

# ON M'GREGOR

## GRANT'S BODY EXHIBITED AT THE COTTAGE.

The Family to Rest in Seclusion To-morrow—Representative Clergymen to be Invited to Attend the Funeral—New York Preparations.

MT. MCGREGOR, Aug. 1.—Though the early training and religious proclivities of General Grant were toward Methodism, he possessed great catholicity of spirit, and manifested this very frequently during his sickness in several of his pencil talks. In harmony with his broad and catholic spirit, it has been decided to invite a representative clergyman of every leading denomination to be present at the funeral service, and this list is as follows: Assistant Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. Field, of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, of the Baptist Church; Father Deshaw, of the Roman Catholic Church, who was a room-mate of General Grant at West Point; Rabbi Brown, of the Jewish faith; the Rev. Dr. West, of the Congregational Church, and the Rev. Robert Collyer, of the Unitarian Church.

There was another examination of the remains at midnight by undertaker Merritt's most expert embalmer, who had just arrived. He pronounced it work of the highest class. The bleaching powder was removed. The body will be shown to visitors on the arrival of each Saratoga train to-day, but no one will be permitted to enter the cottage on Sunday.

At the suggestion of Colonel Grant, Inspector-General Jones has extended to the officers of Post L. W. Wheeler, G. A. R., No. 92, at Saratoga, an invitation to accompany General Grant's remains on the funeral train to New York in recognition of their services.

The programme for the services of Tuesday is as follows: Scripture reading, ninetyeth Psalm; prayer, by the Rev. Bishop Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York; hymn, My faith looks up to Thee; discourse by the Rev. J. P. Newman; hymn, Nearer my God to Thee; benediction; contralto solo, Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping.

A magnificent floral memorial was received at the Grant cottage last evening from ex-Governor Leland Stanford and Mrs. Stanford, representing "The gates ajar," composed of two gates six feet high by five wide, of white and purple immortelles. They are spanned with an arch inscribed "U. S. Grant," and with a flight of steps ascending to the half-opened gates.

Colonel Beach and General Jackson, who were injured by lightning last evening, have nearly recovered.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Permission to inter General Grant's body at Riverside Park was formerly granted by the Health Board yesterday. All arrangements for the funeral, so far as General Hancock's division is concerned, are about complete. Colonel Jones has been ordered to fire minute guns at Saratoga during the progress of the funeral train. The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution giving the Association of War Veterans of the First Regiment, New York Volunteers, who participated in the Mexican War, permission to use the battle flags now in the Governor's room during the Grant obsequies. An effort is making here to have the house in which General Grant was born placed in Central Park.

The First and Second Brigades and the Second Battery, mounted and without guns, will escort the remains from the Grand Central station through Fifth avenue to Waverly place, to Broadway, to the City Hall. On arriving at the City Hall, the leading regiment will form lines on either side of the entrance leading from the catafalque down the steps and along the porch or piazza. Arms will be presented before the remains at all times. Nine regiments were represented at the meeting of the United Volunteers last night, and they suggested the name of W. W. Cannon for marshal of their body. General Aspinwall was requested by a vote to assign the regiments together in the line.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—The following has been issued by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly:

"ALBANY, July 31.  
To the Members of the Senate and Assembly:  
In accordance with the call of the Governor, we earnestly urge upon every member of the Senate and Assembly the sacred duty of appearing in person in your respective chambers at the Capital on Tuesday the 4th day of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to make suitable arrangements for the reception and respect to be shown at the Capital and at the funeral exercises in New York city on Saturday, August 8th, over the remains of the illustrious dead, Ulysses S. Grant.

(Signed)  
D. MCCARTHY, President of the Senate.  
GEORGE Z. ERWIN, Speaker of the House."

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—Governor Harrison yesterday issued a proclamation for the observance of the day of General Grant's funeral as a legal holiday, and recommending that memorial services be held.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—It has been decided by Governor Robinson that this State shall be represented at the funeral of General Grant by himself, the members of his military staff and the members of his executive council.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Subscriptions to the amount of \$22,000 and other pledges swell the total figure to over \$32,000 are being forwarded toward the fund for erecting a Grant monument here.

## THE PEOPLE

to 200 or 300 words. Give full names to be returned. Address Voice of the

### WHAT LINCOLN SAID.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—The quotation given by A. S. G. in today's TRIBUNE is a very free version of the words of Lincoln in his reply to Judge Douglas at the seventh and last joint debate at Alton, Oct. 15, 1858. Lincoln actually said: "That is the real issue. That is the issue that will continue when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time; and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity, and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says, 'You toil and work and earn bread, and I'll eat it.' No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live by the fruit of their labor, or from one race of men as an apology for enslaving another race, it is the same tyrannical principle." Nicolay and Hay, Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln, New and Enlarged Edition, 1905, vol. 5, p. 65.]

A. A. FREEDLANDER.

### A PAIN IN THE AGRICULTURAL NECK.

Hampton, Ia., Sept. 21.—Your Mr. Paul gives me a pain in the neck. Any man so poorly informed on the subject would undertake to write on the subject is beyond my understanding. I realize that Mr. Potter is what he writes by the for and I think that he w

### BACK ON MT. MCGREGOR.

The Grant Family Returns From Its Sad Journey.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The bier on which the remains of General Grant rested at the City Hall was removed yesterday. Some 35,000 people visited the tomb at Riverside Park Sunday, and they not only cut away nearly half of the dead tree which lies near, but men and women vied with each other in slipping bits of mourning into their pockets and loading themselves with pebbles, bricks and bits of mortar. The tomb will be guarded for thirty days by United States troops.

The funeral bill will be very heavy. The undertaker was employed jointly by the family of General Grant and the city of New York, but it is said that the entire bill will be paid by the city. The undertaker's bill alone will not be less than \$20,000. The large American flag which was laid on the ice casket at Mount McGregor will be retained by Colonel Grant. One of the flags that was on the funeral car will be given to U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., one to the Seventy Regiment, and one to Mrs. Dr. Newman.

From One Hundred and Twenty-first street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street in Riverside Park will be set apart exclusively for the burial ground of General Grant, and a roadway will be laid out north of the tomb on a line with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, so as to separate the burial ground from the other portions of the park. The Park Commissioners have determined to secure the land west of Riverside Park extending to Claremont avenue on one side and from One Hundred and Twenty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street. As soon as the commissioners have secured a title to these grounds they will be laid out to correspond with the grounds in the vicinity of the tomb and thus the necessary quiet will be secured to the spot in which the General remains are deposited.

In speaking of Grant's funeral, General Fitzhugh Lee said: "Old issues are eradicated in the South now. The people have come to love the North for the grand, magnanimous, fraternal treatment they have received since the war, and they have been longing for this grand opportunity which has at last been afforded to express their hearty good will for the Union." Just think of it. Here are Buckner and Johnston, and Gordon, and Wade Hampton and myself—all rebel leaders—made the lions of your city, and we are all overflowing with gratitude in return."

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—Colonel F. D. Grant and family, Nellie Sartoris, U. S. Grant, jr., Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Douglass, Paymaster Sharpe and W. J. Arkell and wife returned here late yesterday from New York and at once proceeded to Mount McGregor. It is expected the family will remain on the mountain till October 1st.

## GENERAL GRANT DEAD.

The Old Hero Passes Quietly Away at 8:08 O'clock Thursday Morning.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 23.—General Grant died at 8:08 o'clock this morning surrounded by his family. The end was peaceful and without apparent pain.

So far as known the last words uttered by General Grant were those requesting a glass of water at 3 o'clock.

Shortly before 8 o'clock, while the family was preparing for breakfast and the doctors were discussing the patient's chances, Henry, the nurse, who was with the General, stepped hurriedly out of the sick room and going to where the doctors were standing informed them in a whisper that he thought the end was near. The doctors hastily went to the room and at a glance took in the situation. They quietly ordered the nurse to summon the members of the family to the sick room at once. Mrs. Grant, Jesse Grant and wife, U. S. Grant, jr., and wife, and Mrs. Colonel Grant instantly answered the summons and were soon at the side of the sick bed. Mrs. Sartoris noticing the doctors hurriedly going to the room followed them and was the first member of the family present. Colonel Fred Grant was now the only member of the family absent, having strolled off around the grounds. Servants were sent in search of him, but he returned to the sick room of his own accord before anyone had succeeded in bringing him the news of his father's approaching dissolution.

Colonel Grant took a seat at the right hand side of the bed of the dying man, placing his left arm on the pillow about his father's head. Close by the bedside sat Mrs. Grant intensely agitated with her emotions, but bravely suppressing them and appearing calm. She leaned slightly upon one elbow and gazed with eyes blinded with tears into the General's face. There was, however no sign of recognition in the pallid face. He was breathing fast and with slightly gasping respirations. Mrs. Sartoris leaned upon the shoulder of her mother.

The scene was a quiet one. The General was peacefully and painlessly passing into another world. At a little distance behind Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris stood the three physicians, Douglass, Shrady and Sands, silent spectators of a scene, which but for their efforts would doubtless have occurred months ago.

Jesse Grant and U. S. Grant, jr., stood opposite their mother at the other side of the bed. Near by at the foot of the cot and close by Jesse was Mr. N. E. Dawson, the General's confidential secretary and stenographer. At the foot of the bed stood Mrs. U. S. Grant, jr., and by her side Mrs. Col. Fred Grant, and Mrs. Jesse Grant. These three gazed directly down into the face of the General while their eyes became suffused with tears. The sad expression of their faces plainly reflected the intense anguish of their feelings. Now and then they stole a glance at Mrs. Grant, who, with bowed head, was intently watching the face of her dying husband. Not a word was spoken and the stillness of the room added to the impressiveness of the sad scene.

Mrs. Grant several times affectionately stroked the face, forehead and arms of her dying husband, and seemed utterly beside herself with despair. Dr. Douglass several times felt the pulse of the patient, who was now quietly dying, but this had dwindled to a point beyond detection. The respiration grew momentarily more and more quickened, the face reflected no

pain, and altho at first his breathing seemed labored, it gradually became weaker and with but little effort.

Toward the end, as if by sudden impulse, Mrs. Grant arose from her seat beside the death-bed, and, seizing both of the General's hands within her own, pressed them, and leaning over, kissed him fervently on the forehead. At this a few convulsive sobs were heard from the direction where U. S. Grant, jr., stood, but these were quickly repressed, and a solemn stillness again came over the room.

General Grant's remains will be removed to New York after being embalmed, and when the body reaches that city, the family will decide as to whether a post mortem shall be made. The family has been desirous that the funeral should take place in Washington, but the place has not yet been decided upon. The General before his death named three places, at any one of which he said he would like to be buried. He, however, concluded to leave the choice of a burial spot entirely to Colonel Fred Grant with the proviso that the place selected shall be such a place as to permit of the burial of Mrs. Grant by his side. A local undertaker will have charge of the immediate details of the funeral until the remains have been shipped to New York.

### THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA — June 4, 1859

Sometimes a battle is won by the bravery of one man, among the thousands engaged. Such a man was Colonel de Chabriere, commanding the Foreign Legion at Magenta.

The battle began with crack Austrian troops thrown into a savage bayonet charge against the Legion's position. In the face of such a charge, cowards turn and run; brave men stand fast; only heroes run forward. Gallant Colonel de Chabriere knew his men. Shouting "Legion, drop your packs and charge!" he spurred his horse straight at the advancing army.

An enemy bullet killed the colonel, but his legionnaires, now mad with rage, drove on. The enemy who had sallied out to skewer rabbits found themselves attacked by tigers. The charge halted, the enemy turned and fled in panic with Legion bayonets jabbing at their backs.

Peel off this paper, and stick picture on smooth, dry surface.  
WARNING — DON'T PUT ON WALLPAPER

August 13, 1885.

7, a rail-splitter at 19, a Mississippi boatman at 28, and who, in manhood, proved one of the strongest, most honest and God-fearing of modern rulers. The other great man came from a shoeless child to be a humble teacher in the Hiram Institute. With those Presidents America need not blush to name the leather-seller of Galena. Every true man derives a patent of nobleness direct from God. Was not the Lord for thirty years a carpenter in Nazareth? Lincoln's and Garfield's and Grant's early conscientious attention to humble duties fitted them to become kings of men.

The year 1861 saw the outbreak of the most terrible of modern wars. The hour came, and the man was needed. Within four years Grant commanded an army vaster than had ever before been handled by man. It was not luck, but the result of inflexible faithfulness, indomitable resolution, sleepless energy, iron purpose, persistent tenacity. He rose by the upward gravitation of natural fitness. The very soldiers became impregnated with his spirit. Gen. Grant has been grossly and unjustly called a butcher. He loved peace and hated bloodshed. But it was his duty at all costs to save the country. The struggle was not for victory, but for existence; not for glory, but for life or death.

In his silence, determination, and clearness of insight, Grant resembled Washington and Wellington. In the hottest fury of battle his speech never exceeded "Yea, yea," and "Nay, nay." God's light has shone for the future destinies of a mighty nation, but the war of 1861 was a necessary, a blessed work. The church has never refused to honor the faithful soldier fighting for the cause of his country and his God. The cause for which Grant fought—the unity of a whole people, the freedom of a whole race—was as great and noble as when at Lexington the embattled farmers fired the shot which resounded around the world. The South accepted a bloody arbitrament.

But the rancor and fury of the past are buried in oblivion. The names of Lee and Jackson will be a common heritage with those of Garfield and Grant. Americans are no longer Northerners or Southerners, but Americans. What verdict history will pronounce upon Grant as a politician and a man I know not, but here and now the voice of censure, deserved or undeserved, is silent. We leave his faults to the mercy of the merciful. Let us write his virtue on brass for men's example. Let his faults, whatever they may have been, be written on water. Who can tell if his closing hours of torture and misery were not blessings in disguise, God purging the gold from dross, until the strong man was utterly purified by his strong agony?

Could we gather in a more fitting place to honor Gen. Grant? There is no lack of American memorials here. We add another to-day. Whatever there be between the two nations to forget and forgive, is forgotten and forgiven. If the two peoples which were one be true to their duty, who can doubt that the destinies of the world are in their hands! Let America and England march in the van of freedom and progress, showing the world not only a magnificent spectacle of human happiness, but a still more magnificent spectacle of two peoples united, loving righteousness and hating iniquity, inflexibly faithful to the principles of eternal justice, which are the unchanging laws of

#### MEMORIAL SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

An imposing service in memory of Gen. Grant was held at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 6, the edifice being crowded with distinguished persons. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Earl of Iddesleigh, Earl Cranbrook, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Forster, Sir Lyon Plympton, Prime Minister Salisbury, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Wolseley, Senor Martinez, the Chilean Ambassador to England; Chief Justice Waite, ex-Attorney-General Brewster, Senator Edmunds, Senator Hawley, and other prominent Americans. Queen Victoria was represented at the service by her equerry. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Edinburgh were also represented by equeries.

The address was by Canon Farrar, from Acts, xiii: 36, some extracts from which we give below:

Eight years have not passed since the late Dean Stanley, whom Americans so loved and honored, was walking around the Abbey with Gen. Grant, explaining its wealth of great memorials. Neither of them had nearly attained the allotted span of human life. Both might have hoped that many years would elapse before descending to the grave full of years and honors. This is only the fourth summer since Dean Stanley fell asleep. To-day we assemble at the obsequies of the great soldier, whose sun set while it was yet day, and whose funeral service in America tens of thousands are assembled at this moment to mourn with the weeping family and friends. I desire to speak simply and directly, with generous appreciation, but without idle flattery, of him whose death has made a nation mourn. His private life, his faults, or failings of character, whatever they may have been, belong in no sense to the world. They are before the judgment of God's merciful forgiveness. We will touch only upon his public actions and services. Upon a bluff overlooking the Hudson his monument will stand, recalling to future generations the dark page in the nation's history which he did so much to close.

If the men who knew him in Galena, obscure, silent, unprosperous, unambitious, had predicted that he would become twice President and one of the foremost men of the day, the prophecy would have seemed extravagantly ridiculous. But such careers are the glory of the American continent; they show that the people have a sovereign insight into intrinsic force. If Rome told with pride that her dictators came from the plow-tail, America may record the answer of the President who, when asked what would be his coat-of-arms, answered proudly, mindful of his early struggles, "A pair of shirt-sleeves." The answer showed a noble sense of the dignity of labor, a noble superiority to the vanities of feudalism, a strong conviction that men should be honored simply as men, not according to the accident of birth. America has had two martyred Presidents, both sons of the people. One a homely man, who was a farm lad at the age of

#### IN MEMORIAM.



JAS. A. GARFIELD,  
President U. S. A.

Inaugurated March 4th.  
SHOT JULY 2nd.

DIED, SEPT. 19th, '81.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.



#### ON THE MOUNT

##### DR. NEWMAN OFFICIATES AT THE COTTAGE TO-DAY.

The Embalmers Still at Work on the Body—Mrs. Grant and Her Dead—The Body Not Viewed by Any of the Visitors Yesterday.

Mr. McGREGOR, Aug. 3.—The embalmer and undertaker with their assistants, were engaged until 1 o'clock this morning in removing all blemishes or discolorations from the face of the dead General. This morning Dr. Newman conducted prayer at the cottage. Only the immediate members of the family were present.

Colonel and Mrs. Grant yesterday afternoon entered the parlor together. The body-guard at once withdrew and the two were alone with the remains nearly half an hour. Mrs. Grant is employing a portion of her time in drading what all through his long illness was called "the General's easy-chair." No one save the undertaker and the military guards was permitted to look upon the remains of General Grant during yesterday afternoon. Battery B, Fourth Artillery, numbering forty men, under Lieutenant Edgar, arrived from Newport, bringing with them four guns for firing salutes. The guns have been planted near the famous "Eastern Look-out," where they will be used. A laurel wreath came from Miss Schellman, of Westminster, Md. An ebony pen-holder with a pen is attached to it by a white ribbon, from which a card depends, upon which is written, "Let us have Peace" and "And to him is granted rest and peace eternal." Opposite upon the wreath is fastened a small golden sword, and near this a card bearing these words: "The swope and cross are both laid down. Our hero wears the victor's crown."

Colonel Grant has received a despatch from Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, which says: "I am glad to know that Generals Johnston, Buckner and Gordon are going to act as pallbearers with Sherman and Sheridan. Your father's prayer for peace to his country has been answered and the last bitterness of the war wiped out forever."

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., who has been in New York since Thursday, returned last evening with his wife. Major-General W. S. Hancock arrived here to-day.

New York, Aug. 3.—Memorial services were held generally in the churches yesterday in memory of General Grant.

The sum of \$525 was sent to the Mayor's office yesterday for the Grant monument fund. The Mexican war veterans met and made arrangements to take part in the funeral procession. They chose Charles J. Murphy marshal. The colored clergymen met on West Twenty-sixth street last night and decided to hold a Grant memorial service on Wednesday next at Mount Olivet Church on West Fifty-third street. Many well-known colored clergy will be present.

James L. Wells, of Rochester, asked if it would not be appropriate to have armed veterans lead the horses of the funeral car instead of colored men. Captain O. H. Ross and Major N. R. Rowley, two of the General's original staff, desire to take part in the procession.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 3.—The time-table of General Grant's funeral has just been issued. The train is announced to leave Albany at 12.30 o'clock Wednesday and to arrive at the Grand Central railway station in New York at 5 o'clock.

No. 228,836

Name, *Enslow*

Co. D., 37 Reg't Iowa Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1887

SIR:—In response to your request relative to the above-entitled claim for *widow's* pension, you are informed that the same is now pending in the Board of Review and will be speedily adjudicated.

You will be promptly advised of the result.

Very respectfully,

*John C. Black*  
Commissioner

(8125—10 M.)

## PLACED IN THE CASKET.

## The Body Clad in Funeral Attire and Guarded by the Sentinels.

Mr. McGREGOR, Aug. 1.—A train of three cars, pulled by one engine and pushed by another, hauled into and stopped at the depot. From the rear alighted thirty-eight men of battery B, Fifth artillery. They had been sent by General Hancock from Governor's island to form part of the guard about the cottage. The car next the engine was the observation car, in which the remains of General Grant will be borne to Saratoga. From this car stepped Undertaker Merritt, his son and a representative of the firm that made the casket in which General Grant is to be interred. The casket was then removed from the car and placed on a light lumber wagon and taken to the south steps of the cottage. The casket, in its heavy oaken shipping box, was carried up the steps and into the rear parlor of the cottage, which is divided from the room in which the dead general lies by heavy curtains. The heavy nickel-bound box was opened and the casket removed and borne into the next room, where it was placed beside the remains. Undertakers Harrigan, of Albany; Sullivan, of New York, and C. E. Bennison, of Boston, the two latter being the embalmers, then attended to the practical details of transferring the remains to the final receptacle. The New York undertakers, Harrison, the general's servant, and Henry, the nurse, were present.

