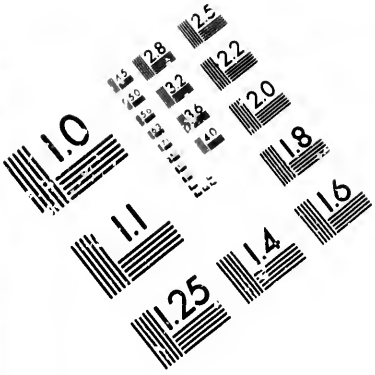

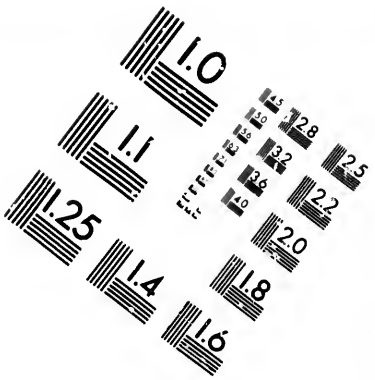

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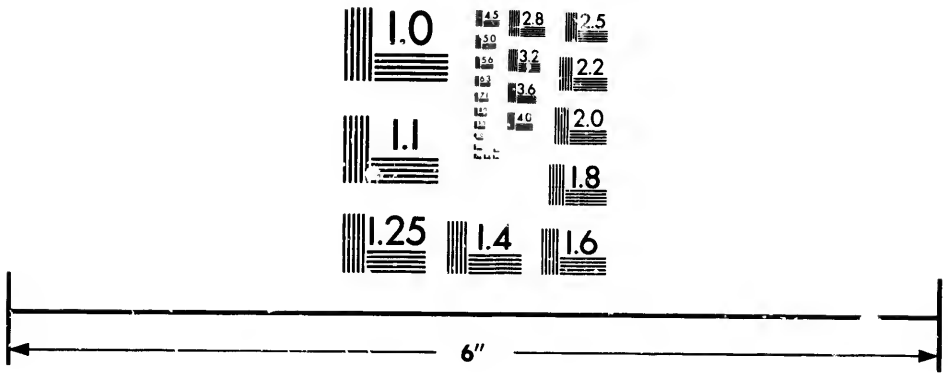

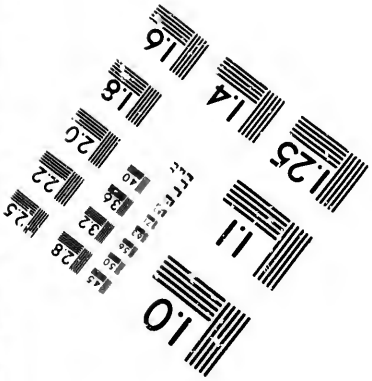

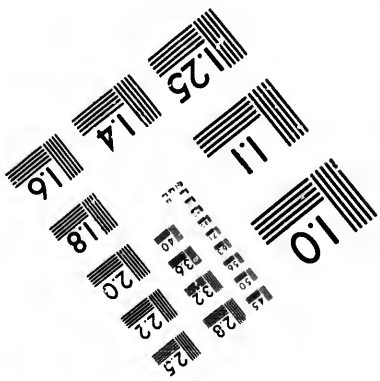

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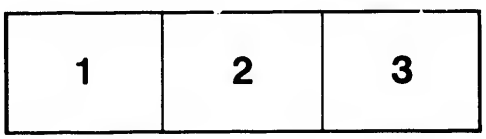
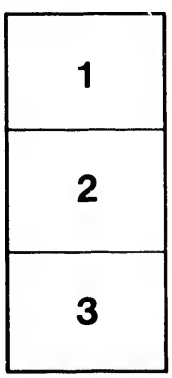
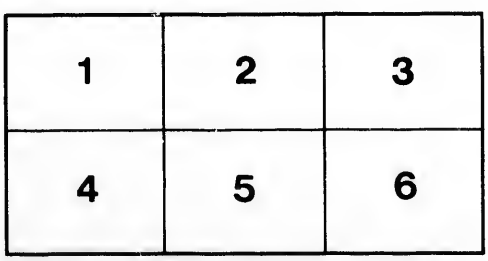


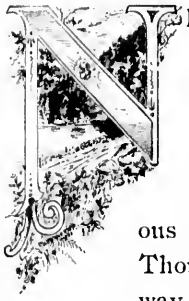




PART II.

STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPTS., WASHINGTON.

Preface.



EXT to his own State the interest of the American citizen is centered in the National Capital; in that city of cities, about which so many associations cluster, and which represents so much to this country and the world at large through the transactions of its various departments—executive, legislative, judicial. Though it is presumed that all are, in a general way, familiar with the Federal City and its attractive environments, we trust that a brief sketch of this interesting locality will be appreciated, not only by all who are acquainted with its scenes, but by those who have never enjoyed the pleasure of a personal visit.

We, as a Nation, have passed the first centennial of Presidential administration—"a government of the people, by the people and for the people"—and, in turn, each Chief Executive has entered upon the duties of his office with a fixed policy set steadfastly before his view, which it has been his high purpose to carry to a successful issue. How exalted and honorable the position, yet how fraught with responsibility!

Glancing backward over the intervening years since the oath of office was administered to the Nation's first Chief Magistrate, on April 30, 1789, Time's hand has wrought marvelous changes in this land of ours, in the growth and development of its then unknown resources; but the broad foundations of government, laid in tribulation and anxiety, but with honesty of

purpose and patriotic zeal, have never been shaken by foreign assault or civil tumult.

A brief biographical sketch of these Representatives of the Nation, which sets forth, in addition to the life, a few important facts connected with each administration, will, we trust, be also appreciated.

Among our readers will be found a large number who are interested in the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, and it has been our pleasure to furnish a brief history of that Order from its inception down to the present time. The sketches of the formation and growth of the Young Men's Christian Association, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Society of Christian Endeavor, Epworth League and Baptist Young People's Union of America will also speak to many interested readers.

To present to the public, through this medium, late and reliable data, relative to subjects of such general interest as the above-mentioned, has been the purpose of

THE AUTHOR.

The District of Columbia.

CHAPTER I.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL CITY.

OUR direst necessities are often "blessings in disguise," for the effort to escape from unfortunate environments may be the "opening wedge" which breaks down the barriers so seemingly impregnable when viewed in the light of timidity and self-distrust. Thus was the conception of the Nation's Capital the outgrowth of the Nation's need, and in almost desperate self-defense was Congress driven to an undertaking which demanded vigorous prosecution, but, in result, was the "consummation devoutly to be wished."

In these nineteenth century times, when the country is reveling in prosperity and at peace with all the world, imagination can scarce picture the scenes of those early continental days, when there was neither a Union, Seat of government, nor President. True, the English yoke had just been cast aside, and doubtless the colonists were sincerely grateful for even a cessation of hostilities; but the "Confederacy of Thirteen States," which had met a common enemy and accomplished its defeat, was lacking in that unanimity of purpose which governs the commonwealths comprising our glorious Nation of to-day. Sectional interests were arraying these individual sovereignties against each other; the treasury was depleted; still more significant to the country was the condition of indebtedness to her defenders, which the war had entailed.

It was June 19, 1783, and Congress was in session at Philadelphia, when a messenger rushed upon the scene with the announcement that a company of soldiers, from Lancaster, were advancing under arms to demand of Congress their back pay; these to be followed by Armand's entire legion, with the same object in view.

When the appeals of Congress to the Executive Council of Pennsylvania for protection were met with the announcement that "even the State militia could not be depended upon," and that "the soldiers must be allowed to enter the city," there was naturally much dissatisfaction expressed, and the declaration was made by members of the legislature that, "if the city would not support Congress, it was high time to remove to some other place."

For two days the City Hall was besieged by armed soldiers, whose threatening aspect occasioned the greatest alarm. Finally, a resolution to adjourn to Princeton, New Jersey, was introduced, and, after several days deliberation, acted upon. The necessity for such a step led to a general discussion of the subject by the legislators, and on October 7th of the same year, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution to the effect that "Buildings for the use of Congress should be erected on or near the banks of the Delaware or Potomac Rivers, provided that a suitable spot could be procured for a Federal Town, and that the right of soil and exclusive jurisdiction should be vested in the United States."

This became a law, though its life was of short duration, being repealed on April 26, 1784; but the initatory steps had been taken, and at the next session of Congress—the following October—three commissioners were appointed to "lay out a district on either side of the Delaware." This location met with violent opposition from the Southern members, who based their objections largely upon the situation, with reason claiming that the Federal City should be as near to the geographical center as possible, as well as the center of population,—the Delaware filling neither of these conditions. In January 1785, while Congress

was in session in New York, an attempt was made to locate the capital on the Potomac, which met with spirited resistance from the Northern Commonwealths, they claiming an injustice in the relative position,—nine States being situated north of this location and four to the south.

The first definite steps taken toward the acquisition of a permanent Seat of Government was the adoption of the present Constitution, in September, 1787, which conclusively settled the *extent* of the district. In 1788, Maryland, recognizing the advantage to a State of the location of the National Capital, made offer of "any district (not exceeding ten miles square) which the Congress may fix upon and accept for the Seat of Government of the United States." A matter of such importance to the entire federation could not be disposed of without deliberation. It was debated at the session of 1789; and, while each section virtually agreed to the general proposition that the Federal City *ought* to be centrally located, it is scarcely to be expected that motives of self-interest could be entirely eliminated from district representation. The North and South were pitted against each other on the settlement of this important question; the former favoring the banks of the Susquehanna, while the latter demanded the Delaware or the Potomac. The cities which had entertained the Legislature at former sessions, as well as a number of other localities, had strong partisan supporters, and the result of the deliberations of Congress pointed significantly to most serious complications.

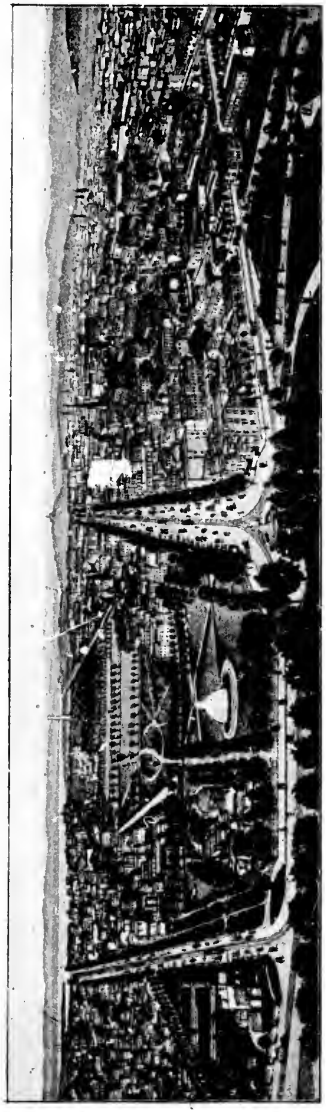
At the session of 1789, Germantown, Pennsylvania, succeeded in securing the prize, lacking only the concurrence of the Senate in a final amendment, which that body decided to postpone until the Congress following. Virginia, as a State, had not been idle, and on December 3, 1789, passed an Act granting to Congress land on the Potomac, and pledges for the erection of suitable buildings,—Maryland to concur in the proposition, and render substantial assistance.

The question of "funding the public debt" was occupying

the attention of the members, and the House had rejected an amendment to the effect that the Government should assume twenty-one million dollars of State debts. The North was unitedly in favor of assumption, but opposed to the situation of the Capital as favored by the Southern States; the South was divided on the former question, but presented a solid phalanx on the location of the Federal City.

Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, realizing the dangers impending, proved themselves diplomats, indeed, at this critical juncture, by arranging a compromise between the localities which they respectively represented. A dinner party, given by Mr. Jefferson, became herewith an historic event, such members being invited as were necessary to carry forward the purposes of the leaders. Hamilton won to his opinion the needed majority of the Northern States, while Jefferson carried the Southern,—the result of which was the passage of the "Assumption Act," and the acceptance by Congress, of the joint offer of Virginia and Maryland. George Washington, President, issued proclamations designating the limits of the District, in January and March, 1791,—the fifteenth year of American independence.

Gen. Thomas Johnson and Hon. Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, and Dr. David Stuart, of Virginia, were appointed Commissioners by the President, and on April 15, 1791, the first boundary stone was placed at Jones' Point, adjacent to Alexandria, Virginia. The name "Columbia" was given to the District, in honor of the discoverer of the continent.



PANORAMA FROM DOME OF NATIONAL CAPITOL.

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CHAPTER II.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE site of the now charming and picturesque City of Washington was, in the early days, a favorite camping-ground of the Anacostian Indians, and their council-fires burned brightly upon the locality where the Nation's Capitol now lifts its graceful dome. The first white man credited with the discovery of these wooded shores was Henry Fleet, an English fur-trader, who plied his skiff on the Potomac River, in 1624, and, in his journal—recently discovered in the Lambeth Library, London—gives an interesting description of the native tribes and their occupation of hunting and fishing, as well as the conditions of soil and climate of the surrounding country.

In 1660, another Englishman, named Pope, purchased a tract of land in this locality, to which he gave the name of "Rome," designating a small, adjacent creek "The Tiber," and laying out a city—upon a paper foundation—which should be a counterpart of the famous capital beyond the sea.

As early as 1634 Maryland was occupied by Lord Baltimore's Catholic Colony, but it was not until 1695 that a company of Scotch and Irish exiles settled upon the territory now known as the District of Columbia and engaged in farming, giving to their combined possessions the title of "New Scotland."

The original location selected by President Washington for

the Federal City was taken from Prince George and Montgomery Counties, Maryland, and from Fairfax County, Virginia, and comprised a district one hundred square miles in extent, which contained three flourishing towns,—Alexandria, in Virginia; Bladensburg and Georgetown, in Maryland. In 1846 the territory on the right bank of the Potomac was retroceded to Virginia, and the area of the present District consequently reduced to fifty square miles. Its only county is Washington; its towns, Washington and Georgetown. Andrew Ellicott, of Pennsylvania, was appointend to make the surveys of the District, in the spring of 1791, and negotiations were thereupon entered into with the owners of the property, the four principal ones being Daniel Carroll, David Burns, Samuel Davidson and Notley Young, with whom satisfactory terms were finally concluded.

About fourteen miles above Mt. Vernon, the famous country seat of President Washington, the Eastern Branch unites with the Potomac, leaving, between the streams, a wedge-shaped strip of land which is bordered on one side by the Potomac River for a distance of about three miles. Here, wooded hills rise in majestic beauty, and form a semi-circle, meeting the Eastern Branch about a mile from its confluence with the Potomac; and, upon this point of land, the President located the Federal City, afterward named Washington, in his honor.

Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a native of France, was selected to lay out the city, and studied the situation carefully and diligently during the spring and summer of 1791. He had been attracted to America with many of his countrymen, during the Revolution, at a time of the Nation's need, and had ably assisted the colonists by his instruction in the planning of fortifications; his services were rewarded by an appointment as Major of Engineers. One splendid feature of his design was its provision for the growth of the Nation, recognizing the needs of the future, as well as those of his own day and generation; and, although—owing to an unfortunate temper, which occasioned his dismissal—another completed the labors he had entered into so

assiduously, his ideas were largely embodied in the plans of his successor, Andrew Ellicott.

THE STREETS OF THE CITY.

The streets of Washington are a distinguishing feature of the city. They are somewhat confusing to a stranger, owing to the unusual manner of "doubling" the names, but when once the plan is comprehended, all difficulty in this direction is removed. With "Capitol Hill" as the center of the system, the streets running parallel to it, east and west take the letters of the alphabet; those extending north and south are designated by numerals, while the sixteen magnificent avenues running diagonally across the city and named for the States which comprised the Union in the year 1800, are among the pleasing features of the capital. They are from 130 to 160 feet in width, and are lined by beautiful trees which give to Washington a most attractive appearance.

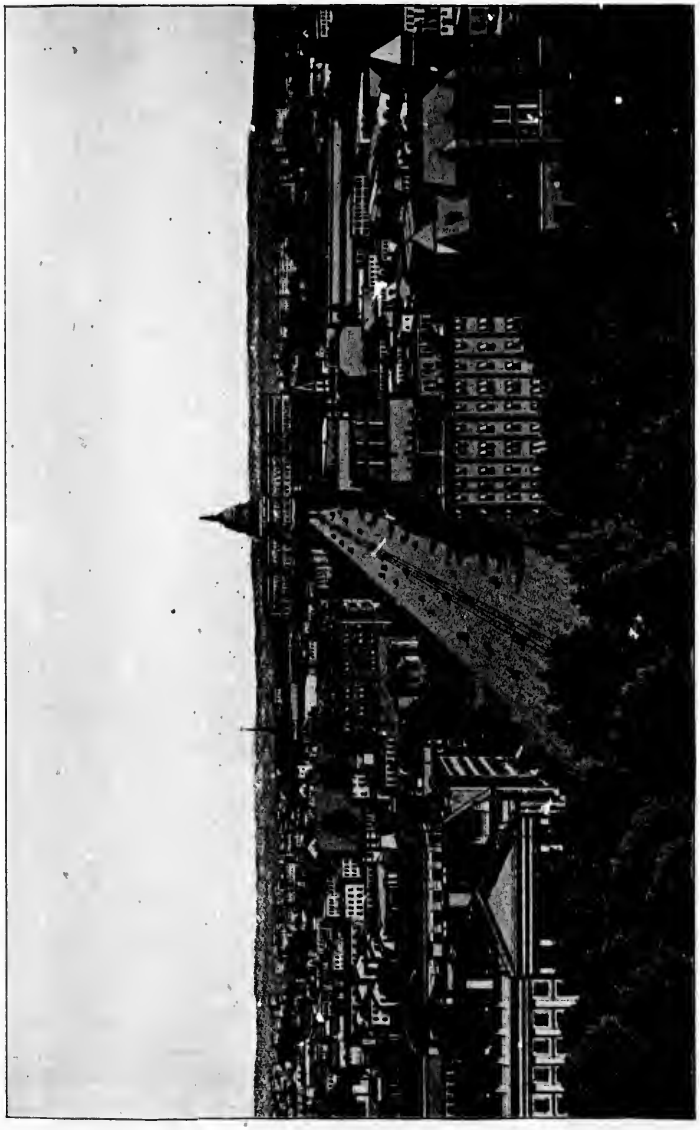
CHAPTER III.

ERECTING THE CAPITOL.

N July 1793 Stephen L. Hallett was appointed Architect of the Capitol, with James Hoban acting as Supervising Architect, and, on the eighteenth of September, the Southeast corner-stone of the building was laid with imposing ceremonies. Mr. Hoban's design for the President's House was accepted, and both structures were pushed forward as rapidly as possible, in order to comply with the stipulation requiring that they be ready for occupancy by the year 1800. No appropriations for these buildings had been provided by Congress, and the amounts voted by Maryland and Virginia were soon exhausted,—the former finally furnishing additional funds, on the personal credit of the Commissioners.

A third term being declined by Washington, John Adams succeeded to the Presidency, and, although representing a district hostile to the location, entered heartily into the plans of his predecessor. The resignation of Mr. Hallett, as well as his successor, appointed by the President, entailed upon Mr. Hoban the duty of carrying the work to completion. The North wing was finished in 1799, and occupied the following year by Congress, as was also the President's House,—Mrs. Adams holding the distinguished position of first mistress of the White House, as it has since been named.

The members opposed to the accepted locality of the Federal City gave to it, in the early days, many titles significant of their sentiments of disgust, one of which—"The City of Magnificent



PENNSYLVANIA AVE. FROM STATE DEPT., WASHINGTON.

Distances"—still clings to it, but not in a sense of disapprobation, at the present time. "Capitol-movers," as they were designated, put forth every effort to effect a change in the location of the Federal City, but in vain, though they doubtless retarded not a little the growth of the District.

During President Madison's administration occurred the destruction of the Capitol and other State Buildings, by the British, on August 24, 1814. Three years previous to this the South, or House wing, of the edifice had been completed—the Halls being connected by a covered passage way—and thus was afforded to the enemy the opportunity of still greater devastation. The records, valuable papers and plate were saved from destruction by removal, but the library, family stores and furniture were consumed, only the blackened walls remaining to cry out against the wrong committed, and to urge the commonwealths to concerted action in rebuilding their Federal City.

Congress appointed Mr. Benjamin H. Latrobe to supervise the reconstruction of the Capitol, but, in December, 1817, he was succeeded by Mr. Charles Bulfinch, who carried the work to completion—the foundation of the Central Building being laid March 24, 1818, and the structure made ready for occupancy in the year 1825. What is now designated as the "Old Capitol" is a building which was leased by Congress in 1815, and occupied by them for the succeeding ten years.

CHAPTER IV

THE NEW CAPITOL.

ON September 30, 1850, Congress passed an Act for the extension of the Capitol in accordance with the necessities of that Body. President Fillmore approved of the plan of Mr. Thomas U. Walter, Architect, and placed him in charge of its construction; and, on July 4, 1851, in the seventy-sixth year of American Independence, the corner-stone was laid by the President, with appropriate ceremonies, —Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, delivering the oration on that memorable occasion.

The New Capitol is comprised of the old building (which forms the center of the structure) and the "Extension," consisting of two wings, though it virtually represents three periods of the Nation's history. Its entire length is 751 feet, and depth 324 feet inclusive of porticoes and steps, and the structure covers 153,112 square feet exclusive of the courts. The Capitol faces the east, while, contrary to the expectation of the projectors, the settlement of the city did not begin in that locality, but to the westward of the edifice.

The material of the "Extension" is white marble, which was procured in Massachusetts, while the columns were quarried in Maryland, the entire superstructure resting upon a basement of rustic stone.

The three principal entrances are on the east,—the central being the main entrance to the Capitol, and is reached through a

CAPITOL BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

portico one hundred and sixty feet in length; and here has been witnessed the inauguration of the Presidents of the United States since the completion of the Capitol.

From Pennsylvania Avenue—the mile-long approach to the edifice—the effect is strikingly grand, while a nearer view takes nothing from its attractiveness, so symmetrical are its proportions and so harmonious the surroundings. Space forbids such detailed account of both exterior and interior as would be pleasant and profitable, hence we will simply *touch* upon some of the noted features, an extended description of which would occupy a volume.

