EVERY-DAY LIFE IN WASHINGTON

WITH PEN AND CAMERA

OVER 200 ILLUSTRATIONS.

CHARLES A. REICHLE

EVERY-DAY LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

THE CAPITOL BUILDING, WASHINGTON

EVERY-DAY LIFE

IN

WASHINGTON

...WITH PEN
and CAMERA

By CHARLES M. PEPPER

[illegible] A. REICHLE

NEW YORK
THE CHRISTIAN HERALD
LOUIS KLOPSCH, Proprietor
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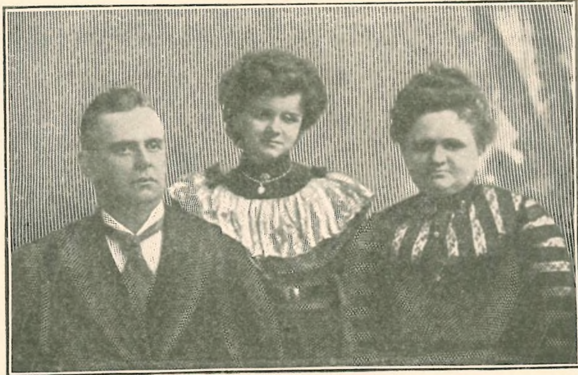
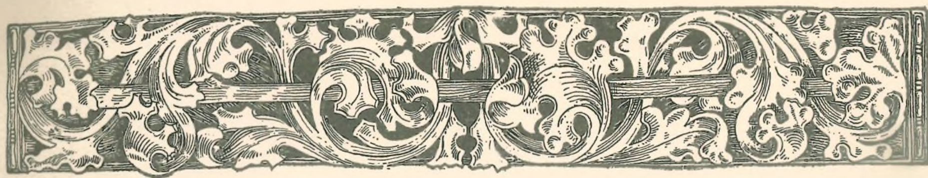


THE AUTHOR AND HIS FAMILY.



Preface.

WASHINGTON belongs to the American people. It is theirs, because it is the Capital of the Nation. When Dr. Klopsch asked me to write a book about it, for the benefit of his multitude of *Christian Herald* readers, I suppose that was what he had in mind. It is a fascinating city. Its noted men and women are always in the public eye. Why this is so, these pages may help to tell. It is because they are part of the national life.

The interest of the American people in Washington never will grow less; instead, from year to year it increases, because the country grows and Washington grows with the country. Its institutions, Departments of Government, public buildings, churches, parks, and suburbs; its galleries of pictures and its great National Library — all combine to make Washington the one city of which every American man and woman always will want to know something. In it is the history of American life and achievement, the history of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. The home life of the Nation is also here. So is much of the home life of foreign nations, which are represented officially here, because Washington is the seat of the Government.

Washington is the most instructive city in the United States. A few years' residence in it has been called a liberal education. But it is not absolutely necessary to live in Washington in order to have the benefit of this education. It may be had by reading. Much instructive reading is found in the daily newspapers and the weekly journals — such as *The Christian Herald* — which, by popular descriptive articles and illustrations, seek to afford the information that is both entertaining and useful. Much that is of lasting interest may be found in books. For that reason, I have tried to put in these pages the full story of Washington

as the heart, the home city, of the Nation. But the story of the Capital City would not be complete if told only in words. The painter's brush and the photographer's art must supplement it. The camera talks more vividly than the pen. The splendid public edifices, the notable church structures, the magnificent Government institutions, the historic statues, the palatial private homes, and the handsome residences of the foreign Legations and Embassies, are appreciated more fully when illustrated. This has been done. Moreover, the statesmen and officials, the people of all classes who move in this great national panorama, the faces which recall familiar names, and others which are merely typical of their fellow citizens, are shown in their ordinary characters, just as they appear. Only the camera and the engravers' skill could do this in a way to show it properly. It is in the illustrations that " every-day life in Washington " is seen as in a mirror. For the chapters on the new National Library, or Library of Congress, and the Corcoran Gallery of Art, I am indebted to my sister, Miss Lena L. Pepper, of Milan, Italy.

Chas. M. Pepper

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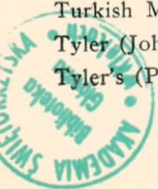
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CHAPTER I.

Washington, Past and Present.

HOW Washington came to be the Capital of the United States is an oft-told story. It might be condensed in a single sentence by saying that the site on the banks of the Potomac, along which Captain John Smith had sailed in 1608, was chosen because President George Washington wished it and his great influence turned the scale when a dozen localities were seeking the honor. But he neither wished nor expected that it would be named after him; he always called it the Federal City.

Every American who knows the story of the Revolution knows that the Continental Congress had to move its place of sessions more than once, and that the Revolutionary patriots could have no permanent capital. Before the adoption of the Federal Constitution there were offers from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, Trenton, New York, and other places.

After the close of the Revolution and when the newly enfranchised Colonies were trying to get along under the Articles of Confederation, the question narrowed down to a choice between some point on the banks of the Delaware and on the banks of the Potomac, near Georgetown. Though Washington was unknown at that period, even as a village, Georgetown was a flourishing little port; and when "near Georgetown" was specified, everybody knew about what would be the location. At that period the banks of the Delaware found most favor and Commissioners were actually appointed to select a site. But they never began their work. Later a constitutional provision was enacted that Congress should have jurisdiction over the territory ten miles square which should be the seat of the National Government. Of course, this was after the Constitution had been formed and the basis of the American Union had been cemented. A proposition which then met with favor was that the States of Maryland and Virginia should jointly cede territory over which the National Government should have jurisdiction. This idea was well received, but hindrances arose to putting it into effect.

A Capital Site Discussed in the First Congress.

The First Congress, during its sessions in the summer and fall of 1789, discussed the subject at great length. Strong sectional feeling was shown. Finally, early in September, the House of Representatives passed a resolution that the permanent seat of the Government should be at some convenient place on the banks of the Susquehanna in the State of Pennsylvania. The Senate amended this so that Germantown, near Philadelphia, should be the Capital; and the House agreed to the main amendment, but there was disagreement about some minor point and the legislation was allowed to fail. It is reasonable to suppose that the members who wanted the Capital located on the banks of the Potomac had something to do with this failure.

In the following year the Potomac site gained strength and a law was passed providing that the President should appoint Commissioners to select a site on the eastern bank of the Potomac, between the Eastern branch and the River Conococheague. The somewhat indefinite boundaries gave a wide discretion in which to choose; since between the mouth of the Eastern branch or Anacostia river and the Conococheague river is nearly a hundred miles.

Log-Rolling Practised in Bygone Days.

Log-rolling and political trading undoubtedly had a good deal to do with the passage of this bill; but back of it all was the willingness of Congress to conform to the ideas of President Washington. The Southern members, who wanted the permanent seat of the Government on the banks of the Potomac, had been opposing the funding bill of Alexander Hamilton, which provided for the payment by the General Government of the twenty millions of indebtedness incurred by the various States during the Revolution. The Eastern States held most of these war claims. They also had wanted the seat of the Government located farther north, on the Susquehanna or at Trenton. But through the efforts of Thomas Jefferson the Southern members lessened their opposition to Hamilton's funding bill and the Eastern members agreed to the banks of the Potomac as the site of the National Capital. In those days this was called a legislative bargain. In these days it would be called a compromise.

Territory Selected by President George Washington.

In 1791, President Washington issued a proclamation designating the territory he had selected in accordance with the act of Congress. It was ten miles square, or one hundred square miles, and contained sixty-four thousand

NEW GENERAL POST-OFFICE BUILDING ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

acres. The territory included one county in Maryland and one in Virginia, with the Potomac flowing between. In 1846 the territory south of the Potomac covering forty-six square miles and including the town of Alexandria was ceded back to Virginia.

President Washington appointed General Thomas Johnson, Daniel Carroll of Maryland, and David Stuart of Virginia Commissioners to run the line and survey and lay out the new Federal Territory. The Commissioners named it the Territory of Columbia, and it was not till years afterward that it became known as the District of Columbia. The Federal City which was to be founded, they decided should be known as the city of Washington. In so naming the National Capital they were simply carrying out the wishes of the people.

Vexatious Land-Bargaining and L'Enfant's Plans.

The purchase of land for the Government buildings proved a difficult matter; because at that period, as in the present day, land-owners tried to drive hard bargains with the Government and placed a high value on their holdings. Washington himself conducted most of the negotiations. His controversies with David Burns, the Scotchman who owned the land selected for the President's House and for parks and streets, are matters of history; but ultimately Washington's patience triumphed. There was much land speculation and many great land-owners who thought the city would grow east from the hill selected for the Congress House or Capitol Building, were ruined.

The glory of planning the National Capital belongs to Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a distinguished French engineer who had served with the patriots in the Revolutionary war. His plans were carried out and they are the basis of Washington as it exists to-day, with broad, radiating avenues and rectilineal streets cutting across the avenues at many angles and forming oddly shaped lots which have been converted into squares, parks, and circles. Although he quarreled with the Commissioners, and Andrew Ellicott (a young surveyor from Pennsylvania who completed the work) at the time received most of the credit, history has done justice to Major L'Enfant and no one now disputes his title as the creator and designer of the plans for the National Capital.

Seat of Government in a Wilderness.

The Act of Congress had provided that Philadelphia should continue to be the seat of the Government for ten years, in order that proper time might be given for building the new Capital City on the banks of the Potomac. In the ten years that intervened the town was laid out in what visitors called the dismal wilder-

ness, and the President's House and the Capitol were brought to a half-finished state of completion.

It was in the month of October, 1800, that the Federal Government took formal possession of Washington, which by this time had grown to be a town of three thousand inhabitants. The Government archives, records, and furniture were brought up the Potomac on a little packet, and some of the officials were also passengers on it. But the President and members of the Cabinet came by stage from Philadelphia.

It is interesting to recall that the executive officers who thus came by stage and took possession of the Federal City as a permanent home were President John Adams; John Marshall, Secretary of State; Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury; Samuel Dexter, Secretary of War; and Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy.

Breezy Description Written a Century Ago.

The members of the executive branch of the Government and the members of Congress did not find their surroundings inviting. They called the new Federal City a mudhole and a morass. The most vivid account of their feelings and the one oftenest quoted, was written by John Cotton Smith, a member of Congress from Connecticut. This is his breezy description of Washington, the National Capital, at the beginning of the nineteenth century:

"Our approach to the city was accompanied with sensations not easily described. One wing of the Capitol only had been erected, which, with the President's House, a mile distant from it, both constructed with white sandstone, were shining objects in dismal contrast with the scene around them. Instead of recognizing the avenues and streets portrayed on the plan of the city, not one was visible, unless we except a road, with two buildings on each side of it, called the New Jersey avenue.

"The Pennsylvania avenue, leading, as laid down on paper, from the Capitol to the Presidential mansion, was nearly the whole distance a deep morass covered with elder bushes, which were cut through to the President's House; and near Georgetown a block of houses had been erected which bore the name of the 'Six Buildings.' There were also two other blocks, consisting of two or three dwelling-houses in different directions and now and then an isolated wooden habitation; the intervening spaces, and, indeed, the surface of the city generally, being covered with scrub-oak bushes on the higher grounds, and on the marshy soil either trees or some sort of shrubbery. The desolate aspect of the place was not a little augmented by a number of unfinished edifices at Green-

leaf's Point, and on an eminence a short distance from it, commenced by an individual whose name they bore, but the state of whose funds compelled him to abandon them. There appeared to be but two really comfortable habitations in all respects within the bounds of the city. In short, it was a new settlement."

At the Beginning of the Twentieth Century.

This was Washington, the National Capital, at the beginning of the nineteenth century. And here is something about it as it is at the beginning of the twentieth century, when it is no longer a wilderness city, but has realized the splendid plans of Major L'Enfant and is one of the grandest cities in the world. This description is taken from "The National Capital" by Stilson Hutchins and Joseph West Moore:

"The streets extend from north to south and from east to west and the avenues cross them diagonally. The Capitol marks the center of the city and all the streets are laid out at right angles from it.

"There are four distinct quarters of the city. The northwest quarter is the most popular and has the largest number of people. It comprises the business center and has the majority of the finest streets. It contains the White House, the Treasury, the department buildings, the theaters, the leading hotels and mercantile establishments, and the greatest number of the churches, schools, and institutions. In that portion of it known as the 'West End' are the artistic and costly mansions for which the city is famous.

"The southwest quarter comprises the harbor region, and contains brick, stone, and lumber yards and manufacturing concerns, and also many streets of stores and residences. The northeast quarter has the smallest population and is the least developed. The southeast quarter covers Capitol Hill, and it is fast becoming a populous section. It was here that the founders of Washington believed the majority of the residences would be located, but the tide of population flowed toward the northwest quarter, and for many years Capitol Hill was mostly vacant land. Now, however, it has a considerable population and numerous fine residences.

"Throughout the city the streets and avenues are from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty feet in width and have very broad sidewalks. In front of most of the houses is a grass plat or garden, and beyond this is the sidewalk. There are eighty thousand shade-trees on the streets and avenues, planted within ten years; and, as soon as a street is properly graded, trees about thirty feet apart are set out. In a few years the boughs on many of the trees will almost touch, and Washington in the vernal season will be a perfect forest

STATUE OF GEN. W. S. SCOTT.

of shade-trees. Most of the trees now give a good deal of shade and a measureless amount of beauty. Carolina poplars, maples, elms, and twenty other varieties are planted; and all the trees receive great attention from the Park Commission.

One Great Central Thoroughfare.

"Pennsylvania avenue is the great central thoroughfare. Its entire length is four and one-half miles, but the Treasury breaks its continuity at one point and the Capitol at another. From the Treasury, at Fifteenth street, it stretches in majesty to the Capitol, a distance of nearly a mile and a half. Over this course its entire roadway is one hundred and sixty feet wide. It is paved with concrete, and is considered the finest avenue in the world. Massachusetts and Connecticut avenues, which traverse the fashionable West End, are broad, long, and beautiful; and most of the other avenues are remarkable for their length and beauty. With Pennsylvania avenue the prominent business localities are Seventh, Ninth and F streets.

"Extending from the Botanical Gardens, at the foot of Capitol Hill, to Fifteenth street is a broad park, or series of parks, known as the Mall. On it are located the buildings of the Fish Commission, National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, and Department of Agriculture."

Improvements Which Have Beautified.

Since the above was written the number of shade-trees has been greatly increased and the city in other ways improved. The city itself did not become either imposing or beautiful until during the time of General Grant as President. Now it has miles on miles of splendid asphalt streets, and new roads and drives which lead out to the country are constantly being opened. The rectilinear streets run north and south and east and west. The streets running east and west are designated by letters of the alphabet, and at right angles to them are the streets bearing numbers. The houses are numbered in accordance with a line running due north and south through the Capitol. In this way the four quarters are designated North West, North East, South East and South West. The avenues are named after the various States.

