizations, of mechanical, scientific, religious and other societies, embracing almost every citizen in the land. They have brought joy to my heart, if they have not effected a cure. So to you and your colleagues I acknowledge my in-

debtedness for having brought me through the valley of the shadow of death to enable me to witness these things.

"U. S. GRANT.
"Mt. McGregor, N. Y., July 2, 1885."

Mrs. Grant Much Depressed.

A Mount McGregor dispatch of the 26th says: Mrs. Grant is still much depressed. She stays in her room all the time and has her meals taken to her, but has no appetite. Her heart is beneath the flag that envelops her illustrious husband. Her children, who are keeping up for her sake, are with her constantly and do everything in their power to console her. Even immediate friends of the family are not allowed to see her, as the least reference to the cause of her sorrow only adds to the intensity of her grief. She will not visit the room that contains the body of her dead, nor look upon his face again until the body is put into the coffin, which will arrive on Tuesday. After the coffin arrives the U. S. Grant Post will take charge of it and remain with the body constantly until the end. They do not sit in the room now with the body, but remain upon the porch outside the door.

General Horace Porter went to the cottage and Colonel Fred Grant met him and took him in the parlor to see the face of his old friend and commander. He was surprised at the lifelike expression on the face. It was calm, beautiful, and showed no trace of the terrible ordeal through which the general had passed. His hair was a dark brown and his whiskers close cut were gray and the face had the same look upon it that the thousands who knew the general in life would recognize. Its characteristic features were determination and strength.

The Brooklyn Grand Army men were on watch on the veranda of the cottage all last night, and the men from the Saratoga Post paced their beats in the moonlight outside. They have already worn paths which form a square, in the centre of which is the cottage. There are seven of these men from Wheeler Post, of Saratoga, and they relieve each other every twenty-four hours. Colonel Grant this morning requested them to remain, notwithstanding the arrival of the Brooklyn men, and they will do so. There are eight of them from the Brooklyn U. S. Grant Post, and two more are coming to-morrow.

Selecting a Burial Place.

Colonel Frederick D. Grant and his brother Jesse Grant, accompanied by General Horace Porter, arrived in New York from Mount McGregor on the morning of the 27th. The brothers were dressed in black and wore broad bands of crape on their high silk hats. They proceeded at once to the Fifth Avenue hotel, where, in the breakfast-room, they met General Sherman and ex-Senator Chaffee. They went presently to General Sherman's room, where a conference of some length was held, and the party separated.

Early in the day the New York Park commissioners met and passed the following, a copy of which had been sent to the mayor:

WHEREAS, The tender of a place of burial for the remains of General Grant in the park has been accepted by the family upon the assurance that Mrs. Grant will have the right of interment by his side.

Resolved, That the right of burial in the park in the same tomb with General Grant be, and the same is hereby conceded to and vested in his widow.

The two Grants went to the City Hall and called on Mayor Grace.

After inspecting the governor's room the mayor, President Sanger, of the board of aldermen, and the Grants entered carriages and were driven to the Fifty-ninth street entrance to Central Park. There they were joined by the four park commissioners and by Mr. Parsons, the superintendent. The party proceeded to Watch Hill, at the northwest corner of the park, near 105th street, and discussed that point as a possibly suitable final resting place for the dead general. Then the Riverside Drive, from 110th to 123d street along the Hudson was visited. The Grants seemed favorably impressed with that locality. They then rode down to seventy-second street and there passed into Central Park and inspected the Belvedere tower, which has been suggested for a temporary tomb.

The Grants left without arriving at a decision about anything. Colonel Grant said he would confer with his mother before giving a definite answer. He returned to Mt. McGregor on the evening train.

Considerable opposition had been made from all parts of the country against the selection of Central Park as a resting place for the remains of General Grant. It was argued that the park was a pleasure ground, and therefore inappropriate. Some of the dead general's intimate friends would have preferred to have seen him buried in the grounds of the Soldier's Home at Washington, while others thought that West Point would be the most appropriate place. But as the family of General Grant had signified their wish to have his remains interred in the city of New York, their desires were considered paramount.

Memorial services in honor of the dead general were held in many places on the 27th. In Faneuil hall, Boston, the mayor presided at a memorial meeting, and Governor Robinson and General Devens made addresses. It was announced that the memorial services in Westminster abbey, London, would be held on the 4th, consent having been obtained, and that the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family would be present.

Riverside Park Chosen for General Grant's Resting Place.

Mayor Grace, of New York, received the following telegram from Colonel Fred Grant on the morning of the 28th:

Mr. McGREGOR, July 28.
Mother takes Riverside park. Temporary tomb had better be at the same place.
F. D. GRANT.