The ROTUNDA of the Capitol is reached through massive doors of bronze, embellished with high-relief figures, the work of the noted American sculptor, Randolph Rogers, representing historical events connected with Columbus. The diameter of the Rotunda is ninety-five and one-half feet, circumference three hundred, and height one hundred and eighty feet from base to canopy. The floor is of sandstone, and the ceiling is the iron-ribbed interior of the great Dome. A frieze, ten feet in width, is frescoed to represent important events in American history, while the paintings, by celebrated artists, set in panels about the walls, are among the most attractive decorations of the Rotunda, representing, as they do, important scenes in the history of the Nation. Thirty-six windows are placed in the ceiling, and "the eye," a small opening at the apex, is surrounded by a canopy, upon which is frescoed the "Apotheosis of Washington." This allegorical painting, the work of Senior C. Brumidi, an Italian artist, covers 4,664 square feet, and represents to the Government an expenditure of $40,000, while, to the American citizen, it is ever a delightful study—an education in Art.

The DOME, designed by Thomas U. Walter, is one of the surprises of the structure, having the appearance of airiness, but built in so substantial a manner as to resist the severest storm, with only a slight vibration. Four thousand tons of iron entered into its construction, while eight years were spent in the

erection of this prominent feature of the Capitol. It rises 307 feet above the foundation and is surmounted by a figure of Freedom, designed by Thomas Crawford. The view of the city and surrounding country from the Dome is most entrancing, the hills and valleys, as well as the graceful river, presenting a fascinating picture to the eye; while the magnificent avenues, reaching out in every direction, give the appearance of a specific object, in all their wanderings, which is in reality, none other than—The Capitol.

One of the most interesting apartments of the Capitol, associated as it is with those early days of "trials and triumphs" is the HALL OF STATUARY, reached by the main corridor, as one passes to the South Extension—the Hall of the House of Representatives. This semi-circular chamber is 95 feet in length with a panelled ceiling 60 feet in height, imitative in its decorations of the Pantheon at Rome. This historic apartment—most truly memorable on account of the "battles of the giants" which were waged so forcefully during the fifty years of its occupancy as House of Representatives—Congress, in 1864, wisely set aside as a Hall of Statuary, and authorized the President to extend an invitation to each State to contribute a bronze or marble statue of two of her noted sons. Rhode Island was the first to comply with the request, and Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and several other States have also responded. When each commonwealth of the United States shall have placed beneath the arched ceiling of this Pantheon of America's noted men the statues to which she is entitled, the Nation may indeed be proud of such representation, since neither by inheritance nor the accident of birth came honors, but in faithfulness to principle, which is its own reward.

Occupying respectively the North and South Extensions are the Senate Chamber and Hall of the House of Representatives, the former being in size 112x82 feet, and the latter 139x93 feet, in both cases the floor space being largely devoted to the desks and chairs of members. Galleries, extending entirely around

these auditoriums, are divided into sections for the Diplomatic Corps, for ladies, and for gentlemen,—the Reporters Gallery being above and behind the presiding officer's chair, in both Houses.

The decorations of these Chambers are in perfect harmony with the magnificent structure of which they form so important a part. Heating, lighting, and ventilating are thoroughly and systematically accomplished, while comfort and convenience are paramount considerations in these legislative halls—the Senate and House of Representatives.

From the year 1800 to 1859 the apartment now designated as the Supreme Court Chamber resounded to the voices of Senators of the United States, as they debated questions of import to the Nation's welfare. With the completion of the extension, the Senate removed to its new location, and the Supreme Court was assigned to the deserted chamber. This semi-circular apartment is one of magnificent proportions, and the decorations and appointments are in keeping with the legislative halls of the House and Senate.

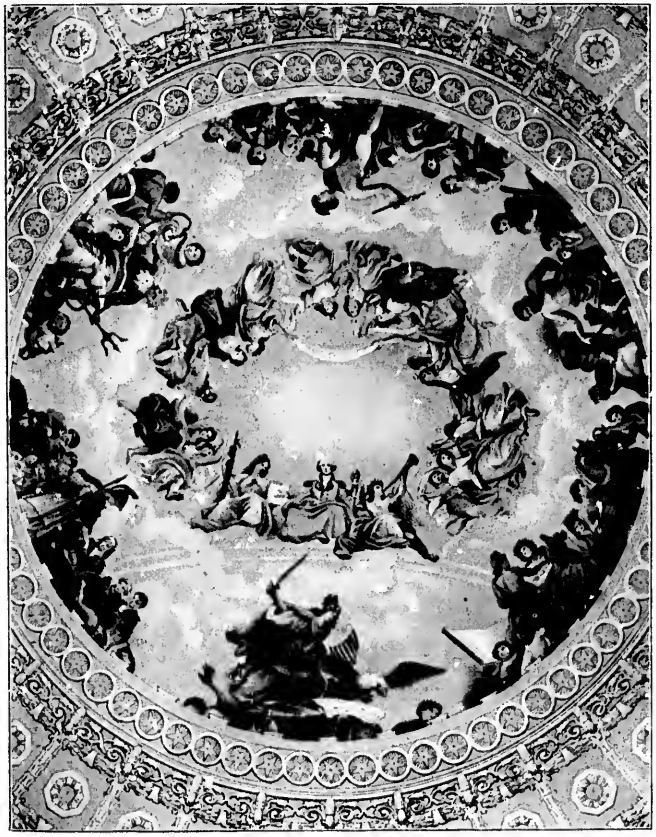
Occupying the Capitol's entire Western projection, is the Library,—an elegant apartment (in reality three chambers in one), affording to knowledge-seekers an inspiration for study, through the companionship of rare and priceless volumes, as well as the latest productions of our gifted writers of to-day.

On April 24, 1800, Congress passed an Act appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of a Library, which, however, was destroyed in 1814, with the burning of the Capitol by the British. President Jefferson's offer of his entire library was accepted by the Government, and 7,500 valuable volumes were purchased of him in 1815. These were at once removed to Washington, and, in 1825, assigned to their permanent location, where they formed the nucleus of the present Library.

In 1851, 35,000 volumes were destroyed by fire, but the original collection of Mr. Jefferson, for the most part, fortunately escaped. Appropriations were immediately made to replace the

loss, as well as for a large additional purchase of books; and, in March, 1852, $72,500 was voted toward repairing the burned apartments. As a result, we have the present commodious chambers, which are thoroughly fire-proof, and adapted in every way to the requirements of this important department. In 1866 the scientific library of the Smithsonian Institute was added to the collection; and the following year Congress purchased the library of Mr. Peter Force, of Washington. In 1870 the copyright law (in the transfer of its business from the Patent Office to the Library of Congress) provided that two copies of each publication be deposited with the librarian, and thus the collection has grown to mammoth proportions.

Of other departments of the Capitol we will refrain from special mention, leaving to the visitor the charm of personal inspection, which ever proves not only a pleasant occupation but a matter of instruction as well.



ALLEGORICAL PICTURE, NATIONAL CAPITOL.

CHAPTER V.

ATTRACTIONS OF THE CITY.

EXT to the Capitol, the Executive Mansion is and always has been an object of interest. It was erected at the same period and suffered equally at the hands of the invading hosts, in 1814, but was made ready for occupancy in January, 1818. It is located on Pennsylvania Avenue, but at a distance of one mile from the Legislative Halls, and is surrounded by the State, Treasury, Navy and War Departments. The grounds are spacious and attractive, extending to the Potomac River, on which charming prospect the visitor never tires of gazing.

The structure is of Virginia sandstone, which is of so porous a nature as to require a yearly coat of paint to keep it from crumbling, and, because of this necessity, has received its appellation—The White House. It has a frontage of 170 feet with a depth of 86 feet, and is two stories in height. The main entrance leads from a spacious portico to a central hall, on the left of which is the East Room, occupying that entire portion of the building, and used upon occasions of state. Adjoining this apartment are the Green, Blue and Red Rooms, furnished in these respective colors; and to the west of the latter are the State Dining Room and a smaller apartment used as such by the President and family, upon ordinary occasions.

The second story, containing thirteen apartments, is divided into the necessary family rooms, and the suite occupied by the President as ante-chamber, audience-room, private office, library, etc.

This home of the Chief Executive of the United States has witnessed both sad and joyous events. Here have been consummated marriage vows, and here also have lain in state the mortal remains of the Nation's honored dead. However, the usages of society at the Capital considerably abridge its periods of mourning—save in the hearts of the afflicted—since "men may come and men may go," but receptions, state dinners, balls and fetes must "still go on forever."

THE DEPARTMENTS.

In the Renaissance Building, which adjoins the White House on the west, are located the State, War and Navy Departments, occupying respectively the South, North and East fronts. These are all models in arrangement and decoration, and are a delight to visitors who make the "rounds" of the "Federal City." Any attempt at particular description is futile, however, since one's best effort would but subject him to the criticism that "the half has not been told."

The State Department which, owing to its position as the medium of communication with foreign powers, as well as its other exacting offices, is one of the most important branches of the Nation's business, and was established in 1789, with Thomas Jefferson as its first Secretary. Three Assistants, a Chief Clerk and six Chiefs of Bureaus share the responsible duties, while an army of clerks execute the purposes of their "superior officers."

The War Department was also organized in 1789, and Gen. Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, was appointed its first Secretary. This official has no Assistants other than the Chiefs of the various Bureaus, but through these heads of Departments the business of the Nation is admirably conducted.

General Knox was also made Secretary of the Navy, in 1789, at which date this Department was created. There are no Assistants, so named, but a Chief Clerk and heads of Bureaus conduct the affairs of this Department, which is one of great magnitude and importance.

The Navy Yard is one of the "features" of the Capital, and attracts marked attention from visitors. It is located on the Anacostia or Eastern Branch of the Potomac, at the foot of Eighth Street East, and was established in 1800. It occupies an area of twenty acres, and its grounds have been attractively laid out and handsomely ornamented; and here are also displayed many relics and trophies, such as cannon, shot and shell, taken in earlier conflicts, as well as during the Civil War.

The Treasury Department was also organized in 1789, with Alexander Hamilton its first Secretary, since which date many honored names are recorded as its presiding officers. The Building is located on Pennsylvania Avenue at the corner of Fifteenth Street West, and, owing to the extensions that have been added to the original structure, and which were completed in 1869, is only second in attractiveness to the Capitol.

The edifice is 465 feet in length by a depth of 266 feet, the extensions being constructed of the finest quality of granite from Dix Island, Maine. Of all the Departments of State, none takes higher rank, in point of architectural beauty or interior arrangement and finish, than the Treasury. It is officered, in addition to the Secretary, by two Assistants, a Chief Clerk, two Comptrollers, Commissioner of Customs, six Auditors, Register, Director of the Mint, Solicitor of the Treasury, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Chiefs of other important Bureaus connected with the Department, which, with the clerical force employed, constitutes a small army of workers, enlisted under the banner of the "Sovereign of the Realm"—in other words, the Treasury of the United States.

The Department of the Interior was established in 1849, and occupies a marble and granite structure facing F Street, and a portion of the pension office on Judiciary Square. This Department has charge of the business relating to Patents, Pensions, Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Surveys, Census, Education, Railroads and many other public interests. There are two Assistants, as well as Commissioners over each of the Bureaus,

while a large number of clerks dispatch the business of the Nation as represented by the Department of the Interior.

In 1789 the office of Postmaster-General was established, and Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, was placed at the head of this department, which stands next in importance to the Treasury of the United States. There are three Asssistants, as well as Chiefs of Contract, Finance, Inspection and Appointment, who share with the first officer the duties of the Department. This building, about which so many interests cluster, and which is one of the first to be inspected by the City's guests, covers an entire block, between E and F Streets North, and Seventh and Eighth Streets West, with its main entrance on Seventh Street. It is constructed of white marble, in rectangular form, and is a most imposing structure. The original building was erected in 1839, and additions were made thereto in 1855, the entire edifice costing two millions of dollars in round numbers.

The Department of Justice is of recent creation, being established in 1870, and is in charge of the Attorney-General, the "law-officer" of the Government. A Solicitor and two Assistant Attorney-Generals share the duties of this office, which is located in a brown stone building on Pennsylvania Avenue, near Fifteenth Street.

The Department of Agriculture, established in 1862, is located upon a portion of the "Smithsonian Reservation," twenty acres of ground being devoted to its use. The building, constructed of pressed brick, is four stories in height and 166x60 feet in dimensions, and complete in all its appointments. As in the other Departments, the Bureaus are in charge of Chiefs, to whom are intrusted the control of their respective interests, subject to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Patent Office is a Bureau of the Department of the Interior, and is in charge of a Commissioner. It is located between Seventh and Ninth Streets West, and is bounded by F and G Streets, which it faces on the south and north. The building is 410x275 feet in dimensions, and is constructed of

marble in plain but massive style, and is one of the most attractive structures of the city.

It is simply impossible to attempt a description of this Department or its forces at work, since by personal inspection, alone, can any adequate idea be formed of the vastness of the enterprise or the interesting objects contained within these walls; hence we leave to the visitor the charm of observation, and to the historian unrestricted to a brief outline a detailed account of so interesting a Department.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

One of the noted structures toward which the "pilgrim" journeys, and in which the Washingtonian takes especial delight, is the Smithsonian Institution, which occupies a commanding position in what is designated as "The Mall," a fifty acre park extending from Seventh to Twelfth Streets West, and from B Street South to Canal, its northern limit. The structure is 447 x 160 feet in its greatest dimensions, but these figures give little idea of the space comprehended in this magnificent edifice, with its wings, turrets and projections. The material entering into its construction is lilac gray freestone, quarried in the vicinity of Washington, and its style of architecture is the Norman or Romanesque.

In 1829 James Smithson, an English scientist, died in Genoa, Italy, and bequeathed his estate "to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The bequest, with a later residuary legacy, was judiciously invested, and, as a result of wise enactments, the Smithsonian Institution stands to-day a monument, not only to its founder, but to the counselors who have established it upon the broad foundation contemplated in the gift.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

To visit Washington is to view "The Monument," both as a matter of desire and also of necessity, since at no locality

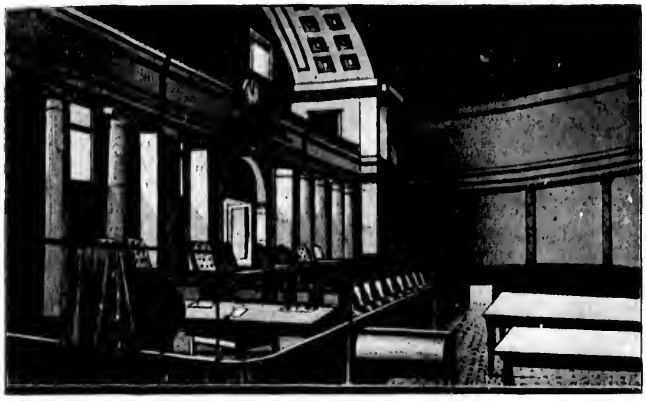
within the city or its vicinity can one fail to observe this architectural wonder, if his eye is directed toward the Mall. Half a mile to the south of the Executive Mansion stands this noble structure, "the highest artificial elevation in the world"; an obelisk contemplated nearly a century before it stood a finished piece of masonry, the pride of every citizen of the United States.

In the original plans of L'Enfant there was contemplated an equestrian statue of Washington, as well as an "historic column," to be located "a mile from the Federal House;" and, upon the site designated for the statue, rests this combination of memorials—The Washington Monument.

Patriotism was not lacking in the earlier days, but, like many praise-worthy undertakings, other interests were allowed to take precedence in the appropriations of Congress, and the organization of the Washington National Monument Society was necessary to arouse a "working enthusiasm" in the hearts of members of the Legislature. When $87,000 had been raised by private subscription, the foundation was begun, and on July 4, 1848, the corner-stone was laid, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop being orator of the day; the gavel which had been used by Washington at the same ceremony for the Capitol, in 1792, being a feature of the later occasion. Among the notable guests present at this ceremony were Mrs. "Dolly" Madison, Mrs. John Quincy Adams and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton.

In 1855 the funds were exhausted, and not until 1884 was the monument completed. On December 6th, of that year, the capstone was placed in position, and, with the lowering of the massive block, a flag was waved from the platform, while the firing of cannon and ringing bells announced the finished work.

The height of the Monument from base to tip is 555 feet; its weight 80,000 tons, and the cost of construction $1,200,000. Dedicatory services were conducted on Washington's birthday, 1885, at the foot of the Monument,—the orator of the occasion



Supreme Court Room, Washington.

Congressional Library, Washington.

being Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, upon whom devolved a similar service at the laying of its corner-stone thirty-seven years before.

THE CITY'S CEMETERIES.

One of the places of interest about Washington is "The Congressional Cemetery," a beautifully located "City of the Dead" overlooking the Anacostia or Eastern Branch of the Potomac, in which repose the remains of some of the Nation's honored sons. It takes its name, however, chiefly from the cenotaphs of over one hundred and fifty members of Congress, whom death has claimed while representing their respective commonwealths at the Nation's capital.

Oak Hill Cemetery situated on Georgetown Heights, also claims its share of respectful interest. Here exquisite taste has supplemented Nature in the adornment of the grounds, in which repose the remains of many whose names in life were spoken with veneration, among whom are General Van Ness and Lorenzo Dow, while John Howard Payne here rests at last, in Native land, no longer an exile from his "Home sweet home."

THE SOLDIER'S HOME.

Adjoining the National Cemetery is the Soldiers' Home, beautifully located in its five hundred acre plat of ground and with its seven miles of attractive drives. It was established by General Winfield Scott, as a Military Asylum, but at the close of the Civil War, was converted into a National Home for indigent soldiers. It is an attractive resort to Washingtonians, as well as one of the features of interest to the visitor at the Nation's Capital.

THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

To speak of Washington is to recall to mind a number of private enterprises, of which limited space prevents particular mention. We cannot leave unnoticed, however, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, which is an institution of private origin, but de-

voted to the interest of the public, of which the founder was a benefactor in the broadest sense of the word. For "the perpetual establishment and encouragement of Painting, Sculpture and Fine Arts generally," this generous donor, William W. Corcoran, deeded to the trustees the noble structure which bears his name, the entire benefaction aggregating $1,200,000, conditioned on the free admission of students and visitors two days each week, and at other times, "at moderate and reasonable charges."

This Institute is located on Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and is an imposing structure, built in the Renaissance style of architecture. It was designed by James Renwick, of New York, and was completed in 1871. The best works in Europe and America are here represented, both in statuary and painting, as well as by fine collections of ceramics and bronzes.

WASHINGTON SUBURBS.

If it is difficult to do justice to the National Capital in a brief sketch, it is equally so in respect to its suburban attractions, of which no city can boast greater.

Mount Vernon, situated sixteen miles below the city on the western shore of the Potomac, in Fairfax County, Virginia, is now the property of the Mount Vernon Association, and was purchased of the estate by popular contribution, in 1860, for $200,000. The yearly pilgrims to this shrine, sacred to the memory of Washington, are a goodly number, and at all times and seasons the picturesque grounds of this popular resort are animated by interested visitors.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Georgetown, in Maryland, now known as West Washington, is, in reality, a beautiful suburb of the Federal City. Just below this interesting locality, the Aqueduct Bridge over the Potomac leads to Arlington Heights, the location of the National Cemetery.

This historic spot, sold for taxes in 1864, was purchased by the Government for $23,000, and set aside as a National Cem-

etery. The property had formerly been the possession of Robert E. Lee, and his son, George W. C. Lee, entered suit to recover the estate, which finally resulted in the establishment of his claim, and later, a conveyance by him to the Government of the two hundred acres now known as Arlington Cemetery, for a consideration of $150,000.

In addition to the 16,264 soldiers whose resting places are marked by a simple headstone, is the Mausoleum, sacred to the memory of 2,111 "unknown" dead, whose "remains could not be identified, but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their Country, and its grateful citizens honor them as of their noble army of martyrs."

RECAPITULATION.

We have briefly written of the Nation's Capital, and the trying period which gave it birth; of the selection of a location, erection of the Capitol, its destruction and re-building; of the "Executive Mansion," the Departments of State, a few of the most important Institutions and interesting Suburbs. We have not entered into the life of the city—its social world; nor followed the fortunes of that ever advancing and receding "wave of humanity," which drifts in and out with each political tide.

To write "The Story of The Federal City" is to record "between the lines" those names we all revere and love—the Nation's honored Sons; not Washingtonians, alone, but Children of your State and mine.

Some names are written—not alone
In deep-carved letters on the stone
Standing above each head;
But, in the Nation's heart, to-day,
Their deeds still live, although we say:
"This son or that is dead."

Some names are written—not on stone;
Nor to the past belongs *alone*
The Nation's heroes, all.
They live within our land to-day,
Standing for truth and right alway,
Though "*parties*" rise or fall.

THE PRESIDENTS.

George Washington.

ON February 22, 1732, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, there awoke to conscious existence in the "steep-roofed" home of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington, on Bridge's Creek, a son, of whose early life only the merest outline is obtainable, but whom a nation honors for his nobility of character and the important position which he filled at so critical a period as the birth of the Republic. He was a descendant of a vigorous English ancestry, his great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrating to Virginia from Leicestershire, in 1657. When eleven years of age his father passed away, leaving his mother with a family of small children, George being the eldest.

Two half-brothers, by his father's former marriage (especially the elder, Laurence, fourteen years the senior of George), were destined to materially influence the unfolding life of their afterward highly distinguished relative.

Laurence married the daughter of one of Virginia's most refined and wealthy families—the Fairfaxes—and at their country-seat, Belvoir, George passed many happy hours in the society of such companions as frequented that hospitable home. From his father, Laurence had inherited property on the Potomac, to which was given the name of Hunting Creek, but afterward renamed Mount Vernon, by its owner, and it was destined to become *the* historic spot on American soil. With his half-brother, Augustine, he also passed considerable time and there enjoyed

the opportunities of a somewhat higher education than his earlier surroundings afforded.

At the age of sixteen an acquaintance and quickly developed friendship between himself and Lord Thomas Fairfax largely influenced his future career, the latter entrusting him with a commission to survey his vast estates in the Shenandoah Valley. The experiences of such an undertaking and the hardships and dangers of the frontier served him a good purpose when hardihood was required in his country's service.

Physically, George Washington presents to us the type of vigorous manhood. He was of powerful build and delighted in such athletic sports as developed a magnificent physique and perfect health. He was quiet in demeanor and thoughtful beyond his years, but under the calm and dignified exterior the fires of heroism were burning, and a strong will and a temper more swift in rising than his blue eyes might suggest are not out of harmony with the vigorous prosecution of every enterprise to which his efforts were afterward directed.

Later, when the French and English colonies were struggling for supremacy in the Ohio Valley, his military instinct began to develop; but about this time cares and sorrows also pressed heavily upon him, owing to the death of his brother, Laurence, and the responsibilities of his duties as executor of the vast estate. Mount Vernon now became his home and was never relinquished as such during the years of his life. Washington's part in the contest between the French and English was an important one, and, as a crowning act of the struggle he, with his advance guard, on November 25, 1758, entered Fort Duquesne and flung to the breeze the English flag.