Population by Census of 1900.

The Census of the District of Columbia, that is to say, of Washington and its suburbs, for 1900, shows a population of 279,000 as against 230,000 in 1890, and 160,000 in 1880. The population of the District at the beginning of

the century, including Alexandria and that part of the District which later was ceded back to Virginia, was about 14,000. It is since the Civil war that the National Capital has taken its greatest strides in population. Its growth has been almost as rapid as that of some of the industrial communities in the great West. From 1890 to 1900 an increase of population of twenty-one per cent. was shown, and this compares quite favorably with other cities.

Thrifty and Industrious Colored People.

The District of Columbia has a large proportion of colored inhabitants. There are many thousands of these either employed in the Government service or in trade and industry, and they comprise an unusually large number of home-owners. A great majority of them are thrifty and industrious and no city of the country makes a better showing for its colored population. The colored people celebrate in April of every year their emancipation from slavery. It may be recalled that they were freed in advance of the emancipation of the negroes of the rest of the country. They also celebrate the birthday of Frederick Douglass.

System of District Government.

Washington is the only city in the country in which the citizens do not vote. They cast ballots neither for President, for Congressmen, nor for municipal officials, yet the National Capital is not governed without a voice in its own affairs. The wishes of its people are most carefully heeded. They have their say, and usually in a pronounced way, about what shall be done. The only difference between them and the people in other towns and cities is that when they think they have been wronged, they cannot appeal to the ballot; Congress and the President are their refuge.

The District of Columbia, which in one sense is Washington, is a Territorial part of the Union. Its government is substantially that of New Mexico, Arizona, and other Territories, which means that it is governed by Congress and the Executive. The difference between it and these Territories is that they elect legislatures and the various towns choose their own municipal officers. But, as is well known, in the Territories the chief officials are appointed; and in that respect the District of Columbia does not differ from them.

Powers of Three Commissioners.

The National Capital is administered by three Commissioners. It would not be correct to say that it is governed by them, because Congress and the President take a hand in the government. But the actual administration is exercised

A TYPICAL WASHINGTON RESIDENCE — THE HOME OF MRS. GEORGE W. CHILDS ON K STREET.

by the District Commissioners. One of these is an officer of the Army, detailed by the Secretary of War. The two others are civilians. They are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Their term of office is three years, and their annual salary is $5,000.

It might be said that Washington has two Mayors in the persons of the civilian Commissioners. The Engineer Commissioner deals mainly with the technical subjects relating to public improvements, though as a member of the Board he has equal powers with his associates in determining all matters that come before it. The machinery of the civil administration is divided between the two civilians. For instance, one will look after police and sanitary matters, and the other will pay special attention to educational affairs. The police force, which has a high reputation, is under the immediate control of Major Richard Sylvester as chief. The members of the Board of Education are appointed by the Commissioners. Recently Congress has provided for a Board of Charities. but it acts in conjunction with the Commissioners.

Washington a Well-Governed City.

No one who visits the National Capital, and certainly no one who lives in it, doubts that Washington is well governed and its affairs well administered. No city in the country can make a better showing as an orderly community.

The District has its own courts, the judges of which are appointed by the President, just as in other Territories. Naturally they form a part of the local machinery of municipal administration, and it is sometimes remarked that Washington is the only place in which the President appoints police magistrates. But these police magistrates have much wider jurisdiction than belongs to ordinary police justices. The government of the District of Columbia, as at present constituted, is controlled by Commissioners H. B. F. Macfarland, John W. Ross, and Lansing H. Beach. Major Beach is the engineer officer detailed by the Secretary of War. Mr. Ross has filled the position of Commissioner for many years. Mr. Macfarland, the Chairman of the Board, is a widely known newspaper correspondent, who has lived in Washington all his life. He has been especially noted for his activity in evangelical church work. He has shown conspicuously that the newspaper and literary training does not unfit for executive duties. As president of the Board he has shown marked capacity for the practical labor of administration, and is quite popular with the residents of Washington, who are usually very critical of their public servants.

A WASHINGTON BELLE.

Citizens Get Along Without Voting.

Sometimes complaint is made because the people of the National Capital do not elect their own officials, and a movement is started for a change in the laws. But this movement receives little encouragement. Undoubtedly the

system of government which obtains would not do for other towns and cities of the country, but it must be remembered that Washington differs from all other towns and cities in that it is the National Capital. This has to be kept in mind in its administration, for what answers in ordinary municipal administration would not answer in the National Capital.

Moreover, the system of local government by elections has been tried and found unsuited to the National Capital. For more than seventy years Washington elected its own Mayor and Aldermen, who composed the City Council. So many abuses grew out of this system and became so noticeable, because Washington is the National Capital, that Congress finally decided in the seventies to change the form of government. After a few years of pure Territorial government with a single Governor, in 1878, legislation was enacted which took away the right of suffrage, and, in place of a Mayor and Aldermen, provided the present system of administration through District Commissioners appointed by the President.

While Washington is thus unique in having no elections, the great majority of the residents are willing to forego the right of local suffrage because, to their minds, experience has shown that better municipal government is secured by the present means. In so far as they have no right to vote in Presidential elections, they are no worse off than the people in other Territories. They do have some vent for their political activities, because all political parties give them representation in the national conventions and on the national committees. Once in four years, therefore, the people of Washington have primaries, caucuses, and conventions at which they choose delegates to the national conventions of the different parties. There is just as much excitement and contests are just as heated as in other parts of the country.

Relation of the City to the National Capital.

The relation of Washington to the National Government may be better understood by saying that as the National Capital Washington belongs to the whole Nation, and is so treated. Its splendid public buildings are not local property, nor are its magnificent institutions of a local character. Once in a while an agitation is started to remove the National Capital to the Mississippi valley, because the growth of population has made that the center of population as it also is the geographical center. But with its hundreds of million dollars in Government buildings and with the knowledge that the railroads have rendered distances unimportant, Washington has no real fears that a movement to shift the National Capital to the Mississippi valley ever will succeed.

Taxation and Representation.

The people of Washington are not taxed without representation, because, though they have no city council and no legislature, Congress fills both functions for them. In both the House and the Senate there is a committee on the District of Columbia, and these committees are the real governing body. They listen to grievances; and wherever abuses grow up, which have to be corrected by legislation, they recommend the necessary change in the laws, and their recommendation is followed by Congress. The District Commissioners are empowered to make and to change building, health, and police regulations; but they do this under the eye of Congress and of the President. The tax rate is fixed and the taxes assigned in accordance with acts of Congress. The District Commissioners are required to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury annual estimates for all expenditures within the District for the ensuing year. When taxes are collected, they are deposited in the United States Treasury; and no money can be expended for any purpose except as appropriated annually by Congress.

H. B. F. MACFARLAND, DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Taxation is not specially burdensome to the residents of Washington, because the National Government pays half of them. One-half the amount to be raised is assessed upon the District and the other half is appropriated by Congress out of the national revenues. This is only just; but it shows that taxation is not, as often stated, without representation. Congress is, in fact, the real representative of the people of the District of Columbia; and they are more

fortunate than other cities in this respect. While the cry is sometimes raised about the lack of local home rule at the seat of the National Government, this is imaginary rather than real.

Industry and Commerce.

The fathers of the Republic, in their discussions regarding the permanent seat of the Government, were divided in their opinion whether the National Capital should or should not be a commercial city. Most of them were of the belief that if commerce should not be discouraged at least it should not be encouraged. They feared the direct commercial influence on the administration of the Government and on the councils of the legislators. Washington was not fully of this opinion. While his first idea was of a great National Capital, he had some notion also of the trade advantages of the town on the banks of the Potomac, which at that period seemed to be the commercial gateway for the South and West.

It has come about that the National Capital has not become a great manufacturing or commercial city; yet a quarter of a million people could not be gathered anywhere without furnishing a substantial basis for commerce and industry. To supply the wants of a great army of Government employees — all receiving good pay regularly and knowing no such things as shutdowns, strikes, or lockouts — itself furnishes the basis of a valuable trade.

Railways Radiate in All Directions.

In the old days the commerce was naturally by means of the Potomac river; supplemented later by the building of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which extends to Cumberland, Maryland, and which is still used. But Washington to-day has the benefit of railway trunk lines radiating to the South and Southwest, to West and Northwest and to the East and Northeast. The great Pennsylvania system has its terminus here, extending to direct connections with the northern tier of States from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. It has a fine station on Sixth and B streets, near Pennsylvania avenue, occupying part of an extensive park or Government reservation.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railway, which was the first to enter the National Capital, now has a complete system connecting with the East and the Mississippi valley by means of Southwestern lines and Northwestern connections. It was in the neighborhood of Washington, between Baltimore and Ellicott Mills, that one of the first railways of the United States was built, commencing in 1829.

STATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Southern Railway, which comprises an extensive system reaching throughout the Southern States, has its general offices in Washington and occupies a very handsome brownstone building on Pennsylvania avenue.

VEGETABLE VENDERS FROM THE COUNTRY AT THEIR STANDS OUTSIDE THE CENTER MARKET.

The Chesapeake & Ohio connects Washington with Newport News and the seaboard on one side and with the Southwest and West on the other.

The Norfolk & Western reaches out mainly toward the Southwest, and taps the great coal fields tributary to Chesapeake bay.

The Seaboard Air Line has through connections to the leading Southern cities, terminating at Tampa on the Gulf of Mexico.

The Atlantic Coast Line brings Washington into close touch with the South Atlantic States.

During inauguration week and on occasions which bring great assemblies of people to Washington, all these roads carry immense numbers of passengers. During the year no city in the country is visited by a greater number of tourists than is Washington. It is one of the triumphs of practical railroading to watch the immense throngs handled by the Pennsylvania system during an inauguration, as, with the exception of the Baltimore & Ohio, the other systems have their terminals in the Sixth street station. For two or three days there is a steady procession of disembarking passengers.

Markets and Notable Marketing.

Washington is noted for its markets. They are one of the features of life at the National Capital. The leading one is known as Center Market. It is situated at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. A triangular park in front is known as Market Space and is ornamented by a statue of Gen. John A. Rawlins. In the rear are the park and grounds of the Smithsonian Institution.

There are four buildings which cost originally $350,000. Three days each week are known as market days. These are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The scenes are picturesque and varied. Numberless hucksters, colored and white, have their little stands outside the market proper. They represent all phases of life and are as keen in bargaining their stock in trade, usually fresh vegetables, as are the great merchants.

Many of the wives of public men pride themselves on their housekeeping. They make their purchases in person each market day. When Thanksgiving comes, or Christmas, few of them would trust the purchase of the turkey to servants. The Washington market is noted for its supply of oysters, fresh fish, and game. In the social season it is taxed to its utmost in meeting the requirements for the dinners and other entertainments which are given. Many public men who were dinner-givers gave their orders in person. Thomas F. Bayard, who was Secretary of State under President Cleveland, was one of these. President William Henry Harrison used to do his own marketing, so did Chief Justice John Marshall and Daniel Webster. The marketing for the White House is usually done by the steward.

Another great market is situated at the corner of New York avenue and Fifth street, in the great arched building known as Convention Hall. It is open every week-day.

Hotels, Old and New.

Washington has many famous hotels. Some of them have been known for three-quarters of a century or more. The National and the Metropolitan on Pennsylvania avenue are among the older ones and in their day entertained many statesmen.

Willard's was famous for a long series of years, from the public men who stopped there. The old building, which had stood for seventy or eighty years, is now being replaced by a fine new structure, costing $3,000,000, to be known as the New Willard's.

The Arlington is one of the historic hotels, having been the abode of many distinguished foreigners during their stay in Washington, as well as the permanent residence of public men and their families.

The Shoreham is a fine structure, built by a former Vice-President, Levi P. Morton, and named in honor of his native town in Vermont. The Riggs

CENTER MARKET, SEEN FROM THE AVENUE.

and the Ebbitt are well-known hotels, the former having been the stopping place of President McKinley when he was a member of Congress. The Raleigh is one of the newer hotel structures of the city. Among the other well-known hotels are the Dewey,. the Gordon, the Cochran, the Colonial, the Cairo, the Normandie, the Hamilton, and the Hotel Wellington.

Newspapers Are Able and Progressive.

Newspapers are like individuals in that they must have homes. Like individuals, too, they are fond of old homes; but with them sentiment has to give way to the necessities of business, and modern structures take the place of rambling, old printing-houses. One of the finest buildings in Washington is that of the *Evening Star,* at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street, just across from the new Post-Office building. It is built of smooth-faced marble and is of French renaissance style. It is nine stories in height and presents a most massive appearance. Two balconies on the south and east fronts of the building relieve the flat surface; while the balustrade which surmounts the structure gives a most artistic effect. The carving of the marble is unique and striking. The interior of the building is very handsome throughout, and reaches the acme of modern newspaper facilities.

The *Evening Star,* independent of its handsome home, is itself one of the institutions of Washington. Its editor and part owner, Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, has been identified with it for fully fifty years. During that time he has seen it grow from a very modest little sheet into one of the great journals of the country. Mr. Noyes is a native of Maine. He began to work on the *Star* when, in his own person, he combined all the functions of a reporter and a news editor; and like Horace Greeley and other successful newspaper proprietors, knew what it was to work twenty hours out of the twenty-four.

Mr. S. H. Kauffmann, the publisher and part owner, has also been identified with the *Star* for a great many years. He and Mr. Noyes have been associated in their present partnership for a third of a century — a record which is unusual in newspaper annals. Mr. Kauffmann is a native of Ohio, and in early life was a farmer and later a telegraph operator. He taught Thomas T. Eckert, the president of the great Western Union system, how to use the Morse key. This was at Wooster, Ohio. Later, Mr. Kauffmann became a printer and country newspaper publisher. He came to Washington at the beginning of the Civil war. Mr. Kauffmann is noted as a patron of fine arts and is one of the directors of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

The Washington *Post* occupies a handsome building of marble stone front on Pennsylvania avenue near Fourteenth street. It is one of the prosperous and progressive papers of the country and is especially known among public men for its pungent editorial page. The publisher and proprietor is Mr. Beriah Wilkins. Mr. Wilkins was at one time a banker in Ohio. He was elected to Congress, and after serving two terms retired and engaged in newspaper publishing in Washington, with great success.

The managing editor of the *Post* is Mr. W. Scott Bone, and the chief political writer is Mr. Harry L. West. To these gentlemen the paper owes much of its reputation as a live journal. The editorials of Mr. Richard Weightman are also leading features of the *Post*.

The Washington *Times*, which is the only journal in the National Capital publishing both morning and evening editions, occupies a fine, red brick building, fronting Pennsylvania avenue at Tenth street. It is the property of Mr. Stilson Hutchins, who has been identified with the great advances made in the art of printing by the introduction of type-setting machines. Mr. Hutchins was formerly a newspaper publisher in St. Louis. He has presented to the National Capital the statue of Franklin, which stands in the triangular park on Pennsylvania avenue, and also other statues. The editor and manager of the *Times* is Mr. Walter Stilson Hutchins, one of the best representatives of the younger type of progressive journalism.