IT WAS FOUND THAT THE hardening process that results from embalming had begun and the embalmers expressed the belief, established by precedent, that the body would remain in its present condition, without change, for at least six months. Harrison was permitted to aid in the final preparation of the remains as far as possible. A suit of black broadcloth was placed upon the remains, the coat being a Prince Albert. A white linen standing collar circles the neck and a black silk scarf is tied in a plain bow at the throat. The tie was arranged by Harrison and he also adjusted a pair of low-cut patent leather slippers on the dead general's feet when they had been encased in white stockings. The act of tying the silk bows of the slippers was probably the last personal service Harrison may do for his late master. Gold studs are fixed in the shirt front and plain gold buttons in the cuffs. When the remains had been finally attired and placed within the casket the double-breasted Prince Albert coat was buttoned closely from top to bottom. The right hand was folded across the breast and the left hand was disposed in an easy position by the side. Colonel Fred Grant at this point entered the apartment. He approached the casket where it rested, beneath the black-draped canopy, and

LEARNING ABOVE IT SOME MOMENTS, studied the face of his father in silence. Then, taking in his own the right hand of the general, Colonel Grant placed upon the third finger a plain gold ring and then replaced upon the breast the still, thin hand. Before turning away the colonel drew forth a small packet of mementos and placed them in the breast-pocket of the coat. Having performed these last direct personal offices Colonel Grant retired, and those in charge dropped the heavy plate glass top of the casket in place and the casket was sealed by the turning down of sixty screws that press the glass down into its fitting and thus renders the casket air-tight. And so this evening the general's remains lie covered with an American flag. An incandescent lamp sheds a mellow light about the heavy canopy and the flag-covered casket beneath is in shadow and rest until the day of removal. In the room and beside it the men of U. S. Grant Post are on watch. The members of the Wheeler Post have their vigil upon the veranda, and outside are the "regulars," who tirelessly tramp the beaten paths over the pine needles under the trees about the cottage. A detachment of a light battery, numbering twenty-four men, from Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., with four field guns, limbers and ammunition, will arrive to-day. To this company will fall the duty of firing salutes on Monday and Tuesday, and no more regulars besides them will be sent here.

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## DEATH OF GEORGE ENSLOW

The Argus is in receipt of The Hart (Michigan) Journal giving an account of the death of George W. Enslow, who conducted a general merchandise store in Alexandria, a number of years ago.

Mr. Enslow was 94 years of age and was Hart's last Civil War veteran. He passed away at the home of his daughter Mrs. Madge Rice, in Chicago, with whom he had made his home for the past two years. Funeral services were held in Chicago and burial was in that city.

He is survived by his widow and three daughters, Mrs. Madge Rice, Mrs. Helen Knapp and Mrs. Lou Ringer, all of Chicago. A son passed away at Hart, Mich., in 1917.

## AT THE BONHAM THEATRE

By Jimmie Redmond

A picture so different that you will  
long time, THE

## ON TO THE SILENT TOMB.

## BEARING GRANT TO THE PLACE OF SEPULCHRE.

The Grandest Funeral Pageant of Modern Times as Witnessed in New York City Yesterday.

At precisely 11:05 General Hancock reached the head of the column which was then at Twenty-third street and Broadway. Riding along the whole line of formation from the city hall on a coal black charger he was cynosure of all eyes. On arriving at the head of the column the general issued orders to march, and the mournful cortege began to move slowly up Broadway to the solemn music of the bands enroute to Riverside park.

## THE MARCH TO THE TOMB.

The spectacle when the great pageant was fully under way was one which will never fade from the memory of the thousands who, with uncovered heads and awe-inspired countenances, gazed upon the mournful panorama. There was one long, unbroken line of military and Grand Army posts, and men distinguished and world-famous in civil and military life. The sun glistened on gleaming bayonets and shining gold trappings of showy uniforms. There were veiled flags, muffled drums and arms reversed. There were committees in a score of carriages, Governor Hill and his suite in five carriages, the committee of the state legislature in thirty carriages, ex-Presidents Arthur and Hayes and members of their cabinets. Then the foreign ministers and diplomatic and consular officers under General Grant's administration. These filled ten carriages. Then came the governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Indiana, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, West Virginia, Colorado and Dakota with their staffs in seventy-seven carriages. Following were the heads of bureaus of the

## ARMY AND NAVY

departments in six carriages. Then came Generals Sheridan, Schofield and Merritt, Admirals Stevens and Joutet and Commodore Chandler with their staffs, president of the soldiers' home and H. W. Slocom, United States district attorney, collector, surveyor, naval officer, assistant treasurer, United States district judges and commissioners and postmasters, board of Indian commissioners, mayors of Brooklyn, Boston, St. Louis, Jersey City, New Haven, Hartford, Elizabeth, Hudson, N. Y., Litchfield, Ct., and the committee of 100. The catafalque passed Twenty-third street at 1 o'clock. Governor Hill rode in plain civilian's dress and black silk hat; then his military secretary, Colonel Gillette; seventeen staff officers mounted and in full uniform. As the great procession moved the fleet of the United States war ships boomed out with minute guns. In the immense line were thousands of militias and the posts of the Grand Army were so numerous that they extended as far as the eye could reach. Their

## IN HIS LAST LONG HOME.

## ALL THAT IS MORTAL OF GRANT PLACED IN THE VAULT.

Full Particulars of the Services at the Park—The Disposal of the Body—Giving Up the Keys.

Undertaker Merritt's somber vehicle drove into the park at 10:30 o'clock and stopped before the door of the mausoleum. The doors in the rear were opened and the handsome cedar case which was made to receive the case was deposited on padded mahogany rests. It attracted considerable attention from the privileged few who were present. Its highly polished surface shone, and the silver cover plate and the heavy silver letters, "U. S. G.," on the lid at the head glistened in the sun. President Crimmins, of the park board, and his family, Commissioner Powers and family, with their friends, were early on hand, and there were at noon perhaps half a hundred within the lines, exclusive of the army of municipal and park police. The crowd outside was growing rapidly, and the extra trains which were brought into service by the elevated roads, could not accommodate the numbers. At noon it was estimated that there were 150,000 people baking and broiling in the sun, anxiously awaiting the funeral column. Mr. Cregan, of Troy, who designed the steel case in which the casket and case were to be placed, arrived about noon with the steel frame in which the case was to be deposited. At last the patience of the gathering multitude was rewarded at 1:15 o'clock, and the muffled sounds of martial music was heard coming up the hill at the south in the distance. Owing to depression

AND THE HEAVY FOLIAGE OF THE trees, the soldiers were already within the limits of the plateau ere their presence was known. The showy uniforms of General Hancock and his staff, the brilliant trappings of the horses and the glitter of the muskets made a picturesque and imposing sight. Bells in all the churches in the vicinity tolled, and the respectful throng stood with uncovered heads. The soldiers formed in front of the tomb on the west side of the driveway and waited for the funeral car at present arms. The occupants of the carriages alighted and took positions at the left. The casket was deposited in the case and the Meade post of Philadelphia performed their ritual, which lasted ten minutes. Then Dr. Newman celebrated the Methodist Episcopal service, beginning "I Am the Resurrection and the Life." After the service the casket and the case were placed in the steel receptacle, which was deposited upon marble pedestals in the tomb. The bugle sounded "taps," the light battery on the hill fired twenty-one guns and the musketry of the soldiers blazed away. McCann, the mason, delivered the case, and he handed them to Crimmins, of the park board, who in turn passed the keys to the park board.

# IN MOURNING

## THE COUNTRY DRAPED IN BLACK FOR GEN. GRANT.

The Remains of the Dead Hero to be Removed to the Arkell Cottage On Mt. McGregor Until the Funeral Arrangements are Completed.

Mt. MCGREGOR, July 24.—It has been decided to remove the remains of the late General Grant to the cottage near Artist's Lake, now occupied by Mr. W. J. Arkell and family, and which they will vacate at once. Here the body will remain until arrangements for the funeral are completed. No one will be allowed to approach or enter the cottage while the General's remains are there. The house will be guarded by a platoon of United States soldiers. Nothing definite has as yet been given out with regard to the programme of the funeral. It is believed, however, that the body will remain here until all arrangements for the burial are completed and the place of interment chosen. If New York be selected as the final resting place the remains will probably be taken to Albany, where they will lie in state for a day, at least, and then taken to New York on a special train over the New York Central railroad.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday, a deputation from Governor Hill called upon Colonel Fred. Grant and tendered the State Capitol building at Albany for the lying in state of the General's remains. The gentlemen were informed that the plans for the obsequies were at the time so indefinite that nothing could be said in reply except that the courtesy was thankfully acknowledged. Late in the afternoon a squad of uniformed men from Wheeler Post, G. A. R., of Saratoga, came up the mountain to guard the cottage. A tent was pitched on the needles beneath the pine trees. Guard lines were soon established and at dusk a patrol was begun. The guard will be temporarily maintained, and thus morbidly curious persons will be kept from the cottage. There will be no autopsy on the remains of General Grant. The body weighed less than 100 pounds.

Colonel Grant will own the general's library, private records and other papers, many of which are of great value. Among them are papers from which much of interest can be written bearing on the General's experiences from 1865 to 1868, as well as during his Presidency and since.

Messages of condolence have been received from Alonzo B. Cornell, Chauncey M. Depew, S. S. Burdett, General Badeau, G. M. Pullman, New York; Alexander Taylor, jr., General and William C. Legendre, New York; J. G. Blaine, W. L. Gresham, Potter Palmer, General George B. McClellan, General Sheridan, Judge Hilton, Joseph Sielegman, George W. Childs, Secretary Endicott, Governor Abbott, Japanese Minister to Washington, William Harris, Governor Pattison, General Fitz Lee of Virginia, John A. Logan, Samuel J. Tilden, ex-President Hayes, Henry Irving,

July 24.—Great interest is shown as to where the body of the late General Grant will rest. A month ago the Colonel Grant a slip of paper written substantially this:

Different places from which I had placed to be made—West of this above others, but for my wife could not be there; Galena, or Chicago, because from that General's commission;

Galena, Ill., July 24.—The announcement of General Grant's death was received in Galena, his old home, with the most profound sorrow. On receipt of the news church bells were tolled, and on all public buildings flags were hoisted at half-mast, and public buildings, churches, business houses and private residences were draped in mourning.

plimentary terms to Grant's early career, says: "There will be few who know the history of our times who will refuse to acknowledge with chivalrous remembrance the justness, fairness and honorable spirit of General Grant at the end of the war."

AUBURN, July 24.—When James D. Fish, late partner with Grant & Ward, heard the prison bell toll yesterday, he looked inquiringly at the keeper.

"Grant is dead," explained the official. Fish stood motionless for a moment in meditation. Then he raised his hand and leaned his head upon it. For another moment Fish stood with bent head as if in prayer. Then he turned again to the shoeshop and resumed his work. He uttered not a word.

BUFALEO, July 24.—At the annual reunion of the Twenty-first Regiment Veteran Association yesterday the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The Buffalo Twenty-first Regiment Veteran Association, assembled at their seventh annual reunion, desire to convey to the family of General U. S. Grant their love and respect and heartfelt sympathy in this, the time of their great bereavement. May the grace of the Heavenly Father which sustained our great chief on the closing days of his earthly career, strengthen them throughout the trials of their lives, and especially comfort them in their present sharp sorrow.