His marriage with the beautiful Martha Custis was indeed a "union of hearts" and occurred at the close of this campaign. For sixteen years following, his life seems to have run smoothly, and then came the struggle for American independence, when his was the strong arm upon which to lean, and his words—when speech was needed—glowed with patriotic fire.

When victory at last crowned the American arms, Washington's was the striking figure before the eyes of the New World. He returned to Mount Vernon to enjoy the tranquility of domestic life, only to be called to higher responsibilities by a unanimous election as the first President of the United States.

The sound judgment which marked this administration proved that Washington's statesmanship was not inferior to his qualifications as a soldier. For eight years he guided the affairs of the youthful Republic courageously and conscientiously, and on March 4, 1797, retiring from public life with almost unspeakable happiness, he repaired to Mount Vernon to enjoy the home made dear by early associations. When, however, the French Directory aimed a blow at American commerce, and war threatened, Washington was commissioned Commander-in-chief of the American forces, and entered upon his duties as the patriot and soldier. However, the preparations for war, so vigorously undertaken, seemed to inspire the French with proper respect for American arms and they retreated from their arrogant position, and thus the calamities of war were averted.

When relieved once more from his official duties, Washington returned to Mount Vernon and entered upon a tranquil but busy life, which was only to be broken in upon by the Invader of all homes—the silent messenger—who came on December 17, 1799, when the year was nearing its close, and the eventful century, in which he had occupied so conspicuous a place, was also fast hastening away.

John Adams.

THE second President of these United States bears the simple cognomen of John Adams, but there is something characteristic in the name, quite in keeping with the straightforward, earnest, intense nature of this man, who occupies so important a place in the Nation's history. John Adams was born at Braintree, Massachusetts—on the south shore of Boston harbor—October 19, 1735. He was among the descendants of a Puritan family, which settled in Massachusetts in 1630; and of his father it may be said to his great credit that, although not blessed with a superabundance of this world's goods, he realized the advantages of education for his children, and placed his eldest son at Harvard, from which institution he was graduated in 1775, at the age of twenty years.

The records are very meager in regard to the childhood and youth of this distinguished Statesman. On leaving his Alma Mater, he naturally drifted into a pursuit for which his education had qualified him, and we find him installed in charge of a grammar school, at Worcester, but his ardent nature chafed under the circumscribed rules and methods of such a life, and after much deliberation, resulting in the abandonment of an ambition for the "pomp and glory" of a soldier's life, he decided in favor of the law; was admitted to the bar November 6, 1758, and at once began the practice of his profession, in Suffolk County. As showing the high standard of integrity with which he entered upon his career, his own words are fitting in this connection:

"But I set out with firm resolutions, I think, never to commit any meanness or injustice in the practice of the law."

On October 25, 1764, John Adams was married to Miss Abigail Smith, a clergyman's daughter, who, though a youthful bride, proved a most worthy help-meet through all the years of his eventful life. Owing to the demands of public affairs upon the father, the care and training of the daughter and three sons rested largely upon the devoted wife and mother, but there was no faltering in the acceptance of the trust, and her double duties were faithfully performed.

In 1765 the passage of the "Stamp Act" awoke the Colonies to spirited resistance, though, with its repeal, the sentiment of loyalty to the Mother Country doubtless calmed somewhat the storm of disaffection which had gathered, although it was never again to be lulled into the sleep of restful security.

John Adam's patriotism has never been questioned. Whatever may be said of those later acts of his which dimmed the luster of his political record, and subjected him to the severest criticism, his love of country stands out as a "bright, particular star," whose guidance may be safely followed in these nineteenth century days.

With the Boston Port Bill came the rousing of the colonists to positive action, and on June 17, 1774, one of the five Massachusetts delegates sent by the Provisional Assembly to the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, was John Adams, and he was also returned to the Second Assembly the following May.

The events of this period are among the most memorable in history. Almost at the very door of his Braintree home, scenes of conflict were being enacted, while the deliberations of Congress, then in session, were to render immortal the names of several of the Nation's sons. Although to Thomas Jefferson is given credit for the authorship of the Declaration of Independence, John Adams' presentation before Congress carried his hearers with him, and "his praise was in everybody's mouth."

He was afterward appointed Commissioner to the Court

of France, and in accepting this important trust must have realized the dangers which it involved, as his capture upon the seas, by the English Government, would have been hailed with joy by the ruling power—George III. Owing to Dr. Franklin's popularity among the French, at the suggestion of Mr. Adams the Commission was given to the former, and he (Adams) returned to America. In 1779 he again sailed, under appointment, as Minister "to treat with Great Britain for peace and commerce."

At the head of foreign affairs in France, at that time, was Compte de Vergennes, and the relations of these two diplomats were far from agreeable. Mr. Adams lacked tact, and his outspoken words were doubtless the cause of much disaffection between them. He was also on unfriendly terms with Dr. Franklin, which rendered his position the more trying. War between Great Britain and Holland was declared, and Mr. Adams was appointed Minister to the latter province, in place of Laurens, who had been captured by the British and held for supposed irregularities. With the same confidence as was shown in presenting to Congress the name of George Washington as Commander-in-chief of the Army, and the carrying out of his purpose by the force of his convincing arguments, Mr. Adams demanded of the States-General recognition as the representative of "an independent nation." On April 19, 1782, his demands were acceded to, and he was recognized as "American Minister at The Hague."

Mr. Adams afterward secured loans from Holland which were much needed in the new country, and also materially strengthened his colleagues in France (Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay) at a most critical moment in their negotiations with England.

After the "Treaty of Peace with the United States of North America," Mr. Adams was appointed Minister to Great Britain, on February 24, 1785, but resigned and sailed for America on April 20, 1788. He was elected Vice-President and re-elected

for the second term. Between himself and Alexander Hamilton had arisen the sharpest antagonism, and though Mr. Adams succeeded to the Presidency, it was by a very small majority, and the animosity between these two distinguished statesmen is pointed to as "the most bitter feud in American history."

With the declaration of war with France, Washington left Mt. Vernon to become Commander-in-chief of the army, but ere long this Foreign power made advances to America for peace. To this Mr. Adams inclined, only to meet the violent opposition of his Cabinet, who desired a permanent rupture with that government. Mr. Adams was not elected to a second term and no doubt his defeat was largely due to his implacable foe, Alexander Hamilton.

He has been severely criticised for deserting his place and "violating the etiquette of the occasion" by refusing to be present at the inauguration of his successor, but his mortification was terrible and his disappointment severe. He had served his country with unselfish devotion, and to him her seeming ingratitude was unparalleled.

John Adams is described as portly, but of well-knit frame; a handsome man with resolute lines showing prominently in the clear, strong features. He was simple and dignified in manner, and carried himself with quiet self-respect. His beloved wife passed away in 1818, and eight years later, on July 4, 1826, John Adams answered the "summons," and the second President of the United States "was no more."

Thomas Jefferson.

T the "Shadwell homestead," in Albemarle County, Virginia, where he was born on April 13, 1743, the early life of Thomas Jefferson was passed. His father was considered a remarkable man in those days, and to such sterling qualities a sound judgment and integrity were added intelligence and the faithful administration of public affairs. His mother was Jane Randolph, of old Virginia stock, whose birthplace was a London parish called Shadwell, which name was thus fittingly given to the home upon the banks of the Rivanna.

Peter Jefferson died when his son was fourteen years of age, leaving him the third child, but eldest son, in a rather numerous family. According to his father's expressed wish, Thomas was to receive a thorough education and his first tutor was the Rev. James Maury, with whom he remained for two years, and then entered William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, the capital of Virginia.

In personal appearance this future "great man" is described as "tall and slender, with sandy hair and freckled face, prominent cheek bones and chin, and large hands and feet; but with bright, hazel-gray eyes and perfect teeth." He was a great student, and became a favorite with his classmates. He also there met friends who largely influenced his future years, and whose names were always associated with those early days. The first

romance of his life came to him within those college walls, but the disappointment at the rejection of his suit, by the beautiful Rebecca Burwell, did not shut out all the brightness of his future career, nor render him oblivious to its sacred duties and trusts.

Between himself and one of his classmates, Dabney Carr, —later the husband of Martha Jefferson—the closest friendship existed, and their favorite retreat—a noble oak part way toward the summit of the afterward famous Monticello—became to each a sacred place. By covenant between these two, the one whose death should first occur was to find a resting place beneath the spreading branches of the oak, and Jefferson performed for his friend his solemn obligation, and, in later years, was laid to rest beside that much-loved comrade of his youth.

In 1767 Thomas Jefferson was admitted to the bar. Two years previous to this, while a law-student, he was permitted to listen to the famous words of his old college friend, Patrick Henry, when, as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, he made his memorable speech against the taxing of her Colonies by Great Britain, and, with the utterance of those thrilling words, the heart of the young student had received its inspiration.

In 1768 Jefferson served as a member of the First Virginia Legislature, and at the Raleigh tavern eighty-eight members of the House of Burgesses signed the "Non-Importation Agreement," and were loyally supported by the State. This was the beginning of a public life which was to continue uninterruptedly for forty years.

On January 1, 1772, in New York, Thomas Jefferson was married to Martha Skelton, and their wedding journey was undertaken in a "two-horse chaise," to the home at Monticello, "more than a hundred miles away." Nothing but harmony reigned in this charming household, where hospitality sat enthroned. Of the six children which came to the worthy couple —five daughters and one son—but one, the eldest, survived the father. To his own family, however, was added that of his

brother-inlaw, Dabney Carr, whose death, in 1773, left six little children fatherless. Thus did he truly prove faithful in a substantial manner to the friend of his youth.

On the burning of the *Gaspee*, by the Rhode Islanders, a sentiment of sympathy for the desperate colonists was aroused in Virginia, and a "Committee of correspondence" was organized, and afterward the Continental Congress. The temperament of Jefferson was mild and peace-loving, and he addressed a petition to the King, setting forth the wrongs endured by the Colonists, which, however, was met by that personage, with silent contempt. The immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, was prepared by Mr. Jefferson during the summer of 1776, and on July 4th, "the most famous State-paper in the world" was signed by all the members of Congress.

On June 1, 1779, Thomas Jefferson was made Governor of Virginia. On the important part which he played during the closing years of the Revolution, or the dangers which menaced the Legislature and its members from British invasion, it is impossible to dwell. When, at the close of the war, Jefferson returned to his home, it was to soon realize the greatest sorrow of his life—the death of his beloved wife, the mistress of Monticello, which occurred Sept. 6, 1782.

The following May he accepted the appointment of Congress as envoy to France, and sailed from Boston, July 5, 1783, taking his eldest daughter with him. For five years he represented his country at the Court of France, but was always the American patriot. He witnessed the opening scenes of the French Revolution and the fall of the Bastile. The occasion of his daughter's engagement to her cousin, Thomas Mann Randolph, which took him away from the French Capital at this eventful period, in all probability saved the life of America's future President. He was greeted upon his arrival by the announcement that President Washington had appointed him Secretay of State, which trying position he reluctantly accepted.

Alexander Hamilton was at this time Secretary of the

Treasury, and these two brilliant statesmen soon became bitter opponents, and the leaders of two political parties—the Federalist and Republican. On January 1, 1794, Secretary Jefferson resigned his position in the Cabinet, and retired to Monticello, but could not long remain the quiet home-loving citizen, being elected Vice-President in 1796.

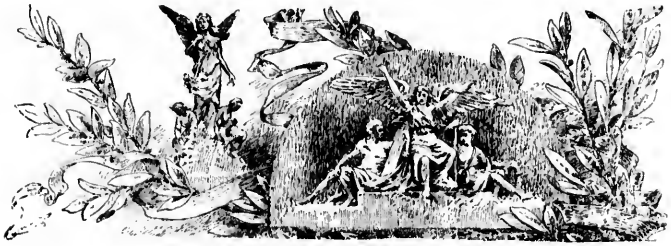
Here as before, he was brought into conflict with Hamilton, whose views were in direct opposition to his own, and whose party, the Federalist, was diminishing, while the Republican—"the party of the people"—was gaining strength, as was its leader, Jefferson. He was made third President of the United States in 1801, and was inaugurated on March 4th, with what has since been fittingly designated "true democratic simplicity," and, if he carried his convictions for an absence of display to extreme limits, he no doubt erred on the side of good judgment.

Jefferson's first term was a happy and prosperous one, and the purchase of Louisiana was an important event of this administration. His second term was somewhat clouded by the discovery of the deficiency of his salary to meet the demands upon his income. This was made good out of his private resources, however, and on March 4, 1809, he surrendered the reins of government to his successor, James Madison, and retired to the "dearest spot on earth"—Monticello, whose walls resounded with the patter of youthful feet and the glad voices of children's children.

One event of these later days must have greatly rejoiced his heart—it was the meeting with LaFayette which occurred in October 1824, after a separation of thirty-six years, during which time many startling everts had transpired in the experiences of each.

The sentiments he expressed at his death were significant of his nobility of character and were, in effect, that: "His calumniators, he had never thought, were assailing him, but a being non-existent, of their own imagining, to whom they had given the name of Thomas Jefferson."

His desire to live until the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was granted, and with the closing of that ever-memorable day, July 4th, of the year 1826, the third President of the United States "slept with his fathers," leaving a name to be revered throughout all generations.



James Madison.

HISTORY furnishes but dim outlines of the early life of James Madison, fourth President of the United States. He was the eldest son of an old Virginia family, and was born at King George (afterward known as Montpelier), in Orange County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. From his refined and hospitable home, in the Blue Ridge country, after acquiring, under a private tutor, a better preparation for college than was usual in those days of limited school privileges, James Madison entered Princeton College, in his nineteenth year, and at once attracted attention as a tireless student and an indefatigable intellectual worker.

It was said of his assiduity in the pursuit of knowledge, that he only allowed himself three hours rest out of the twenty-four; he was certainly happy in this energetic endeavor for an education, and, while it is claimed that his unremitting labors sapped the fountain of physical strength, he reached the rather advanced age of eighty-five, and while he lived, lived well.

After graduating, in 1771, he continued his studies, for a time, under Princeton's President, Dr. Witherspoon, and then returned to his home to take up the study of the law and the instruction of the younger members of his family.

When but twenty-five years of age, James Madison entered upon his public career, though at first largely through his pen and by debate. In 1777 he was nominated for the General Assembly, but, owing to his strong convictions on the subject of

temperance, lost his election by refusing to "treat the voters with whiskey." This was only a seeming defeat, however, as he gained a position of greater respect for standing by his convictions, and he soon thereafter received an appointment to the council of the Governor.

Madison, in 1780, was elected to the Continental Congress, and, while serving his country in this capacity, the war of the Revolution drew to a close, and the Treaty of Peace was signed between England, France and the youthful Republic—America. Four years later he left the National Legislature and took up the burden of State affairs in Virginia, and, in the revision of its statutes, found opportunities for the exercise of the knowledge which he had acquired in the Continental Congress.

While independence had been gained, still the affairs of the Nation were in an unsettled condition. After the tyrannical bondage of George III., any attempt at strengthening a Central Government was looked upon by those who had participated in the defense of the colonies as a drifting toward Monarchy, and while this youthful but studious leader, James Madison, recognized the necessities for an alliance of the "thirteen States" in a powerful National Government, it was no easy task to convert his countrymen to his own decidedly radical convictions. His first effort to bring the subject to the general attention was through the Legislature of Virginia, in an invitation to the several States to assemble at Annapolis for the purpose of discussing "Measures for the formation of a more efficient Federal Government." Out of the thirteen States, five responded to the call, but, during this assembly, the date was fixed upon for a convention to be held at Philadelphia, "to draft a Constitution for the United States," thus virtually admitting the defects of the League in which the States were united in alliance.

This was a memorable summer, indeed. With the closing of the Convention the step had been taken, but there was yet the arduous task of securing the acceptance of the New Constitution by the States which opposed the measure. Here it was

that Madison's qualifications were truly disclosed in the remarkable papers contributed to the *Federalist*, setting forth the issues at stake, and, with his compatriots, Hamilton and Jay, the struggle was undertaken. Later, when this period of anxiety for the life of the Republic had given place to one of more confidence, the striking differences in the measures of Madison and Hamilton were brought prominently to light, and, as the leaders of two political parties, these remarkable men were pitted against each other; the former being the acknowledged leader of the Republican, and the latter marshalling the Federalist forces, of which party he was the inspirer.

Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, in turn Governors of Virginia, were the staunch friends of James Madison, and especially with the latter was this friendship a life-long bond.

At the age of thirty-two, James Madison opened the history of his life at a new chapter, and on each page was written—"Love." Inclined to look seriously upon every purpose of life, the fickleness of the object of his regard would naturally wound one of his thoughtful and sensitive nature, and yet, when the test came, he accepted the statement of his friend Jefferson, to whom he had confided his sorrow, that "Firmness of mind and unintermitting occupation will not long leave you in pain." Eleven years afterward, when he met the one who was to bless and crown his days—Dorothy Todd, or Dolly Madison as she was later known,—the romance of those earlier years had gone out from his consciousness, and left no wound or scar.

The charms of this young Quaker widow have been written and sung until it is mere repetition to dwell upon the portrayal of her lovely personality or character; still to mention James Madison is to recall to mind the gracious mistress of the White House, whose trying duties as "first lady of the land" continued during the unprecedented period of sixteen years (for eight years as the wife of the Secretary of State, under President Jefferson, who was a widower), and of whom it was said that "she never forgot a name or a face." She was also a born diplomat,

when used in that word's kindliest sense, since it was her highest pleasure to bring people to recognize the best there was in each other, and to disarm jealousy and petty strife by a tact as remarkable as rare.

With the year 1801, under President Jefferson, James Madison was made Secretary of State, and was identified with that leader's policy and party—the Republican—and at the close of his second term, this "great little man," as Aaron Burr chose to call him, succeeded to that most honorable position—President of the United States. This administration has its important historical epoch in the declaration of war with Great Britain, which act of Congress was approved by Madison on June 8, 1812.

We will not linger upon these thrilling events. During this time, which "tried men's souls," Dolly Madison proved herself as brave as she was lovely, and, though in imminent danger of capture by the "Redcoats," stood at her post until she had secured the valuable State and private papers and the portrait of General Washington, and then entered her carriage to seek safety in flight. Madison's life was also in great peril, but, with the dawn of the morning following the most eventful of those trying days, the British had retreated, the President was unharmed, but the White House lay in ruins.

Two years after the close of the war, James Madison was again a private citizen and retired to the enjoyment of his lovely Montpelier home. Once afterward, in 1829, he was called by his State, from the quiet of his home, to take part in her affairs, as a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution, and his words were listened to with marked attention. Like Washington and Jefferson he was opposed to the institution of slavery, and expressed his opinions upon the subject in no uncertain terms.

Though at all times of delicate health and enfeebled physique, the mind of the fourth President of the United States was clear and undimmed. He had endured much discomfort in the sufferings of the mortal body, but he had also experienced

much pleasure through the mind which was that body's seat of happiness.

James Madison passed away on June 28, 1836, and his widow survived him thirteen years. His life forms an important chapter in the History of the Nation, both from the events of that period and his connection with the great men of his time; and to his name—as to those of his predecessors in the Presidential chair—should be added, in letters of undying light—*Patriot.*

James Monroe.

THE family of James Monroe immigrated to America and established themselves in Virginia in 1652. His father was a planter, and his estate in Westmoreland County was near the head of the creek which bears his name, and which empties into the Potomac River. At the date of the birth of this son, April 28, 1758, the tobacco plantation of the Monroe family was yielding a large income, and in this prosperous home the childhood of the future President was happily passed. These comfortable surroundings, however, did not engender a spirit of apathy toward the condition of the Commonwealth, for the son seems to have remembered to a good purpose the burning words which must have entered largely into the daily conversation of that liberty-loving family.

The means at command provided for him the best educational advantages, and young Monroe, after attending a "classical school," entered William and Mary College, at the age of sixteen, where he remained for two years.

With the Declaration of Independence the youthful patriot could no longer be restrained within college walls, and he hastened to New York and "enrolled himself as a cadet in the army." He soon proved the mettle of which he was made, and, from the rank of Captain, gained at Trenton, was advanced to that of Major; this last promotion, however, "lost him his place in the Continental line," owing to his ability being recognized by Washington, who commissioned him to raise a new

regiment in his own State; but as the young men of Virginia had already so nobly responded to the call and entered the Northern army, his effort proved a failure.

Chagrined at what must have appeared to this youthful patriot as a signal defeat, he was, for a time, painfully despondent, but finally yielded to the voice of better judgment and returned to the pursuit of his studies, taking up the law, under Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia.

The public career of James Monroe began at the early age of twenty-three, when he was elected to the Virginia Assembly and was made a member of the Executive Council. Additional honors came to him when, the following year, he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years, and participated at its sessions in Annapolis, Trenton and New York. While in the latter city he formed the acquaintance of Miss Elizabeth Kortright, the accomplished daughter of Lawrence Kortright, and their marriage occurred in 1786. This was in the midst of troublous times. The Constitution had been framed, and its supporters were actively advocating its acceptance. Inspired by an equally patriotic sentiment, but with eyes which saw only danger in a Constitution investing a Central Government with such large powers, and taking alarm at the audacious measures of Alexander Hamilton, who was carrying forward his brilliant purposes, Monroe "opposed the ratification of the Constitution by the States."

While the French people were still trembling with the horrors of the Revolution, Washington commissioned Monroe to represent the United States as Minister to that Nation. On his arrival, he waited some days for recognition from the French National Convention, and then addressed a letter to its President. This accomplished the desired purpose and he was given a more than cordial welcome. In fact, it is said of his responsive speech, that, carried away by emotions inspired by the cordiality of his reception, he "committed his country too far to the side of France." England was watching with suspicious eyes, and the Federalist

party, in America, emphatically resented his liberty of speech. This mission was not without its mistakes. Monroe's evident leaning toward the French Nation, his lack of tact in neutralizing the grievances of so important a power as England, and overlooking the "authorities at home," brought him more and more into disfavor, until he was recalled by his government, in 1796. He was soon afterward elected Governor of Virginia for the term of three years.

In the early part of the century Jefferson saw the opportunity to secure for the United States the vast territory named Louisiana, then in possession of the French Nation. Napoleon Bonaparte needed increased revenues to carry out his cherished purposes; the United States wanted Louisiana. Monroe was commissioned by Jefferson to consummate the purchase; this he did, paying for the coveted territory $15,000,000, and regarding the act ever afterward as his most important service to the Country.