WASHINGTON "EVENING STAR" BUILDING.

Centennial Celebration of the Capital.

The residents of Washington fixed on the month of December, 1900, as the fittest time for its centennial celebration. That marked, almost to a day, the one hundredth anniversary of the removal of the Capital from Philadelphia to the banks of the Potomac. It has become, as Senator Vest of Missouri once said, the eternal Capital of an eternal Republic.

But it is not simply as the seat of the Government that Washington is interesting. Not a month passes but some great national or international convention is held there. Sometimes it is a gathering of scientists or physicians, sometimes of Knights Templars or similar organizations, and often it is the scene of great national or international meetings of religious bodies. It can be said literally that there is hardly a week in which something of interest to the American people is not happening in Washington.

CHAPTER II.

Pathway of a President.

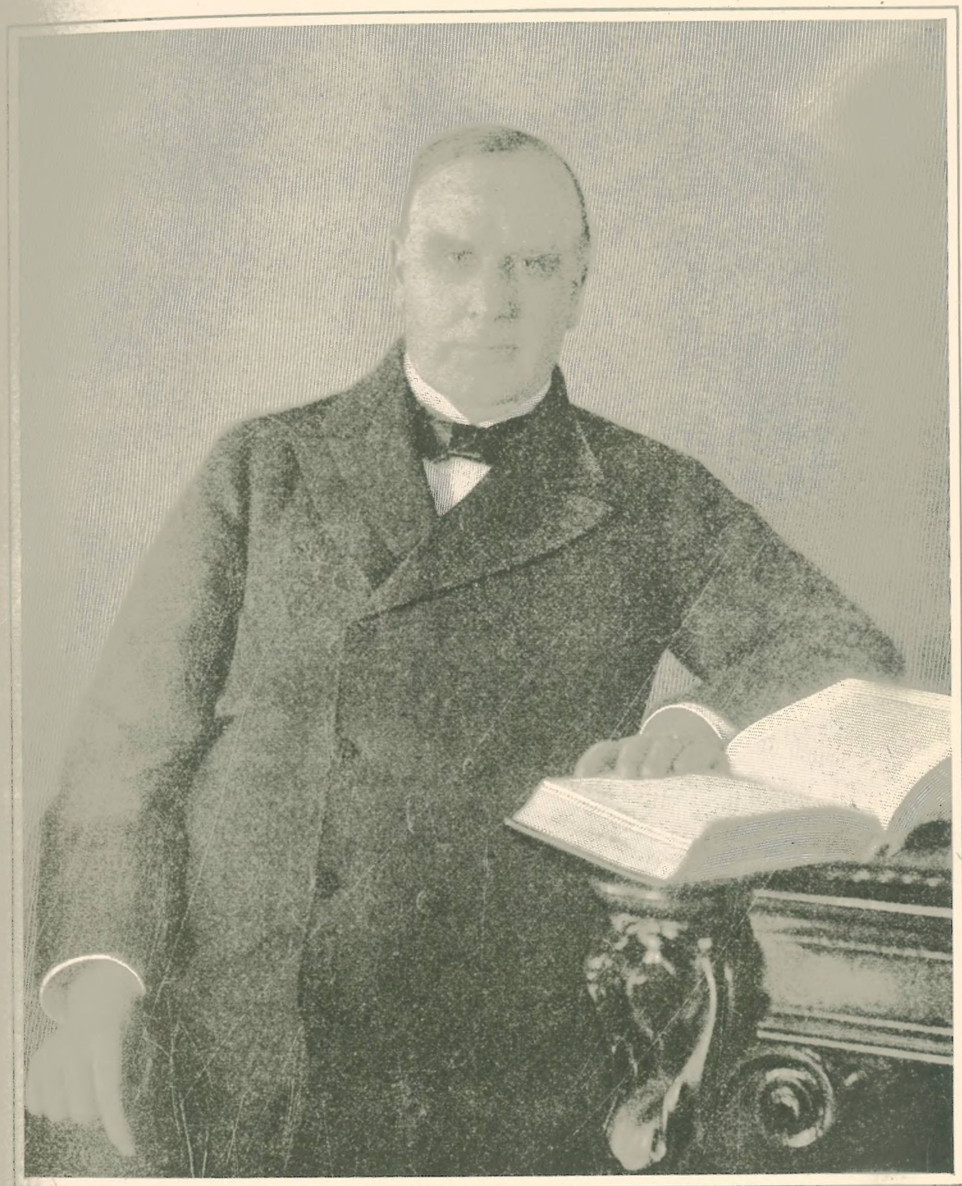
THERE are several means of seeing the National Capital. One is to be married and make the wedding trip to Washington. That is a popular plan. Another way is to be elected to Congress or to be chosen President; but it is easier for a bashful man to pop the question than to succeed in politics and the chances of failure are not so great. Another plan is to come just as an ordinary citizen of the Republic with a return ticket and a little extra pocket-money.

But, after all, only a fraction of the people of the United States are able to adopt any of these plans. For a thousand reasons most of them have to stay at home. Yet they are interested in knowing about the seat of the Government, the President and his Cabinet, Congress and the Supreme Court, the foreign nations which are officially represented in the Diplomatic Corps, the public institutions, the churches and charities, the historic memorials, famous people who congregate there, and, in short, everything that belongs to the moving panorama of life in the Capital of the Nation. If they cannot make visits to see for themselves, they read about these things and they may see them in their imaginations. Next to seeing for one's self, the best thing is to see through the eyes of others. That is what I hope to enable the readers of this book to do.

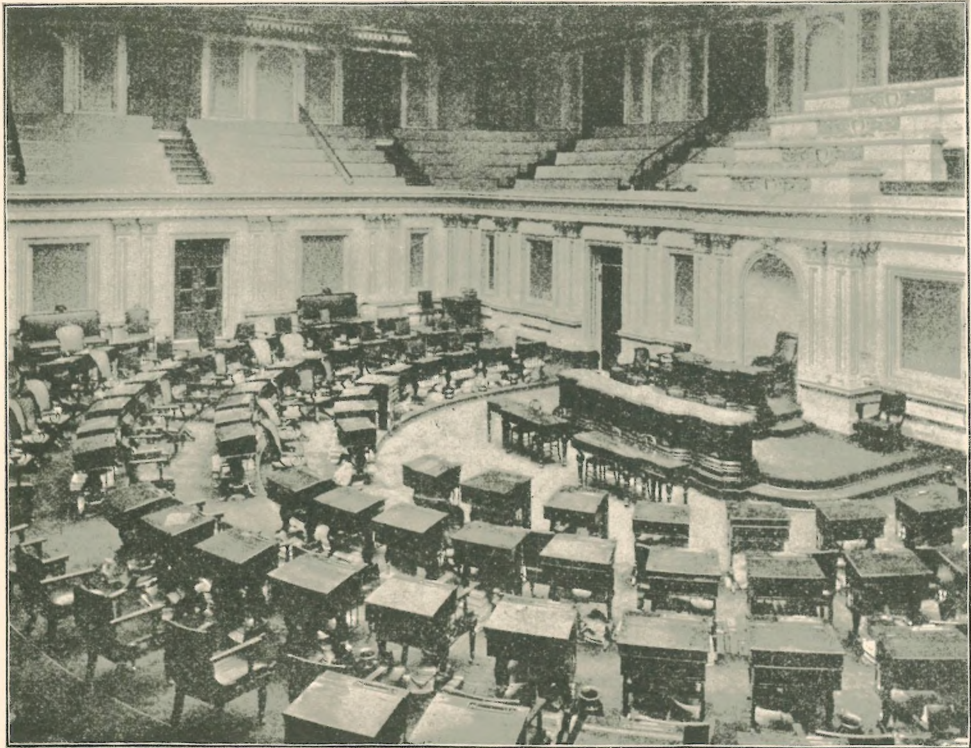
What Happens Once Every Four Years.

Once every four years, for a period of several months, everybody is thinking of what is going on in Washington. They are sure to read about the preparations for the inauguration of the President and everything connected with those impressive ceremonies. All this comes after a heated political campaign, when, with the characteristic good nature of the American people, the bitterness of partisanship dies away and the entire Nation interests itself without a thought of politics.

The pathway to the Presidency is said to be a thorny one. Illustrious Americans who have trodden it, do not mind the thorns when the goal is



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY IN HIS FAVORITE POSE.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE SENATE CHAMBER.

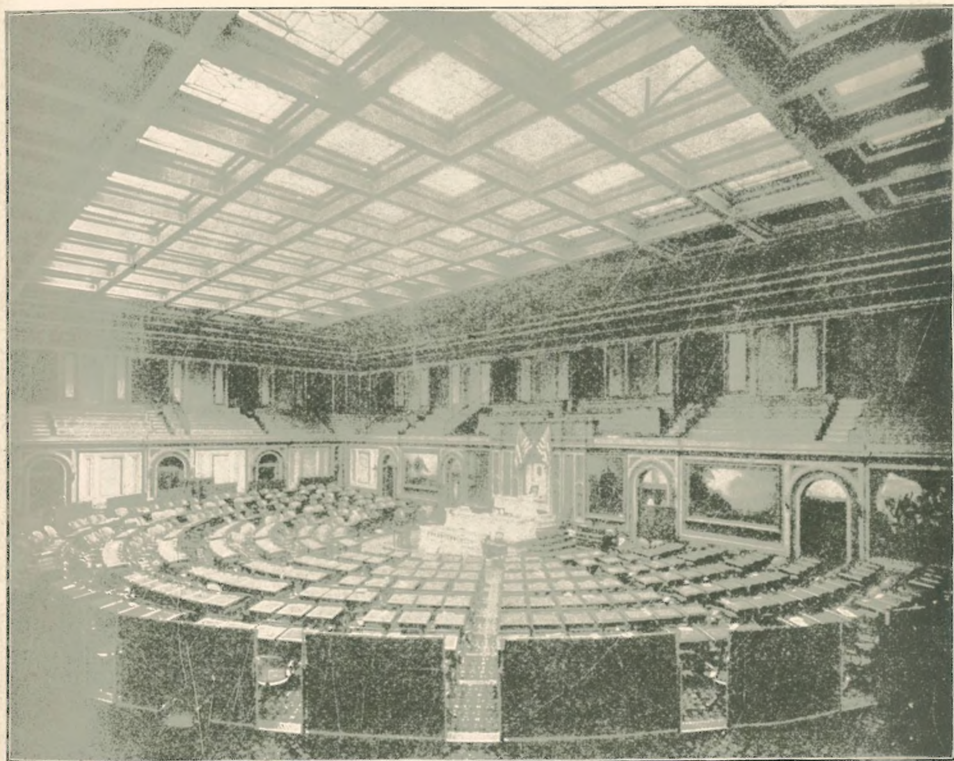
reached. There is, however, time for agreeable reflection after the trials are all over; for it is four months between election and inauguration. What takes place during that period in the successive steps which lead to the White House is worth telling.

Everybody knows that in November the various States vote, not directly for President but, for electors who cast the votes, under which the choice of the people is formally ratified. These electors meet at the various State capitals and select one of their number to act as messenger in carrying the official certification of the vote of the State to Washington. The official certificates are in duplicate. They are delivered to the presiding officer of the Senate, are receipted for by him, and thereafter the electors for the various States have no further responsibility. Their vote has been cast, counted, and recorded in pursuance to the laws enacted by the Constitution.

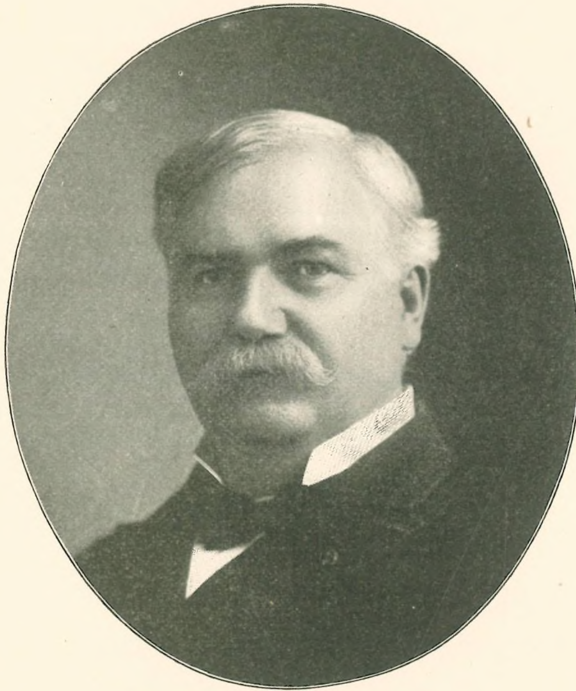
Proceedings of an Electoral Count.

It is a momentous day when these electoral votes are counted, but not because of any uncertainty about the result. That has been known for months. Electoral count day is Wednesday. The law directs that Congress shall be in session the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the Presidential Electors in the various States. When this second Wednesday comes it is customary for the members of the Senate to cross the Capitol to the hall of the House of Representatives, where a joint session of the two branches of Congress is held. On this day the galleries are sure to be full of spectators, and Senators and Representatives always make it a point to be present.

The Senators, after meeting in their own chamber, proceed in a body to the House with the Vice-President at their head and preceded by the various



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



DAVID B. HENDERSON, SPEAKER OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

officials and a squad of Capitol police. Their presence is announced to the House, the members of which rise to receive them. They are grouped immediately in front of the Speaker's desk, as far as possible.

As a preliminary to counting the votes, the Senate and the House each selects two of its own members to act as tellers. The Vice-President, in his capacity as President of the Senate, takes his place by the side of the Speaker of the House. Then the joint session is ready for the performance of its official duties. The Vice-President produces the keys which are to open the two boxes that contain the electoral votes of the various States in original and in duplicate certificates. If the Vice-President is a nervous man he may have worried over the custody of those precious certificates from January till February.

An A B C Arrangement.

When the boxes are opened the States are taken alphabetically. The seals on the heavy envelopes are broken for the first time and the certificate of the vote of the State is read. Alabama, being first on the list, has the honor of having the full official certification read in the form which the law prescribes.

After this the tellers are required simply to verify the votes, so to speak, and tell what the vote is for President and for Vice-President. This result is announced by the President of the Senate from the Speaker's chair. Iowa, for instance, casts thirteen votes for some eminent citizen for President and for some other eminent citizen for Vice-President. The result is announced and recorded in this way until the last State on the alphabet is reached, and this

is Wyoming. Then the result is duly announced, Congress and the people of the United States officially know who is to be their Chief Magistrate and their Vice-Chief Magistrate for the succeeding four years, and the Senate withdraws. These proceedings usually occupy about two hours.

