THE WASHINGTON HOME OF MRS. ULYSSES S. GRANT

BEFORE the time that Mr. Richard Olney was leaving from the office of Attorney General he learned that the President Cleveland was to take possession of the house for his residence after he left the office of Secretary of State, and when he was living on Massachusetts Avenue, beyond Twenty-first Street, in a house built by Senator Edmonds, at a time when he supposed that he was to remain a member of the Senate for many years. Mr. David D. Grant, the widow of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, called upon the Olney family. Then entered the house she saw at once, upon the wall near the door, a portrait of Gen. Grant, and soon after, while she was enjoying the sunlight that poured into the drawing-room windows, she found another excellent portrait of the same subject. She was looking for a home in Washington. The location of the house, its beauty of arrangement, the generous offer of a stately place to Gen. Grant, who expected to put his home, together with the agreeable impression made by the discovery of the two portraits so interesting to her, helped Mrs. Grant to determine that this was the house she had been looking for, and she would make her home for the rest of her days. She bought it and has since lived in it.

Senator Edmonds used to call the dwelling in which Mrs. Grant now lives his "little cottage." Well, it is a house lacking in pretenses, but it is not small. About fifty feet in breadth, it reaches well back on the east, and rises three stories in a roof that slopes toward the front. It is a modern house, having its central doorway on the ground floor instead of by the consconvative high slope. The lower windows are barred against intruders by stout iron guards of ornamental pattern. The material is brick, with stone trimmings; there is no excess of decorative features, and the windows, excepting those in the corner tower at the west side, are large but not too numerous.

The outer sliding doors of glass open upon a vestibule, and inner doors admit to the wood-lined hall, which is admirably suited for the residence. The entrance to the farther part of the house is by a door from the hall open into the library, a snug room that was formerly the study of Senator Edmonds, and is now the receptacle of the collection of books presented to him by the City of Boston many years ago. The library is well selected; books are numerous, and each book is marked in gilt letters with the name of Ulysses S. Grant, as Mrs. Grant has an eye for the books they will remain in her custody. After she granted them to care for them, they are to her son whose name they bear.

Just in the rear of the library is a commode and chest of drawers, decorated in polished wood of light color, which is used as the breakfast room. The two windows give to the north and overlook a good neighborhood, and the breakfast room is made more attractive by a wide fireplace to which a hanging from the ceiling of a simile cloth has been added. The room is covered with a border and the curtains. Half way to the rear of the first floor a stairway leads to the second, and a few steps up, turn then and, with a second flight, reach the main door of the drawing room. This is a large room, and a big chandelier hangs from the ceiling, and is closely separated from

PARlor IN THE HOUSE OF MRS. U. S. GRANT

Here she passes much of her time, surrounded by interesting memories of her husband, the gifts of many friends, and admirers. Both these apartments are handsomely furnished. In the large drawing room are curtains and vases and fans, and other objects of an artistic character that were presented by the Emperor and Empress of Japan in honor of Gen. Grant's life, and by other notable people at home or abroad. A large portrait of Gen. Grant by Nast hangs in a conspicuous place. Mrs. Grant says it is a good likeness of her husband. In an opposite corner is another portrait. Surrounded by it for the first time at once remarked upon the youthfulness of the profile portrait of Grant, only to learn that it is a portrait of the younger Ulysses S., and not one of the father. The profile likeness is striking. Over the mantel is a framed inscription, in memory of the heroes of the Army of the Potomac. In the hall is a large photograph, from which a smaller one, "Grant and Grant," is in the hall. Mrs. Grant's portrait is by H. O. H. Luquet, and Grant's with the inscription, "Ulysses S. Grant, Clas. 1832." In a scroll below the portraits, two huge clandestine vases, each three feet high, stand one at each end of the mantel over the picture. They were obtained in China. Mrs. Grant saw them while she was at Peking and expressed a desire to have one of them. Gen. Grant purchased the pair and presented them to her. Upon the mantel are two tall, very graceful, and curious metal vases presented to Mrs. Grant by the Empress of Japan.

About the room there are several beautiful and costly objets d'art, each with its little history, which the Empress of Japan presented to her Majesty, and with many exquisite articles presented to the General and his wife while abroad. None of the models and statuettes and rich gifts are found here. Mrs. Grant long ago turned these over to the National Museum, and they occupy the place of honor at the entrance of that most attractive collection, while by this with the articles worn and used by Washington. Not the least interesting thing to be seen in this drawing room is a water-color sketch made by Gen. Grant when he was a pupil at West Point, and was obliged to demonstrate some capacity for drawing and painting. It is a portrait of a girl, and is of course an accurate likeness to be expected from a true imitation of nature. There is another West Point painting, this time by Gen. Fred Grant, who had not hesitated to assert that he displayed a more decided talent for drawing and for the application of color than his father. In this room, in which Mrs. Grant spends most of the time during the seven months of each year that she lives in Washington, there are many reminiscences of Gen.