A part of his mission abroad, at this time, was with the English Government, but his treaty with that nation failed to meet the approval of the President, much to the disappointment of the Minister. He was not without honors, however, for in 1811 he was again elected Governor of Virginia, and during his administration of the affairs of State was called to a Cabinet position, being made Secretary of State, to which were afterward added the arduous duties of Secretary of War.

He was "the master-spirit of the hour" at the dark and trying period of the burning of the city of Washington, and proved, indeed, a power for good to the Nation, by the inspiration of his patriotism and sacrifice. When the treasury was exhausted, he it was who stepped forward and "pledged his private fortune to supply the country's pressing needs." The Republic must be victorious, and Monroe, though recognizing his certain defeat for the Presidency in so unpopular a measure, was ready to sacrifice himself for the good of the cause, by issuing a call for a hundred thousand men. The demand was not necessary,

however, and soon thereafter the "Treaty of Ghent" was signed.

James Monroe was made President in 1817, and his administration was far more peaceful than any previous one; in fact, it has been spoken of as "the era of good feeling." He was re-elected for a second term with but one dissenting voice, showing the popularity of his official career.

Among the most important affairs engaging the attention of President Monroe during his double term were: "the defense of the Atlantic Sea-board, the promotion of internal improvements, the Seminole War, the acquisition of Florida, the Missouri compromise, and resistance to foreign interference with American affairs."

In his message of Dec. 2, 1823, he proclaimed a platform known as the "Monroe Doctrine," "promulgating the policy of neither entangling the United States in the broils of Europe, nor suffering the powers of the Old World to interfere with the affairs of the New;" and this policy has met the approval of prominent statesmen from its inception down to the present time.

James Monroe retired to his lovely home at Oak Hill, Loudon County, Virginia, at the close of his administration, and enjoyed in a quiet, simple way its grateful rest. The death of his wife, in 1830, was a severe blow, and such reverses of fortune visited him as compelled him to relinquish his charming home. The friend of his early years, LaFayette, whom he had befriended in the days of darkest trial and danger, now proffered generous assistance, but the statesman did not see fit to accept the offer so delicately tendered.

Monroe's closing days were passed with his daughter in New York, and on the anniversary of a day made memorable by events both stirring and sad—July 4th, of the year 1831—the fifth President of the United States passed peacefully away.

John Quincy Adams.

JOHN QUINCY, the eldest son of John and Abigail Adams, was born July 11, 1767, at North Braintree, Massachusetts, and was destined in the early years of his life to be a witness of such stirring scenes as have embellished the pages of American history with its most tragic pictures. At the age of eight years he beheld, from the summit of one of the hills of his native parish, the destruction of Charlestown, which carried dismay to the anxious hearts of the waiting American Colonists, but resulted in the Battle of Bunker Hill, that "day of days," June 17, 1775, when "Massachusetts had seen the darkest, most glorious day in her history."

To one of his thoughtful temperament, the thrilling scenes of these eventful days were the unfolding of a maturer thought than such early years would usually disclose, and the influences about him were also favorable to patriotic sentiment, as well as the development of a high moral and intellectual growth. In his eleventh year, his father received the appointment of envoy to France, and it was decided that this—his eldest—son should accompany him. He was placed at school in the French capital and rapidly acquired the language of that country, returning to America with his father a year and a half later, but again accompanied him to Europe, after a brief home visit, John Adams having received an appointment taking him to Holland. The son then pursued his studies for a time at Amsterdam, Leyden and Paris, when he received the appointment of private secretary

to Francis Dana, envoy from the United States to Russia, and thus entered the diplomatic service at the age of fourteen years. Later, he joined his father in Paris, and became his secretary when negotiations were pending for a treaty of peace between Great Britain and her American colonies.

In 1785 an important decision was made which indicated the mettle of the youthful diplomat. His father had received the appointment of Minister to St. James, and the son would thenceforth find every avenue to cultivated society and court life opening before him. In the face of these brilliant prospects, however, he decided upon a course of study at Harvard, and, returning to his native land, entered the junior class and was graduated in 1787. Later he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three, entering immediately upon the practice of his profession in Boston. In his twenty-seventh year he was commissioned Minister to The Hague, where he arrived October 31, 1794. The condition of foreign affairs, at this time, made his position one requiring much discretion in its management, but he is credited with successfully meeting the difficulties of the position, and by diplomacy avoiding the pitfalls which would have engulfed unwary feet.

In London he met Miss Louise Catherine Johnson, daughter of the American Consul, and on July 26, 1797, their marriage was consummated, and proved a happy and congenial union through the half century of wedded life which succeeded.

Just following an appointment as Minister to Portugal, came the announcement of his father's succession to the Presidency of the United States, and, with his characteristic good judgment, the son signified his decision to resign. Washington did not concur in this view of the situation, and insisted that his father should retain him in a position for which he was so well qualified. He was appointed Minister to Berlin and finally secured a treaty of "Amity and Commerce" between the United States and Prussia. He then asked for his recall, which came with the closing of his father's administration.

In 1802 John Quincy Adams was elected by the Federal party to the State Senate, and the following year, was chosen United States Senator. Here his position was made extremely unpleasant by the opposition of the Republicans, then in power, and also by the Federalists, who attributed their defeat to the elder Adams, while the son was made the object of the rancorous sentiments of both parties for the four succeeding years.

Then came issues of great moment to the United States, among them the purchase of Louisiana, in which John Quincy Adams favored the policy of Jefferson, and brought down upon himself the disapproval of the Federalists, who were English sympathizers in matters of policy. He supported the President's "non-importation act," and resented the blows aimed by the English at American commerce. The act of "British impressment" was the crowning injury which he set himself steadfastly against, and, not as fully covering the ground, but as a "step in the right direction," voted for the bill establishing an embargo against England; this act roused his party to such frenzy against him that they nominated his successor.

In 1809, under President Madison, John Quincy Adams was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and spent the four and a half years following at the Court of the Romanoffs. He was also one of the Commissioners who took part in the celebrated "Treaty of Ghent," in 1814, which event was hailed with much rejoicing by America, and accepted by England as the lesser of threatened ills.

The following May, Mr. Adams was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, and remained two years at the Court of St. James, returning to his native land on June 15, 1817, where he accepted new duties as Secretary of State under President Monroe.

In spite of the bitter opposition of political rivals, John Quincy Adams was inaugurated President, March 4, 1825; but, though a faithful worker in the interest of the Nation, he seemed lacking in the qualities which would win him a faithful following.

He was unwilling to bend to popular opinion, and was often misunderstood, although greatly admired and respected by those who were in position to appreciate his sterling qualities of heart and mind.

He was succeeded in the Presidential Chair by Andrew Jackson, and retired to his home at Quincy, but not to remain long the private citizen, for the "National Republicans" (later known as "Whigs") elected him to Congress, where he took his seat in December, 1831. If it seemed to many a "descent in official life" that the ex-President should consent to serve his constituency in this capacity, it was at no time so regarded by Mr. Adams, whose own words emphatically declare his sentiments: "No person could be degraded by serving the people in Congress. Nor, in my opinion, would an ex-President of the United States be degraded by serving as a Selectman of his town, if thereto elected."

In Congress Mr. Adams at all times stood for the principles he advocated, regardless of the frown or favor of his colleagues. He was not an orator, nor did he possess an attractive personality, and age was now adding the touches which are never pleasing to the eye, but there was no lack of interest in his words, which were the powerful expressions of earnest conviction and the result of profound thought and varied experience.

When the cause of slavery became a prominent subject of consideration in Congress, the stand of John Quincy Adams, as a leader of that "forlorn hope," brought upon him bitterest invective and unbounded opposition, but instead of yielding to the demand of popular sentiment, he was not to be moved from the position which he had taken, when he believed that his opinions were based upon a principle to be maintained.

The final summons came to Mr. Adams while at his post of duty, when he rose to address Congress, on February 21, 1848. He lingered until the evening of the 23d, however, declaring in his latest conscious moment: "This is the end of earth. I am content."

Andrew Jackson.

NDREW JACKSON, the subject of this sketch, was born in the Waxhaw settlement, Union County, North Carolina, on March 15, 1767, and under conditions as discouraging and inauspicious as could well be imagined. His parents (who were of Scotch descent) had emigrated from the north of Ireland with their two sons, Hugh and Robert, two years previous, not as well-to-do people, but as honest and earnest seekers for a betterment of fortune. When Andrew Jackson opened his eyes upon this "theater of action" in which he was to play so important a part, it was to realize a mother's love only, for his father's death had come as a crushing blow upon the little household a short time previous to his birth.

His early years were passed in the family of an uncle, and the rudiments of an education were gained by attending the schools in the neighborhood, but he is not credited with an unusual earnestness in the pursuit of book-lore, his disposition directing his energies in the line of greater activity.

During the War of the Revolution the Carolinas were the scenes of terrible carnage and devastation, and, though still in his "teens," the boy's earnest nature was stirred to bitterest resentment by the indignities sustained at the hands of the British. The oldest brother, Hugh Jackson, had joined the militia, and lost his life in the service of his country. Later, Andrew and his brother Robert were taken prisoners of war and

both were wounded by an officer of the dragoons whose treatment they had dared to resent. After suffering the greatest hardships, the entreaties of Mrs. Jackson secured an exchange of prisoners of war and she started with her two sons for the home at Waxhaw, but, before the weary journey was ended, Robert had closed his eyes upon the scenes of mortal existence, and Andrew was battling with the "grim destroyer."

The sufferings of her beloved children fired the heart of this noble mother in behalf of other sons, and, in 1781, Mrs. Jackson undertook the mission of ministering to the needs of the inmates of the prison-ships at Charleston; but when Andrew Jackson had reached his fifteenth year, he was an orphan, for the mother's life had been sacrificed at the post of duty, as she no doubt regarded the labor she had undertaken.

The ensuing years are eventful ones in the life of Andrew Jackson, whose strong will and imperious temper, did not add to his popularity either among his relatives or companions. He became dissipated, and, for a time, followed the bent of his wild and wayward nature, but when he came to a realization of the inevitable result of such living, his reform was as genuine as his dissipation had been reckless.

He undertook the study of the law, at Salisbury, and was admitted to the bar two years later. Receiving the appointment of Solicitor for Washington County (now State of Tennessee), in this wild region, where a most every known danger must be encountered, his energies found ample exercise, and the sterling qualities of his character were acknowledged by friends and enemies alike.

In personal appearance he is described as hardly "prepossessing," being "thin-faced, reddish-haired, tall and angular," but his blue eyes were ablaze with excitement at the slightest provocation, and his earnestness, together with a certain magnetism of personality, commanded consideration and respect.

In 1791 young Jackson was married to Mrs. Rachel Robards, a lady of noble qualities, but whose previous marriage had

proven so intolerable as to compel the annulling of those ties. The new relations, though assumed under these trying circumstances, were most happy to both parties.

In 1796 Andrew Jackson was elected to Congress, as Representative of the new State of Tennessee, and was sent to the Senate the following year. He was also chosen Judge of the Supreme Court, and thus enjoyed such honors as have fallen to the lot of few men at the age of thirty-two years.

About this time he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed in connection with his official duties, and in the ventures met with considerable success until the Bank of England suspended payment, in 1797, when, through the business failure of a friend, whose notes he had endorsed, he found himself in the trying position of a heavy debtor. To free himself from this embarassment was his immediate purpose, so he resigned his Judgeship, sold his plantation, paid his debts and "set up business" at "Clover Bottom," near Nashville, where he proved himself a successful financier.

When war with England was declared, in 1812, the services of Mr. Jackson (who had received the appointment of Major-General of the Tennessee Militia) were accepted, and, with twenty-five hundred volunteers, he set out for Natchez, only to receive an order to disband the troops on his arrival at that point. Contrary to instructions, however, he resolved to undertake the return march with the little company who had shared with him the hardships of the journey, since they were "without pay, without means of transportation, without provision for the sick." It was during this disheartening march that he was given the appellation of "Old Hickory," which clung to him so tenaciously during all his after life. This journey, so fraught with trials and suffering, likewise drew to him a faithful following, and won the highest regard of the soldiery, by whom he had hitherto been misunderstood and feared.

The stirring events of this period would be of particular and fascinating interest, but it is impossible to enter into their

detailed record. Andrew Jackson's generalship stands out most prominently in the defense of New Orleans, in December, 1814, against which city the British troops were marching with the firm belief that they were "invincible," and that the enemy must speedily surrender.

January 8, 1815, is regarded as General Jackson's "day of days," when the British troops were so signally defeated at New Orleans, and the battle-plain strewn with their dead and dying. It was a sharp and decisive encounter, lasting less than a half hour, but the militia of the frontier were splendid marksmen, and met the advance of the veterans with so unexpected a resistance, and with such devastating fire, that the astonished British troops were unable to stand before the foe. This was the closing chapter of hostilities, and the central figure was General Andrew Jackson, the hero of that memorable day.

During the Seminole War, Jackson was an important figure, and the course he took during this campaign was both applauded and criticised. In 1821 he was made Governor of Florida, but resigned the office in a few months and returned to his home—The Hermitage.

Three years later when his name was proposed by the Legislature of his State, for President, it was not favorably regarded by his party leaders throughout the country. That he had a "genius for fighting," was admitted by all, but that he should succeed men of such scholarly attainments, as were his predecessors, was not so readily conceded. He was sent to the United States Senate, however, in 1823–4, and before the close of the latter year, having received the nomination to the Presidency, proved that his name was so popular with the masses that he was defeated by a very small vote, John Quincy Adams being his successful rival.

The next attempt of his friends to place Mr. Jackson in the Presidential chair was successful, but his triumph was interminglied with trials—his beloved wife dying at this memorable period of his career. He went to the White House a saddened

man, only contemplating one term; and his re-election by an overwhelming majority over his opponent proved the popularity of his administration.

On retiring to the Hermitage, it was to take up a home life which forms a picture in strange contrast to many of the scenes of his earlier days. An adopted son and his wife with their happy family were his household, to which should be added the small army of slaves on the plantation, whom he treated with the greatest consideration and indulgence, though always maintaining, however, the right and justice of the "institution."

Andrew Jackson's death, on June 8, 1845, was deeply mourned. His nature was, in some respects, a dual one, with fierce temper and vindictiveness on the one hand, but with a heart as tender as a woman's, on the other.

He was buried by the side of his wife, whose memory he so fondly cherished, and, with the "dust to dust," the curtain falls upon one whose life was a succession of stirring events from the cradle to the grave.

Martin Van Buren.

FROM Washington to Jackson, the Presidents of the United States had been sons of the Revolution. But now, into the arena of public life, there came a new generation, and younger hands must direct the ship of State through the great river of Time. Of this new school Martin Van Buren was the first to occupy the chair of Chief Magistrate. Mr. Van Buren's ancestors were among the early emigrants from Holland, who settled in the ancient town of Kinderhook, New York. His father was a farmer, of moderate means, beloved and respected by all who knew him, and here Martin Van Buren was born, December 5, 1782.

He attended the village school and in due time was sent to the Kinderhook Academy, where he proved to be a very diligent student and made good progress in his studies. At an early age Van Buren displayed a decided passion for composition and extempore speaking, and was a close student of human nature.

At the age of fourteen Van Buren entered the law office of Francis Sylvestor, in his native town, and while here evinced much interest in the policy of government and the claims of the great political parties of his day. The last year of his preparatory law study was passed in the office of William P. Van Ness, in the city of New York. In 1803 Van Buren was admitted to the bar and at once returned to his native village where he began

the practice of his profession in partnership with his half brother, James I. Van Allen.

As a lawyer Mr. Van Buren was so successful that, among all the brilliant and learned lawyers of his day, he was, in 1815, appointed Attorney-General of the State. He had previously, in 1812, been elected to the New York State Senate where he served with distinguished honor.

Mr. Van Buren was married in 1806 to Miss Hannah Hoes, a most estimable lady, who died in 1818, of consumption.

In 1821 Mr. Van Buren entered the United States Senate and was re-elected in 1827, but resigned his seat in 1828 and was elected Governor of the Empire State. When President Jackson formed his cabinet, in 1829, he offered the portfolio of State to Mr. Van Buren, which was accepted. He served as Secretary of State until 1831, when he was appointed minister to the Court of St. James, but, in the succeeding year, was elected Vice-President on the same ticket with General Jackson. On the fourth of March, 1837, Mr. Van Buren was inaugurated eighth President of the United States. His administration was begun under much financial depression. The country was flooded with bank notes which gave a fictitious value to almost every article of merchandise, and speculation in the public lands became enormous. President Jackson, in order to restrain this undue sale of lands, issued an order requiring the collectors, at the various Land Offices, to receive only gold and silver in payment for land; and, shortly after, Congress passed an act distributing the Government funds on deposit in the banks, among the States. These two acts of the Executive and Congress, during the last administration, precipitated a financial panic and unparalleled embarrassments were experienced in monetary circles. The whole business of the country was prostrated. In a short time the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and many other cities suspended specie payments. A special session of Congress was called, which continued in session over forty days, but as the majority were opposed to the policy of the President, the meas-

ures proposed by the administration were defeated. Many of the States issued State bonds in order to secure loans for internal improvements and eight of the States failed to pay the interest on these loans. They all rallied in time and paid their obligations except two—Mississippi and the territory of Florida. These stocks were mainly held by English capitalists and great indignation was felt throughout Europe at the failure of the States to pay their obligation.

In 1840 Mr. Van Buren was again the nominee of his party for the office of President, but was defeated by General Harrison.

In appearance Mr. Van Buren was of about medium size, with an erect form, light hair and eyes, and a broad, high forehead.

At the close of his administration, Mr. Van Buren retired to his home at Kinderhook, where he resided at his death, which occurred in July, 1862.

William Henry Harrison.

N the little town of Berkeley, Charles City County, Virginia, William Henry Harrison was born, on the ninth day of February, 1773. His ancestry were among the early settlers of the "Old Dominion," and their name has always been the synonym for integrity, honesty and patriotism. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was a prominent member of the Continental Congress during the years 1774–5–6, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1782, and was one of the most efficient officers that ever occupied that responsible position.

Young Harrison graduated from Hampton Sidney College, and began the study of medicine; but the atrocities of the Indians upon the western frontiers so stirred the spirit within him, that he resolved on joining the army. He communicated his desire to General Washington and received from him an Ensign's commission in the First regiment of United States Artillery. He joined his regiment at Fort Washington, on the Ohio River, near the present site of Cincinnati, in 1791. In the following year he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and participated in the battle of the "Fallen Timbers," where his gallant and faithful services won for him the hearty commendation of General Wayne. Harrison, at this time little more than a boy, was slender in build and almost effeminate in appearance. One of his old soldiers in speaking of him, said: "I would as soon have thought of putting my wife in the service as this boy; but I

have been out with him, and I find those smooth cheeks are on a wise head, and that slight frame is almost as tough as my own weather-beaten carcass."

When this campaign came to a close Lieutenant Harrison was promoted to the rank of Captain, and assigned to the command of Fort Washington. While stationed at this fort he was married to the daughter of John Cleves Symmes, who founded the Miami settlements. In 1798 Captain Harrison was appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, to succeed Winthrop Sargent, and the following year was chosen its first Congressional delegate. When Mr. Harrison entered Congress the public lands of the United States could not be purchased in less amount than four thousand acres; this made it impossible for men of small means to acquire a free-hold, and capitalists and land-agents secured large tracts of land and compelled the poor man to pay enormous rentals, or much more than their value if divided into smaller parcels. Mr. Harrison succeeded in amending this obnoxious law, although he was strenuously opposed by the speculators.

About this time the Northwestern Territory was divided, Ohio being set off by itself, and the remaining territory, comprising all the country beyond the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, received the name of Indiana, over which Mr. Harrison was appointed Governor. He was also Indian Commissioner at this time and secured for the government millions of acres of the richest country in the West by treaty with the Aborigines. In 1810 the Indian tribes, who had from time to time ceded their lands to the settlers and moved westward, became jealous and rebellious; their hunting grounds were broken up, and the white man continually advanced upon their settlements. Under the leadership of the celebrated Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his twin brother, Elskwatawa, the Prophet, the Indians became more and more aggressive until hostilities were commenced at a town at the junction of the Wabash and Tippecanoe rivers, where the prophet had established himself. Governor Harrison had become

fearful that the Indians would begin a war, and marched his troops to this place to try and prevent bloodshed if possible. About four o'clock on the morning of the fourth of November, 1811, the Indians began the attack, but by the excellent generalship and undaunted courage of Harrison they were repelled and the battle of Tippecanoe was won. The Indians now joined the British forces in what is known as the war of 1812. In 1813 Governor Harrison was appointed to the command of that portion of the army at the head of Lake Erie, with the commission of Major-General. His distinguished services in this war won for him hearty recognition from the people, with whom he was a great favorite, and Congress voted him a gold medal for "gallant and good services."

In 1816 General Harrison was elected to the National House of Representatives, and re-elected for the following term. In 1819 he was chosen to the Ohio State Senate and in 1824 was sent by that State to the United States Senate. In 1828 he was appointed United States Minister to the Republic of Columbia, from which he was recalled by President Jackson.

General Harrison received the nomination for President of the United States, by the Whig party, in 1840. The campaign was one of the most spirited the Republic has ever known. There were public meetings and processions and barbecues, in which log cabins, coons and hard cider figured conspicuously, and in which the cry "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" became household words. It resulted in the election of Harrison, and he was inaugurated on the fourth of March, 1841, with great enthusiasm. In his cabinet were such well-known men as Daniel Webster, Thomas Ewing, John Bell and John J. Crittenden, and much was expected of this administration.

But death stood at the nation's door and, in one month after his inauguration, President Harrison passed beyond the vale into the great beyond. His death occurred on the twenty-seventh of March, 1841. He was the first President to die in office and was sincerely mourned by the whole people.

John Tyler.

JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United State, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1890. The "Old Dominion" had already given the Republic five Chief Magistrates, viz.: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Harrison, and was well entitled to the appellation she had received as the "Mother of Presidents;" but she now adds a sixth to the illustrious list, proving that she still had more "such seed within her breast."

The ancestors of John Tyler were among the early English settlers of Virginia; his grandfather, John Tyler, was marshal of the colony under the English government; and his father, also named John, was a distinguished patriot, occupying the important offices of Governor, and Justice of the Supreme Court.

Unlike many of his illustrious successors in office, Mr. Tyler was the son of wealthy parents, and every advantage which wealth could procure was his. At the age of seventeen he graduated from William and Mary College, and, two years later, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. His success as a lawyer was phenomenal, for one so young, and, when only twenty-one, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, retaining his seat for six consecutive years. There are few men whose political advancement has been so rapid and so constant as was that of Mr. Tyler. In 1816 he was elected a member of Congress, re-elected in 1818, and again in 1820. In 1825 he was chosen Governor of the State of Virginia, and re-elected in 1826.