It is a curious circumstance that the American citizen who is to be President is not formally notified of his election. The journals of the two houses of Congress record the official fact, but there is no provision for transmitting it to the President-elect. It might be said that he depends upon common fame or the newspapers for the information. If he were in doubt he could procure copies of the journals of Congress.

However, nobody who is chosen President is likely to be left in doubt of it; nor could there be such a thing as mistaken identity when he presents himself to take the oath of office. The right man is sure to be sworn in, though incidents are not wanting of crazy persons presenting themselves and insisting on their right to be inaugurated.

How It Was Done in Olden Times.

The proceedings recited above have not varied much since the formation of the Republic, except that the electoral count now takes place in the House of Representatives instead of in the Senate Chamber. When Washington was formally declared elected, a messenger from the Senate announced to the Speaker of the House that the Senate was ready to count the electoral votes. This was on April 6, 1789, in the old Federal Hall in New York. The members of the House went in a body to the Senate Chamber, tellers were selected, the ballots were counted, the Representatives returned to their chamber, and the Speaker announced that George Washington having received sixty-nine votes, which was the largest number cast, was therefore duly elected President of the United States.

GEN. C. H. GROSVENOR, OF OHIO, PRESIDENTIAL FORECASTER.

Eight years later Congress sat in Philadelphia, and the strife was very bitter between the partisans of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson; but Adams received a majority and was declared elected President, while Jefferson became Vice-President.

It has happened sometimes in the history of the Republic that no candidate has had the necessary majority of electoral votes. In such an event the House

of Representatives is charged by the Constitution with the duty of electing the President, and each State as represented by its delegation of representatives has but a single vote. Where the delegation is evenly divided politically and is therefore a tie, the State loses its vote. Not infrequently State delegations are thus divided, and that is one reason why public men dread to have the election of the President thrown into the House.

President Chosen by the House.

When there is a failure of election by the State electors, this fact must first be officially ascertained; and this is done by the customary proceedings of the joint session for counting the votes. That was the case when Thomas Jefferson was elected to his first term as President. The House proceeded to the Senate Chamber on a Wednesday in February, 1801, which was the 11th of the month. The certificates of the electors from the various States were opened, counted, and recorded; and it developed that Jefferson and Aaron Burr had the same number of votes. This made a tie and the tellers reported no election. Thereupon the functions of the Senate ceased, because it has no constitutional authority beyond its part in officially ascertaining and recording the ballots.

The members of the House returned to their own hall and at once began balloting for President. Eight States voted for Jefferson and six for Burr. Vermont and Maryland divided evenly and therefore lost their votes. On the thirty-second ballot North Carolina voted for Jefferson. Finally, after several days' fruitless balloting, the States of Maryland, Delaware, and Vermont voted blank and Jefferson received the votes of ten States and was declared elected.

This was the most famous instance of an election by the House, but was not the only case. In 1825, the leading candidates were Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and John C. Calhoun. Calhoun received a majority of the electoral votes for Vice-President, but there was no choice for President. When the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, thirteen States there represented voted for John Quincy Adams and gave him a majority, though Jackson had received the larger popular vote.

Popular Convention Candidates.

Up to that time it had not been customary to name Presidential candidates by popular nominating conventions. The electors were designated by the State legislatures, and the leaders in Congress usually determined who the candidates should be. The Jackson-Adams contest caused a reaction against this method

and a demand for a more direct expression of the popular will. Out of this reaction came the practise of nominating the candidates by national conventions and presenting electoral tickets to be voted on directly by the people of the respective States according to their political convictions, instead of having the Presidential electors designated by the State legislatures.

Disputed Election.

Something might be said about disputed Presidential elections, because there is always the right to challenge the vote of any State when the two Houses are holding the joint session for the electoral count. Then they would have to determine whether it should be counted or not.

The disputed election of 1876 is well remembered. The States of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina presented two sets of conflicting returns, one being for Mr. Tilden and the other for Mr. Hayes. There was no possibility of an agreement in counting this vote. To meet the situation which threatened civil war, Congress passed an act creating a body known as the Electoral Commission. This consisted of five members of the Supreme Court, five Senators and five Representatives. The decision of a majority of the Commission gave the election to Mr. Hayes. The contest was one which patriotic Americans regretted, but patriotism triumphed over political considerations. Yet the hope of all thoughtful men is that, whatever issues may be involved, the electoral count every four years will have no disturbing incidents, and will continue to be the real recording of unchallenged votes.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA, VISITING WASHINGTON ON A WINTER'S DAY.

CHAPTER III.

The Ceremony of Inauguration.

T makes a difference whether the inauguration of a President is for a new term or for a second term. Once in eight years at least it is bound to be for a new term. Usually the President-elect comes to town three or four days before the inauguration. A suite of rooms is his at one of the hotels. During these three or four days he is a private citizen, treated with all the deference and respect due the high office which he is soon to occupy.

Custom has fixed certain rules of official etiquette which are rigidly observed. The President who will soon cease to be such, makes a formal call on the incoming Chief Magistrate. This call of ceremony, the latter returns Then there is a formal dinner at the White House, given by the outgoing Executive to his successor.

These courteous relations have not always prevailed. When John Adams yielded the office to Thomas Jefferson partisan feeling was intense. No call was made on the other by either Jefferson or Adams. The morning of the inauguration day at sunrise Adams left the White House in his private coach for his New England home without leaving any one to welcome Jefferson. When Andrew Jackson succeeded John Quincy Adams there was marked coldness between the two.

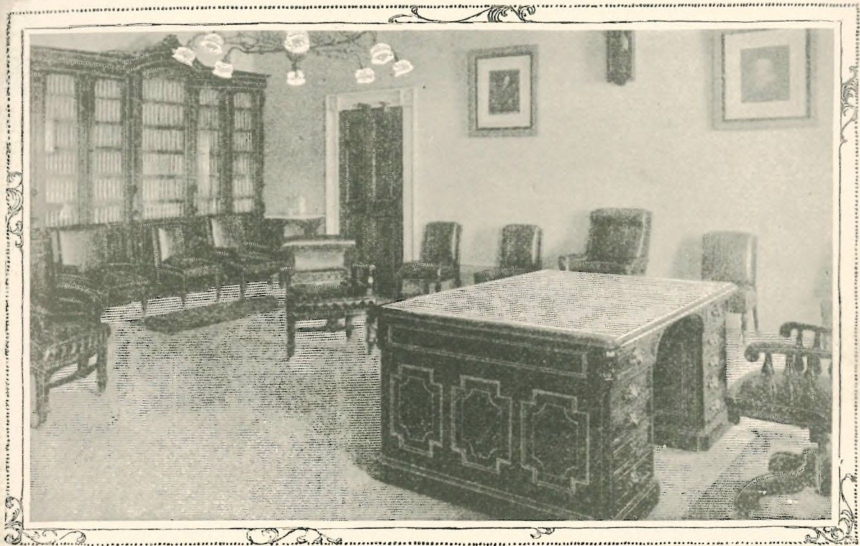
But whatever might be the personal feeling of an outgoing or an incoming President, in these days, the official formalities would be carefully observed. All Presidents are simply tenants at will of the American people, and the American people expect them to observe the proprieties due to high office.

Weather as a Topic of State.

Where a President is reelected, of course there are no formalities to be observed, unless he should have the conceit of calling upon himself. But whether it is a new term or a second term, there is one topic in which the President and everybody at the National Capital is intensely interested. This is the weather. The signs are scanned eagerly and the probabilities discussed with greater interest than the make-up of the new Cabinet or the policy which will be foreshadowed in the inaugural address.

The inauguration season usually is an inclement one. The guessing is always whether there will be a blizzard, a snow-storm, or a heavy rain. The chance of sunshine is only a hope.

When George Washington was inaugurated in New York city, the ceremony took place April 30th. Nobody thought then much about the weather and when Congress came to designate the Presidential term so that it ended early in March, the notion of smiling skies was either forgotten or not thought of importance.



THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE OFFICE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

William Henry Harrison caught his death-cold braving the elements when he took the oath of office in March, 1841. At Lincoln's first inauguration the day was clear, but the streets were sluices of mud. On the occasion of his second oath-taking the weather was raw and chilly. There was a heavy wind at General Grant's first inauguration, and at the beginning of his second term the thermometer dropped almost to zero, following a storm of rain and sleet. President Hayes was inaugurated on a fair day. President Garfield had fair, but chilling weather. President Cleveland had a clear day for his first inauguration. When President Benjamin Harrison succeeded him, inauguration day was marked by a driving rain, and he took the oath of office under an umbrella. When it came to Mr. Cleveland's second term, he delivered his inaugural address standing bareheaded in a blizzard. President McKinley had

WHERE THE PRESIDENT'S TELEGRAMS AND CIPHER MESSAGES ARE RECEIVED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

sunshine through the rifts of clouds which in the early morning had threatened a damp inauguration.

Statesmen have had greater success in shaping public issues than in changing the season for inauguration. Custom is too strong. Senator George Frisbie Hoar for many years has sought to secure legislation which would place the inauguration in a proper historic setting by fixing it on April 30th, the same date as that on which George Washington was inaugurated. This would also insure a season in keeping, when nature would be certain to smile, for the National Capital in April glows with the breath of early spring; but conservatism will probably prevent a change and the Weather Bureau will continue to be the institution most consulted when a President is to be inaugurated.

Graphic Word-Painting by a Master Hand.

It has been said that Washington garbs itself in honeymoon apparel for the ceremony of inducting the President into office. Here is a description from the graphic pen of the late John Russell Young:

"The Capital is in a state of decoration. The bridegroom city dons honeymoon apparel. From the White House to the Capitol are ranges of

wooden balconies, lumber burdening the pavements, balconies raw and yellowish — with the exception of that in front of the Executive Mansion, which an æsthetic Government has painted white. If you crave social toleration you must pray for sunshine on the fourth of March, this being, as I am told, the city's proud Olympiad. The old inhabitants, who spend most of their time over the drug-store thermometers, warn you that March is an incoherent month, prone to treachery. What are you going to do with such a month, and what if these dainty decorations should be stripped into tatters and one's glory gone in a flash into shreds and ribbons? Now, if it only had been May. Washington dowered with a queenlike wreath of foliage, her tens of thousands of trees in flower, and the bridegroom city would have given you a welcome for beauty alone without parallel in the land.

"The Treasury Building has tinges of gold in the holiday finery, the national colors, plus gold, surmounted by a fearful eagle, wings ten times as wide as the body. This touch of gold has a solemn meaning, namely, that those columns thus gilded guard nothing but gold.

"Washington was laid out by an official of genius. The memories of the old days give it the hallowing touch of time. The moss has taken root. You are shown the homes of the illustrious dead, where Quincy Adams lived, where Lincoln boarded as a Congressman, the headquarters of Scott and Grant, the

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT — WHITE HOUSE.

grave of John Howard Payne, the modest tomb of the aspiring Blaine. There are the palaces belonging to the Government, palace after palace and more to come.

"You can climb the monument and see one of the noblest of landscapes. Come when May is here, with its springtime bloom or come in the gorgeous richly tinted October days and you will realize the genius of Washington. After nearly a century of trial the once city of the woods is now a city of palaces."

Historians dispute the degree of simplicity which marked the earlier inaugurations after Washington became the National Capital. But in those early days,

DICTATING THE PRESIDENT'S CORRESPONDENCE.

when the city was a scattered settlement located on hill and in swamp, there was not much chance for pomp. To-day the splendid public buildings and the broad avenues afford a proper setting for the display of decorations.

Capital Seen in Festival Array.

When the National Capital is in festival array individual taste finds plenty of room for its expression; yet, after all, it is mainly a question of blending the national colors. Flags, streamers, bunting, all show the red, white, and blue. The decorations wither within a few days, or the unseasonable storm of an ugly March day may destroy them within a few hours, but the setting of the picture and the framework remain.

FRONT VIEW OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The pageants fade and the faces on the canvas change, but the ceremonies vary little from one inauguration to another. When the incoming President is a new one he is escorted from the White House to the Capitol, occupying the carriage with the outgoing Chief Magistrate. When the inauguration is for a second term, the President rides with the members of the Select Committee from the Senate, which has charge of the exercises.

The ceremonies proper all take place at the Capitol. Custom has decreed for many years that the oath-taking shall be on the east front, where a platform is erected and where awaiting thousands may gather in the great open space in the center of which sits Greenough's statue of Washington. It is seldom that an incoming President is unwilling to brave the rigors of the weather and take the oath within doors or within the Senate Chamber. The new ruler of the Nation wants to be inducted into office in the open, where the multitude may have a chance to see all that takes place. It cannot hope to hear what is said because the throng extends far out beyond the reach of any human voice.

Where the President-Elect Waits His Turn.

Usually the President-that-is-soon-to-be reaches the Capitol an hour before the noon of March 4th. He remains in what is known as the President's room off the Senate Chamber. But before the inauguration of the President there is another inauguration. That is of the Vice-President, who some day may become the President. As the Vice-President is the presiding officer of the Senate, that body is in session and he takes the oath of office in the Senate Chamber.

The President witnesses this ceremony simply as a spectator. He is surrounded by members of the Cabinet or it may be of an outgoing and an incoming Cabinet, by the Diplomatic Corps, by the members of the House, by the Justices of the Supreme Court, and by various distinguished visitors, such as Governors of States who may have the privilege of crowding in on the center floor. The ladies of the Presidential family have a gallery reserved for their own use and for their invited friends. They literally look down on an array of distinguished men such as is rarely paralleled.

But it is, after all, the inauguration of the President that is the event of the day, and everything leading up to it is merely an incident. I do not know how the stateliness of the inaugural ceremonies can be set forth better than by the literal reproduction of the program. Here it is:

PROGRAM FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Entrance to the Senate Wing of the Capitol.

No person will be admitted to the Senate wing of the Capitol, the Senate galleries, the floor of the Senate Chamber, or the inaugural platform without a ticket or card signed by Senators comprising the Committee of Arrangements, except members of the Senate and elective officers, members of the House of Representatives and elective officers, the ex-President and the ex-Vice-President, the Justices of the United States Supreme Court and officers (the clerk, reporter, and marshal), Cabinet Officers, the Major-General Commanding the Army and his aide, the Senior Admiral of the Navy on the active list and his aide.

Tickets of admission and cards (except those for members-elect) will be good only at the Senate bronze door (at the head of the marble steps on the east front of the Senate wing) and at the lower door under the arch beneath these marble steps.

Ticket-holders presenting themselves at any other than these two entrances will be refused admission. This provision is necessary to protect the galleries for the use of those having tickets, and to prevent persons with or without tickets gaining admission through the halls leading from the rotunda and the crypt and occupying the galleries to the exclusion of the bona fide ticket-holders.

All horses and carriages, except those used in conveying persons to the Senate wing of the Capitol, will be excluded from the north half of the Capitol grounds until after the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies.

