

He was a fast writer, you know, and rarely changed a word after it was written. This letter was a cordial invitation to Greeley to come over to the White House and talk things over, I presented it to Greeley at New York, and a few days later he came to Washington. He called upon Grant at the White House, and they spent an hour or so together, but somehow or other they did not get close to one another. They were both very modest men, backward and retiring. Had a third person, a mutual friend, been present they might have been drawn out and have become friends, but there was no one. Greeley said little. Grant was rather reserved, and Greeley went away evidently thinking him dull and not realizing the great capacity which he had."

"What were the relations between General Grant and Edwin M. Stanton?"

"I don't think Stanton appreciated Grant," replied John Russell Young. "Stanton was a very great man, and a man whom the people did not understand. Grant looked upon him as his friend, and I think that Grant craved Stanton's friendship. Still, the two men did not get close together. Neither of them made friends easily. Grant's shyness was so great that it was hard to become acquainted with him. He felt that Stanton had treated him very well while the latter was Secretary of War, and he always was grateful to him. One of the first things he did when he was President was to show his appreciation for Stanton. Some of Mr. Stanton's friends had called at the White House. They said to Grant: 'Mr. President, Mr. Stanton is very ill. He has no money, and he has given his life to his country. He now needs rest, and if you could give him the mission to the Netherlands or to Switzerland or to Belgium the income from the place would be sufficient to support him and he might recover his health.'"

"Upon this, General Grant replied: 'I think Mr. Stanton deserves the highest honors that the country can give him. The places you have requested are of minor importance. There is, however, a vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, and if Mr. Stanton is willing I will send his name in for that place at once. I only wish I could do him still higher honor.'"

"When the doctor told this to Mr. Stanton he received it with tears. He was given the appointment of associate justice, and was confirmed by the Senate. This was the 20th of December, 1869, and four days later he died."

*Frank G. Carpenter*

Events, a Y. M. C. A. paper, published at Sioux City, Iowa, under date of April 16th, says: Last Monday afternoon, just after the swimming pool had been filled with fresh water and warmed for the use of the bathers, it was used for an unusual purpose—that is unusual for our plunge. Some recent converts to the Mormon faith were immersed by Elders of that Church, who have been doing missionary work in this city for a short time.

Dispatches received from Arta dated Saturday evening announce that detachments of Greek troops are leaving there for Filippiada.

### THE GRANT MONUMENT.

It was by popular subscription that the fund necessary for the erection of the tomb of General Grant was raised, and it is estimated that 90,000 people contributed sums ranging from one cent to \$5,000. In all, \$659,000 was secured. The unexpended balances were kept in trust companies and drew three per cent interest, so the sum increased until it now amounts to about \$800,000. With the exception of about \$50,000, the entire sum was raised in New York City.

Five days after the death of General

collecting \$2,000,000. In February, 1886, \$114,000 had already been raised.

Scarcely a week after this date, however, ex-President Arthur was forced to resign. In February, 1888, William R. Grace, ex-mayor, became president.

With the year following the creation of the Grand Monument association, prominent architects were requested to submit designs for a monumental tomb, but because of the general desire to obtain a design which should at once be a work of art, picturesque to the popular eye, and durable enough to last through the ages, great caution was taken and ideas and plans were



GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.  
Born April 27, 1822. Died July 23, 1885.

Grant, on the 28th of July, 1884, New York City having been suggested by General Grant before his death as the place for his burial, William R. Grace, then mayor, called a meeting of citizens at the city hall to take steps towards the collection of a fund for the erection of a national monument. On the day following the Grant monument committee was permanently organized with ex-President Chester A. Arthur as chairman. Within a week money was pouring in so fast that there was serious belief that little difficulty would be found in

criticized from every standpoint. It was not until September, 1890, that the plans of J. H. Duncan of New York were accepted by the association, and on the anniversary of General Grant's birthday in 1891 ground was broken, with appropriate ceremonies, for the construction of a tomb to cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

By January, 1892, with the work of construction under way, the fund had languished. Despite all efforts the fund had for several months remained stationary at \$155,000. Prominent citizens became alive to the situation and