In 1827 we find him a Senator of the United States. In 1840 he was chosen Vice-President, and, in one month after his inauguration, succeeded to the Presidency, through the untimely death of President William Henry Harrison.

President Tyler was not long in finding himself in strong opposition to the Whig party, which elected him. This rupture was caused by the President's veto of the Bill establishing a United States Bank, a measure to which the Whigs were committed, and this action was denounced by them in strong terms. The entire cabinet, except Mr. Webster, resigned, in September, 1841, declaring that all confidence between the President and themselves was gone.

Some of the more important events of the administration of President Tyler were the annexation of Iowa and Florida, the bills for which he signed on the last day of his term of office; the completion of the Bunker Hill monument; the establishment of the electric telegraph, and the banishment of the Mormons from the territory east of the Rocky Mountains.

President Tyler retired from office without the regret of either political party. He was freely accused by the Whigs not only of a want of judgment, but of a want of good faith.

Personally Mr. Tyler was tall and slim, with a light complexion, blue eyes, high forehead, and a prominent nose. He was married to Miss Letitia Christian, in 1813, who died in 1842. In 1844 he married Miss Julia Gardner, a young and beautiful lady of New York.

Mr. Tyler was a member of the Confederate Congress, and died at Richmond, Virginia, January 18, 1862.

James K. Polk.

N the earlier history of the Republic men were selected for the Presidential office who had been long and prominently connected with public affairs, and who were well known, by reputation at least, to the great body politic. But there came a time, later on, when principles and policy of government overshadowed the genius of the man, and the public learned that what shall be done is of more consequence than who shall do it.

The nomination of James K. Polk was among the earlier selections of a candidate for the office of Chief Executive of the United States who represented principles of government rather than mere personality. Although his political opponents took delight in the inquiry, "Who is Polk?" still the election proved that the people were awake to the principles of good government, and that his party could rally to their support, even though their standard-bearer might be comparatively unknown.

The original name Polk is undoubtedly a contraction of Pollock. The family is of Scotch origin, but the ancestors of that branch of the family to which the subject of this sketch belongs, were residents of Ireland, and emigrated to this country, settling first in Maryland, about 1738. Samuel Polk, father of James K., was a resident of Mechlenburg County, North Carolina, and there James K. Polk was born, November 2, 1795. His mother was a daughter of James Knox, an officer in the Revolutionary war, and it was for him that young Polk was named.

The boyhood of the eleventh President of the United States was passed on his father's farm, where he assisted in its management and where was laid the foundation of that industrious, honest and virtuous life which characterized his maturer years. He early evinced a strong desire for an education and was always an earnest student. About the year 1813 he was sent to an Academy at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, and in the fall of 1815 entered the University of North Carolina, where he graduated, with the highest honors, in 1818, delivering the Latin Salutatory Oration. In 1847 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The year following his graduation he entered the law office of Felix Grundy, at Nashville, Tennessee, and in 1820 was admitted to the bar. While a law student in Mr. Grundy's office, he met Andrew Jackson, whose friendship he won and ever after retained.

As a lawyer, Mr. Polk was a close reasoner and a brilliant speaker, and he soon stood in the front rank of his chosen profession. He entered public life as Clerk of the House of Representatives of Tennessee, became a member of that body in 1823 and again in 1824, and was regarded as one of its most talented and promising members.

On New Year's day, 1824, Mr. Polk was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Childress, daughter of Joel Childress, a prominent merchant of Rutherford County, Tennessee. To a remarkable beauty of person, Mrs. Polk united the charms of a high order of intellectual accomplishment and a sweetness of disposition that rendered her well fitted to adorn the high station in life she was called upon to fill.

In 1825 Mr. Polk was elected a member of the lower House of Congress, which position he retained for fourteen years, the last two years of which he was Speaker, and was then elected Governor of Tennessee by an overwhelming majority.

In 1844 Mr. Polk was elected President of the United States. The most important event of his administration was

the annexation of Texas, which precipitated the Mexican war. Other incidents of national significance was the discovery of gold in California; the establishment of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington; the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, and the organization of the Department of the Interior, or, as it was at first called, the Home Department.

His death occurred June 15, 1849.

Zachary Taylor.

THE assertion has been made that modesty, though coupled with real merit, always fails in competition with audacity; but we believe that the real facts prove quite the contrary. True, modesty may, for a season, obscure the merit of a man, but time, the great revealer, as well as leveler, of the race, will shortly discover the genuine and unmask the counterfeit. The race to-day cast the crown of their highest regard before those truly commendable virtues—integrity and intelligence; it was for these estimable characteristics that Zachary Taylor became the chief Executive of this great Nation.

Colonel Richard Taylor, father of the subject of this sketch, was a descendant of the earliest settlers of the "Old Dominion," whose home was in Orange County, Virginia; it was here that Zachary was born, on the twenty-fourth of November, 1784. He inherited from his father a sturdy and courageous disposition which marked his career from childhood to the grave. When young Taylor was a mere lad the family moved to Kentucky and settled near Louisville. Kentucky in that day was sparsely populated, and the advantages for securing an education were exceedingly limited. At an early age, in company with his brother, Zachary was placed under the care of a private tutor, Mr. Elisha Ayres, of Connecticut, who seems to have been peculiarly well fitted to undertake the education of youth. He describes his illustrious pupil as a boy of good natural abilities, stu[illegible]s

persevering, and of an ardent temperament. Even from childhood young Taylor looked forward to the army as the arena of his future labors. When only eighteen, his father secured him a commission as lieutenant in the Seventh regiment of United States Infantry, and he was under the command of General Wilkinson, at New Orleans.

In 1810 he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Smith, of Maryland, a most worthy and beautiful woman.

Having been promoted to the rank of Captain, soon after his marriage, in 1812, he was given command of Fort Harrison, a military post on the Wabash River, fifty miles beyond the frontier settlements; this was an important trust for a young man of twenty-eight, but subsequent events proved the worth of the young commander. This fort was nothing but a rude stockade which had been hastily built by General Harrison, in 1811, while on his march to Tippecanoe. During the night of September 3, 1812, this fort was attacked by a large body of Indians, and set on fire, but Captain Taylor, by the most heroic efforts, defended it and drove off the Indians, with the loss of only one man, while that of the Indians was heavy. For his valiant defense of Fort Harrison, he was promoted to the rank of brevet Major.

From this time until the Indian war in Florida, Major Taylor continued in command of various western posts. In 1832 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and was in command at the terrible battle of the Wisconsin, where Black Hawk was captured and the war was terminated.

Colonel Taylor was ordered to Florida in 1836, where the Seminole, and other tribes of southern Indians, were making war on the United States. This Indian war in Florida was the most troublesome and protracted of any of the Indian wars in which the government has been engaged. On the twenty-third of December, 1837, he fought the famous battle of Okachobee, which practically finished this war. In recognition of his services he was promoted to the brevet rank of Brigadier-General, and given

the command of the Florida forces, a position he retained until 1840, when he was relieved, at his own request, and transferred to the command of the army in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The Mexican question, having, in 1845, reached a crisis, General Taylor was ordered to march into Texas and to repel any invasion which might be made upon the territory by Mexican forces. He established headquarters at Corpus Christi, but early in 1846 advanced his army, which now numbered about five thousand, to the Rio Grande, upon the opposite side of which was the Mexican Army under the command of General Ampudia. Then followed the battles of Palo Alto, and Reseca de la Palma, in which General Taylor distinguished himself by his splendid generalship and undaunted courage, which gave the victory, in these remarkable engagements, to the United States forces, and the enemy were driven across the Rio Grande.

In February, 1847, with an army of but six thousand men, he met General Santa Ana, with an army of twenty thousand, at Buena Vista, and, after a terrific struggle, won one of the most brilliant victories in the history of the United States. This was General Taylor's last battle. While yet in the field he was nominated for the Presidency, and was elected to that high office in November, 1848. The application of California for admission into the Union, early in President Taylor's administration, was the origin of a prolonged and bitter controversy in Congress on the question of slavery. At this time, and for many years previous, the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States, possessed an equal representation in the United States Senate. If California was admitted as a free State, it was claimed by the South, that this equilibrium would be destroyed and the rights and interests of the South placed in the hands of the North. The controversy waxed warm and furious, the debates growing more and more exciting, until, at their height, the illustrious Henry Clay introduced his famous compromise scheme, which was sneeringly termed, by those who opposed it, the "Omnibus Bill."

Seven months were passed in discussing the slavery question, and it was during this time that President Taylor's death took place, on the ninth of July, 1850. His last words were: "I am ready to die. I have always done my duty; my only regret is for the friends I leave behind me." In the eulogy pronounced in the House by Humphrey Marshall, appear these words:

"Great, without pride; cautious, without fear; brave, without rashness; stern, without harshness; modest, without bashfulness; sagacious, without cunning; benevolent, without ostentation; sincere and honest as the sun, the 'noble old Roman' has at last laid down his earthly harness—his task is done. He has fallen as falls the summer tree in the bloom of its honors, ere the blight of autumn has seared a leaf that adorns it."

Millard Fillmore.

THE life of Millard Fillmore, the thirteenth President of the United States, is one filled with lessons of profit to every young American; teaching, as it does, the power of resolution and energy over opposing circumstances. His ancestors, for four generations, were forest pioneers, whose lives of honesty and sturdy manhood were a magnificent inheritance for their descendants. His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, who participated in the battle of Bennington, early in life removed from his Vermont home to Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, where Millard was born, January 7, 1800. Young Fillmore's early education was acquired in the common schools of the neighborhood, and, at the age of fifteen, he went to Livingston County to learn the fuller's trade. A small village library furnished his only means for acquiring a knowledge of books, and the young man improved every moment of his spare time in reading the works thus placed within his reach. Four years were thus passed. At the age of nineteen he entered the law office of Judge Walter Wood, where he remained two years, closely applying himself to his studies, and teaching school during the winter to assist in paying his expenses. In the fall of 1821 he removed to Erie County, and, in the spring of 1822, entered a law office in Buffalo, where he remained one year. At the expiration of this time he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and opened an office in the village of

Aurora, where he remained until 1830, when he returned to Buffalo, which remained his home until his death.

While residing in Aurora, he met a daughter of the Rev. Lemuel Powers, who was a lady of rare intelligence and moral worth. A tender attachment sprang up between the two and the were married in 1826.

Mr. Fillmore's entry into public life was made in January, 1829, when he entered the New York Legislature as a Representative from Erie County. He soon won the confidence and esteem of his associates and was re-elected the two succeeding years. He was elected to Congress in 1832 and was re-elected in 1836–38–40. The Twenty-seventh Congress was a memorable one, and no political revolution in the history of the nation, from its birth up to that of 1860, was more overwhelming than that of 1840. The minority, with which party Mr. Fillmore had allied himself, now became the majority, and he was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Fillmore was the author of the tariff of 1842, which became so popular that few, even of his political opponents, were able to find fault with it.

We quote, from a New York paper, the following description of Mr. Fillmore, at this time:

"Mr. Fillmore, in person, is stout and finely formed. He has an erect and easy walk, a well-developed chest, light complexion, lively blue eyes, a smooth forehead, marked by breadth rather than height, and thin grayish hair. His face is broad and regular in its outlines; he has a small nose, a handsome Grecian mouth, and white teeth. In or out of Congress there are few better-looking men. His appearance would attract attention anywhere, and his abilities qualify him for any station."

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was chosen to the important office of Comptroller of the State of New York, a position which he was abundantly qualified to fill by reason of his connection with the financial affairs of the nation during his service in Congress. While filling this office, he was nominated by the Whig National

Convention as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and, in the following November was elected, Zachary Taylor being at the head of the ticket.

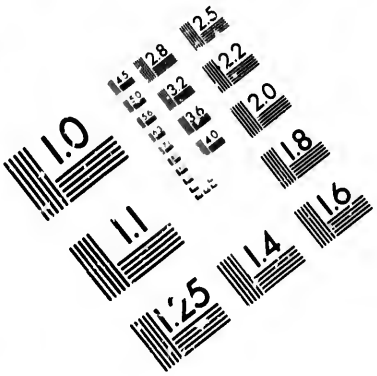
President Taylor's death occurred on the ninth of July, 1850, and Mr. Fillmore succeeded to the office of President. The administration of President Fillmore demanded great wisdom and calm judgment. The North was agitating the anti-slavery question, and the South threatened secession. California was impatient to be admitted into the Union, and war was imminent between Texas and New Mexico. President Fillmore urged upon Congress the necessity for immediate action regarding these important issues, and renewed efforts were made to settle these vexing questions. California was admitted into the Union; the boundary line of Texas and New Mexico was established; the slave trade in the District of Columbia was abolished, and Congress passed an act making more effectual provisions for the apprehension of fugitive slaves. All these, except the last, received the President's approval. Concerning this latter, he asked the opinion of the Attorney-General whether it would not conflict with the Constitution relating to the writ of *habeas corpus;* the Attorney-General rendered an opioion that it would not, and President Fillmore signed the bill. The signing of this bill precipitated the hostility of the anti-slavery party of the North, and all the attacks upon the character of President Fillmore date from this time forward.

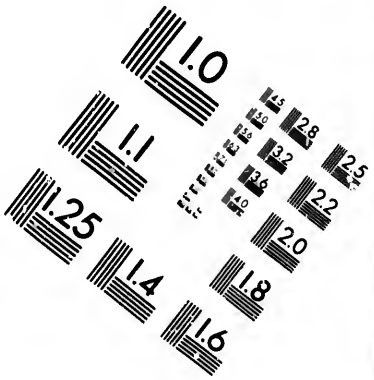
Among the more important events which occurred during Mr. Fillmore's administration, may be mentioned the serious trouble between the United States and Great Britain regarding the coast fisheries off the Banks of New Foundland, which, however, was settled by England conceding the rights claimed by the United States; the completion of the New York and Erie Railroad; the laying of the corner-stone of the enlargement to the new Capitol building, and the Cuban expedition.

During this administration, begun by President Taylor and completed by President Fillmore, a number of distinguished

men passed away, among whom may be named John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

At the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Fillmore retired to his home in Buffalo, New York, where, March 8, 1874, he passed out into "that undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveller e'er returns."





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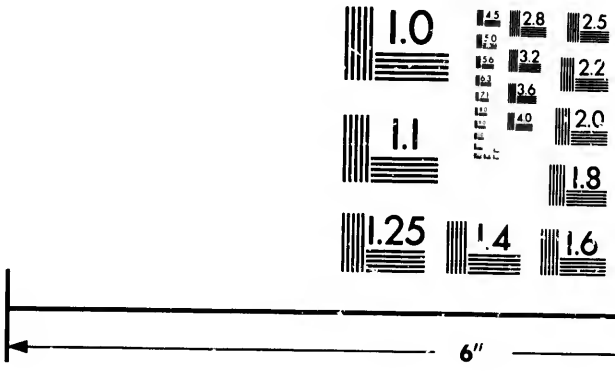

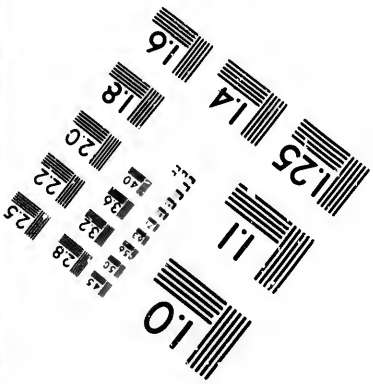

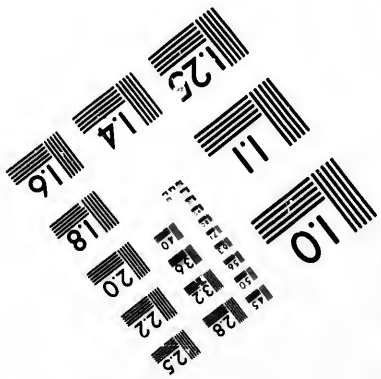

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Franklin Pierce.

THE fourteenth President of the United States, Franklin Pierce, was the son of Gen. Benjamin Pierce, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, and subsequently Governor of New Hampshire. Franklin, the sixth of a family of eight children, was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. He attended school at Hancock Academy, and prepared for college at Francetown; entered Bowdoin College in 1820, when only sixteen years old, and graduated in 1824. His warm, personal friend, Nathaniel Hawthorne, writes of him: "At this early period of his life, he was distinguished by the same fascination of manner that has since proved so magical in winning him an unbounded personal popularity. It is wronging him, however, to call this peculiarity a mere effect of manner; its source lies deep in the kindliness of his nature, and in the liberal, generous, catholic sympathy that embraces all who are worthy of it. Few men possess anything like it."

Young Pierce began the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, at Portsmouth, spending the last two years of law study at the Northampton, Massachusetts, law school, and in the office of Judge Parker, at Amherst. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession at Hillsborough, his native town. Although his early practice was far from being successful, still the young man persistently pushed forward, determined to win. In 1829, at the age of twenty-five, Mr. Pierce

was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature. He served in this body four years, the last two of which he was speaker of the House. At the age of twenty-nine, he was elected to Congress, where he served faithfully for years, at the end of which time he entered the senate of the United States, its youngest member. Here he found himself in the company of those eminent statesmen, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Silas Wright, James Buchanan, and many others, whose names are written on the scroll of famous Americans. In 1842 Mr. Pierce retired from the United States Senate and resumed his law practice at Concord, the capital city of his native State. Notwithstanding his early failures in the legal profession, he now rapidly acquired fame and distinction and soon was the leading member of the New Hampshire bar.

Mr. Pierce was married, in 1834, to Miss Jane, daughter of Rev. Dr. Appleton, ex-president of Bowdoin College, and three children, all sons, were the fruit of this union.

In 1846 Mr. Pierce declined the offer of the United States Senatorship, also the position of Attorney-General of the United States which was tendered him by President Polk. He also declined the nomination of the Democratic State Convention for Governor. Mr. Pierce seemed unwilling to receive public political honors, but when the Mexican war broke out, in 1846, he was the first volunteer in Concord and raised a company of men for his country's service. He was early commissioned Colonel of the Ninth Regiment and in March, 1847, was made Brigadier-General. He rendered his country most efficient service and, at the close of the war, returned to Concord and resumed his law practice. In 1850 General Pierce was made president of a convention called to revise the Constitution of the State, in the deliberations of which he exercised great influence.

At the National Democratic Convention held in Baltimore, in June, 1852, General Pierce, though not a candidate, received an almost unanimous nomination to the office of President of the United States, and defeated General Winfield Scott, nominee of

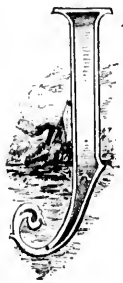
the Whig party, by an unprecedented majority. On the fourth of March, 1853, he was inaugurated fourteenth President of this Republic.

Among the important events which occurred during the administration of President Pierce was the beginning of the Pacific Railroad; the settlement of the disputed boundary between New Mexico and Chahuahua, and the commercial treaty with Japan. In January, 1854, Senator Stephen A. Douglas introduced his famous Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which proposed the organization of these two territories, and contained a provision that the new States, which should be formed from them, should decide for themselves whether they should be slaveholding or not. As both these Territories were north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, the passage of this bill practically repealed the Missouri Compromise, by virtue of which the old slavery question had been settled.

For nearly four months this bill was the subject of the most impassioned debate in Congress, but on March 3, 1854, the bill passed the Senate, on the twenty-fourth of the following May it passed the House, and on the thirtieth of May it received the signature of President Pierce and thus became the law. The result of this legislation was the destruction of the Whig party; the division of the Democrat party into sections, North and South; and the formation of the Republican party, with anti-slavery as the principal plank of its platform. Kansas, after an exciting struggle, was carried by the pro-slavery party and this was followed by a civil strife which continued for nearly a year. Finally peace was restored in Kansas, but the agitation of the slavery question had become a national issue and continued to be the central subject of discussion, throughout the administration of President Buchanan, and until its culmination in civil war, in 1861.

At the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Pierce returned to his home at Concord, New Hampshire, where he answered the summons of the death angel, October 8, 1869.

James Buchanan.



JAMES BUCHANAN was born in a wild, romantic valley, surrounded by the towering peaks of the Alleghany Mountains, in the town of Stony Batter, Franklin County, Pennsylvania; he used to say: "I lacked but a broad limestone valley of being born in Maryland." The date of his birth was April 23, 1791. His father was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country in 1783, where he married an estimable Pennsylvania girl, and the young couple were among the pioneer settlers of the section where their son James was born.

The family removed to Mercersburg in 1798, where James was sent to school, and proved a bright and industrious student. At the early age of fourteen he entered Dickson College, at Carlisle, where he was graduated with the highest honors at the age of eighteen. He soon began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812; rising rapidly in his profession, he soon became one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and his name appears more frequently in the Pennsylvania Reports than that of any other lawyer of his day.

In October, 1814, he was elected a member of the lower House of the Legislature of his native State, and was re-elected in 1815. When only twenty-nine years of age, in 1820, he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he soon acquired prominence as an impressive speaker and a clear and vigorous reasoner. He remained a member of Congress for ten consecu-

tive years, at the expiration of which time he was charged by President Jackson with the duty of negotiating a commercial treaty with Russia; he was successful in his efforts and returned to the United States in 1833. The following year he was chosen, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, United States Senator. Perhaps the most important subject which came before the Senate at this time was the slavery question. While Mr. Buchanan was heartily opposed to slavery in the abstract, he strongly defended the Southern States in the rights which the Constitution accorded them.

In 1845 he resigned the Senatorship of Pennsylvania, which position he had held for ten years, and accepted the office of Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Polk. From 1853 to 1856, under the administration of President Pierce, Mr. Buchanan ably represented the United States at the Court of St. James. Soon after his return from England he was nominated by the National Democratic Convention as their candidate for the Presidency. In this election the Republican party entered the field for the first time, with any apparent show of success, with Gen. John C. Fremont as its candidate. The issue between these two political parties was the question of Slavery in the Territories. The election resulted in the choice of Mr. Buchanan, which was accomplished by the votes of California, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, united with those of the slave-holding States.

Beside the vexatious questions connected with the extension of slavery, was the disturbed relations with Great Britain. The British had flagrantly violated the conditions of the Monroe Doctrine, and had not relinquished the right of search, which had caused the war of 1812. President Buchanan resolved to deal peremptorily with this matter, and England awoke to the truth that the United States was not to be trifled with. Representatives of the two governments met and the demands of this Nation were accorded her.

The laying of the first Atlantic Cable, and the quelling of

the Mormon rebellion were among the chief events, not connected with the Slavery question, which distinguished the administration of President Buchanan.