The two eastern doors of the Senate wing, as above described, will be open at ten o'clock A. M., to those holding tickets and cards and entitled to admission.

The section of the gallery known as the Senate Reserved Gallery, on the eastern side, between the Ladies' Gallery and the Eastern Reserved Gallery, will be set apart for the guests of the President and President-elect, the Vice-President and Vice-President-elect, and the families of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court and Cabinet officers. Special tickets will be issued for this gallery, and no one will be admitted to it without such ticket.

The Diplomatic Gallery will be reserved exclusively for the use of the families of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and tickets of admission thereto will be distributed by the Secretary of State.

The Press Gallery will be reserved exclusively for the reporters of the press. Tickets of admission thereto will be countersigned by the Chairman of the Press Committee, and will entitle the holders to proceed to the place reserved for the press on the platform while the procession is forming and in advance of it.

All other galleries will be open to those holding gallery tickets without distinction or reservation.

The Committee of Arrangements are determined that the tickets issued shall not exceed the capacity of the galleries, and therefore it will be impossible to allot more than four to each Senator and Senator-elect (a total of four hundred and twenty) or more than two to each member, delegate, and the elective officers of the House of Representatives (a total of seven hundred and thirty).

As seats on the aisle steps and standing room in the galleries have to be utilized to accommodate even this number, gentlemen are requested to give ladies the precedence for the chairs.

The gallery tickets allotted to the House of Representatives will be distributed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, to whom members and delegates should apply for their quotas, on or before March 1st.

Coupons will be detached from gallery tickets at the entrance to the Senate wing of the Capitol by the Senate Doorkeepers.

All tickets to the galleries and all cards of admission to the floor of the Senate Chamber will also entitle holders thereof to places on the inaugural platform, and it will be impossible to admit any person to the platform who has not previously been admitted to the Senate wing of the Capitol.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives will distribute to members-elect cards of identification, and they are requested to come with the members of the House and enter the Senate Chamber at the south door.

The Secretary of State will distribute to Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign countries cards of admission to the Senate Chamber, and they are requested to enter at the Senate bronze door and to assemble in the Senate marble-room, whence they will be shown to seats on the Senate floor.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate will distribute to all the others above named cards of admission to the Senate Chamber, and they are requested to enter at the Senate bronze door or the door under the arch beneath the bronze door.

Those entitled to admission to the floor of the Senate will be shown to their seats upon entering the Senate Chamber by those in attendance.

NAVAL PEACE MONUMENT AT FOOT OF CAPITOL.

The Supreme Court, headed by its officers, will enter the Senate Chamber in a body at 11:45 A. M., and be announced.

The House of Representatives, headed by its officers, will enter the Senate Chamber in a body at 11:50 A. M. and be announced.

Proceedings in the Senate Chamber.

The President and President-elect will be escorted to the Capitol, each by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and will enter the Senate wing by the bronze door. The President will go directly to the President's room, and the President-elect to the Vice-President's room, where they will remain until they enter the Senate Chamber. Having been escorted to the Senate Chamber and introduced by the Committee of Arrangements, they will occupy the seats reserved for them in front of the Vice-President's desk. The Committee of Arrangements will occupy the seats on their left.

The Vice-President-elect will be accompanied to the Senate by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, will enter the Senate wing at the bronze door, and will go to the Vice-President's room. From there he will go to the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office will be administered to him by the Vice-President, just before the adjournment of the present Senate.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the Vice-President will deliver his inaugural and will swear-in the Senators-elect.

The Procession to the Inaugural Platform.

After the organization of the Senate shall have been completed, those assembled in the Senate Chamber will proceed through the south door of the Chamber and the Senate bronze door to the platform on the east front in the following order, viz.:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia and the Marshal of the Supreme Court.
The Chief Justice, Associate Justices, clerk, and reporter of the Supreme Court.
The ex-President.
The ex-Vice-President.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President and the President-elect.
The Vice-President and his predecessor.
The Secretary of the Senate.
Members of the Senate and ex-Senators.
Members of the House of Representatives, members-elect, and officers.

Ambassadors to the United States.
Ministers Plenipotentiary.
Governors of States.
Heads of Departments.
The Major-General commanding the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, and the officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.
All other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, followed by those who have been admitted to the galleries.

The occupants of the galleries will please remain seated until the procession has left the Senate Chamber, when they will be escorted in sections by the officers in charge of each section to the platform, where separate sections corresponding to the sections in the gallery will be reserved for them, and where the proceedings will not begin until all on the floor and in the galleries are assembled to witness them.

After the occupants of the galleries have proceeded to the platform, employees of the Senate, Supreme Court, House of Representatives, and the Library of Congress and Architect's office will be admitted to seats on the platform.

While the Senators-elect are being sworn in and the procession formed the members of the press, in a body, will proceed down the west steps leading to the gallery, through the Senate lobby and the bronze door to the seats reserved for them on the platform.

GENERAL MILES AND ADMIRAL DEWEY, THE HEAD OF ARMY AND THE HEAD OF NAVY.

Proceedings on the Inaugural Platform.

On reaching the platform the President and President-elect will take the seats reserved for them, the Chief Justice on their right and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate on their left.

The Committee of Arrangements will occupy seats next to and behind the President and President-elect.

The ex-President, ex-Vice-President, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice-President, Secretary, members of the Senate, and ex-Senators will occupy seats on the right of the President.

SENATOR W. E. MASON, OF ILLINOIS, AND A FRIEND — THE SENATOR IS ON THE RIGHT.

The members of the House and members-elect will be seated on the right of the President next to and behind the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the seats on the left of the President. Governors of States, heads of departments, the Major-General commanding the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, and the officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, will take seats on the left of the President.

Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the residue of the platform.

When all are assembled, the oath of office will be administered to the President-elect by the Chief Justice, or, in his absence, by the senior Justice present.

The President will then deliver his inaugural address.

On the conclusion of the address, the members of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Vice-President, and the Secretary, will return to the Senate Chamber ; and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed to the Executive Mansion.

In the event of stormy weather the inauguration of the President will take place in the Senate Chamber.

All doors of the rotunda will be closed and passageways leading thereto will be kept clear. No person will be permitted to pass from the House wing through the rotunda except members, members-elect, and the officers of the House.

All entrances to the Senate wing (except the two before mentioned) will be closed the night of March 3d and be kept closed until after the inaugural ceremonies. All persons having the right of admission will be admitted only at the Senate bronze door and at the door under the arch beneath the bronze door.

The Sergeant-at-Arms is charged with the execution of these arrangements.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The procession to the inaugural platform is not always a dignified one. Though the order is carefully set forth everybody, with the possible exception of the President, is in a hurry and there is often a scramble. But once the inaugural platform is reached, order is soon restored and the scene presented really becomes a dignified one. Here are all the dignitaries of the Nation, the Ambassadors and Ministers of all the civilized nations of the earth, and the American people represented by many thousands of their fellow countrymen.

CHAPTER IV.

Oath-Taking and Inaugural Addresses.

AKING the oath of office is a ceremony truly impressive in its grand simplicity. Sometimes the President delivers his inaugural address and then takes the oath. Sometimes he prefers to take the oath before delivering the address. The practise of recent years has been first to deliver the address and then to take the oath. A notary public would have power to administer this oath, but it is customary for the Chief Justice to perform that duty.

The Bible Is the Basis of the Solemn Ceremony.

When the President-elect has finished his address, the Chief Justice advances with the open Bible. He is uncovered and the assemblage on the platform also uncovers and rises. The President-elect places his hand on the Bible and the Chief Justice facing him recites the formula which the Constitution prescribes. I wonder how many people could repeat this oath of office. It is very simple. Here is the oath:

" You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of your ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help you God."

These are the words that were read to George Washington and have been read to his successors. The President-elect replies, " I do," kisses the Bible, and becomes the inaugurated President of the United States.

When James R. Garfield was inaugurated, his first act was to kiss his mother. President Cleveland, in taking his oath of office, used the Bible which had been his mother's. At his second inauguration Mrs. Cleveland was the first one to congratulate him. President McKinley took the oath on the Bible which had been presented by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. His first greeting was to Mother McKinley. Andrew Jackson, it is said, placed great emphasis on the words pledging him to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. James Monroe pronounced the words of the oath with such

diffidence that he could hardly be heard. John Quincy Adams saw a favorable omen in two eagles which hovered around the Capitol during the ceremony.

How Custom Has Modified the Inaugural Address.

The inaugural addresses of the incoming Presidents have come to be accepted as a foreshadowing of the public policy of the new Chief Magistrate. Originally they were mainly greetings of good-will. When it became the custom to indicate more fully the policy which was to be followed by the new administration, party leaders were sometimes consulted in the preparation of the inaugural address. Daniel Webster was selected for Secretary of State under President William Henry Harrison. The hero of Tippecanoe was very fond of classical quotations. Mr. Webster told how in revising the inaugural address he had been compelled to do murder by killing off a large number of Roman centurions.

These inaugural addresses for a century are a treasury of patriotism. On taking his great office, with its unknown and unfathomable responsibilities, Washington's address was brief. His character forbade promising too much. His noblest sentiments are found in the Farewell address.

John Adams was oppressed by his sense of responsibility and of the mission of the new Republic. Jefferson laid down the essential principles which he looked upon as true policy. Madison was timid, and Monroe did not assert the Monroe doctrine in either of his inaugural addresses. John Quincy Adams had views on expansion and indicated them. Andrew Jackson was terse and explicit.

Lincoln's Appeal When the War-Clouds Were Threatening.

Of the later Presidents I do not know anything in the history of the Republic which compares with Lincoln's sombre grandeur when he touched the mystic chords of memory. It has seemed to me that those addresses should not be forgotten, and I have culled them both. Here are some extracts from the first one delivered when the war-clouds were black:

"We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

STATUE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

Gloom and Triumph in the Pouring Rain.

Then there is Lincoln's second inaugural address, delivered March 4, 1865. But first, another pen-picture of the circumstances in which it was delivered. Again I quote from John Russell Young:

"How it rained! The streets were sluices of mud. And the people were not so vehement as when he first came, creeping into town in the gray dawn, unknown and unheralded.

"That second inauguration of Lincoln! So much hope because of accomplished and impending victories. A day of triumph, to be sure, the triumph expressed in the war-bulletins. But were we not all tired of it and did not our

war-songs breathe sadness? This tenting on the old camp-grounds, when would that end, and when would this cruel war be over?

"How it rained that day! The voices of the young chivalry were no longer resonant. The poor, fated, bewitched young men had found the death of their dearest choice at Antietam and Chancellorsville. Mothers mourned for their sons who had gone to Dixie never-more to return.

"Washington was in gloom. At heart her people had believed in the South. Her sons had fought and died under the Southern banner, and there was none to cheer the bonnie blue flag. Northern sabres clanked along the avenue. Bronzed soldiers swept by in the hurry of preparation for the continuous and continuing war. The Confederacy was about to fall. The omens of its fate were unmistakable.

"The pouring rain! And such a parade! Colored troops, colored Free-masons and Odd-Fellows, two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery, volunteer firemen from Philadelphia and contiguous cities.

STATUE OF GARFIELD, WITH CAPITOL GROUNDS IN THE BACKGROUND.

"How it rained! The procession dragged through the mud. Big events were sweeping over the harsh and tumbling skies, events that were to live while valor has an historian and tragedy a poet. Lincoln had just delivered that memorable and exquisite inaugural no longer than what could be printed on the palm of your hand. Malice toward none, charity toward all — no more gracious words since the Beatitudes, no message so pregnant with peace and hope since the Sermon on the Mount. For they were words of benediction, mercy, and grace to a crushed and despairing commonwealth.

"Big and teeming and hurried and implacable the events that seemed to lie wrapped in the prophecies of those wet, brooding skies as the gentlest of Presidents, Lincoln, drove through the rain. Lee was about to break his Richmond confines and hurry for the hills. Grant was to strike him down and return with magnanimity and grace the captive's proud sword, and the bullets were in the mould which in a few days were to sweep the sweetest and loftiest spirit that ever swayed the destinies of a people into the blind caves of eternal night."

The Martyred President's Words of Mercy and Grace.

These were President Lincoln's concluding words, so beautifully described by Mr. Young as words of mercy and grace to a crushed and despairing commonwealth:

"Fondly do we hope — fervently do we pray — that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan — to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

A Draught from Thomas Jefferson's Fountain of Patriotism.

Sometimes it is good to go back to the earlier inaugural addresses, that the American people may drink at the fountain of patriotism. Here are words of wisdom from Thomas Jefferson, on beginning his first term as President:

"About to enter, fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which compre-

hend everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our Government and, consequently, those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopped by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civic instruction; the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety."

Leaf from the History of Washington's First Inauguration.

In reading of latter-day inaugurals it is an interesting contrast to recall the first one. This account is furnished by Thomas H. McKee in his compilation of the inauguration of the Presidents:

"April 30, 1789, was to witness the crowning scene in the great drama of the New World's history, the inauguration of the first President of the Republic. From early dawn crowds of people poured into New York, although for two weeks previous the city had been apparently filled to its utmost limit, and every

tavern and boarding-house was crowded to overflowing. The ceremonies of the day were opened by a discharge of artillery at Fort George. At nine o'clock the church bells rang joyous peals. At twelve o'clock the military marched to the Presidential house on Cherry street, followed shortly afterward by the Congressional Committee of Reception and the heads of the principal Governmental departments. Half an hour later the procession, commanded by Col. Morgan Lewis, with Major Van Horn and Major Morton as aides, proceeded to Federal Hall.

"The President-elect was in a state coach, drawn by four horses. Behind him were General Jay, General Knox, Chancellor Livingston, and a number of other dignitaries. The militia made a remarkably fine showing, the two companies of grenadiers attracting especial attention. One of the companies was composed of the tallest young men in the city, while the other was made up exclusively of Germans. The Federal building was crowded almost to suffoca-

CALLING DAY AT SENATOR HANNA'S HOME.

PARLOR IN SENATOR HANNA'S HOME.

tion long before ten o'clock. In the Senate there was much nervousness and discussion as to how the Senate ought to act when Washington appeared. Should it stand or sit? Parliamentary precedent was sought for in vain, and John Adams was finally left without instructions as to the President's reception. Then arose another debate, as to how the Senate should receive the clerk of the House of Representatives; and while the Senators were in the midst of the debate the Speaker of the House, closely followed by all the members, entered the Chamber. That put a stop to discussion, and for one hour and ten minutes the two Houses sat together.