General William F. Rogers, prominent President, also referred feelingly to the death of General Grant. Resolutions of sympathy were also adopted on the deaths of several comrades during the war.

LONDON, July 24.—A large meeting of Americans was held at the American Exchange this morning to draft resolutions expressive of sorrow for the death of General Grant. The meeting was adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow when a committee will wait upon Minister Phelps to obtain his views and wishes as to further action. Cyrus W. Field and other prominent Americans were present. In consequence of the death of General Grant, Minister Phelps and Secretary White will not attend the Prince of Wales's ball to-night to which they had been invited.

All the papers publish long accounts of General Grant's career. The Times says: "The United States have lost the most conspicuous figure of a momentous era. With all his faults Grant was larger to the people's eye than any of his coevals. In energy and in iron tenacity of purpose he was never surpassed, but these qualities proved dangerous when transferred to politics. Since Garfield was chosen President Grant's political ambition became extinct, but in his last agonies he showed the qualities of firmness and courage which made him great."

The Standard says: "Though his death was expected, the event is not the less to be deplored. We can only share with his mourning countrymen the sense of the loss of one whose career was so notable, so honorable to himself, so useful to his native land. His popularity rose, if possible, when the nation saw how he faced poverty and ruin. He was of a simple and modest nature, never cast down by reverses nor elated by prosperity. As a General he was never a great strategist. He knew only one course, namely—to fight. To-day, from Cape Cod to the Alaskan Isles, the land will once more be stirred by the fading memories of the war."

The Daily News says: "There have been few braver men. England will sincerely regret his death. It is as a soldier that he will be remembered, and his fame will rest chiefly upon his eminent military services. He was essentially a man of action and not of speech. His name must ever be associated with the memory of that struggle of which Lincoln was the brain and heart and Grant the arm and the weapon."

The Telegraph devotes two columns to a review of the military career of the late General. In an editorial that paper says: "The greatest and most successful soldier that the United States has produced, has breathed his last. In no portion of his country have the financial troubles which marked the close of his career, been regarded with more sympathy and regret than England."

The Post says: "The American Republic has lost one of its most illustrious citizens. General Grant will be best remembered as an able soldier who prevented the final severance of a great Republic."

### Drowning of Miss Maude Fowler.

From the Lake Shore News, Wolcott, N. Y., of a recent date, we learn that Miss Maude Fowler, daughter of John A. Fowler, formerly of this city, was drowned at Lake Bluff, near Wolcott, N. Y., Thursday, August 22d, while out boating with a young gentlemen on Lake Ontario.

It appears from the testimony of a colored boy, who was the sole witness to the tragedy, that the boat had been rowed close to a pier, when Miss Fowler rose on her feet, and gave a smart push against the pier, which had the effect to shoot the boat rapidly away, which caused her to lose her equilibrium, and fall overboard.

The young man who was with her, made an effort to save her, reached down in the water and attempted to lift her into the boat; his hold slipped, which caused him to stagger backward, and fall overboard also, and capsizing the boat. The young man then attempted to swim with the lady to the shore, at the same time calling for help; but before assistance could reach them, they both sank and were drowned.

Miss Fowler was a beautiful young lady of a little more than 20 years of age, and was well-known in this city, where she had many friends. The bereaved family have the profoundest sympathy of their friends in this city.

—word was received here on Monday, of the death of the wife of Otis S. Eastman. Mr. Eastman is well and favorably known in Fairbury, having for several years edited and conducted the Fairbury Journal, which suspended about three years ago. Mrs. Eastman was a most estimable lady, and the notice of her death will be received with regret by her many friends in this place. We clip the following relative to her death from the Suncook (New Hampshire) Journal.

"Heavy is our affliction and sad our task, as we are called upon at this hour to write appropriate words announcing the death of our beloved wife. Rachel Ann, wife of Otis S. Eastman, only daughter of Lewis B. and Betsey Demick, died of consumption at the home of her parents in Manchester, on Thursday morning, March 23, 1876, aged 41 years, 3 months and 9 days. She was born in the town of Lisbon, this State, on the 14th of December, 1834. Her parents removing to Manchester in 1845, she was reared to womanhood in that city, and was married on the 27th of October, 1855. Little more than three years ago, while we were residing in Illinois, she contracted a violent cold on her lungs which then prostrated her with pleurisy, and finally settled upon her in the form of consumption. The insidious and subtle progress of that dread disease was more than her naturally strong constitution could withstand, in consequence of which, and in obedience to a decree, inexorable as its fulfillment was inevitable, she has yielded up her goodly life. She was the mother of two boys. One, little Freddie, the pet of our household, died nearly three years ago, in Fairbury, Illinois, aged 12 years, and it was doubtless this bereavement that has been one of the active causes in hastening her own death, while yet in the prime of womanhood. During her illness which has been borne with surpassing patience and resignation she has been surrounded by every comfort that the tenderest fatherly and motherly care could suggest, and has received every attention that willing hands and loving hearts could give. By this sad event, though long foreseen and painfully anticipated, our home is wholly broken up, and we are left to feel the full weight of the stroke that has fallen heavily upon us, and to cherish pleasant memories of one whose gentle life was a blessing to all around her.

O. S. E."

### Death of Mrs. T. A. DuBois.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Nelson DuBois, wife of T. A. DuBois, of Fairbury, died very suddenly on Sunday morning, December 12, 1886, of apoplexy.

The deceased was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11, 1828, and was aged 58 years and 11 months at the time of her demise. The early years of her life were spent in Philadelphia where she was received into the M. E. church, and here on Jan. 31, 1850, she was united to Theodore A. DuBois, the husband who survives. Later she removed with her family to Easton, Pa., from whence she came to Illinois in 1872, finally settling in Fairbury, which has been her home during the past eleven years. Five children were born to her, all of whom except her first born, are left to mourn her loss, and of these, three were permitted to be with her during her last hours. Her aged father, Thomas Nelson, now in his 85th year, through the inscrutable dispensation of Providence has been spared to be near her in her last hours, and was the object of her tender care and solicitude up to the last act of her life.

She was an estimable lady, highly esteemed and much respected, and her loss is a sore affliction not only to her own family but to a wide circle of friends as well.

The funeral was largely attended Wednesday forenoon at the M. E. church, Rev. Crews, of Washington, officiating.

the past ten days, and several sorrowing households in this community bear witness to the solemn fact that "death is no respecter of persons." Some have felt the effect of his blighting hand for the first time, to others the experience is not new, but in each darkened household there is a vacant chair, and sweet memories of the lost loved ones that will be cherished until each in turn succumbs to the inevitable.

SCIBIRD.

DIED.—At his home in Bloomington, Ill., Wednesday, of lung affections, Frank D. Scibird, aged about fifteen years.

The deceased was a resident of this city several years, coming here with his parents some seven years ago, but for the past two years has been a resident of Bloomington. He has been a sufferer from lung affections the greater portion of his short young life; and the patience with which he endured his affliction together with his warm and affectionate nature, won him many friends among both young and old, who express great sorrow for his untimely decease. His father and mother and two sisters have preceded him to the better world, and he leaves three brothers and two sisters (one of the former editor of this paper), to mourn his loss. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon, Rev. C. D. Merit, of this city, officiating, and the remains were interred in the Bloomington cemetery.

NORMAN.

Died.—At his home in Avoca township, on Saturday, the 23d inst., of consumption, Isaac Norman aged 44 years and nine days. Mr. Norman was born in Licking county, Ohio, Feb. 14th, 1840. In 1851, with his parents, he came to Illinois. He has left a wife and four children to mourn his loss. The deceased has been a sufferer from lung affections for years, and until recently had hopes of ultimate recovery. The funeral took place from his late residence on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 p. m., Elder Merit conducting the services. A very large company of neighbors and friends were assembled on the occasion.

RITCHIEY.

Died.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. A. Wharton, in this city, on Friday, Feb. 22d, Mrs. Wm. Ritchey, in the 79th year of her age.

Mrs. Ritchey, whose maiden name was Martha Myers, was a native of Ripley, Ohio, but spent the greater portion of her long life in Indiana. The last two and a half years she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Wharton, in this city, at whose home she passed peacefully away, of old age, her husband having preceded her about nine years. She was the mother of twelve children, seven of whom survive her. Though the past eighteen years of her life were spent in darkness, being totally blind, she has enjoyed the comforting light of religion, having been a consistent member of the United Brethren church for sixty-five years.

The funeral took place last Saturday afternoon, from the M. E. church in this city, Rev. J. W. Haney officiating, a large number of the friends of the deceased and family attending their sympathy by their presence.

CONN.

Sarah, the wife of our esteemed citizen, Isaiah Conn, passed to her final rest on last Friday, Feb. 22d, at 2 p. m., after a lingering illness of consumption, aged 55 years.

The deceased was a sister of R. B. Hanna, and has been a resident of this city for the past twenty-three years. She was an earnest Christian woman and an efficient worker in the Methodist church, of which she has long been a member. The funeral took place Sunday, from the M. E. church, Rev. W. H. Harris, of Arkansas City, Kansas, conducting the services, assisted by Rev. Haney. The house was filled to overflowing with friends in deep sympathy with the sorrowing husband. A more extended notice of the life of the deceased will appear in our next issue.

ROBINSON.

It is our sad duty to record this week, the death and burial of Charlie L. Robinson, the only son of Mr. and Mrs.

Benj. E. Robinson. Charlie was only 7 years, 10 months and 2 days old, but was a remarkably bright and intelligent child, having a thoughtful turn of mind, while his kind and winning disposition made him a general favorite, and gained him the love of all his young associates.

The disease which cut down this young life was rheumatism of the heart. It is gratifying to note that during his sickness he talked frequently of sacred and divine things. It seemed that he loved to speak of God and heaven, thus with child-like faith expressing his confidence of going to a happy home. His mind was not clouded for a moment. He realized he was dying, and at the last moment he affectionately kissed father, mother and sister and so departed.

The funeral took place from the Presbyterian church, Rev. R. Watt preaching the sermon. Elders Merit and Robbins of the Baptist denomination assisted in the services, while very sweet and appropriate music was rendered by the Baptist choir. The pall bearers were from among the dead boy's comrades, namely: Harry Beers, Clayton DeWolf, Bennie Kingman, Willie Kernes, Walter King, Frank Ruthford. A very large congregation assembled at the funeral; and a very marked tribute of affection on that occasion was the placing of a bouquet of flowers, by each one of the scholars of Charlie's room in the public school, upon the body as it beautifully lay in the coffin. Charlie was a good boy, and words cannot describe the grief in the home from which death has taken him. He was a precious gift, and now that he has gone to a better world, the affections of those to whom he was given will follow him thither.