In 1859 occurred John Brown's famous raid at Harper's Ferry. This was the climax of the Kansas warfare, the Dred-Scott Decision, and the suspected plot of insurrection among the slaves, and while its success was an impossibility from the start, still its influence was important. The closing year of President Buchanan's administration was one of intense political excitement. The breach between the North and the South was constantly widening, and it was evident that the country was fast approaching a critical period in its history. The question of slavery divided the Democratic party and the work of secession began in South Carolina in December, 1860, after the election of Lincoln, and spread so rapidly that by the first of February, 1861, the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas had all passed resolutions of secession and declared themselves out of the Union. A convention of these States, held at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4, 1861, formed the Confederate States of America, and selected Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, as President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, as Vice-President. Such was the condition of affairs when Mr. Buchanan retired from the office of President.

After the inauguration of his successor, Mr. Buchanan returned to his home in Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he died June 1, 1868.

Abraham Lincoln.

THE life of this great and good man is a true type of American manhood. Born in obscurity, starting life with nothing, but utilizing every opportunity within his reach, he honestly earned the right to live forever enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. In a rough log cabin on the banks of Nolin Creek, in Larue County, Kentucky, on the twelfth of February, 1808, Abraham Lincoln was born. His father, Thomas Lincoln, born and reared in the wilds of Kentucky, where, at that early period, there were no schools, was an uneducated but strictly honest man, who was not able even to read when he was married. His mother, Nancy Lincoln, *nee* Hanks, was a loving, gentle woman, almost worshipped by her children. Speaking of his early life, on an occasion when fame and success had laid their crowns at his feet, Mr. Lincoln said, while tears filled his eyes: "All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother; blessings on her memory."

In 1816 the family removed to Indiana and settled in the forest, about eighteen miles from Thompson's Ferry. A rude cabin, one side open to the elements, except as it was sheltered by the hides of the animals that were killed for food, constituted their home during the first winter. Thorns took the place of pins; bits of bone, covered with cloth, were their buttons; while burned rye bread served as coffee, and dried herb leaves as tea. Stricken down by hard work, exposure and anxiety, the mother

died before the first year of their life in Indiana came to a close. This was a sad day for the father and children; they were there alone with their dead. With bitter anguish they buried her away out of sight, without even the consolation of a funeral service, for there was no one there who could conduct such a ceremony.

Young Lincoln succeeded in acquiring a superficial knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, but it may be confidently affirmed that his entire school education did not exceed one year.

In 1830 the family moved to Illinois and settled near Decatur, on the banks of the Sangamon River. Lincoln was now twenty-one years of age and felt that it was time for him to shift for himself. He engaged with a party to take a flat-boat, loaded with produce, to New Orleans, and succeeded so well with his cargo, that his employer entrusted him with the care of a store at New Salem, Illinois. It was while in this store that he began the study of English grammar, and it was also at this place that he acquired the *soubriquet*, which ever thereafter clung to him, of "Honest Abe."

Mr. Lincoln raised a company of men, of which he was Captain, and assisted in suppressing the Black Hawk insurrection, after which, returning to New Salem, he began the study of law, borrowing books wherever possible for that purpose. In 1835 he was appointed postmaster at his home and, as the saying ran, "carried the post-office in his hat."

A friend, who knew him well, said of him at this time: "Lincoln has nothing, only plenty of friends." He was a man of strong religious convictions, who had an abiding faith in Divine Providence and sincerely believed he was under the guidance of a Supreme Being. He always meant just what he said, and was just what he appeared to be. He was without vices and passions and was as modest as he was honest.

In 1834 he was elected a member of the State Legislature and here first met Stephen A. Douglas, against whom he was frequently pitted in political contests, culminating in the race for

the Presidency in 1860. The slavery question was at this time just beginning to be agitated, and Mr. Lincoln's anti-slavery record begins with this session of the Legislature where he caused his protest against an extreme pro-slavery resolution to be recorded in the journal of the House.

In 1836 Mr. Lincoln was admitted to the bar and in the autumn of that year went to Springfield, and opened a law office. Concerning this venture, a friend writes: "He rode into town on a borrowed horse, all his earthly possessions packed in a pair of saddle-bags fastened to the crupper of his saddle. He wanted to hire a room and furnish it with the barest necessities, but found that the aggregate cost of these was seventeen dollars. To the storekeeper Mr. Lincoln said sadly, 'It is cheap enough, but, cheap as it is, I have not the money to pay for it. If you will give me credit until Christmas, and my experiment here is a success, I will pay you then; if I fail, I shall probably never be able to pay you.'" His request was granted, and in April, 1837, he formed a partnership with Maj. John T. Stuart which continued four years. In 1843 he became associated with William H. Herndon, and the co-partnership ended only with the death of Lincoln, in 1865.

As a lawyer, Mr. Lincoln soon won distinction and was retained in nearly every important case in his circuit, but he was so thoroughly conscientious that he positively refused to take any case unless convinced that his client was in the right, and once, when he learned that, in a case which he had won, his client was in the wrong, he refused to accept a fee for his services.

In 1838 he was re-elected to the Legislature. During a debate, in which some of the most noted men of the time were engaged, one of his opponents sneeringly referred to the few who supported the other side, and the hopelessness of the cause they were defending. Mr. Lincoln said, in reply: "Address that argument to cowards and knaves. It may be true, if it must, let it. Many free countries have lost their liberty, and ours may

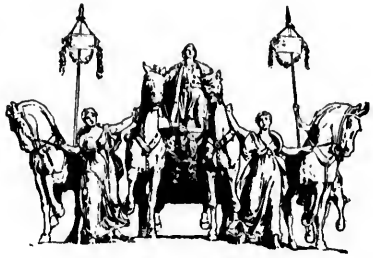
lose hers. But if she shall, let it be my proudest plume, not that I was the last to desert her, but that I never deserted her."

Mr. Lincoln was married to Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Hon. Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1842, and they took lodgings at the Globe Tavern, a modest boarding-house near the State House.

In 1846 Lincoln was elected a Member of the House of Representatives, and took his seat December 6, 1847, the only Whig member from Illinois. At the expiration of his term of office he came back to his home in Illinois and did not return again to Washington until he went to emancipate the slave in all the length and breadth of the Union. He now became actively engaged in political discussions, notably in joint debates with Stephen A. Douglas, upon the Dred-Scott decision and the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Of their debate in Springfield, on the latter question, the Springfield *Journal* speaks of Mr. Lincoln's argument as follows: "He quivered with feeling and emotion; the whole house was as still as death. He attacked the bill (Kansas-Nebraska) with unusual warmth and energy, and all felt that a man of strength was its enemy, and that he intended to blast it if he could by strong and manly efforts. He was most successful, and the long continued huzzas of the house approved the glorious triumph of truth. Women waved their handkerchiefs in token of woman's silent but heartfelt consent. At the conclusion of the speech every man felt that it was unanswerable; that no human power could overthrow it or trample it under foot, and every mind present did homage to the man who took captive the heart, and broke like a sun over the understanding."

After one of the most exciting political contests ever known, Mr. Lincoln was elected President of the United States, in November 1860, and was inaugurated on the fourth of the following March, and the affairs of government were turned over to Republican administration by the Democratic hands which had so long controlled it, together with the momentous questions which at this critical period agitated the Nation as never before.

Then followed the call for troops, and the terrible issues of civil war were joined. Mr. Lincoln was re-elected President in 1864, and closely following upon his second inaugural came the surrender of Lee and the fall of Richmond. The North was in a tumult of rejoicing. The war was over; white-robed peace again reigned triumphant, and every heart sang the praises of Abraham Lincoln. But in the midst of these scenes of rejoicing came that terrible assassination at the hands of John Wilkes Booth, and, on the fifteenth of April, 1865, the great soul of Lincoln went back to God who gave it, and the earthly career of one of earth's greatest and noblest men was ended. Living, he was loved as man is rarely loved; dying, he bequeathed to this Nation a legacy of patriotic devotion which will last as long as time shall endure.



Andrew Johnson.

THE early life of this man, so suddenly called upon to fill the office of chief magistrate of the United States, in the overwhelming grief which bore the nation to the earth in the sad death of Abraham Lincoln, was one of poverty and friendlessness. He was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His parents, who were among the "poor whites" of the South, were unable to give the boy the slightest advantages of an education, and, until the age of ten years, he was a ragged urchin about the streets of his native city, unable either to read or write. He was at this age apprenticed to a tailor and while he was learning his trade he learned to read, but he never attended school a day in his life. In 1826 he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he was married to a young lady of estimable character who became his teacher in the common English branches, reading to him while he worked at his trade of tailor, and teaching him in the evening. In 1828 he was elected one of the aldermen of Greenville, by the laboring classes, among whom he was a recognized leader, and in 1830 was made Mayor.

Mr. Johnson now became thoroughly identified with political life, being a Jacksonian Democrat, and as such, was elected to the State Legislature in 1835, and again in 1839. In 1841 Mr. Johnson was elected a State Senator, and in 1843 represented his district in the lower house of Congress, which latter position he retained for ten years. At the expiration of this period, in

1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855. In the gubernatorial office, as in those positions of trust with which he had been heretofore honored, Mr. Johnson was a zealous defender of the rights of the sons of toil, and an active champion of their wants.

In 1857 Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator for the term of six years, and here, as he had done in the House, he adopted, in general, the Democratic policy, which opposed a protective tariff, the United States Bank, and all plans for internal improvement by the National Government.

Mr. Johnson was born of the people, and grew up among the people; he never permitted a sneer at the workingman to pass unrebuked. Replying to one of the finest speakers in the United States Senate he said: "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; nor do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Saviour was the son of a carpenter." On the question of slavery Mr. Johnson defined his position in the following words: "My position is, that Congress has no power to interfere with the subject of slavery; that it is an institution local in its character, and peculiar to the States where it exists, and no other power has the right to control it." He was a staunch Union man and opposed the ideas of secession in strongest terms. So pronounced was his opposition to the position taken by nearly every Southern Senator and Representative, that they finally denounced him as a traitor to the South. So bitter was the feeling against him that in 1861 he was burned in effigy in Memphis, Tennessee, and subsequently hooted at by the mobs, and even threatened with lynching. His home was invaded, his sick wife, with her child in her arms, was ruthlessly driven into the street, his slaves confiscated, and his house turned into a hospital and barracks by the Confederates.

In February, 1862, Mr. Johnson was appointed, by President Lincoln, Military Governor of Tennessee and, in the month following, he entered upon the duties of his office with headquarters at Nashville.

One of the first official acts, when the Mayor and city council of Nashville refused to obey his order to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government, was to send them all to the penitentiary; and the editor of the Nashville *Banner*, for uttering treasonable sentiments, was sent to keep them company, and his paper suppressed. He imprisoned five clergymen for preaching treason from their pulpits.

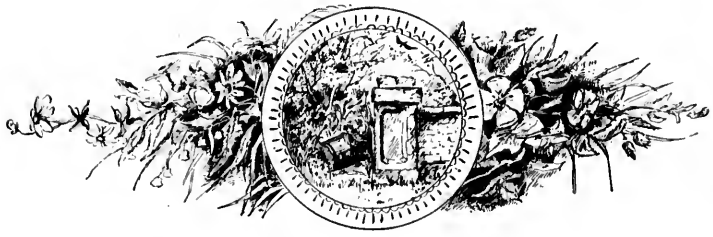
Shortly after the Confederate armies placed Nashville in a state of siege and General Buell, who was in command, determined to evacuate the city, Mr. Johnson said: "I am not a religious man, and have never pretended to be religious; but there is one thing about it, I do believe in Almighty God, and I believe also in the Bible, but I say d——n me if Nashville shall be surrendered."

The circumstances surrounding Mr. Johnson seem to have led him into sympathy with the Republican party, and he was elected Vice-President of the United States in November, 1864, with Abraham Lincoln as President. They were inaugurated on the fourth of March following, and soon the clouds of gloom which had so long hung over the land began to break, and on the ninth of April, 1865, the Rebel army, under General Lee, surrendered and joy reigned in the nation's heart. Five days later the bullet of the assassin ended the earthly life of President Lincoln, and in less than three hours after his death Andrew Johnson became President of the United States.

Very soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency it became apparent that the Executive and Congress were decidedly antagonistic on the question of the reorganization of the Southern States. The President held that the seceding States had never been out of the Union, and that their acts of secession were absolutely void, while Congress maintained that, while the acts of secession were unconstitutional, yet these States had actually been out of the Union, and that to enable them to again resume their former status would require special legislation. Various other subjects arose from time to time

which served to increase the spirit of discord between the President and Congress, until the impeachment of the President was decided upon. The trial continued over two months and finally resulted in the President's acquittal, it requiring a two-thirds vote to convict and the vote standing thirty-four for impeachment and nineteen against.

His death occurred at the residence of his daughter, at Carter Station, Tennessee, July 27, 1875.



Ulysses S Grant.

THE life of Ulysses S. Grant is one of development, rather than of original prominence or promise. He was an energetic, honest, modest boy whose latent virtues and heroism the war developed. Point Pleasant, Ohio, was his birthplace, on April 29, 1822. He received a common school education at Georgetown, and at the age of seventeen entered the Military Academy, at West Point, where he was graduated in 1843. He then spent two years as a Lieutenant of Infantry at a military post in Missouri; afterwards participating in the Mexican war, where he earned the commission of Captain. In 1854 Captain Grant resigned his commission, married, and settled on a small farm near St. Louis, Missouri. In 1859 he entered into a partnership with his father in the leather business, which proved a paying venture.

When the Civil War broke out Captain Grant said to those about him in his home: "Uncle Sam educated me for the army; and though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations; I shall buckle on the sword, and see Uncle Sam through this war too." Ten days after the fall of Sumter he presented himself to Governor Yates at the head of a company of volunteers which he had organized. June 15, 1861, he received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. In August, 1861, he was promoted by President Lincoln to the rank of Brigadier-General, and assigned to

the command of the district of Southeastern Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo. In February, 1862, while General Grant was preparing to storm the intrenchments at Fort Donaldson, General Buckner, who was in command of the Rebel forces, sent a note asking for terms of surrender. General Grant's reply was characteristic: "No terms can be accepted but unconditional surrender. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Stringent as they were the terms were accepted and fifteen thousand men, seventy-five guns and a large amount of military stores fell into the victor's hands.

General Grant had introduced a new feature of persistent and aggressive action on the part of the army under his leadership, the results of which were manifest at Fort Donaldson, and that brilliant victory, which was really the first important success the Northern armies had achieved, aroused the Nation, and Secretary Stanton recommended General Grant as Major-General of Volunteers. President Lincoln immediately sent the nomination to the Senate where it was at once confirmed. General Grant thus won for himself a National reputation; he was now given command of the military district of Tennessee.

Following this the battle of Shiloh was fought and General Grant again won an important victory. Then came the famous siege of Vicksburg, where, for weeks and even months, there was almost continual fighting. Some one asked General Grant if he really expected to take Vicksburg. "Certainly," he replied, "I cannot tell exactly when I shall take the town, but I mean to stay here until I do, if it takes me thirty years." At length on the fourth of July, 1863, the white flags along the Rebel lines announced the unconditional surrender of Vicksburg. It was one of the most notable conquests of the war; nearly forty thousand prisoners were taken and the Mississippi River was opened to the Gulf of Mexico. On the twenty-fifth of October, 1863, occurred the memorable battle of Chattanooga, which pierced the heart of the Rebellion, saved Kentucky and Tennessee, and opened the door for that wonderful march to the sea. Congress

now ordered a gold medal, with appropriate emblems, to be presented to General Grant, together with a vote of thanks, in which several of the States joined.

Wherever he went he was received with the warmest enthusiam; but nothing could flatter, persuade nor provoke him into making a speech, with one single exception. One evening it was learned that Grant was stopping at a certain hotel in St. Louis. An immense crowd gathered and commenced shouting for a speech. After a long delay he appeared upon the balcony and said, slowly and deliberately, to the breathless audience: "Gentlemen, making speeches is not my business; I never did it in my life, and I never will. I thank you, however, for your attendance here."

In February, 1864, Congress conferred upon General Grant the distinguished rank of Lieutenant-General and in March following he was summoned to Washington to receive his credentials. Crowds gathered at every station, eager to catch a glimpse of his face. He reached Washington and, going to Willard's Hotel, slipped into the dining room and secured a seat at the table without being recognized. While at the table some one entered the room who knew the General, and at once said to the guests, "Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is present." Instantly the entire company arose to its feet and cheer after cheer echoed through the room. A brilliant reception was given the same evening in his honor, by President Lincoln, but General Grant had no taste for public parade and popular applause and said to a friend that night: "I hope to get away from Washington as soon as possible, for I am tired of this show business already."

General Grant now gave himself unreservedly to the one purpose of bringing the war to a close. The only means he believed possible was a destruction of the Rebel forces, and to this end he labored. At length on the ninth of April, 1865, General Lee surrendered and the War of the Rebellion was over.

General Grant was elected President of the United States in November, 1868, and entered upon the duties of his new

office in March following. The Southern States were in a sadly chaotic condition, and he was called upon to deal with many perplexing political problems. During this term of office the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified by the requisite number of States; government bonds reached a par value; a new Indian policy was adopted, and the question of the Alabama claims was settled by a treaty with Great Britain. He was re-elected President in 1872. During this term occurred the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, which was opened by the President.

At the conclusion of his second term he made that memorable tour of the world, and was the recipient of more unbounded honor than has ever been accorded any other American citizen, every nation vieing with its neighbor to do him homage

After an extended illness, he died, at Mount McGregor, New York, July 23, 1885, and his remains lie in Riverside Park on the banks of the Hudson River, in New York City.

Rutherford B. Hayes.

THE subject of this sketch was born in the town of Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His education began in the common schools of his native town. Subsequently he attended the academy at Norwalk, Ohio, and entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, in 1838, graduating therefrom, in 1832, as valedictorian of his class. He at once began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, at Columbus, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1850 he opened a law office in Cincinnati, where, in 1854, he formed a partnership with R. W. Corwine and W. K. Rogers, under the firm name of Corwine, Hayes & Rogers.

He was married to Miss Lucy W. Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe, Ohio, December 30, 1852.

Directly after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Mr. Hayes entered the United States service and was commissioned Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Of this regiment W. S. Rosecrans was Colonel, and Stanley Matthews Lieutenant-Colonel. Major Hayes was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, September 19,1861, and was raised to the rank of Colonel, October 24, 1862. At the battle of Cedar Creek, so great was the gallantry of Colonel Hayes, that General Sheridan graped his hand on the battlefield and said: "Colonel, from this day forward you will be a Brigadier-General!" March 13, 1865, he was commissioned brevet Major-General for distinguished services during the campaign in West Virginia.

In December, 1865, General Hayes took his seat as a Member of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and was re-elected in 1866. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1867, and again in 1869. In 1871 he declined a re-nomination, but in 1875, was a third time elected to the gubernatorial office of that State.

In 1876, occurred the memorable struggle for the Presidency, Mr. Hayes being the nominee of the Republican party and Samuel J. Tilden, of the Democrat. After a vigorous campaign, which was ably conducted on both sides, the result of the election was in doubt. Both parties claimed to have carried the States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. The anxiety and excitement throughout the country was intense. Concerning the grave questions of counting the electoral votes and the settlement of the contests in the disputed States, Congress held protracted and anxious sessions without reaching a satisfactory conclusion. At last both agreed to refer the question to a commission, known as the Electoral Commission, which was composed of fifteen members, five from the House of Representatives, five from the Senate, and the remaining five were Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Commission was as follows:

From the Senate, George F. Edmonds, of Vermont; Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, and Fredrick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Republicans; and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, Democrats.

From the House, Henry W. Paine, of Ohio; Josiah B. Abbot, of Massachusetts, and Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, Democrats; and George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and James A. Garfield, of Ohio, Republicans.

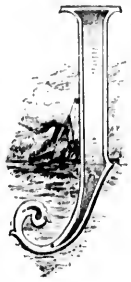
From the United States Supreme Court, William Strong, of Pennsylvania, and Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, Republicans; and Nathan Clifford, of Maine, and S. J. Field, of California, Democrats. These four Judges were to select the fifth. Their choice fell upon Judge Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, who was a

Republican, and as the Republicans thus had a majority of one in the Commission; this seated Mr. Hayes in the Presidential chair.

He gave the country a conservative and dignified administration, notwithstanding the criticisms that were made by his political opponents, and even by members of his own party, that he was not elected to the office.

Mr. Hayes died at his home in Fremont, Ohio, January 17, 1893.

James A. Garfield.



JAMES A. GARFIELD, youngest son of Abram and Eliza Ballou Garfield, was born in Bedford, Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831. His father died when James was only eighteen months old, and the care of the farm and the four children devolved on the mother. As soon as the lad could handle a hoe or hold a plow he was called into service, and as he grew older he shouldered his full share of the farm labor. When about sixteen years of age he obtained a position on the canal boat "Evening Star," as driver at twelve dollars a month. One dark, stormy night he accidently fell overboard and was rescued by, what seemed to him, little less than a miracle. This proved to be an important event in the life of Garfield, and arguing that, since Providence thought his life worth saving, he would not throw it away on a canal boat, he resolved to return home, secure an education and become a man. He at once acted upon this resolution and went home, where he attended school and fitted himself for teaching. In the spring of 1850 he began to prepare himself for college. In March of this year he joined the Church of the Disciples. Three years later he entered the junior class at Williams College. In the winter of 1855, during a vacation, he taught a writing class at North Pownal, Vermont, in the same school-house where, a year before, Chester A. Arthur was principal. He graduated from Williams College with high honors in 1856, and entered Hiram College as a teacher of ancient lan-

guages and literature. The next year he became president of Hiram College, which position he held until 1861, when he resigned to enter the army.

While Garfield was preparing for college he became acquainted with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who was also a student at the academy. They became engaged and in 1858, when he became president of Hiram College, they were married.

Mr. Garfield now began to interest himself in politics and espoused the cause of the Republican party. In 1859 he was elected to the Ohio Senate, and at once took high rank, and proved to be an eloquent and powerful debator.

When the war broke out Mr. Garfield dedicated his life to his country. Addressing a friend, he writes: "I regard my life as given to my country. I am only anxious to make as much of it as possible before the mortgage on it is foreclosed." He entered the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio regiment and soon became its Colonel. He was made a Brigadier-General in January, 1862, and a Major-General in 1863, resigning his commission in December of that year to enter Congress, where he served with distinguished honor until 1880, when he was elected United States Senator from Ohio.