"When the President arrived he was received by the Joint Congressional Committee, and by them his coming was announced to Congress. Just at this time Chancellor Livingston discovered that there was no Bible in the Federal building. His being grand master of the Freemasons, however, relieved him

TYPICAL COLORED HOUSE-WIFE, NOT INTERESTED IN CARES OF STATE.

from this dilemma; for he remembered that there was a Bible in the rooms of St. John's Lodge No. 1. These rooms were in the immediate vicinity of the Federal building, and the Bible made its appearance without delay. Washington was conducted to the open gallery, in front of the Senate Chamber, which looked out on Broad street. He was accompanied by John Adams, Gov. Clinton and Chancellor Livingston. The multitude, which thronged the streets and houses, shouted itself hoarse when the hero appeared. Washington advanced to the front of the balcony, laid his hand on his heart, bowed several times, and then sat down.

"When Chancellor Livingston advanced toward him, he arose and he paid the closest attention while the oath was read. The open Bible was lifted up and Washington kissed it. Chancellor Livingston cried 'Long live George Washington, President of the United States!'

It is told that, as he bent down to kiss the open Bible which Chancellor Livingston held, he murmured, with intense and fervid utterance and with closed eyes, 'I swear, so help me God.'

"The picture represents Washington during an earlier part of the ceremony, as he rested his hand on the open Bible while the Chancellor read the oath. The Chancellor stands in front and to the right of Washington in his robes of office. Behind the President, with his hands on the back of the chair, is Vice-President Adams. Among the others in the group in front are Gov. Clinton and Mr. Otis. Then Washington bowed once more to the people, while guns were fired and the populace renewed its cheering. Washington was dressed in a suit of dark brown cloth, with metal buttons on which eagles were embossed. His hair was dressed and powdered after the fashion of the day and was worn in a bag. On his shoes were silver buckles and at his side was a sword.

"The President returned at once to the Senate Chamber. When he entered all arose, and, still standing, they listened to his inaugural address. The Presi-

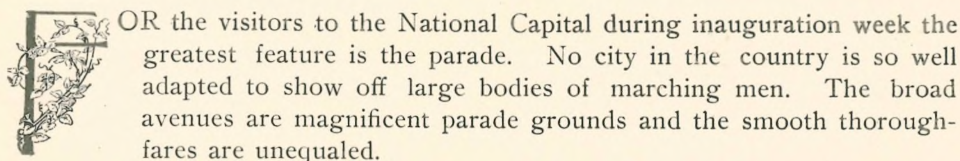
dent was extremely nervous; he trembled continuously. He attempted a couple of gestures, but they were so awkward that one of the spectators in writing of the affair remarked that he wished the President had not attempted oratory. He did not like to feel for a moment that Washington was not first in everything. From the Senate Chamber the President and a great crowd of legislators proceeded to St. Paul's Church, where the Chaplain of the Senate conducted services. Prayers for the President were said and the *Te Deum* was sung, and then the President returned to his official residence.

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK AND FAMILY.

"At night there was a gorgeous display of fireworks, paid for by private subscription, which lasted over two hours. The fiery beauties were witnessed by the President from the windows of Chancellor Livingston's house, on the lower part of Broadway. Illuminated pictures of Washington were numerous but not always artistic or true to nature. 'The best picture,' said one of the chroniclers, 'was over the door of a beer house, a place which Gen. Washington never frequents.' From the Chancellor's to his own residence the President returned on foot, because the crowds were so great that a carriage would have been useless. It was a great occasion when the Nation honored the greatest of its citizens."

CHAPTER V.

Inaugural Pomp and Pageantry.



FOR the visitors to the National Capital during inauguration week the greatest feature is the parade. No city in the country is so well adapted to show off large bodies of marching men. The broad avenues are magnificent parade grounds and the smooth thoroughfares are unequaled.

Perhaps there are a quarter of a million spectators to view the parade of, say, fifty thousand men. Perhaps, also the millions of people throughout the United States who are interested in the ceremonies, but who cannot be present, would like to view it. A little description may picture it to them in the mind's eye, if something is understood of the order of the exercises and of the arrangement of the participants. For months Washington has committees preparing the inauguration ceremonies, and the one which has charge of the parade is usually the one whose duties are the most difficult.

After the inauguration or oath-taking, the President is escorted from the Capitol to the White House. In the White House grounds fronting Pennsylvania avenue a reviewing-stand is erected, from which he reviews the parade, surrounded by his Cabinet and distinguished military and civilian personages. Generally the plan of the parade is for two grand divisions, the first military and the second civic; though sometimes there are three or more divisions. The regular United States troops march in the first grand division. The civilian organizations and the National Guards of the various States compose the second division.

What May Be Seen on Pennsylvania Avenue.

The parade starts from the Capitol. The best view of it is looking up or looking down Pennsylvania avenue. From the Peace monument at the foot of the Capitol to the Treasury Building it is just a mile. A marksman, standing on the Treasury steps, with a modern army rifle could speed a bullet to an enemy at the Peace monument with fatal effect — provided he could see his mark. But,

REGULAR ARMY TROOPS MARCHING UP PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IN INAUGURATION PARADE.

while the figure of a single man might not be seen, one gets an idea of the pageantry of both war and peace when this broad Pennsylvania avenue for a mile is filled with squadrons of men moving to the triumphal strains of martial music.

Mounted police clear the avenue for the President and his escort. On each side it is a steel-lined living wall of police in uniform who keep the multitude back from breaking in on the procession. The grand marshal appears mounted on a splendid horse, with his sash of crimson and gold. With him are his gaily mounted aides, an honorary escort forming a solid line; then a clear space and the open carriage, drawn by four bay horses, which contains the President and the outgoing President or members of the select committee, as may be. When the Presidential carriage appears, hats are always off. Then comes the Vice-President's carriage drawn by four white horses.

A solid column of Regular Army troops marks the perfection of disciplined march. There is the cavalry with their capes flapping in the March wind and the rattling batteries of artillery following them. After these are the civic bodies and the State troops, with the Governors of States and their staffs in gorgeous uniforms. There are many officials, too, who ride in carriages.

The parade does not break ranks until it has passed the White House and been reviewed by the President. The grand marshal is usually ambitious to keep the procession moving at a rate which sends twelve thousand men by a given point in one hour, but this feat is rarely accomplished. Commonly it is dusk before the last division is reviewed and the ranks are broken.

A Pen-Picture of a Parade on a Raw March Day.

Here is a picture of an inauguration parade from the pen of a newspaper writer who viewed it one raw March day from the steps of the Treasury:

" Soldiers, gray and grizzled with long service, marched under the banner of the flag they fought for; young men to whom the uniform was but a decoration, followed in all the splendor of green and yellow, crimson and gold; and then the warriors who had fought only the political battles, followed in no less dazzling array, marching to the strains of triumphant music, while thousands, shivering on each side, cheered them as they passed.

" The sky lowers gray and solemn above. Through the crowded streets at intervals flashes a gaily decorated marching club, led by a glaring band. Suddenly there is a blare of trumpets and from the White House there turns into Fifteenth street a splendid cavalcade. Soldiers of the Regular Army, their blue capes thrown back to show the scarlet facing, deploy; while the crowd, awakened

at last to the fact that the hero of the hour is approaching, cheer themselves hoarse.

"From distant streets come the sound of shrill bugle calls. In the wake of the President and Vice-President a battery of artillery rattles along, the clank of steel sounding even above the roar of the impatient crowd. Now far off at the Capitol a faint cheer is started. It beats down the street in rhythmic billows. The winds whistle louder and colder. Hundreds of flags are torn from their staffs or cut into ribbons. Through the mist which still hangs over the distant

GOVERNOR OF STATE AND STAFF IN INAUGURATION PARADE.

dome a solid line stretching across the splendid street comes into view. Ahead ride half a dozen officers. In the very front, riding a spirited horse, is a man dressed in all the glory of black and crimson and gold. It is the chief marshal of the inaugural parade.

"The gray mist on the avenue is clearing. Far up toward the white dome is seen a solid mass of yellow sweeping downward into blue and then red, and all in motion. Behind the chief marshal march three hundred stalwart men.

Just behind them follows a wild cheer. It beats about the ears of two men who are riding in an open carriage, drawn by four bay horses. At its summons one of them, the newly sworn-in President, lifts his hat again and again.

Military Pageantry and Strains of Martial Music.

"The wind catches the hats from the heads of men and women on the walks and blows them about the streets. For half an hour the column waits. Then again the bands start their martial music and the men of the Regular Army swing by in solid columns. A colored company of cavalry, with their yellow capes thrown back across their shoulders, catch a constant cheer. Men carrying a hamper filled with carrier-pigeons loose them one by one as they come, and the crowds cheer the birds as they circle upward. Batteries of artillery rattle by. Men of the hospital corps carrying their flags and stretchers trample on.

"Then there is a slight delay. Down the wide stretch comes the splendid clatter of a troop of horsemen. One of them riding a prancing horse doffs his hat to the crowds on either side. He is the popular Governor of a near-by State, and the crowds hail him as a minor hero. A bevy of boarding-school girls in uniform of drab and brown turn into the avenue, led by their teachers, and the crowd smiles at the curious array.

"About the streets the wind whistles colder and colder, chilling the troops as they march and almost freezing the people who shiver in their seats. On come other Governors with their escorts gorgeous in white cockades and stripes.

"Still the line files by. Dusk is coming over the city. In a hundred windows lights are gleaming. Half-frozen people are hurrying home to the first meal they have eaten since morning. The rear of the line passes between the hurrying crowds and attracts but little attention. On every street some smaller division furnishes a small procession of its own. The people are frozen and weary and are beginning to realize the splendid folly of an inaugural parade on a bitter winter day. Stamping their frozen feet they realize that if theirs has been the pleasure theirs also has been the pain of the great display."

But on some days, as I have explained, there is sunshiny spring weather, and then the full splendor of the inaugural parade can be appreciated. And always there are the regular soldiers and the Grand Army veterans, the bands, the militia, the Army and Navy officials, the Governors of States, and the distinguished individuals. With each succeeding inauguration the pageant seems to grow in splendor.

Pennsylvania avenue has been the scene of many notable processions, and probably in the future there will be more notable ones. Yet I question if the

WINTER DAY VIEW OF PENSION OFFICE BUILDING.

SENATOR FRANCIS M. COCKRELL, OF MISSOURI, ON HIS WAY TO THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

inaugural parades are the most historic ones. To my mind the Grand Review of 1865, when the armies of the Union passed up the avenue and were reviewed by Grant and his generals before disbanding, was the most notable one. Again, there was an historic parade at the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1892. On that occasion ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes marched on foot among the veterans.

Glory of the Inaugural Reception at Night.

The crowning glory of the inauguration ceremonies is the night reception, usually miscalled the inaugural ball. Of recent years it has been held in the great Pension building, because the interior of that structure, with its long, open spaces and its columns, is best fitted both for handling a multitude of people indoors and for the display of floral and other decorations.

The Pension Office building is a structure built around a covered court, in dimensions two hundred and eighty-nine feet long by one hundred and thirty feet wide, and is surrounded by three galleries suitable for promenading. All around the court are large rooms which are made to serve various purposes. At the inaugural reception the great hall of the building is illuminated with innumerable electric lights. Over each capital of the seventy-six columns which support the balconies from the main floor, is placed a cluster of electric lights. Over each cluster hang pendants of lights of gold finish, holding white-frosted lamps. The same effect is shown in the treatment of lights over the columns on the second floor. From the third balcony hang half a hundred arc-lamps. Among the plants and flowers are distributed countless miniature varicolored lights. Then there are the electric set-pieces of which the American flag is always one.

Gobelin tapestries adorn the walls; and around the rooms are disposed articles of antique furniture, in the fashion of the last century. The floral decorations are usually very beautiful. Artistic effects are produced with Roman

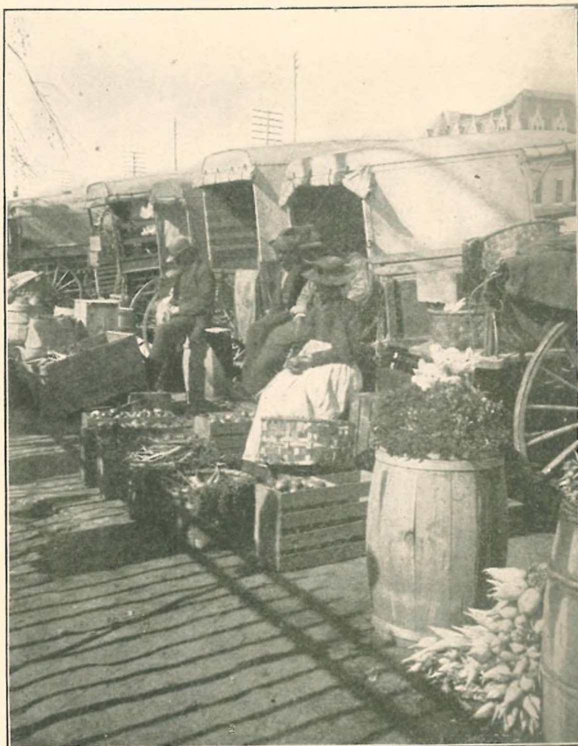
wreaths of gilded andromeda leaves. Large growing palms are arranged with tropical effect.

Climax of Decorative Ingenuity and Beauty.

At the last inauguration in the center of the main room was a fountain. Around the base of the spray was a grotto of cork-bark and rocks, while in and about the fountain were placed aquatic plants, ferns, lilies, and vines. Around the edge were vines, blooming plants, and ferns. Over the balconies and about the columns smilax was trailed in graceful effects; while in front of the balconies, at intervals to conform with the flag-decorations, were arranged plaques of palm leaves and flowers alternated with wreaths, caught up with the national colors. In the rear of the balconies there were laurel festoons caught up with green wreaths and traceries of smilax. The stairways and the approaches from the ground floor to the second balcony walls were thatched with evergreens, conveying the idea of an arbor.

From year to year the decorations vary, but the general effect is always the same. The interior of the Pension building is more than fairyland, it is a scene of gorgeous, matchless beauty.

The chief event of the inaugural reception is the promenading. The President and his wife lead the grand march. The Marine Band of sixty pieces, which is stationed in one of the arches, plays the ever-familiar "Hail to the Chief," the building is flooded with dazzling light, and the march is taken up and continued until the entire circuit of the court is made. Some thousands of men and women avail themselves of the privilege of falling into line; and then,



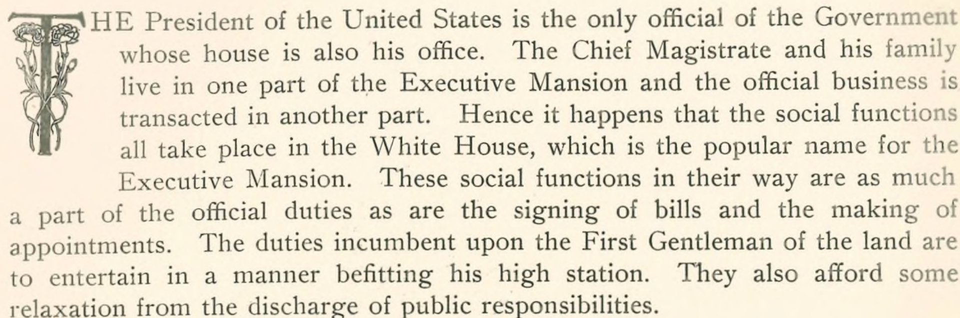
GUARDING MARKET-TRUCK, INAUGURATION DAY.

when the promenade is completed, they embrace the opportunity of paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate, who holds an informal reception. The ladies have their toilets described in the newspapers; and that is, perhaps, the most satisfactory feature of the inaugural reception for them.