The afflicted parents desire to return thanks to their neighbors and friends for their kind assistance in their affliction.

Fairbury Illinois

Fairbury Illinois

I think most women are happy  
when receiving the attention of men  
and when the woman is - well -  
along in years - not old you know  
and the man is <sup>quite</sup> young the  
happiness is increased and then  
if you have a group of such  
women and young men  
what a cup full of happiness  
there is and it seems to me  
that here tonight we have a  
cup of joy that is full and  
running over.

To see the attentive faces of  
the finest boys & young men  
there is in this town gathered  
here as our guests certainly  
gives the Ladies of the Grand  
Army of the Republic much  
pleasure.

When our President, Mrs. Tucker  
suggested that we give

The Boy Scouts<sup>(2)</sup> a play all said  
with one accord "yes" and  
the inspiration came to  
make the occasion of the  
presentation memorable  
by spending the evening  
together and becoming better  
acquainted with the Boys  
whom we were glad to  
honor. I think there is no  
organization that has more  
wonderful opportunities  
than that of the Boy Scouts.

Boy Scouts! How much the  
name means! A Scout  
is one who goes ahead, one  
who hunts out enemies to  
rout them, one who succors  
and helps the afflicted or  
poor and suffering, one  
who is always seeking to  
do a kindly deed every day.

To such a group<sup>(3)</sup> with the  
high principles the Boy Scouts  
possess, we can safely  
trust the future of our  
beloved country.

And so, when you are march-  
ing we want you to have  
the flag, the emblem of our  
country, our wonderful  
America ever in the front.  
Never let it be defiled. Protect  
it with your lives and  
try to teach other boys what  
it means to say - "I pledge  
allegiance to the flag of the  
United States and the Republic  
for which it stands, One  
nation, indivisible, with  
liberty and justice for all.  
To you Capt. Bates I intrust  
this emblem and with it ac-  
cept the respect and love of the Ladies  
of the Grand A R

HOW to tactfully explain the reasons for the rules that govern the modern cemetery requires no little careful study. Many regulations at first glance seem to the uninformed to somewhat abridge their personal privileges, but if carefully explained, the lot holder is nearly always enlisted in the support and approval of proper regulations. Here are some explanatory suggestions to lot owners that are worthy of study.

Cemetery rules have been formulated after due consideration and long experience, for the benefit and guidance of lot owners and it is expected that they be duly appreciated and complied with.

People should not insist upon bringing their personal customs and prejudices into our modern cemeteries. We meet here on common ground, and expect all to conform to established customs in cemetery matters.

Our best cemeteries are conducted on one general plan, dictated by experience and educated taste. If we are to have harmony prevail in the cemetery, individual rights must be subordinate to this plan.

If the cemetery officers were consulted, the lot owners might learn what is the prevailing custom in the best cemeteries, and thus avoid mistakes in the management of their lots.

Lot owners should secure ample ground for their families when they first purchase a lot. Burying one's family or friends in single graves or small lots is a mistake, as it is so often followed by changes to new lots, which incur unnecessary expense, besides the very undesirable task of removals.

It is a mistake to buy lots in partnership, as it too frequently leads to unseemly misunderstandings.

Do not think the cemetery management wishes to see your lot neglected. It is the most interested party, after yourself, in seeing that proper attention is given it.

In the selection of your grave-markers, buy only such stones as will serve permanently. Have the markers in one piece, and, by no means, buy frail markers, held temporarily in place by dowel-pins or mortised into the base; they are soon out of order. Mark the last resting-place of your dead with something permanent.

In the selection of a family monument, secure one as different in design as possible from those on near-by lots.

Lend your assistance in preserving the neatness and careful keeping of the grounds, remembering that whatever is beneficial to the appearance of the cemetery in general is of interest to you as a lot owner.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY, 115th St. & Fairfield Av., CHICAGO

*no w-m*

RULES AND  
REGULATIONS

**Mount Hope  
Cemetery**

CHICAGO



GENERAL OFFICES  
115th Street and Fairfield Avenue

**W**HILE it is not the desire of this Association to interfere with the preferences and tastes of individuals, it has been deemed necessary to formulate the following rules and regulations (binding alike on all) in order to preserve not only the harmony of the whole, but the stability of the improvements, a respectful manner of burying the dead, and a proper observance of the sacredness of the place.

Those contemplating any improvement or ornamentation of a lot should consult freely the Superintendent or officers of the Association, as their advice may not only be of value but may be a means of saving unnecessary expense, also of avoiding the selection of those things which would be unsuited to the surroundings or prohibited by the rules.

## Rules and Regulations of the Mount Hope Cemetery Association of Chicago

As of FEBRUARY 1, 1919

Subject to Change Without Notice

*Copies of these rules can be had on application*

In dealing with its lot owners or the general public, the Association cannot be responsible for any mistake or error arising from the receipt of messages by telephone, as all orders should be given in writing.

### Lots and Lot Owners

All lots and graves are sold subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Association, and shall not be used for any other purpose than as places for burial of the dead of the white race.

A copy of the rules and regulations is furnished in all cases when executing the agreement to purchase.

Purchasers of lots will have the ground they purchase conveyed to them by Warranty Deed for burial purposes only. All lots are now sold to include a fund for special Perpetual Care. A per cent of all lots and single graves sold is also set apart by the Association as an especial Trust Fund for the future care of the drives and permanent structures, etc., of the Cemetery.

Each lot owner shall at once notify the Association of any change in his or her post-office address.

Women lot owners who marry or remarry after taking title to a lot in Mount Hope Cemetery should file with the Association evidence relating thereto so that a change in name may regularly appear upon the records. An affidavit made by the owner (blanks of acceptable

form are furnished by the Association) should be filed as promptly as possible. A recording fee of \$5.00 will prevail in such cases.

No person will be recognized as owner or part owner of a lot unless their name appears upon the records of the Association as such.

Persons making a burial upon the lot of another person, by special permission from the owner, have only such rights as the permission grants, and that are not in conflict with the Rules and Regulations, and such rights as may necessarily be connected therewith.

Lots or fractional lots, as sold, will not be divided, nor will the Association undertake to record any sale, transfer or assignment of any division of the same other than as sold by the Association.

The corners of all lots as sold are permanently marked by suitable corner posts, set level with the surface of the ground.

Where special corner posts are desired, a charge will be made for setting same. They must not be over six inches square, must show the lot number, and be approved by the Superintendent.

Purchasing a lot jointly is advised against for the reason that when there are joint owners, either by purchase, devise or descent, the Association will not undertake to record or enforce any agreements between them as to parts or proportions of the lot to be used by each, but will accept from either orders for interments therein, or for other action with regard to said lot, regard being had only for the capacity of such lot and the Rules and Regulations governing same.

The Association is authorized by law to receive title to lots in Mount Hope Cemetery from the owners thereof IN TRUST and thereby restrict the use of the lot as may be desired. In this way one may prevent the removal of any remains buried on the lot and

assure the use of the lot to certain persons for burial purposes.

The transfer or assignment of any lot or interest therein shall not be valid without the consent in writing of the Association endorsed upon such transfer or assignment. The charge for approval of a transfer and its record on the books of the Association will be \$5.00.

No transfer or sale of any lot by a lot owner will be allowed or recognized without the deposit of a sufficient sum of money with the Cemetery Association for the Special Perpetual Care of such lot.

All applications asking permission to sell or transfer lots must be in writing accompanied by evidence showing good and sufficient cause for making such transfer or sale.

### To Heirs of Deceased Lot Owners

Upon the death of a lot owner, or a joint lot owner, the lot will be closed to the heirs of deceased owner against further burial until satisfactory evidence of heirship is established and recorded with the Association.

In this State, cemetery lots occupy the same position as any other real estate at the death of the owner.

If no will exists and the owner has children, the children inherit the lot. The law provides that the widow or widower shall have a dower in all real estate owned by the husband or wife at the time of the other's death. However, a dower can hardly be assigned in a cemetery lot, so that it must of necessity fall to the heirs.

If the husband or wife at his or her death has no children, the widow or widower will, under the law, become owner absolute of one-half of the lot; the deceased's father, mother, brothers and sisters would take the other half.

If, on the other hand, there is no widow or widower or children at the time of the intestate's death, then the deceased's father, mother,

brothers and sisters will take each an equal proportion of the lot.

Lot owners, when making their wills, should will their cemetery lot to one person, thereby avoiding future trouble as to heirship.

In case of the death of a lot owner, or a joint lot owner, when the interest in a cemetery lot is disposed of by will, a certified copy of the will must be produced for examination at the office of the Association. If the deceased lot owner, or joint owner, left no will, a certified copy of the proof of heirship made in the Probate Court must be presented. If no probate proceedings have at any time been begun in the matter of the estate of a deceased lot owner, or joint lot owner, an affidavit made by the heirs (blanks of acceptable form are furnished by the Association) may be filed, but will be superseded should probate proceedings be begun. The fee for recording and preserving records or necessary data in the above cases in the records of the Association shall be \$5.00.

### Single Graves

Certain portions of the Cemetery have been set aside for "Single Graves." In these terraces there can be no choice of location, as the graves are filled in regular order.

Certain single graves may be purchased to include special Perpetual Care.

Except in terraces of preferred and Perpetual Care single graves, all single graves shall, when sodded or prepared for planting, be sodded or prepared level with the surface of the surrounding lawn.

No notice is necessary where ordinary single graves are wanted, as a number of such graves are always open ready for use.

Preferred and Perpetual Care graves must be ordered in advance, as they are opened only on order.

Ordinary or preferred single graves will not

be sold to remain vacant for future use. Any number of Perpetual Care single graves will be so sold.

All single graves are subject to the regular interment charges in effect at the time of burial in such graves.

In all cases where single graves are vacated by the disinterment of the remains buried therein for removal elsewhere, the graves revert to the Association.

In cases of disinterment from single graves for removal of the remains from the Cemetery, no allowance will be made for the grave vacated, and the regular charge will be made for the disinterment.

When single graves are vacated within five years by disinterment for reinterment the body in a lot or another grave purchased by the owner of grave in this Cemetery, the price originally paid for the grave vacated will be allowed and the usual charge for disinterment and reinterment will be made.

### Interments

All graves shall be opened and closed by employees of the Association under the direction of the Superintendent.

The Association disclaims any responsibility for mistakes or errors arising, due to verbal or telephone instructions, in opening graves for interments in a specified location in a lot, as all orders for interments should be given in writing.

Graves will not be opened on Sundays or holidays or after the Cemetery's closing hour.

Funerals held on Sundays or on holidays or after the Cemetery's closing hour are subject to an extra interment charge. This does not apply to contagious disease cases.