The following incident will illustrate the rare oratorical power of General Garfield:

The day after the assassination of President Lincoln 50,000 people were assembled around the Exchange building in New York City. The cry of this vast crowd was Vengeance! Two men, one dead, and the other dying, lay on the pavement of one of the side streets, who, a moment before, had said that Lincoln ought to have been shot long ago. It was a critical moment. There was no telling what that crowd of excited men would do. Just then a man stepped forward on the balcony of the Exchange building, waving a small flag and beckoning to the crowd. There was a momentary silence as every eye was turned toward him. Raising his right arm heavenward, and in a clear, steady voice he said: "Fellow citizens: Clouds and darkness are round

about Him! His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies! Justice and judgment are the establishment of His throne! Mercy and truth shall go before His face! Fellow citizens, God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives!"

As if by magic the fierce passions of that angry host were quelled, and those men stood as though rooted to the ground, gazing with awe into the face of that inspired man. It was a triumph of eloquence unsurpassed in the annals of American history. The crisis was passed, and the hero of that wonderful hour stood there in the person of James A. Garfield.

After a most vigorous campaign, General Garfield was elected President of the United States in November 1880, and inaugurated on the fourth of March following. The military display on that occasion was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in Washington, upon any similar occasion.

July 2, 1881, will be memorable in the history of the Nation as the day when President Garfield was stricken down by the bullet of the assassin, Charles J. Giteau. For eighty days hope and fear struggled in the Nation's heart. Would the President recover? Almost the first question that was asked, as morning after morning came, was: "How is the President?" and hopes rose or fell with the answer. At last, on the nineteenth of September, death claimed him for its own and the brave heart of Garfield ceased to beat—the mortgage was foreclosed and his country's service was finished. In twenty-four hours the President's death was known all over the civilized world, and from every hamlet and village in this great land there arose such a cry of sorrow as heaven's arches have rarely echoed.

"The stars on our banners grow suddenly dim;
Let us weep in our sadness, but weep not for him—
Not for him who, in dying, left millions in tears;
Not for him who has died full of honors and years;
Not for him who ascended fame's ladder so high,
From the round at the top he has stepped to the sky."

Chester A. Arthur.

THE twenty-first President of the United States was born at Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was the elder of the two sons of Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, and a man of fine literary attainments. Attending school, first at Union Village, Washington County, New York, and later at Schenectady, he entered Union College in 1845, and graduated with distinction in 1848. He then attended a law school at Ballston Springs, for a time, and in 1851, became principal of the North Pownal, Vermont, academy.

In 1853 Mr. Arthur removed to the city of New York and entered the law office of E. D. Culver as a student. In the succeeding year he was admitted to practice and became a member of the firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur. His ability as a lawyer was early developed, and his personal interest in the coming struggle over slavery was indicated by his successful management of the now celebrated Lemmon slave case.

In 1852 Jonathan Lemmon, a Virginia slaveholder, brought eight slaves from Norfolk to New York, intending to ship them to Texas. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Justice Paine, of the Superior Court of New York, commanding the persons having the slaves in charge to bring them into court. After exhaustive arguments by the counsel on both sides, Justice Paine ordered the slaves to be released, upon the ground that the fugi-

tive slave law did not apply to them, and that, under none other than that National law could any human creature be held in bondage in the Empire State.

Judge Paine's decision created intense excitement in the slave States, affirming, as it practically did, that every slave, not a fugitive, being brought by his master into a free State, was thereby made free. This decision was sustained by the Supreme Court of New York, where Mr. Arthur appeared as State's Attorney, and later by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Arthur took an active interest in politics at a very early age, but it was not until 1865 that he became prominently connected with politics in New York City.

The day following the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Mr. Arthur was appointed Quartermaster-General at New York, and at once began the Herculean task of quartering, uniforming, equipping and arming the soldiers of New York for the war. This was a task of enormous proportions, but General Arthur was equal to the occasion, and had the satisfaction of forwarding nearly 700,000 men, whom he had equipped with uniforms and muskets. This great force constituted nearly one-fifth of the Northern army.

At the close of the war General Arthur resumed his law practice, being now the senior member of the well-known firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Ransom. In November, 1871, he was appointed, by President Grant, Collector of the Port of New York, and re-appointed in 1875, being the first Collector of the Port ever receiving a re-appointment.

In 1859 General Arthur was married to Ellen L. Herndon, daughter of Capt. William L. Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Mrs. Arthur died suddenly, in January, 1880, leaving a son and daughter.

General Arthur was elected Vice-President of the United States, in November, 1880, General Garfield being President.

When those terrible days of suffering were over, and the spirit of the assassinated Garfield passed into the great beyond,

General Arthur took the oath of office and became the fourth of our Nation's Executives who were called to the chair of State by the death of their predecessors, rather than by the suffrages of the people.

President Arthur's administration was uniformly able, dignified and excellent. During his term of office occurred the dedication of that greatest scientific achievement and most marvellous triumph of engineering skill, of this or any other century, the New York and Brooklyn Bridge; designed by American genius, made in American workshops, and built by American skill.

November 29, 1883, occurred the centennial celebration of the evacuation of the city of New York by the British. At the date of the evacuation, in 1783, New York had a population of twenty-three thousand, but on this centennial day its population exceeded one million two hundred thousand; on this day also was unveiled the bronze statue of Washington, in front of the Sub-Treasury building on Wall Street.

On Saturday, February 21, 1885 (the 22nd falling on Sunday), occurred the celebration of the dedication of the Memorial Monument to George Washington. Robert C. Winthrop delivered the oration, and the formal delivery of the monument to the President of the United States was by Col. Thomas L. Casey, to which the closing sentence of President Arthur's reply was as follows:

"Other and more eloquent lips than mine will to-day rehearse to you the story of his noble life and its glorious achievements. To myself has been assigned a simpler and more formal duty, in fulfillment of which I do now, as President of the United States, and in behalf of the people, receive this monument from the hands of its builder, and declare it dedicated from this time to the immortal name and memory of George Washington."

Mr. Arthur's death occurred in the city of New York, November 18, 1886.

Grover Cleveland.

ALTHOUGH distinctively American, the Clevelands are of English origin, having first settled in Connecticut more than two centuries ago. Richard Falley Cleveland, father of Grover Cleveland, was born at Norwich, Conn., in 1804. The elder Mr. Cleveland and his cousin, the late William E. Dodge, were factory boys together. He graduated from Yale College in 1824; from thence he went to Princeton Theological Seminary, and after his theological course, became a Presbyterian clergyman. In 1839 he married Miss Anna Neal, of Baltimore. His third charge was at Caldwell, New Jersey, where Grover Cleveland was born, March 18, 1837. Young Cleveland was named in honor of his father's predecessor in the pastorate of the church at Caldwell, Stephen Grover; but from childhood he has been called Grover, and has always written his name simply Grover Cleveland. In 1840 the family removed to Fayetteville, near Syracuse, New York, where his father had received a call to preach, and in 1851 they settled at Clinton, Oneida County, New York. Here young Grover prepared himself for college; but his father's death, in 1853, caused a great change in his life-plans. For a time he abandoned all hope of a college education, and set to work to assist in supporting the family. In the spring of 1855, in company with a friend, he started for Cleveland, Ohio, then a rising city, to seek his fortune. He stopped at Buffalo to visit an uncle—Mr. Lewis F. Allen,—

who, finding him desirous of becoming a lawyer, proposed to him to remain with him for a time, and endeavor to secure a place in some law office in Buffalo. This offer was accepted and, in a few months, through the influence of his uncle, he entered the law office of Messrs. Rogers, Bowen & Rogers. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and in 1863 received the appointment of Assistant District Attorney for Erie County. In 1866 he entered into partnership with the late I. K. Vanderpoel, and was afterwards associated with the late A. P. Lansing, and the late Oscar Folsom. He was elected sheriff of Erie County in 1870, and in 1874 resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with W. S. Bissell; the firm remaining Cleveland & Bissell until George J. Sicard joined the partnership in 1881.

Mr. Cleveland was a successful lawyer, and a fluent and forcible speaker. He had a clear apprehension of legal principles and was terse and logical in his statement of them. Personally Mr. Cleveland is genial and unassuming; always self-possessed, rarely demonstrative and never loses his head under excitement. A very intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland wrote, just after his first nomination for the presidency: "He is very deliberate, even somewhat slow in forming decisions, but after he has settled a matter nobody in the world can change him. He has taken many positions that his friends thought wrong and sometimes ruinous, but we were never able to change him, and it has often turned out that he was right." The subsequent official life of Mr. Cleveland has demonstrated the accuracy of his friend's estimate.

Mr. Cleveland was elected Mayor of Buffalo, New York, in 1881, and is said to have saved the city nearly $1,000,000 in considerably less than a year by vetoing the resolutions of the Common Council in awarding contracts for street cleaning, etc.

In 1882 Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor of the State of New York by the largest majority ever received by anybody in any State of the Union, viz., 192,854. The issue was one of reform and, while this vote was flattering in its indications of the

great confidence the people placed in him, still it was well calculated to increase his sense of responsibility, because it clearly showed that high expectations had been formed as to what he would do.

On the day before his inauguration as Governor he came to Albany and spent the night at the executive mansion, and the following day walked through the throngs of people in the streets to the Capitol and entered the building unrecognized. As soon as the simple ceremony of inauguration was over he entered the office of the executive and went quietly to work. Here may be seen both his dislike for public ostentation and his simple, industrious habits. His management of the executive office so commended him to the people of the State and Nation that a movement to place him in nomination for the Presidency was a natural consequence.

He was inaugurated President on the fourth of March, 1885. His administration was marked by those independent qualities which distinguish the man. On the second of June, 1886, President Cleveland was married to Miss Frances Folsom, daughter of his friend and former partner, Oscar Folsom. Mrs. Cleveland possesses many personal attractions and is sincerely beloved by all who know her.

Mr. Cleveland was nominated for a second term in June 1888, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, the nominee of the Republican party; he then resumed the practice of his profession in the city of New York. Again in 1892, Mr. Cleveland was honored by the nomination of his party for the presidency, again running against Mr. Harrison, whom he defeated, and was a second time inaugurated, March 4, 1893.

Benjamin Harrison.

FOR the second time within the century the office of Chief Magistrate of this great Republic has been given, by the suffrages of the people, to members of the same family. Shortly after the subject of this sketch first saw the light, his grandfather, beneath whose roof the lad was born, became the ninth President of the United States, and in the year of grace 1888 Benjamin Harrison was elected to that distinguished position.

The Harrisons were a staunch and sturdy race, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia, and the name figures prominently among the heroes of the Revolution. Benjamin was born on the old Harrison farm at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. He was named for his great-grandfather, who was a signer of the Declaration of American Independence, and, at one time, Governor of Virginia. His father, John Scott Harrison, although twice a member of Congress, was a domestic man who loved his home and his simple farm life far better than the fleeting honors of political life and, as has been well said, "will always stand a quiet, unpretentious figure between his famous father and his distinguished son." His mother was a devoted, Christian woman, and much of President Harrison's reverence for religion is undoubtedly due to the early influences of this noble mother. His rudimentary education was received in a log school house, near his early home. He afterward attended Farmer's College, which was located a short distance

from Cincinnati, for a period of two years, and then entered Miami University from which he was graduated in 1851, standing fourth in his class.

When the young man left college he found himself face to face with his own fortune. His father had been unfortunate in financial matters and lost everything he was worth except the farm, which he managed to retain through the assistance of some friends. Without any repining or time spent in mourning over his hard lot, the young man secured a place in a law-office in the city of Cincinnati, and with an earnestness which has been a distinguishing characteristic of his life, began to prepare for the legal profession.

In 1853, a year before reaching his majority, he was married to Miss Caroline W. Scott, a beautiful and intelligent young lady whose life so sadly ended at the White House. Sincere love and true courage sustained this young couple in the battle with iron-handed fortune. They removed to Indianapolis and there Mr. Harrison began the practice of his profession. The battle was a severe one; there were no influential friends to send the young lawyer wealthy clients; there were no wealthy relatives to provide the money necessary for the purchase of a home and the comforts of life; but there was a manly purpose, there was a clear mind and an honest heart in that slender young lawyer and he toiled on, unwavering, undaunted until the victory was won and success perched upon his banners.

In 1860 he was elected Supreme Court Reporter and performed the duties of that office with marked ability. He was only twenty-seven years old when the war of the Rebellion broke out, but he believed that his country had a claim superior to all others and began raising a company of men for the war. He was shortly commissioned Colonel of the Seventieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and remained with this regiment until it was mustered out of the service after the fall of Richmond.

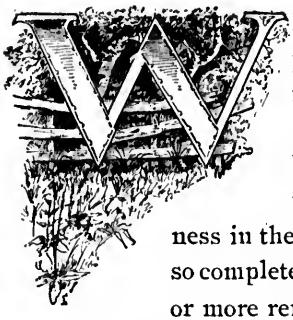
Colonel Harrison's military service was as earnest and active as had been his strife with poverty and fame, and in every place,

among the many trying scenes through which he passed, he proved himself the true soldier, commander, man. At the close of the war he returned to his home a brevet Brigadier-General.

General Harrison now resumed his law practice which soon became very extensive. He espoused the cause of Republicanism and was a staunch supporter of President Grant in both his campaigns, and also gave hearty assistance in the election of President Garfield, who offered him a cabinet portfolio, but this Harrison declined, to occupy a seat in the United States Senate, where he served with conspicuous ability for six years. In 1888 he was elected President of the United States and inaugurated March 4, 1889. His administration was an able and honest one, and in 1892 he was again nominated as the standard bearer of his party, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland. At the close of his term of office Mr. Harrison retired to his home at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he now resides loved and respected by all who know him.

Societies.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



E, as a Nation, still continue to mark periods of time as antedating or following that historic struggle known as the "War of the Rebellion" or the "Civil War;" and yet so many years have intervened that there is now less distinctness in the outline of that event which, for a time so completely separated the present from the nearer or more remote past. As the years go by "before the war" is heard with less and less frequency, and silver hairs now crown the head of him who relates personal experiences of that fast receding period.

The story of the Civil strife is not unfamiliar to the citizen of to-day. It has been handed down from father to son, and the details of its hardships, its defeats and glorious achievements, have been made the theme of earnest recital. It has been written on the pages of history, and children have traced with eager fingers the battle-plains made sacred by the sacrificed lives of father and brother. It has been pictured in realistic detail, vividly setting forth scenes that are already indelibly stamped upon the canvas of the mind.

The period of the War dates from the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, during which year 156 engagements took place; it may be said to have closed with the thrilling scenes at Appomattox when General Lee surrendered to the Union forces on

April 9, 1865; during the intervening years 2,257 engagements had taken place, and thousands upon thousands of the Nation's sons had fallen in battle or yielded to a tardier fate. Four years of hardships, of sacrifices, of anxiety; four years of marching to martial music, of scanty rations, of "bivouacing" on silent fields; four years of listening for the echo of that voice which should speak "peace" to the Nation, but not at the sacrifice of a single star from the "banner of the free;" this was the period of "the War."

Is it then to be wondered at that such a bond of sympathy as must naturally exist between comrades of a common cause, should seek perpetuity? Was it not rather the natural sequence of the home-coming that those ties of fraternity should be strengthened and made permanent?

The year following the close of the war, the Grand Army of the Republic was organized, in the State of Illinois, at Decatur, the county seat of Macon County, Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, of Springfield—who had served his country as surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry—being the originator. After conceiving this project, a number of weeks were spent in elaborating the plan, in order that it might meet the hearty co-operation of his comrades. The draft of the ritual was finally entrusted to Capt. John S. Phelps, of Decatur, and at the printing-office of Messrs. Coltrin & Prior (two veterans of the War) it was placed in type, the employes obligating themselves to secrecy.

Comrades in Decatur took immediate steps to secure a charter, and although Springfield was actively working for a similar object, to the former city belongs the credit of the first organization, Dr. B. F. Stephenson mustering Post No. 1, on April 6, 1866; with Gen. Isaac C. Pugh, as first Post Commander. On that occasion the title, "The Grand Army of the Republic, U. S." was formally adopted.

During the following summer other Posts were organized in Illinois and adjoining States, much assistance being rendered Dr. Stephenson, by Capt. M. F. Kanan, Adjutant of Post No. 1; Gen. Jules C. Webber, Col. J. M. Snyder, Maj. A. A. North,

Maj. R. M. Woods, J. T. Bishop and John S. Phelps. Later, in the Eastern States, Philadelphia took the lead in the establishment of Posts No. 1 and No. 2, Pittsburg following soon after.

The first Department Convention was held at Springfield, Illinois, July 12, 1866, Gen. John W. Palmer being elected first Department Commander. Resolutions were at this time adopted, in recognition of the services of Dr. Stephenson, and were as follows:

"*Whereas*, The members of the Grand Army of the Republic recognize in Maj. B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Illinois, the head and front of this organization, be it therefore,

"*Resolved*, That for energy, loyalty and perseverance manifested in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic, he is entitled to the gratitude of all loyal men; and we, as soldiers, tender him our thanks, and pledge him our friendship at all times and under all circumstances."

The interest manifested in the organization showed no abatement when six months of its existence had passed away. It was a child of vigorous growth, and had been formally adopted in many of the States. At the date of the first National Convention, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 20, 1866, Posts from the following States were represented: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, New York, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. Gen. John W. Palmer presided at this assembly, and Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, was elected Commander-in-Chief.

Briefly stated, the *Objects* of the Order are comprehended in the following regulations:

First.—To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and mariners who united to suppress the late Rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

Second.—To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend neeedful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

Third.—To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its Constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to *insurrection*, *treason or rebellion* or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

A preamble, twenty-three articles, and a ritual originally constituted the "rules and regulations" of the Order. These have been changed from time to time in compliance with the necessities of the organization, although its spirit has been faithfully maintained—qualifications for membership being service in the Civil War, included between the dates, April 12, 1861, and April 29, 1865, and an honorable discharge therefrom, at the close of such service; while it debars from membership any person "who has at any time borne arms against the United States."

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, was the scene of the second National Encampment, which was held on January 15, 1868, and was a distinctively important occasion in the history of the organization. Twenty-one departments were here represented, and its National scope proven beyond the shadow of a doubt; while a comparison of views of delegates from the several localities aided in strengthening the Order. Headquarters of the Grand Army was at this time established at Washington City, and a resolution also adopted in reference to the title by which members should be addressed, when in attendance upon Post meetings or in official reports—the appelation "Comrade" being selected, with the exception of officers, to whom were accorded their Grand Army titles.

Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, was elected Commander-in-Chief, and, owing to superior qualifications as an organizer, as well as zeal and earnestness in a cause so dear to his heart, carried into execution such regulations as proved of lasting benefit to the Grand Army. His order "Number 11," issued, May 5, 1868, was characteristic of the patriotic spirit which

animated this noble citizen and soldier, in designating the thirtieth day of May, 1868, for strewing flowers and otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of the Nation during the War of the Rebellion.

The third National Encampment was held at Cincinnati, May 12, 1869, and General Logan re-elected Commander-in-Chief. Some serious complications had arisen, owing to misunderstanding of the nature of the Order, some regarding it as a "Secret political party," and steps were taken at this meeting to dissipate this illusion. A new plan of "ranking" the members was adopted, but, proving unsatisfactory, was abandoned after a two years' trial.

The fourth National Encampment convened at Washington City, on May 11, 1870, and re-elected General Logan as Commander-in-Chief. One of the important matters of business transacted at this meeting was the amendment of rules governing the design of a membership badge, which had been selected at a special session October 27, 1869, at New York City. The Convention also adopted an Article, as a part of its regulations, establishing May 30th as the day to be set apart for annually commemorating the deeds of fallen heroes of the War.

Boston was selected as the rendezvous for the fifth annual Encampment, commencing May 10, 1871, and Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, was chosen Commander-in-Chief, and re-elected at the sixth Encampment, held at Cleveland, May 8, 1872.

It would be a pleasure to follow these National gatherings, and note the growth of the organization from year to year, but space forbids more than a mention of the simplest data connected therewith.

At New Haven, Connecticut, the seventh Encampment was held on May 14, 1873, and Gen. Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, elected to the chief office of the Order, who succeeded himself at the eight Encampment convening at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the following year.

The ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth Encampments were held respectively at Chicago, on May 12, 1875; Philadelphia, June 30, 1876; Providence, Rhode Island, June 26, 1877; Springfield, Massachusetts, June 4, 1878; Gen. John F. Hartranft of Pennsylvania, holding the office of Comander-in-Chief during the years 1875 and 1876, to be succeeded by Gen. John C. Robinson, of New York, for the two following years.

The organization known as The Grand Army of the Republic had long since grown to important proportions, and all the cities honored by the National Encampments, were now vieing with each other to do honor to the assembly. Albany, New York, entertained the thirteenth Encampment, June 17, 1879, which elected William Earnshaw, Commander-in-Chief. He was succeeded June 8, 1880, by Gen. Louis Wagner, who was the choice of the fourteenth Encampment, which convened at Dayton, Ohio; he, in turn, being followed by Maj. George S. Merrill, of Massachusetts, who was elected Commander-in-Chief by the fifteenth Encampment, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, June 15, 1881.

When Baltimore, Maryland, invited the Comrades to the hospitalities of her beautiful city, on June 16, 1882, President Arthur and General Sherman reviewed the procession. Paul Van Der Voort was elected Commander-in-Chief; and at this meeting was inaugurated a movement toward the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps.

On July 23, 1883, Denver extended a hearty welcome to the veterans, the Legislature having appropriated $21,000 toward their entertainment, which was largely augmented by private contributions. A camp to accommodate 15,000 men was provided, while numerous excursions to places of note in the vicinity of the city afforded a treat of the most enjoyable character. At this encampment, Col. Robert B. Beath, of Pennsylvania, was elected Commander-in-Chief, and the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps—auxiliary to the G. A. R.— completed.

The following year, on July 23, 1884, Minneapolis entertained the delegates with free-handed hospitality, and John S.

Kountz, of Ohio, was elected Commander-in-Chief. At this meeting, the total membership of the organization was shown to be 253,895, with Posts, to date, 4,325.

On June 24, 1885, Portland, Maine, welcomed the comrades, the State appropriating $10,000, the city, $5,000 and citizens contributing $5,000 more, to entertain the honored guests. Over 30,000 veterans were present and the occasion was made memorable by marked features of the parade, among them being a throng of more than a thousand little children, whose voices blended in song as the comrades proceeded on their way. Samuel S. Burdett, of Washington City, was elected Commander-in-Chief.