Thus having seen (and perhaps heard) the impressive ceremonies incidental to the inauguration of a President; having watched for hours the military and civic inaugural parade; and having attended the inaugural reception, joined in the grand march, paid their respects to the new President of the Nation, the visitors return to their homes, having fulfilled the purpose which brought them to Washington.

CHAPTER VI.

Social Usages and Functions.



THE President of the United States is the only official of the Government whose house is also his office. The Chief Magistrate and his family live in one part of the Executive Mansion and the official business is transacted in another part. Hence it happens that the social functions all take place in the White House, which is the popular name for the Executive Mansion. These social functions in their way are as much a part of the official duties as are the signing of bills and the making of appointments. The duties incumbent upon the First Gentleman of the land are to entertain in a manner befitting his high station. They also afford some relaxation from the discharge of public responsibilities.

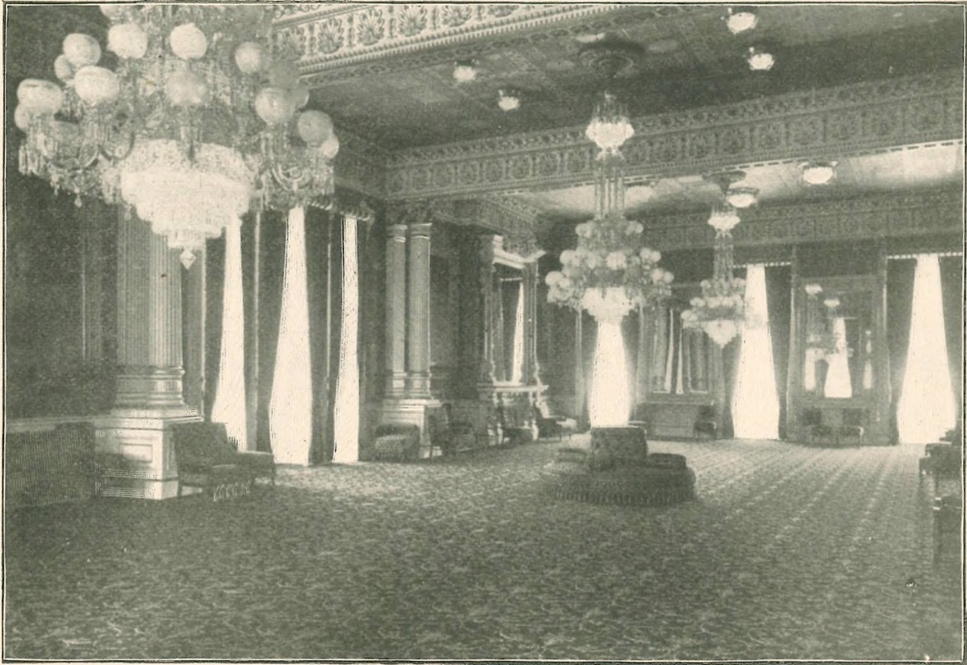
The Practise of Making New Year's Calls is Kept Up.

Social customs in the National Capital are a growth. Once firmly established they remain. So it happens that the good old Knickerbocker custom of New Year's calls and receptions has not disappeared. That is the day, in fact, when the President keeps open house and receives New Year's greetings from persons in every station of life. It is also the opening of the social season.

The New Year's reception by the President and his wife is attended by every important Government official. All the Cabinet officers, the Judiciary, officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, the heads of the various departments, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and members of the Diplomatic Corps — all are expected to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate on this occasion.

The President, it might be said, holds this reception alone; but in truth the wives of the Cabinet officers and other ladies in official life assist. The Blue Room is usually the scene of the New Year's greetings. The hours are customarily from eleven in the morning until half-past one in the afternoon, though it is rare that the reception is over by this hour.

The Supreme Court, headed by the Chief Justice, calls in a body and has the honor of the first greeting. Later come the members of the Diplomatic Corps in the insignia of their positions, with their decorations and orders and



EAST ROOM OF WHITE HOUSE, NEWLY DECORATED.

uniforms, which seem so strange to plain American eyes; then the officers of the Army and Navy in full-dress uniform, the Senators and Representatives in the ordinary dress, the various other officials, and finally the people, or, as it is commonly phrased, the general public. The proceeding is a simple one, merely a hand-shake with the President, a moment's informal talk, and then passing on to make room for some one else.

As a supplement to the custom, after the Presidential reception is completed, the various Cabinet households are thrown open and callers are received. A breakfast is given by the Secretary of State, at his home, to the Diplomatic Corps. New Year's day is a pleasing event in Washington official and social life, and everybody hopes that the custom of paying respects to the President may not fall into disuse.

Invitations to Receptions at the White House.

During the winter season a series of card-receptions are given by the President and his wife. These are held in the evenings, and are sometimes called

White House levees. They are given, respectively, to the Judiciary, to the Diplomatic Corps, to the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and to the Congress. There is also a final reception to the general public, for which cards are not required.

An invitation to one of the President's receptions reads as follows:

The President and Mrs. McKinley
request the pleasure of the company of
Mr. and Mrs. John Jones
at the reception to be held at the
Executive Mansion,
Wednesday evening, January the sixteenth,
nineteen hundred and one,
from nine to eleven o'clock.

DIPLOMATS CALLING ON SECRETARY OF STATE, NEW YEAR'S DAY.

On the occasion of one of these receptions the scene in the Executive Mansion is a brilliant one. The East Room and the other parlors and corridors are veiled in smilax, and on the mirrors and mantels are great banks of cut flowers from the White House conservatory. Sometimes the window recesses are draped with American flags, sometimes they are bowers of palm trees or tropical grottoes. The gorgeous silk banner, which is the President's own flag, and the national emblem in other groupings form glowing lines of color. The electric lights, the uniforms and decorations and the toilets of hundreds of beautiful women make the scene a brilliant panorama of life and color.

For guests who are attending their first White House reception, it is always a point to arrive in time to see the receiving party descend the broad stairway and take its place in the line for the reception. The Marine Band, which is stationed in the corridor, plays "Hail to the Chief," the President descends with one of the Cabinet ladies on his arm, the wife of the President follows on the arm of a Cabinet officer, and the remaining members of the Cabinet and their wives or daughters, as may be, complete the party. They take their places in the Blue Parlor. The Cabinet members drop back of the line, while the receiving ladies form next to the President and his wife. Then the guests approach through the corridor in a line of twos, but as they reach the Blue Parlor they drop into single file. The Marshal of the District, or an army officer, hears the name and repeats it to another officer, who calls it out as the guest reaches the line where he is received by the President.

The Greeting of the Guests by the President.

"Mr. Jones."

The President grasps the hand of Mr. Jones, the wife of the President smiles graciously, the Cabinet ladies smile and bow also and in a second or less Mr. Jones has passed along into the Red Parlor and toward the East Room. The ladies with him may be his wife and daughter. If so, he hears in quick succession,

"Mrs. Jones."

"Miss Jones."

And so it goes for two hours or longer each name being called out like the zip from a rifle-ball, and the continuous calling making a volley of verbal musketry. In the meantime, back of the receiving line has been gradually gathering a group of notable men and women invited there by direction of the Chief Magistrate. Most of the guests pass on into the East Room, where they may admire its brilliant illumination or its decorations, while they promenade about and exchange greetings or small talk. Here may be seen distinguished

jurists, famous generals, admirals, Cabinet members, distinguished diplomats, and the leading men of Congress — and frequently notable visitors. When the East Room becomes crowded, many find relief by strolling through the corridors to the conservatory. The President's reception usually comes to an end at about eleven o'clock.

Description of a White House Reception to the Diplomatic Corps.

This is a description from a Washington journal of a reception to the Diplomatic Corps which, while describing a particular event, gives a good idea of similar events:

"President and Mrs. McKinley's first levee of the winter was a brilliant event. The function last night brought together not only a representative assemblage of the leading persons at the moment in official and diplomatic life, but was also attended by the new movers in the social life at the Capital, of whom much is expected during the next few years. With this latter contingent the enjoyment of a scene in which they formed such a conspicuous element was contagious, and contributed to the pleasure of the hundreds of others to whom the pageant was an oft-told tale and almost incapable of arousing a new impression.

"The company was early in assembling, and half of the total arrivals were in the Mansion by nine o'clock. Only a few stragglers came after ten, when the line approaching the East Room had its finish in the family dining-room. Before eleven the President and Mrs. McKinley, with the Cabinet families, were up-stairs again, having made a circuit of the rooms and corridor, and being, therefore, again brought face to face with the brilliant gathering which had passed in review before them in the Blue Room.

"According to the old custom, the President and his wife took supper with their assistants; while down-stairs the guests, complacent and gratified by their participation in the opening reception of the season, were rapidly leaving the Mansion. The Marine Band, in two sections, enlivened the evening.

"The Diplomatic Corps were the special guests of the evening; and with the punctilious etiquette which obtains in that body, its members were all assembled in the Red Parlor before the President came down-stairs. The receiving party was led by Col. Bingham and Major McCawley, the former making the introductions to the President and the latter to Mrs. McKinley after the presentations of the diplomats, which service was rendered by the Secretary of State.

"The ladies assisting Mrs. McKinley were Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Root, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Hitchcock.

Gowns of the Ladies Who Received.

"Mrs. McKinley was gowned in white brocade satin, that had cascades of point-lace flounces down the front of the skirt. Silver and pearl passementerie edged the lace on the bodice and formed the collar, around which was also clasped her diamond necklace. Mrs. Hay's dress was of Chantilly lace and had touches of turquoise velvet in its trimming. Ropes of pearls and diamond ornaments were worn. Mrs. Gage wore white satin, trimmed with pink velvet, and many fine jewels. Mrs. Root wore a low-necked dress of white liberty satin that had a deep girdle and long tabs hanging to the hem in front of pale blue satin. Her diamond necklace is one of the finest in Washington. Mrs. Smith was also in white, elaborately trimmed with lace; and Mrs. Hitchcock wore white satin and lace, and a diamond necklace against a neck-band of black velvet.

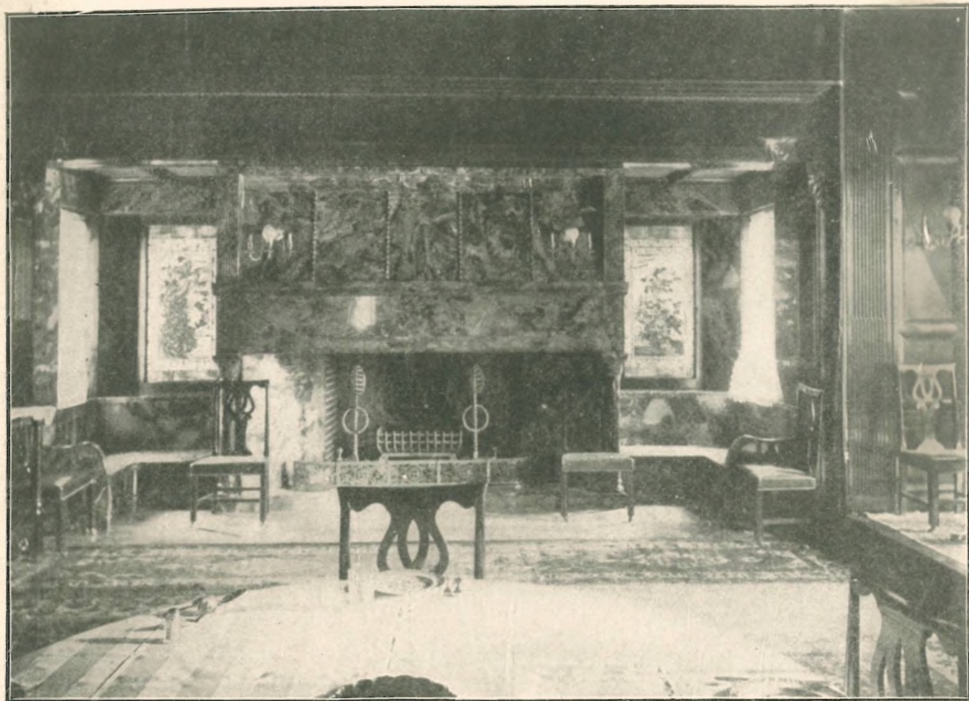
Varied Toilets of the Guests.

"The British Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, with Lady Pauncefote and their daughters, were first received by the President. Lady Pauncefote's gown was of turquoise velvet, with a bodice of lace, and with it she wore a number of diamond corsage ornaments, a diamond coronet, and necklace. Lieut-Col. Lee and his bride, the latter beautifully gowned in white lace and wearing splendid diamonds; Capt. and Mrs. Ottley and the members of the Embassy staff, Mr. Eliot, Mr. Max Muller, Mr. Robert Bromley and Mr. Humphreys-Owen followed Lord Pauncefote. The Italian Ambassador, Baron Fava, was accompanied by his Embassy staff. The German Ambassador, in a superb uniform, and the members of his staff in military uniforms of rich design, were followed by the French *charge d'affaires*, Mr. Eugene Thiebaut, with Capt. and Mrs. Vigual and other representatives of the French Republic. Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, was followed by Mr. Gregoire de Wollant and his wife, the latter in a dainty clinging gown of white crêpe, festooned with roses and foliage, and Baron and Baroness Fersen and the *attachés* of the Embassy.

"With the Ambassador of Mexico, Mr. de Azpiroz, was his wife, elegantly gowned in black Spanish lace over white satin, and wearing diamond and pearl ornaments; and Mrs. Perez, their daughter, in jetted lace over black satin, with pearl ornaments. Mr. and Mrs. Godoy, Mr. Rodrigo de Azpiroz, Mr. Santebanez and Mr. Jose Romero were also in line.

"Of the Ministers accompanied by ladies, there were present the Austrian-Hungarian Minister, whose wife was gowned in gold-embroidered white satin; the Spanish Minister and the Duchess d'Arcos, wearing mauve satin, trimmed with lace. Her diamond ornaments were striking. Several stars

gleamed in the corsage and a string of solitaires formed her necklace. The Belgian Minister and Countess Lichtervelde, the latter in striped blue satin, with a necklace of strands of large pearls; the Swiss Minister and Mrs. Pioda, the latter gowned in turquoise satin, with fine jewels; and the Portuguese Minister and Viscountess Santo Thryso, the latter in jetted lace, were conspicuous in the line; with the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Wu, the Corean Minister and Mrs. Ye, the Haitian Minister with Mrs. Leger, the latter elegantly gowned



SECRETARY HAY'S DINING-ROOM.

in white satin, with flower garniture; the Brazilian Minister and Mrs. Brasil; and the Colombian Minister and Mrs. Calderon."