No interment will be permitted in the Cemetery, nor in any vault therein, unless accompanied by the proper certificate or burial permit.

Not more than one body shall be interred in a grave, except a parent and infant child or two children—buried at the same time and in one casket, and but one casket shall be placed in each grave.

For an interment in a lot of the remains of other than a member of the immediate family of an owner, written permission of the lot owner must be filed with the Association at the time the order for opening the grave is given or before the funeral proceeds from the Cemetery office to the grave.

Where evidence of heirship is required before a burial will be permitted, such evidence must be in the hands of the Association and accepted before the funeral arrives at the Cemetery. It is well, therefore, to take care of this matter as soon after a lot owner's demise as practical to avoid possible inconvenience.

The charges for opening and closing graves are classified, as to size, as follows:

Small graves, 3 ft. 6 in. and under (undertaker's measure).

Medium graves, over 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 6 in., inclusive (undertaker's measure).

Large graves, over 4 ft. 6 in. (undertaker's measure).

An extra charge (not less than one-half of the usual interment charge) will be made for handling cases of unusual weight or size.

To avoid accidents, those furnishing cement vaults must furnish skilled operators to handle and seal them under control of the Association. An extra charge will be made by the Association over the usual interment charges for supervision, inspection and additional time necessitated in rendering interment service.

No grave will be opened at a less distance than six inches from the lot line, except when cement vaults are used, and except when in the opinion of the Superintendent this is not practicable.

When a new grave is opened on a lot within less than one foot of a previous interment,

the Association disclaims responsibility for any damage to the old grave, and any repairs necessary will be made at the expense of the lot owner.

No interments will be permitted in a location that will disturb trees or shrubs planted on the lot and such obstructions of burial space will only be removed at the expense of the lot owner and when in the opinion of the Association it would not be detrimental to the landscape effect of the grounds to have them removed.

Interments in lots and single graves are subject to the regular charges in effect at the time work is done for opening, closing and sodding.

When the ground is frozen or snow is to be removed, the Association reserves the right to make an additional charge for opening graves or for making removals; and at such times as the extra charge for this work is effective a notice stating the charges shall be kept posted in the offices of the Cemetery.

Charges for opening and closing private vaults or tombs at time of interment or at other times are regulated by service rendered.

No bodies will be allowed to be placed in private vaults unless they are sealed in caskets or crypts.

All funerals, while within the grounds, shall be subject to direction and control of the Superintendent or his assistants.

In order that graves be prepared in time for funerals, previous notice of at least 8 working hours of daylight should be given.

No removal or disinterment will be allowed from any lot or grave in the Cemetery without a written order from the owner thereof, and also the next of kin of the deceased, and in every case shall be made only by employees of the Association.

The removal by the heirs of the body of a deceased lot owner or other bodies interred in a lot or grave for profit to themselves is absolutely prohibited.

## Care and Improvements

In the ornamentation of all lots or graves reference must be had to the fact that the Cemetery is planned and will be conducted on the lawn and park plan.

All work in the care of lots shall be done by employees of the Association, and all orders should be given through the office.

Special care or work, including watering, sodding graves (except where sodded over level), cultivating flowers, cutting grass, etc., will be done at the expense of the lot owner.

In order to preserve a uniformly good appearance, all graves shall be sodded level and so maintained, and shall not be mounded or planted, except during such periods as same shall be (at the direction of the lot owner) receiving the special care of the Association, when, if desired, they may be mounded or prepared for planting not to exceed two inches in height. Violation of this rule will be followed by the removal of plants and sodding the grave level.

None except an employee of the Association will be allowed to disturb the sod on any lot or grave. A charge shall be made for re-sodding graves level that have been so sodded and the sod removed by other than an employee of the Association.

After a flower bed or grave is prepared for planting, the owner may, if he chooses, set out his own flowers therein, subject to the Cemetery Rules.

No outside gardener or florist will be allowed to do any work or planting within the Cemetery without special permission from the Association and such permission when granted is but temporary and revocable at any time by the Association.

The charge for special annual care of lots or graves does not include resodding of graves or the care of vases on lots.

Orders for watering of lot includes all graves.

An extra charge will be made over the regular charge on orders for watering of lots, where lots have sodded graves with planted borders around them.

Orders will not be taken for care of a fractional part of a lot except as sold and marked by corner posts.

Orders are taken by the season only, and not by the year.

Special work may be arranged for by giving a written order at the office specifying the work to be done, but all such orders are accepted conditionally as subject to all Rules and Regulations and also as to all previous work upon the lot having been paid for.

Whenever there is just cause for complaint on the part of the owner as to any work on a lot or grave for which the owner is paying, we will thank them to report same to us, as it is our object to give not only value received, but the very best service possible for the money. It should be borne in mind, however, that the proper time to make complaints is at a time when, if they are just and it is possible, they will be rectified. If you do not call our attention to such at the time, you should not complain.

All charges for work or special care amounting to \$3.00 or less are payable in advance, and where the Association sees fit to extend credit for special work or care amounting to over \$3.00, the order must be signed by the lot owner personally, and the charges become a lien on the lot until paid.

Positively no credit will be extended on single graves.

Graves will be sodded level in the first instance without charge.

For mounding or preparing for flowers desired by the owner, a charge will be made, except on lots under Special Perpetual Care—

which includes in sufficient degree all necessary sodding of graves.

Unplanted beds and graves, prepared for flowers, are unsightly and if not planted by June 15th of any year they will be sodded level. This shall apply to such, whether they have been ordered specially cared for or not.

Vases not planted by June 15th of any year will be removed.

The finest care will not make plants grow well in worn-out soil, and while the best of care will be given in all cases, the same success cannot be expected upon graves which are not resodded before planting.

Herbaceous plants and shrubs, such as lilies of the valley, iris, rose bushes, dahlias, daisies, golden glow, etc., are unsuited for planting on graves and will not be permitted. No sedum will be permitted in the grounds, and any of the above planted will be removed without further notice.

When arranged for, watering begins May 20th and ends with the first frost in the fall, and will be done as often as the Superintendent may consider necessary for the proper growth of plants and grass.

All graves in lots will be sodded level as soon as the grave becomes properly settled, unless under special annual or Special Perpetual Care, when, if desired at all, they may be mounded not to exceed 2 inches in height.

---

(Applying to Sections 8, 31, 32.)

All graves shall be sodded or prepared level for planting.

If any lot, including any structure thereon, shall, by neglect of the proprietor, become unsightly or dangerous, the Association shall have the right to enter upon said lot, put the same in proper order, remove or repair said structures and make a reasonable charge therefor.

The care and cleaning of a mausoleum is

subject to a charge based on the services rendered.

All receptacles for cut flowers shall be sunk level with the ground to insure safety and facilitate the cutting of the grass. When not in conformity with this Rule they will be removed without notice to the lot owner.

Funeral designs and cut flowers will be removed as soon as they become unsightly.

Graves, flower beds and vases will be cleared of tender plants after the first frost in the fall. Owners desiring to take up any plants must do so before this time.

Plants and flowers shall not be taken up or removed from the Cemetery without a permit from the Superintendent.

Before placing an iron vase or settee on a lot, the owner of the lot will be required to sign a standing order, authorizing the Association to paint same each year at the expense of the lot owner, unless the lot owner shall exercise his right to paint such in a manner satisfactory to the Association in the Spring of each year and before May 20th.

All iron seats and vases must be painted each year and should be painted dark green in order to harmonize with the surroundings.

Cement, terra cotta, etc., seats and vases are not permitted.

Chaining or fastening settees to trees or stakes or other objects is not allowed.

For each vase or settee placed on a lot the lot must contain 180 square feet, and for each vase or settee placed on a lot in addition to a monument the lot must contain 180 square feet in addition to the requirement for a monument.

Boxes, shells, toys, rusty, unpainted or broken benches, seats and vases, artificial flowers and all articles that are inconsistent with the proper keeping of the grounds will be removed.

In no case will the Association be responsible for articles which may be placed on lots

or graves, and in all cases reserves the right to remove such as may be considered objectionable. Such articles removed will not be accounted for in any way.

Sprinkling cans or watering utensils must not be left on lots or graves or fastened to trees.

Enclosures around lots, hedges, fences or wooden and iron headboards and trellises, chairs or settees, wholly or in part of wood, are prohibited.

Any special planting permitted shall be under the control and supervision of the Superintendent, and at the expense of the lot owner. Such permission, however, does not waive the future rights of the Association embodied in the rules governing removal of trees, shrubs, etc.

No trees, shrubs, etc., growing on any lot shall be cut down, removed or destroyed without the consent of the Association; and the Association shall have the right to remove any trees, shrubs, etc., situated on any lot that by means of the roots, branches or otherwise becomes unsightly, detrimental or inconvenient to adjacent lots or avenues.

### Monumental Work

The erection of monumental work of all kinds shall be done under the supervision and control of the Association, and plans and specifications must be submitted and approved by the Superintendent before erection is begun, and a contract for any monument or grave marker should not be closed before consulting with the Superintendent.

No monument, head marker, etc., or exposed portion thereof shall be constructed of limestone, sandstone, soapstone, blue marble or artificial stone, or any material that in the opinion of the Association would be objectionable, and the use of metal except standard bronze, is prohibited.

Vaults built partially or entirely above ground must be of granite.

Vaults or tombs, of approved design and construction, will be permitted only on lots designated by the Board of Directors or Superintendent.

Lot owners are requested not to duplicate any monumental design already in the Cemetery. Duplication destroys the effect and thereby injures the appearance of the Cemetery and leads to tiresome monotony.

(Applying to Sections, 8, 31, 32.)

Monuments which are in design substantially duplicates of others in the vicinity of the proposed location will not be approved.

Monuments and markers shall not be erected on lots that are not fully paid for.

All monumental work must be kept in repair at the expense of the lot owner.

### Monuments and Mausoleums

A lot on which a monument is allowed can have only one monument placed on it, and no monument shall be placed on a lot containing less than 180 square feet. Subdivisions of a lot by deed or assignment of any kind do not, in any case, confer the right to more than one monument on a lot as recorded on the plans on file in the office of the Association.

A monument shall not occupy more than 7½ per cent of the area of a lot upon which one is permitted.

A mausoleum shall be situated from the front line of the lot on which it is placed at a distance not less than the depth of the structure itself, and on the sides and back shall not be nearer to the respective lines than a distance equal to one-half the width of such structure.

A key to all mausoleums must be left at the office of the Cemetery.

Monuments must be placed in or to the center of each lot unless otherwise specially permitted by the Superintendent, except that on lots fronting on driveways, either in single or double tier, the monument shall be placed at the end of the lot furthestmost from the drive.

Monuments shall not be erected at single graves.

(Applying to Sections 8, 31, 32.)