San Francisco, California, next became the hostess of the Grand Army, which partook of her generous hospitality, beginning August 4, 1886. Here entertainer and entertained entered into the enjoyment of the occasion with sincere good-feeling, and when the adieus were spoken, a wave of sadness mingled with the heartiness of the "God bless you all." The city was dressed in gala attire. Flowers, flags and sumptuous decorations of every kind greeted the "boys in blue." The procession of August 3d, was one not soon to be forgotten, while the reception at the Mechanic's Pavilion, during the evening of the same day, was marked by enthusiastic demonstrations from both citizens and guests, which reached its climax at the appearance of such honored veterans of the War as Generals Logan and Sherman. Ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild was declared the choice of the Grand Army for the office of Commander-in-Chief.

The Twenty-first National Encampment convened at St. Louis, Missouri, September 28, 1887, and transacted business of much importance to the Order. The Adjutant-General reported membership in good standing on March 31, 1887, 320,946; net gain of Posts during the year, 540; amount dispensed for charity by Posts, $253,934.43. The encampment unanimously adopted resolutions of respect, deploring the death of their former comrade, leader and Commander-in Chief, Maj. Gen. John A.

Logan, which was one of the sad events of the year, and plans were discussed and resolutions adopted for a monument to be erected to his memory at Washington, D. C.

The entertainment provided for the Grand Army, at this assembly, was one of unsurpassed liberality, and the illuminations, decorations, etc., were on a scale of magnificence never before approached, $100,000 being contributed by the business men of the city for the purpose. For the most part the excursions planned for this occasion were abandoned, owing to unusually unfavorable weather, but Lincoln's tomb, at Springfield, was visited, and banquets and other entertainments were made memorable features of the event. John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was elected Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year, and Columbus, Ohio, chosen as the rendezvous for the Twenty-second National Encampment.

This meeting occurred on September 12, 1888, and the Departments were represented in great numbers. The parade was by far the largest which had been witnessed since the Grand Review at Washington, in 1865, occupying nearly five hours in passing a given point, and was witnessed by General Sherman, Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes and other prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Maj. William Warner, of Kansas City, Missouri, was elected Commander-in-Chief, by a unanimous vote, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, selected for the National Encampment of 1889. Here the "boys in blue" were royally entertained by the citizens, as well as comrades. Every possible attention was lavished upon the visitors and the event was a most memorable one among the yearly gatherings of the Order. Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, was elected Commander-in-Chief, and Boston, Massachusetts, chosen for the Twenty-fourth Encampment.

On August 13, 1890, the Massachusetts veterans welcomed their comrades to the hospitalities of Boston, and nothing was lacking in cordiality or attention to the comfort and pleasure of their guests. Col. Wheelock G. Veazey, of Rutland, Vermont,

was chosen Commander-in-Chief, and Detroit, Michigan, selected as the meeting place of the Twenty-fifth National Encampment.

To this beautiful city the veterans repaired in August, 1891, and enjoyed a most harmonious reunion, interspersed with excursions and other attentions which were thoroughly appreciated. John Palmer, of Albany, New York, was elected Commander-in-Chief, and Washington, D. C., selected for the Twenty-sixth National Encampment, which convened September 21, 1892. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing, as reported at this assembly, up to December 31, 1891, were 407,781; number of Posts at same date, 7,568; amount expended in charity, as reported, from July 1, 1871 to December 31, 1891, $2,317,715.38, although these figures are regarded as far short of the actual assistance rendered.

The parade of September 20th, was one of unusual magnitude, but every effort was made to relieve the veterans of all possible fatigue, while the entire occasion was regarded as a most memorable one to all who partook of the hospitality of the Nation's Capital.

Of the officers whom we have mentioned as Past Commanders-in-Chief of the National Encampment, several have responded to the "final summons." They are B. F. Stephenson, died August 30, 1871; S. A. Hurlbut, March 27, 1882; John A. Logan, December 26, 1886; Ambrose E. Burnside, September 13, 1881; Charles Devens, January 7, 1891; John F. Hartranft, October 17, 1889; and William Earnshaw, July 17, 1885.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The first organization of the Woman's Relief Corps was formed in 1869, at Portland, Maine, and was entitled the Bosworth Relief Corps, Auxiliary to Bosworth Post. The first State organization was perfected at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in April, 1879.

In 1881, the National Encampment adopted a resolution, approving the work of the Woman's Relief Corps, and author-

izing it to add to its title "Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic." In 1883, all the Auxiliaries were invited to send representatives to Denver, which invitation was accepted, and the work accomplished by the Order was approved by the National Encampment, which adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we cordially hail the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps and extend our greeting to them. We return our warmest thanks to the loyal women of the land for their earnest work, support and encouragement, and bid them God speed in their patriotic work."

The plan of organization of the Grand Army was followed in constituting the Woman's Relief Corps. Local associations were designated Corps; State associations were called Departments; and the National Organization entitled the "National Convention, Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic."

The objects of this Order are:

"To specially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic and to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead. To assist such Union veterans as need our help and protection, and to extend needful aid to their widows and orphans. To find them homes and employment, and assure them of sympathy and friends. To cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses, and of all loyal women who rendered loving service to their country in her hour of peril. To inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children, and in the communities in which we live. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America. To discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty and to encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all men."

The growth of this organization has been remarkable, and the work accomplished, something phenomenal. Though a silent minister, unheralded by the sound of trumpets, its benefactions have been wide-spread, reaching where its co-laborer, the Grand

Army of the Republic, might often have failed to accomplish desired results.

All honor to the noble women whose names are enrolled upon the Roster of the Woman's Relief Corps.

THE SONS OF VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

This Order dates from the year 1878, and to Post No. 94, Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia, belongs the honor of taking initiatory steps in its organization; the records of August 27, 1878, showing that "on motion of Com. James P. Holt, a committee of five was appointed to devise means of forming a G. A. R. Cadet Corps, to be attached to that Post."

On September 29, 1878, Anna M. Ross, Corps Number 1, of Philadelphia, Order of Sons of Veterans, was organized. Later, other Posts of the State followed, and the Order spread into New York, New Jersey and Delaware. Maj. A. P. Davis, of Pittsburgh, formed an organization in that city, November 12, 1881, giving it the title of "Sons of Veterans of the United States of America." He prepared a Constitution, Rules and Ritual, and arranged for local and State Associations and a National organization. Permanent organization for Pennsylvania was effected February 22, 1882.

This Order has been one of rapid growth and numbers over sixty thousand members, with Camps in nearly all the States and Territories.

The objects of the Order are as follows:

"To keep green the memories of our fathers and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union.

"To aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for their helpless and disabled veterans; to extend aid and protection to the widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and the proper observation of Memorial Day.

"To aid and assist worthy and needy members of the Order.

"To inculcate patriotism and love of country, not alone among

our membership, but among all the people of our land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all."

The Order consists of: Local organizations, called Camps; State organizations, known as Divisions; the National Organization, called the Commandery-in-Chief. It is military in character and work, and officered according to army regulations,—Camps corresponding with companies, Divisions with regiments and the Commandery-in-Chief with the army.

The Twenty-second National Encampment passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That this Encampment endorses the objects and purposes of the Order of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and hereby gives to the Order the official recognition of the Grand Army of the Republic, and recommends that it aid and encourage the institution of Camps of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A."

THE DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

The organization known as the Daughters of Veterans stands in the same relation to the Woman's Relief Corps as the Sons of Veterans does to the Grand Army of the Republic. It is a flourishing Order, composed of noble young women, who would keep alive the fires of patriotism that burned so brightly in the breasts of their honored fathers and brothers, realizing that in the home are inculcated those principles which make the heroes and martyrs of the world. May their camp fires never burn less brightly than now.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The origin of the present movement dates back to 1841 when George Williams, a young apprentice of Bridgwater, England, removed to London, and entered the dry goods establishment of Hitchcock & Co., St. Paul's Church-yard, as junior assistant.

A few fellow clerks, who were likewise zealous in the cause

of Christ, here gathered, when the day was over, in one of the sleeping apartments with which business houses were provided in those days for the accommodation of their employes, and held meetings for Bible study and prayer. One by one their indifferent and, in many cases, profligate comrades were induced to join them in these meetings, and it was not long before the necessity arose for larger quarters to accommodate the many who desired to be present.

It was with some trepidation that the young men appealed to their principal—whose acquiescence was needed in order to secure a quiet and more commodious location—but the improvement was already so apparent to the employer, that he not only extended his sympathy with the movement and provided the desired apartment, but from that time inaugurated reforms in his establishment looking to the highest welfare as well as the personal comfort of his employes.

On June 6, 1844, it was decided to organize a "Young Men's Christian Association," the object contemplated being "to improve the spiritual condition of young men engaged in the drapery and other trades." In 1845 T. H. Tarleton was employed as secretary and missionary of the Society, and in 1851 Wm. Edwyn Shipton was chosen corresponding secretary, who, during his service of twenty-eight years, was able to greatly aid the cause both in Europe and America. Mr. Williams was made President of the London Association, in 1885, on the death of the Earl of Shaftsbury.

An attempt was made in 1849 to carry out the plans of the London Association, at Lowell, Massachusetts, but the first organization on the London basis was effected at Montreal, December 9, 1851, and the first in the United States was organized on December 29th of the same year. During the next two years, twenty-six Societies had been formed, and to Wm. Chauncey Langdon, of Washington, D. C., is due much credit for bringing into existence a general organization, the first Association of all lands convening at Paris, August 19–24, 1855.

The first international conference of the Association was held at Buffalo, New York, June 7, 1854, and yearly meetings followed thereafter until 1861, the breaking out of the Civil War, at which time 203 Associations were in existence in America.

The New York Association took the initiatory in the work of relief at this trying period, and, in October 1861, called a Convention of the Associations of the North, which met November 14th and formed the United States Christian Commission, which co-operated with the Sanitary Commission, and, during the years of the War, sent about 5,000 Christian men and women as helpers, and distributed nearly $3,000,000 of store and $2,500,000 in money to those in need of assistance; while the Associations in the South also did good service among the Confederate soldiers, although not generally organized. At the close of the War, home work was resumed, yearly conventions being held in the larger cities of the Union.

The Young Men's Christian Association is loyal to the Church, though entirely unrestricted by denominational lines, and is a power for good which is everywhere recognized, its benefits being felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union are: President, Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Illinois; Corresponding Secretary, Caroline Buell, Woman's Christian Union Temple, Chicago, Illinois; Recording Secretary, Mary A. Woodbridge, Ravenna, Ohio; Treasurer, Esther Pugh, Woman's Christian Temperance Union Temple, Chicago, Illinois.

Officers of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union: President, Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Illinois; Vice-President-at-Large, Lady Henry Somerset, London, England; Secretary, Mary A. Woodbridge, Ravenna, Ohio; Assistant Secretary, Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Illinois.

The object of the organization is to unify throughout the

world the work of women in temperance and social reform, and to circulate a petition addressed to all the Governments of the world for the overthrow of the alcohol and opium trades. Its methods are Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social and Legal. Time of prayer: Noontide. Badge: A knot of white ribbon. Watchwords: Agitate! Organize! Motto: For God and Home and Every Land.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and is the sober second thought of the great Women's Crusade. It is now regularly organized in the forty-four States of the Union and in every Territory except Alaska. Its headquarters are in Chicago, where it has a Woman's Temperance Publishing House that sends out about 135,000,000 pages annually, and has seven editors and one hundred and fifty employes. This publishing house is a stock company and all its directors and stock-holders are women, as is its business manager. The *Union Signal* is the organ of the Society and has an average circulation of 80,000. The cash receipts of the publishing house in 1891-2 were, in round numbers, $230,000.

The Woman's Lecture Bureau sends speakers to all parts of this country and Canada. The Woman's National Temperance Hospital demonstrates the value of non-alcoholic medication. The Woman's Temperance Temple, costing over $1,000,000, has been built in Chicago.

There are about 10,000 local unions with a membership and following, including the Children's Societies, of about half a million. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has forty-four distinct departments of work presided over by as many women experts in the National Society, and in nearly every State. All the States in the Republic, except eight, have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. Most of the Industrial Homes for Girls, established in the various States,

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

were secured through the efforts of this society, as were the Refuges for Erring Women. Laws raising the age of consent and providing for better protection for women and girls have been enacted by many legislatures through the influence of the Department for the Promotion of Social Purity, of which the president of the society has, until the present year, been superintendent.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded through the influence of the National Society in 1883, and already has auxiliaries in more than forty countries and provinces. The White Ribbon is the badge of all the Woman's Christian Temperance Union members and is now a familiar emblem in every civilized country. A great petition is being circulated in all parts of the world against legalizing the sale of opium and alcoholics. When two millions of names have been secured this petition is to be presented to all the Governments of the world by a committee of women appointed for that purpose.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Miss Frances E. Willard, founder, and for five years president, of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and now for thirteen years president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was born September 28, 1839, at Churchville, New York. She is a graduate of the Northwestern University of Chicago. She took the degree of A. M. from Syracuse University. In 1862 she was professor of natural science in the Northwestern Female College, Evanston, Illinois; 1864, professor of Belles-lettres in Pittsburgh Female College; 1866–7, she was preceptress of the Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York; 1868–70, she traveled abroad, studying French, German, Italian and the history of the fine arts—visited nearly every European Capital, and went to Greece, Egypt and Palestine; in 1871 she was president of the Woman's College of Northwestern University, and professor of æsthetics; in 1874, Corresponding Secre-

tary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; in 1877 was associated with D. L. Moody in revival work in Boston; in 1878, President of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and editor of the *Chicago Daily Post*; in 1879 (and since), President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Willard is an author of considerable distinction, and has written many books; is associate editor of *Our Day*, and has, in the past year, been made editor-in-chief of *The Union Signal*, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

One of the organizations connected with Christian denominations which is of comparatively recent origin, but a power for good among the young people of the churches, is the Society of Christian Endeavor, which dates from the winter of 1880–81, and followed a revival season which visited the Williston Church of Portland, Maine, at which time and place a number of young people were converted to Christ.

The pastor, Rev. Francis E. Clark, together with many of the older church members, realizing the necessity for great wisdom in guiding the young converts through the most critical period of their discipleship, gave much thought to the subject of their spiritual welfare and, as an outcome of these deliberations, the pastor invited the young church members to his home on February 2, 1881, and presented a constitution of the "Williston Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor," which is, in all essential points, the one adopted by the majority of Societies of the present day.

An article published in a religious paper of Boston, in 1881, entitled, "How one church cares for its young people," brought many letters to the pastor, from Christian ministers and others interested in the work. The second society established was in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and closely followed the first organization.

The first president of the United Society was Mr. W. J. Van Patten, of Burlington, Vermont, whose suggestions and plans for growth and advancement have proven of great benefit to the organization. The first signature to the original constitution was that of W. H. Pennell, a teacher of a class of young men in the Williston Sunday school, and whose earnest support has been given to the cause from the beginning. He was chosen, for three successive years, president of the National Convention.

Other sources have been credited with the inception of the organization known as the Society of Christian Endeavor, but the distinctive features, such as the strict prayer-meeting pledge, the consecration meeting, roll-call, duties of committees, etc., originated with the pastor of the Williston Church, and was the outgrowth of the meeting of February 2, 1881.

The first conference was held June 2, 1882, in Portland, Maine, and was one of great enthusiasm. Six Societies were represented, with a membership aggregating 481, the Williston Society leading all others with 168 signers to the constitution. On June 7, 1883, the conference again assembled at Portland, and reported an organization of fifty-three societies with 2,630 members. The next convention was held at Lowell, Massachusetts, on October 22, 1884, and 151 societies, of 6,414 members, were represented by their delegates. On July 9, 1885, at Ocean Park, near Old Orchard Beach, the "United Society of Christian Endeavor" was founded and incorporated under the laws of Maine. Societies, numbering 253, with an aggregate membership of 14,892, were now established in all parts of the United States, and several foreign Nations reported flourishing organizations. At this meeting, headquarters of the United Society were located in Boston. The Fifth and Sixth Conventions assembled at Saratoga, and at the latter, in 1887, Rev. F. E. Clark was chosen president of the United Society and editor of Christian Endeavor literature, resigning his pastorate in order to undertake the duties of the position.

The Seventh Annual Convention was held at Chicago, July 5, 1888; the Eighth, at Philadelphia, July 9, 1889; the Ninth, at St. Louis, June 12, 1890, and the Tenth at Minneapolis, July 9, 1891, at which meeting over fourteen thousand delegates were in attendance from nearly every State and Territory in the Union. The Convention of 1892 was held in New York, and was a most harmonious and enthusiastic gathering.

State Unions have become a prominent feature of recent years, Connecticut leading all others in State organization. The official organ of the Societies is *The Golden Rule*, a weekly religious paper, carefully edited and replete with valuable information.

At the beginning of the present year (1893) there were recorded 18,500 Societies of Christian Endeavor, with 1,100,000 members. Thirty evangelical denominations are represented, the Presbyterians leading with 4, 500 Societies, the Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists and Christians being next in numbers, in the order named.

"Junior Unions" are being formed everywhere, and their organizations are earnestly promulgating the good work among the children of the land.

"Christian Endeavor Day," February 2d (or as near that date as possible), is generally observed, many societies making it the occasion for replenishing the missionary treasury by a free-will offering to a cause which is near to the heart of every "Christian Endeavorer."

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Among Christian people are a number of organizations, some of which have become household words owing to our familiarity with their objects or the length of time they have occupied their various fields. Some are general in their nature, and not encompassed by denominational lines; others are work-

ing in special channels, and, being of comparatively recent development, are possibly not as familiar to the general public as their most worthy work deserves.

Of these may be mentioned the Epworth League, which is an organization subordinate to the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was constituted at Cleveland, Ohio, May 15, 1889. Its central office is in Chicago, Illinois, and its General Officers are as follows: President, Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, New Orleans, Louisiana; First Vice-President, Willis W. Cooper, St. Joseph, Michigan; Second Vice-President, Rev. W. I. Haven, Boston, Massachusetts; Third Vice-President, R. R. Doherty, Ph. D., New York City, New York; Fourth Vice-President, Rev. H. C. Jennings, Red Wing, Minnesota; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Edwin A. Schell, Chicago; Treasurer, Chas. E. Piper, Chicago; German Assistant Secretary, Rev. Henry Leibhart, D. D.; Editor *Epworth Herald*, Rev. F. Berry, D. D.

The object of this organization is "to promote intelligent and vital piety among the young people of our churches and congregations, and to train them in works of mercy and help." The State Leagues are composed of Local Chapters, their officers corresponding with those of the General League. The work of the Chapters is distributed under Departments of Spiritual Work, Mercy and Help, Literary Work, Social Work, Correspondence and Finance.

The League Covenant to which its members subscribe is as follows:

"I will earnestly seek for myself and do what I can to help others attain the highest New Testament standard of experience and life. I will abstain from all those forms of worldly amusement forbidden by the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I will attend, so far as possible, the religious meetings of the Chapter and the Church, and take some active part in them."

Since the organization of this Society, its membership has

grown with wonderful rapidity. Each Chapter is under the control of the Quarterly Conference and Pastor, whose duty it shall be "to organize, if possible, and to maintain, if practicable, Chapters of the Epworth League." The President of a Chapter must be a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall be elected by the Chapter and confirmed by the Quarterly Conference, of which body he then becomes a member. Members are constituted by election of the Chapter, on nomination of the President, after approval by the Cabinet.

The Junior Epworth League is an organization, carried on under the same general plan, but composed of boys and girls under fourteen years of age. This awakens an interest in the Church in early years, and builds about the lives of the members a defense of strength by which they may resist later attacks of the "wily adversary."

The motto of the League Badge, "Look up—Lift up," is most suggestive of the object of the organization, and when made the purpose of the daily life must be a power for good felt through the ages of eternity.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION OF AMERICA.

In 1891 a call was issued for a convention of the young people of the Baptist church in America to meet in Chicago for the purpose of forming an international organization. The call was responded to by 2,900 Christian workers of that denomination and an organization was formed under the name of the Baptist Young People's Union of America.

A second convention was held at Detroit, in 1892, where there was an attendance of over 4,100, and the plans for work were broadened and elaborated.

The third international convention was held in Indianapolis in July, 1893, where the attendance was fully equal to the meeting of the previous year at Detroit, and the reports of the Board of Managers and officers showed a year of successful work.

As stated in the International Constitution, the object of the organization is "for the unification of Baptist young people; their increased spirituality; their stimulation in Christian service; their edification in Scripture knowledge; their instruction in Baptist doctrine and history, and their enlistment in all missionary activity through existing denominational organizations."

The membership of the Union consists of accredited delegates from Young People's Societies in Baptist churches, and from Baptist churches having no Young People's organization. The officers consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer. The Board of Managers is made up of the officers of the Union and one additional member for each State, Province, Territory and country represented in the annual meeting.

Beside the International Organization, the States, Provinces, Territories, etc., are organized, and these, in turn, are supplemented by Associational organizations to which the Local organizations or Unions are tributary. The plan is representative and has proved an abundant success.

Of course the local Unions are where the work is done. These are thoroughly systematic and labor largely through committees, though individual christian work is not neglected. They provide for eight distinct lines of work, each being in charge of a committee. These are as follows: Committee on Membership, who has charge of the distribution of invitation cards; bringing in new members, and encouraging and interesting them in the work. Devotional Committee, which arranges for devotional meetings; provides topics, singing books, leaders and organist, and seeks to promote the interest of these meetings; the Committee on Instruction, which is charged with the arrangement of Bible study, lectures on religious topics, and courses of general, denominational, and missionary reading and instruction. Social Committee, whose duties are to call upon and welcome strangers; provide for sociables, and extend the acquaintance of the membership. The committee on Tracts and

Publications provides for the circulation of the Scriptures, tracts and other current denominational literature. The Missionary Committee divides the territory of the church into districts; secures visitors; seeks new scholars for the Sunday school; visits absent scholars; assists the pastor in securing contributions for missions and other objects, and seeks to inspire the young with a true christian spirit. The Committee on Temperance, distributes literature on the subject; arranges for meetings, and seeks to diffuse a spirit of temperance in the community. The Executive Committee, consisting of the pastor and officers of the Union, considers all matters of business and reports to the church the progress of the work.

There is a course of Daily Bible Reading prescribed and a Weekly Bible Study. The meetings of the Unions comprise the Prayer Meeting, the Conquest Meeting and the Monthly Symposium.

Different portions of the country are designated by different colors: The Convention color is White; the color for Canada is Scarlet; for the Northern States, east of the Mississippi, Gold; for the Northern States, west of the Mississippi, Blue; and for the Southern States, Olive Green.

While the Union is only two years old, it has now not less than 4,500 local Unions, in thirty different States and Provinces, and about 300 Associate Unions.

An official organ called the *Young People's Union* is a bright, newsy paper published at Chicago.

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