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Grant. The easy rockers, standing before the glowing wood fires in the ample parlor, are covered with figured silk given to the General and his wife in China; the curtains are Chinese, and of a rich and quaint pattern. Photographs of the family, which now includes Mrs. Bartons and her children, adorn the mantel. A picture of a beautiful girl arrayed in a strange costume and with a crown upon her head, is raised in a Russian make-up that was presented to her in California some years ago. A very large teakwood cabinet of Japanese make, brought from the East by Gen. and Mrs. Grant, is filled with small vases and other beautiful and interesting objects.

In the upper hallway, occupying a place of honor, is a picture in which Mrs. Grant is gracefully seated. It was taken in a California newspaper and shows the portrait of the thirty-eight members of the California Legislature who have been voting for Ulysses S. Grant for United States Senator. Mrs. Grant has expressed her appreciation of their support of her by sending in each one of them a dispatch of thanks, and she has had this sheet of portraits framed and hung under a representation of the Grant coat-of-arms, which has as its motto the words "Stand First."

The dining room is at the rear of the parlor. The rooms being connected by wide sliding doors. This room is large enough to accommodate a large party and is cheerful and attractive, having one of the large mahogany tables placed in the house. It is somewhat larger than the breakfast room immediately below it. The three rooms on the floor make a fine suite when thrown together on a concert day. When Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Bartons and her daughter, who has recently been introduced to society, stand at the door of the drawing room and pass the callers in to move comfortability through the parlor and dining room before passing out. Mrs. Grant is quite content in Washington. She finds there a larger number of persons who are familiar with public affairs, and particularly military affairs, than she had been accustomed to meeting anywhere else, and she expects to retain her interest in these affairs always. She plays in Washington from the first of September to May, and greatly enjoys the spring months. Her interest in army matters of long ago is shown by the appointment with which she directs attention to the water-color sketch of City Point, Va., painted by an officer named Fairchild when Gen. Grant had his headquarters there and Mrs. Grant was with him.

Mrs. Grant is in good health and in excellent spirits. She follows closely the move-ments of affairs, and is proud of them. She desires that she never could understand politics, and that the papers would tell her enough about them to enable her to comprehend their meaning, she refuses without a trace of apparent resentment to the fact that "Joe the farmer" turned Democrat.

Now that Congress has approved the first step toward the providing of a bridge across the Potomac from Washington to Arlington, to be erected as a memorial to Gen. Grant, the friends of the great General hope that the work may be so pushed that the bridge may be completed to a point suitable to the opening of the public season. This bridge will lead to a very pleasant walk very close to the foot of the grounds at Arlington, where many of the heroes of the war of the rebellion, including Gen. Sheridan and Grant, are buried. The designs prepared for the bridge are ornamental and impressive, and the structure which is contemplated will be both ornamental and useful. The projectors of the bridge and the part of the public which will come to witness the opening of this structure will derive no satisfaction greater than that of seeing President McKinley give a signal for the completion of the work, as he certainly will be if the Congress passes the necessary measure with reasonable dispatch.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Gen. Julio A. Roca, after twelve years' residence in private life, has been elected anew to the Presidency of the Argentine Republic. Gen. Roca became famous during a successful campaign against the Indians of the Pampas. Under his leadership the Argentine nation gained an immense territory, in the greater part of which the white man had never before put his foot. He returned to Buenos Aires with a great prestige. An electoral campaign was just commencing, and Gen. Roca immediately made a candidate for the Presidency, and was elected for a period of six years, from 1880 to 1886.

Gen. Roca was born in the Province of Tucuman, Argentina, on July 17, 1845. At an early age he entered the National College of the Province of Entre Rios. The breaking out of the war with Paraguay compelled him to abandon his studies, and to enter the army as a sub-Lieutenant in the artillery. He took part in the principal battle of the campaign, and was promoted to the rank of Staff Major.

Peace with Paraguay being adjusted, he was sent to the frontier, which was men- tioned by the Pampas Indians. The tribes of Central Pampas and the Charruas were making frequent raids into districts deep within the province, and General Roca's forces were despatched to prevent these expeditions. The General had his headquarters at a village on the outskirts of Cordoba, which was named "Roca," in honor of the nation, President Avellaneda, on being informed of the situation by General Roca, then the Secretary of War.

After the General of the expeditionary force to Rio Negro in 1873 Gen. Roca was chosen as one of the delegates of the army, undertook the conquest of the Patagonias, bravely conducted, and surrounded, fought, pursued to the boundaries of the Patagonia and the Atacama. Forward toward the conquering General reached the banks of the Rio Negro, having subjugated in his march all the Indian population, and taken prisoners at the same time.

After the General's first term as President expired in 1886, he was again returned to the National Congress with the leading military and political men of the Old World.