Monuments shall be located on lots as indicated on the plans of the Association of said sections.

No monument shall be erected unless it faces on the avenue on which the lot fronts.

### Markers

Markers for graves will not be allowed to exceed 6 inches in height above the surface of the ground, nor less than 8 nor more than 12 in thickness, nor more than 24 nor less than 18 inches in width, and the lettering should be on the top of the marker.

All markers should be made of granite and must be of one piece.

(Applying to Sections 8, 31, 32.)

Markers shall be set with their tops level with the surrounding lawn.

Double markers, embracing two or more graves, will not be permitted.

On lots where graves are arranged with a view to placing a family monument, all markers should be placed at the end of the grave farthest from the monument.

All markers will be located and set by employees of the Association, under the supervision of the Superintendent, at a reasonable charge for foundation, inspection and setting. Markers must be delivered on the lot where they are to be placed.

### Foundations

Foundations of a size and depth approved by the Superintendent are required for all monumental work, and are put in at the expense of the lot owner.

The Association reserves the right to put in all foundations for monumental work or other structures, and will build same of stone masonry or concrete not less than 5½ feet deep nor 1 foot in thickness, finished true and level, and not less than 2 inches nor more than 1 foot below the surface of the ground where lowest.

The Association reserves the right to refuse to put in foundations either in freezing weather or until paid for.

The base of all monumental work must be squared so as to set level upon the foundation, as no wedging will be permitted.

The lot owner's order and guarantee on a blank furnished by the Association authorizing the work to be done must be submitted to the Superintendent, together with the plans and specifications of the superstructure of monumental work, before excavation is begun or the foundation is laid.

### Transporting and Erecting

All workmen employed in the construction or erection of vaults, monuments, etc., shall be subject to the control and direction of the Superintendent.

All material brought into the Cemetery must be transported within the grounds in such manner and at such times as the Superintendent may direct, and all earth and rubbish accumulated in improving lots must be removed and deposited, under the direction of the Superintendent, at the expense of the contractor or proprietor of the lot.

Upon the bringing of material or apparatus into the Cemetery to be used in the erection of a monument or other work, the Superin-

tendent may, when he deems it to be to the best interest of the Cemetery, appoint a supervisor therefor, whose services will be charged for at the prevailing rate for foreman's services, until such time as the work shall be completed, and all apparatus or other material used in connection therewith shall be removed from the grounds. This Rule shall not be construed as an assumption in any way of any responsibility on the part of the Association for any material or implements used or work done in any construction work, but simply a means to protect the interests and improvements of the Cemetery and its lot owners.

No sign of an advertising nature will be permitted to be displayed on any monument, tomb, marker or on any work that is being done within the Cemetery.

### Receiving Vault

As the Receiving Vault is for temporary use, the Association reserves the right to inter any remains placed therein, whenever it may become necessary, after giving 24 hours' prior notice through the mail addressed to the nearest known relative or friend at their last known address.

Failure or neglect to pay the monthly vaultage fee on or before the 15th of the month for which same is due shall also constitute sufficient reason for the Association to order a body or ashes interred.

Removals from the Vault will not be made on Sundays or holidays or after the Cemetery's closing hour.

Non-lot owners wishing to place a body in the Vault will be required to deposit the price of a single grave, together with the first month's vaultage fee, as guarantee of burial, and upon removal of the body the Association will, upon surrender of the receipt, refund the deposit after deducting any unpaid monthly vaultage fees therefrom, or will apply such

deposit as part payment on any lot or grave purchase.

The vaultage fees shall be payable monthly in advance. A fractional part of a month is chargeable as a full month. However, as the Vault is intended more particularly for the convenience of lot owners or those who may become such in Mount Hope Cemetery, the monthly vaultage fees are double the current rates if the body or ashes are taken elsewhere for interment.

On lot or grave purchases exceeding the vaultage deposit, the Association will allow as an additional credit the monthly vaultage fees up to the full amount paid, but no refund of the monthly vaultage fees will be made.

In the case of lot owners, the monthly vaultage fee will be credited on the charges for interment, but no refund or other credit will be allowed for monthly vaultage fees paid.

For opening the Receiving Vault, except at the time of depositing and discharging, there will be a charge of \$2.00.

In no case will permission be granted to open caskets in the Vault.

The remains of any person who has died of a contagious disease will not be placed in the Receiving Vault. No body in a decomposed or offensive condition, or in a defective coffin, will be allowed to be placed in the Vault.

The Association reserves the right to refuse the depositing of any bodies during the extreme warm weather or the prevalence of epidemics.

### Respecting Visitors

The Cemetery gates will be opened at 7 a. m. On Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and during the winter they will be closed at 5 p. m., except during December, January and February, when they will be closed at 4:30 p. m. daily. At all other times they will be closed at 5:30 p. m.

Lot owners and their families will be allowed

access to the grounds at all proper times, but must observe all rules which may be adopted for the regulation of visitors.

Visitors must keep on the avenues or walks, and not pluck flowers or injure any plants, shrubs or trees, or remove anything from the grounds.

Eating lunches on the grounds or picnic parties with refreshments or liquors will not be allowed.

No rapid driving, automobiling or bicycling will be allowed, nor driving on the grass. The rate of 8 miles an hour must not be exceeded by vehicles in the Cemetery, and great care should be exercised by drivers in rounding turns where the view is obstructed by planting.

Horses must not be left without the driver unless securely fastened, and must not be hitched to trees.

No persons with firearms or dogs will be admitted.

All improper persons and all those known to have wantonly violated any of the Rules and Regulations of the Association will not be permitted to enter the grounds.

No employee of the Association will be allowed to accept a tip for his services to patrons or visitors under penalty of dismissal.

It is of the utmost importance that there should be a strict observance of all the proprieties of the place, whether embraced in these Rules and Regulations or not, as no impropriety will be permitted to pass unnoticed.

The Association and its Board of Directors reserve the right to alter avenues and walks; to establish all grades of all avenues, walks and lots, and to alter same; to change these Rules or make such other rules and regulations as they may deem requisite and proper to secure and promote the general objects and best interest of the Cemetery and no notice of such intended action shall be required or will be given.

## State Laws of Illinois Concerning Cemeteries

Rev. Stat. 1913, p. 835: "Whoever wilfully, and without authority, digs up, disinters, removes or conveys away from the place of sepulcher or interment thereof, any human body or the remains thereof, or knowingly aids in such disinterment, removal or conveying away, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, not less than one nor more than ten years."

"Whoever wilfully and maliciously injures, defaces, removes or destroys any vault, tomb, monument, gravestone or other memorial of the dead, or any fence or inclosure about the same, or about any cemetery or place of burial of the dead, or wilfully cuts, breaks, removes or injures any tree, shrub or plant within any such inclosure, or about or upon any grave, or tomb, or wantonly or maliciously disturbs the contents of any vault, tomb or grave, shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both."

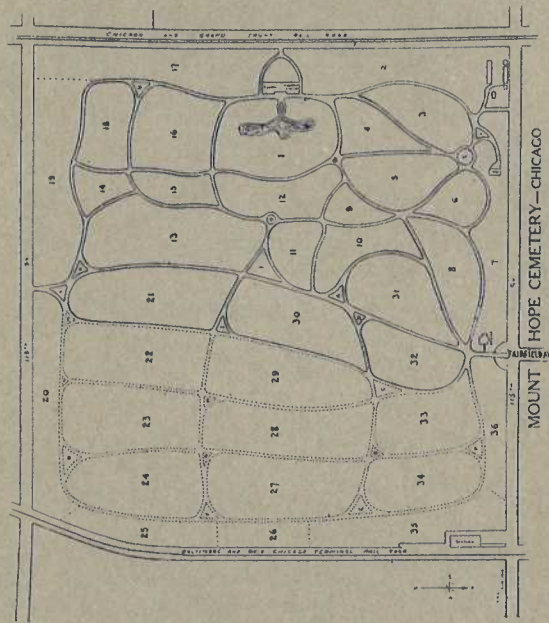
Rev. Stat. 1913, p. 156: "That any person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, or injure any tomb, monument, stone, vault, tree, shrub, or ornament, or any object whatever, in any cemetery, or in any avenue, lot or part thereof, or shall hunt, shoot or discharge any gun, pistol or other missile, within the limits of any cemetery, or shall cause any shot or missile to be discharged into or over any portion thereof, or shall violate any of the rules made and established by the board of directors of such cemetery, for the protection or government thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each offense. All such fines when recovered shall be paid over by the court or officer receiving the same to the cemetery association and be applied, as far as possible, in repairing the injury, if any,

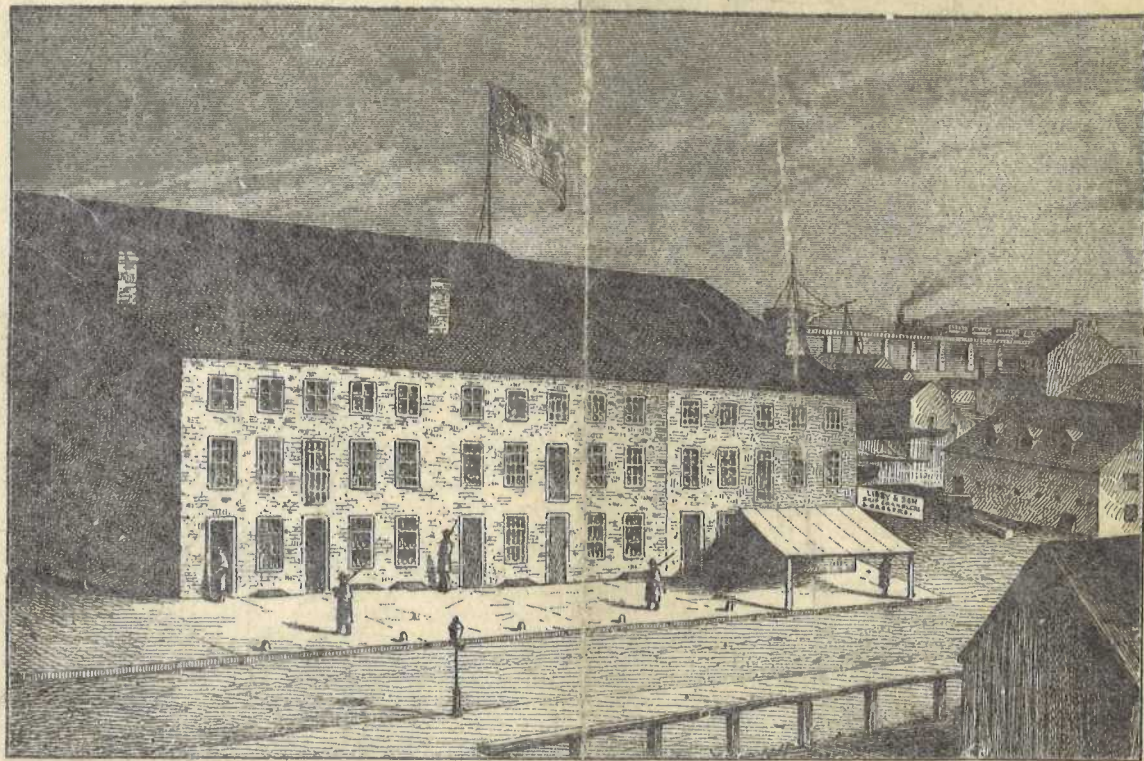
caused by such offense." A cemetery association or the owner of any lot or monument may also recover damages against the offender.

Rev. Stat. 1913, p.156: "The board of directors of such society or association is hereby authorized to make by-laws for the government thereof, and to make rules regarding the driving of carriages, processions, teams and the speed thereof, the use of avenues, lots, walks, ponds, water courses, vaults, buildings, or other places within such cemetery, and for the maintenance of good order and quiet in such cemetery, all such rules to be subject to the rights of lot owners, or others owning any interest in such cemetery; and all persons found guilty of a violation of such rules shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each offense." Neither a justice of the peace or any juror shall be disqualified from acting in a prosecution under this act because he may be interested in lots in the cemetery.

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LIBBY PRISON IN WAR TIMES

(over)

## A Description of Libby Prison to be used in connection with an Address "Four Months in Libby Prison" by Comrade O. N. GOLDSMITH

**U**P to the last winter of the war, Libby Prison in Richmond, had been used as a place for the confinement of Commissioned Union Officers, and very few if any, non-commissioned officers or privates had been confined there up to the fall of '64. In October, '64, and through the winter following, six rooms on the two top-most floors were used for non-commissioned men and private soldiers. As almost everyone knows the building was an old tobacco warehouse, situated near the banks of the James River, the ground sloping towards the river. On the city side it was two and one-half stories high, and on the river side three and one-half stories, there being a basement which fronted on the sidewalk of the river side, the street on that side being that much lower than the sidewalk on the city side. This basement was never used except as a place for punishment by solitary confinement in cells that were fitted up on the dark side of it. The face of the building shown in the picture is the one on the city side and looking from the windows, the old capitol building occupied by Mr. Davis, President of the Confederacy, which stood on higher ground, could be plainly seen over the tops of the city houses.

The Prisoners, when entering the building, passed in through one of the middle doors shown in the picture. They were kept the first night in the room they first entered, but in the morning a movable stairs was put in place and they were passed up to the rooms above. The stairs were then let down again, and they were kept down except when they were put in place for the food to be brought in each morning and afternoon, no prisoners being allowed to go down to the first floor after their entry into the rooms above. The stairs between the two top floors were stationary, and a prisoner could pass from one room to another, and he could locate himself in any one of the rooms, but after selecting his room he must

stay there, or he would have trouble getting his share in the distribution of the food.

The rooms extended across the building from front to rear with windows in the end of the room which were the same as the sides of the building as shown in the picture. These windows had no glass in them—only iron bars—and, in fact, it was necessary to have them open in this way for ventilation, but when the wind blew hard, and as winter came on the cold was intense.

The prisoners slept on the bare floor, there being nothing by way of furniture except two large stoves in each room, in which, in the coldest weather, a fire would be built with wood for a few hours in the forenoon of each day. There was no artificial light furnished, and when night came on it was perfectly dark in the room, except the dim light occasionally where a prisoner fortunate enough to have some Confederate money had bought a small candle for \$1 from the Confederates who sold such things to the prisoners, and this light would be carefully hoarded by him who owned it. In the darkness of night many prisoners died and when the light came in the morning their dead bodies would be found.

There were sentries all around the building and their tread as they walked their beat could be heard all night long, and at the end of each half hour the call would be passed from Post to Post, each one in turn giving the Post number, call the hour or half-hour of the night and close by saying. "All is well."

That portion of the building to the right where the sign shows with the canopy over the sidewalk was the headquarters of the commander of the prison, Major Turner, and his staff of officers. In the six rooms mentioned there were as high as 1,200 men confined at one time during the winter of '64 and '65, an average of more than 200 men to each room.

REINSTATEMENT  
PETITION FOR ADMISSION.

After more than Five years' Suspension for Non-payment of Dues.

To the Master, the Wardens and Members of

Lincoln Lodge No. 19, A.: F.: & A.: M.:

of your lodge under suspension for non-payment of dues;  
The undersigned fraternally represents that he is a Master Mason ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ that he was

initiated as an Entered Apprentice Mason *About 9-14 1871*; passed to the degree of

Fellowcraft *10 12 1891*; and made a Master Mason on or about *Dec*

*1871* in *Harvey Neb* Lodge No. *1* located at *Harvey Neb*  
and admitted to your lodge by affiliation on June 3, A.D., 1890, as

shown by your records, acknowledging the jurisdiction of the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of *Nebraska*

; that he was last a member of *Lincoln* Lodge No. *19*,

located at *Lincoln, Nebraska*, from which he was regularly  
~~suspended for non-payment of dues, on June 3, A.D., 1902, owing \$17.00~~  
~~demitted, as by the accompanying certificate will appear; and he now petitions to become~~  
~~reinstated into your lodge, tendering herewith \$17.00 arrearages, and~~  
~~xxxxxxxxxx promising, if admitted, a cheerful compliance with your by-laws.~~

His residence is No. *6817* *Jackson* street, *Chicago, Ills.* His P. O. address

is *#6817 Yale Ave. Chicago, Ills.* He was born on *28 July* 18*45* in

the town of *Irish* State of *Iowa*; and by

occupation he is a *Winghous*

Signed *George W. Enslow*

(One given name in full.)

*Chicago, Ills.*  
~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ *9-29* 19*13*.

We recommend Brother *George W. Enslow* for reinstatement.

M.:M.: of Lincoln Lodge No. 19.

Total Serial No. ....  
Old Serial No. 541.  
Annual No. ....

PETITION OF

Bro. George W. Enslow, .....

P. O. Address Chicago, Ills., .....  
For Reinstatement.  
FOR ADMISSION

Received ....., 19.....

Referred to Committee consisting of Bros.  
.....  
.....  
.....

Balloted on ....., 19.....

and .....

Notified .....

Entered in compendium.....  
.....

COMMITTEE ROOMS OF

LINCOLN LODGE, No. 19

A. F. & A. M.

LINCOLN, NEB., ..... 19.....

The Petition Committee respectfully reports

.....favorable.  
.....  
.....  
.....

Committee.  
.....  
.....

*Wm*

# THE LOCAL RECORD

Venen Ferguson

*All the News All the Time*

VOLUME LIV, No. 20.

FAIRBURY, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1944

## GRADE SCHOOLS PLAN COLLECTION OF WASTE PAPER

The Isaac Walton and Edison school children have enlisted in the fight to collect all waste paper in Fairbury next week, beginning Monday.

Each and every home can assist in this war effort.

Newspapers, magazines, paste-board boxes, and paper sacks are all accepted.

Please securely tie newspapers and magazines in separate bundles or pack them in your paste-board boxes. Place your boxes or bundles of waste paper on your front steps or hold for some particular child to whom you may have promised it.

If no child has collected your paper by Thursday noon, kindly telephone either school.

Uncle Sam needs your paper. It is patriotic to save scrap waste paper.

— V —

## FRANK DUELL DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS, FUNERAL SATURDAY

Frank Duell, 78, died at his home at 311 South Third street, in Fairbury at 2:00 p.m., Thursday. He had endured a lingering illness of 16 years. The body was removed to the Cook Funeral Home.

Funeral services will be held at the Duell home at 2:30 p.m., Saturday. Rev. A. Willard Hemmbeck, pastor of the Presbyterian church, will officiate. Interment will be in the mausoleum in Graceland cemetery.

The deceased was born September 6, 1865, a son of Silas D. and Cordelia Mahoney Duell. He was educated in the Fairbury schools and later dealt largely in heavy horses. He was married December 24, 1889, to Carrie Gibson. To this union were born two sons, Harold, who died in infancy, and Glenn who died in January, 1919. Mrs. Duell passed away in March, 1925.

On June 2, 1927, Mr. Duell married Viola Brady, of Washington, at Clinton. She survives, together with the following nieces: Mrs. Madge Rice, Mrs. Isabelle Ringer, Mrs. Helen Knapp, Mrs. Minnie Proctor, of Chicago, and Mrs. Matie Conkey, of Los Angeles, Calif.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

— V —

FATHER - John D or B Enslow, born Pennsylvania served in the Civil War in the 47th Infantry, Cos. D & K, Iowa, listed in the 1863 Adjutant General's Report as being from Iowa City, Johnson County. Enlisted October 16, 1862

Checked the Johnson County census for 1860, found only a Mary Enslow in Iowa City living at the residence of John Amophoer.

Charles C. Enslow states in his letters that his father is in the 47 Iowa Infantry, that his brothers Harvey is in the 47th Illinois, William is in the 4th Iowa Cavalry, Daniel was in the 2nd Iowa Infantry but was killed, George was in Dahlonga, Iowa & the balance of the family in Iowa City.

Checking the Illinois Adjutant General's Report I found a J. H. Enslow, Sergeant, Co. I, 47th Infantry from Washburn, enlisted September 4, 1861.

The obituary of James Harvey Enslow states he was born in West Point, Lee County, Iowa 3 Sept. 1838 & was in the Civil War from 1861-1865, married Catherine D. Howard at Fairbury, Ill. 1868, had two daughters & 7 sons.

Charles C. Enslow married Martha Ann Howard & was in the war with Warren Howard her brother. The civil war letters in a note say that John Tilton Enslow was son of James Harvey Enslow and Catherine Howard -- nephew of Charles C. Enslow.

I found a William H. age 21, in the 4th Iowa Cavalry, born in Iowa and residing at Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, from Co. L, enlisted November 23, 1861. The letters state that William was killed near St. Helena

The letters also state that Maud Enslow Dunn was the daughter of Charles C. Enslow and married Lee J. Dunn.

George W. Enslow served from Michigan (Hart) in the Civil War, he died in Chicago, Ill. and was buried there. Andreas' history of Nebr. states that he was a member of the Village Board of Alexandria, Nebr.

A notice for Charles Calvin Enslow appeared in the Alexandria Argus for his death in Chenoa, Illinois, September 4, 1900

James Harvey Enslow's obituary appeared in the Alexandria Argus and he operated many businesses there. His biography can be found in Andreas at Alexandria, Nebraska

To summarize: From the letters, Andreas, and the Alexandria Argus, I assume that John D was the father of Charles C., James Harvey, and George W. Enslow; and that Maud was the daughter of Charles C. Enslow.