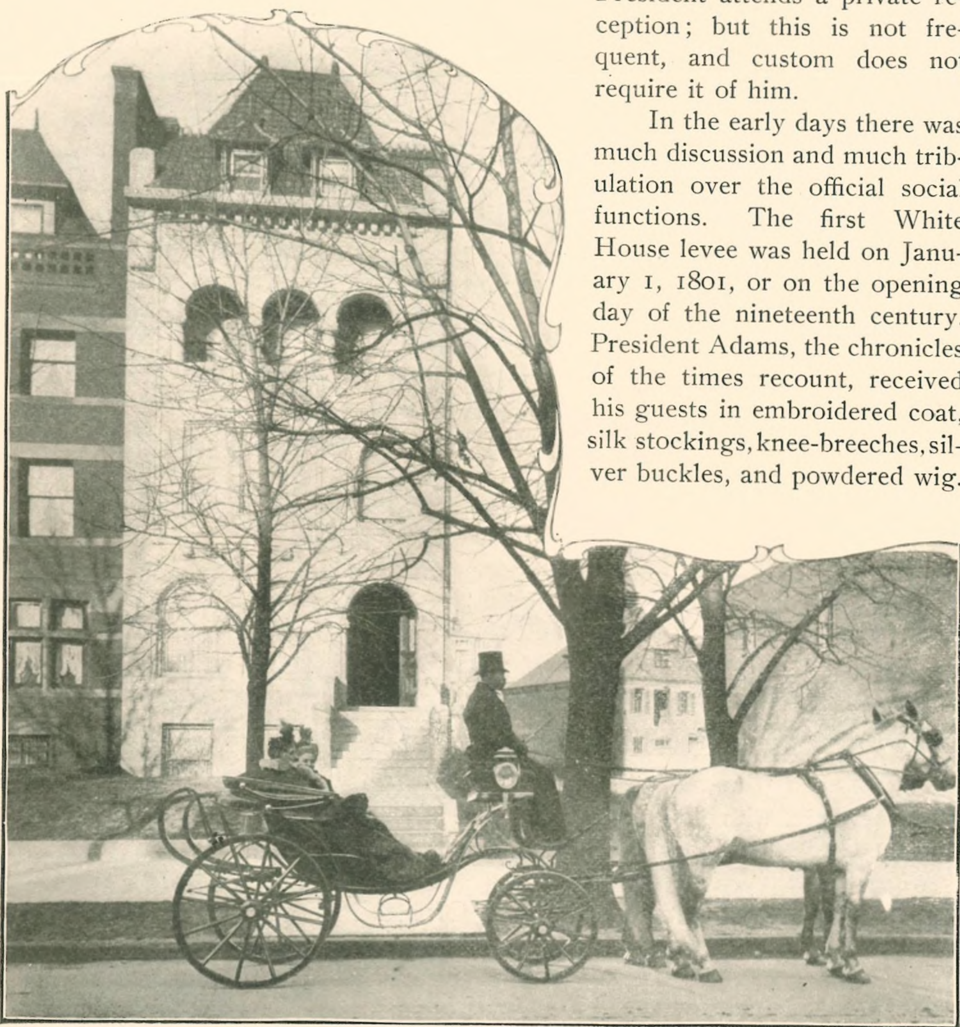
State Dinners and Other Official Entertainments.

A feature of the social life in the Executive Mansion is also the state dinners. These are given to the Diplomatic Corps, to the Judiciary, to the members of Congress, and to other representatives of official life. On these occasions the

dinner is given in the state dining-room if the company is a large one. It furnishes opportunity for the *chef* to display his skill and the decorator his ingenuity. The dinner as a rule is quite formal; and if it were a private instead of an official event, would be considered stiff.

Members of the Cabinet entertain the President and his wife at dinner, and occasionally he accepts an invitation from other officials. Sometimes, also, the President attends a private reception; but this is not frequent, and custom does not require it of him.

In the early days there was much discussion and much tribulation over the official social functions. The first White House levee was held on January 1, 1801, or on the opening day of the nineteenth century. President Adams, the chronicles of the times recount, received his guests in embroidered coat, silk stockings, knee-breeches, silver buckles, and powdered wig.



WIFE OF SECRETARY GAGE READY FOR A DRIVE.

DINING-ROOM IN SECRETARY GAGE'S HOUSE.

Thomas Jefferson in his day welcomed everybody who came to the White House. Dolly Madison made the social features of official life notable during President Madison's two terms, because she reflected in official life the qualities which made her so popular with all classes of people. In the early days, also, they had troublesome questions of etiquette to settle, just as they have in later days.

Questions of Official Etiquette Discussed by an Authority.

On the general subject of social customs in the National Capital, which are always interesting to the people of the country, the following account is furnished by Miss Helena McCarthy, a recognized authority on such matters:

"The Washington season for visiting and receiving visits begins with the opening of Congress and ends with the commencement of Lent. Hospitality and sociability, combined with the proper deference to official position, form the

groundwork on which our society stands. The last quality is a very important one in this trinity, because it naturally establishes a line of precedence, and this fact alone makes Washington society different from that of any other social center, and in its democratic simplicity unlike that of any other Capital in the world.

"It is unnecessary to state that the President, the head of the Nation, is entitled to first place in whatever assembly he honors by his presence. He and his wife are the only individuals who never have to worry themselves whether or not they will return Mr. or Mrs. Somebody's call. All call upon the occupants of the White House, and it is for them to elect whose thresholds they will cross in return. As a matter of fact, with the increasing duties of their position, recent Presidents have not found it expedient nor possible to accept invitations outside the Cabinet circle, and with equal difficulty to make personal calls.

Privilege of Vice-President.

"The Vice-President and his wife enjoy almost the same immunity from returning calls as do the President and his wife. They pay the first call only at the White House. As the Cabinet forms the official family of the President, so does the Senate that of the Vice-President. The Vice-President and wife return in person the calls made upon them by the Senators and families. All other calls are optional, excepting at the homes of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers.

"Another generation will probably wrestle with the great questions as to whether the Vice-President or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is entitled to second place in our line of precedence, and whether the Speaker of the House outranks Cabinet officers. In the popular mind, the Vice-President, by virtue of his right of succession to the Presidency in case of the resignation, disability or death of the head of the Nation, has the second place. On the same line of thought, succession to the Presidency, Cabinet officers share his precedence and stand in relative rank as placed by the Presidential Succession bill.

Nice Distinctions Over Paying the First Call.

"A discussion has been going on for years whether Supreme Court families should receive the first calls from Senators' families or vice versa. Both views have warm adherents, but the general understanding of late years has been that the Senators' families pay the first calls, chiefly because it is the only concession they are called upon to make — except in the matter of the Ambassadors.

"The Cabinet families, as a rule, receive more visitors than others in the Administration circle. The wives of Cabinet officers pay the first call at the Vice-President's, at the Embassies, at Supreme Court houses and upon Senators' families, and other calls at pleasure. The majority of their calls are returned by card; and, as that is understood, there can be no reason for any feeling on the part of those who receive an acknowledgment of their courtesy in this manner.

"Foreign Ministers and their wives pay the first call upon the Vice-President and family, the Cabinet and Supreme Court families, and upon the Senators and members of the Foreign Relations Committees and their families, and upon the Senators' families generally. They also pay the first call each season upon the Ambassadors.

Unofficial Strangers and Residents not Privileged.

"Those who have no official position, either strangers or the residents generally, pay the first call upon each person in official life with whom they desire to become acquainted. Old residents call on newer ones. The wife of a newly arrived Congressman would fulfil her first social duty by calling at the White House. Then she should make the acquaintance of the wives of her husband's colleagues in his State delegation and of the Senators' families from his State. After that she can pay calls from the Vice-President's home to the Cabinet and Court homes; and, if she has further time, go through the entire Congressional list — always remembering that private residents, who want to cultivate their acquaintance, will come first to see her.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR."— MRS. JOHN HAY.

SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, OF INDIANA, GOING TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

"A newly arrived Senator's wife calls upon the wives of all the senior Senators, and then if she so interprets her duty, she calls at the Supreme Court homes and at the four Embassies.

Social Burdens of Cabinet Ladies.

"The Cabinet lady has a much greater burden in the matter of visiting. She has the Court, the Senate, and the Embassy calls to make, and to return in person the calls of foreign Ministers' families. After each reception she holds in the winter there are between six hundred and a thousand visiting-cards to assort. Perhaps one-tenth of this number represents strangers temporarily in town, and others who leave no address; one-third of the remainder necessitate some social recognition in addition to the sending of cards, and these require a more careful handling. Of the great majority, lists have to be made and cards sent at least twice during each season; for a large portion of the visits are repeated at these houses four or five times each winter."

CHAPTER VII.

The White House and Its Memories.

T is in the White House that the domestic life of the President is seen, as well as the official and social functions of which they are a part. The Executive Mansion is the official designation. The President's letters are written on paper thus headed. Invitations for social events are for the Executive Mansion, but no one calls it that, and probably a majority of the letters which are addressed to the President bear the direction of the White House. Nothing goes astray which is thus addressed. In the early days it was also called the President's House, just as the Capitol was called the Congress House.

An event which attracts fully as much interest as any of the social or official functions which take place in the White House, is the Easter egg-rolling. This is something local to Washington. The origin of the custom is not known. Many years ago the children of Washington were in the habit of going to the Capitol grounds on Easter Monday of every year, with their baskets of eggs, which they rolled down the slopes to their hearts' content. Then they got in the habit of going to the White House grounds. The custom became so firmly rooted that no President, even if he desired, would have the courage to destroy it. But no President has such a desire.

Easter Invasion of the Children.

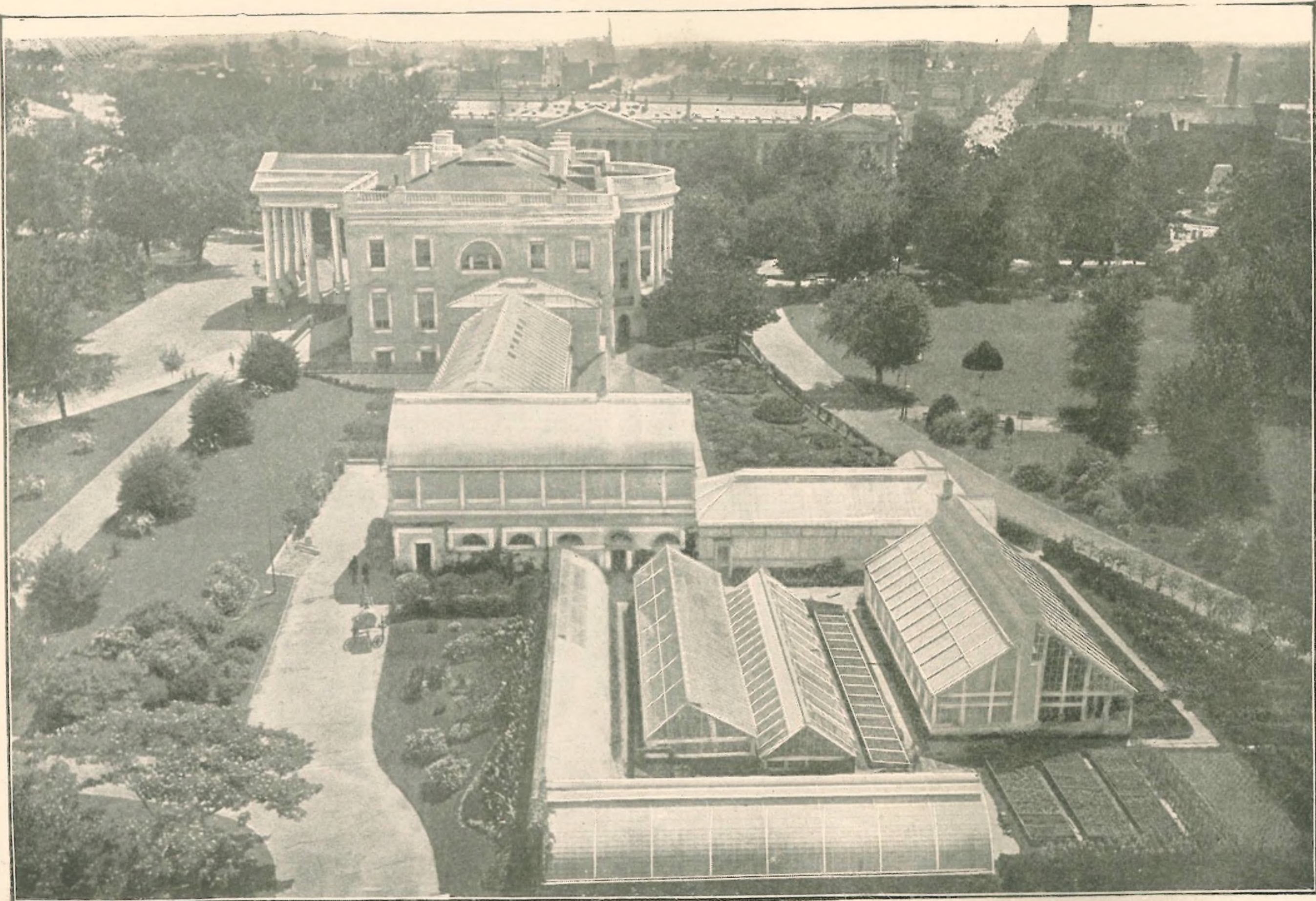
It is the children's festival in which cares of state are forgotten. Each Easter Monday the children by the thousands repair to the White House grounds. Their baskets are laden with colored eggs. The older folks go along, ostensibly to look after the children, but the enjoyment is also theirs. There is no distinction of class or of color. The grounds on the south side of the White House are given over to the children, who frolic until they are tired. Of recent years the Marine Band has been added to the attractions. It is stationed in a corner of the grounds and plays at intervals. The President and his family, members of the Cabinet, and other invited guests watch the sport from the porticos. The appearance of the President is one of the greatest sources of pleasure to the children, and their expectation is never disappointed.

Merry-Makings and Marriages.

Whoever wanders through the corridors and parlors of the Executive Mansion will have his memory stirred with thoughts of the family life of the Chief Magistrates of the Nation, as it has been lived within these walls. The White House has been the scene of innocent merry-makings, of weddings, births, and deaths. The heights of human ambition, power, and greatness have been realized here; yet its tenants have also sounded the depths of grief and sorrow.

There have been a dozen White House marriages. The first was that of Marie Monroe, the daughter of President James Monroe. In 1826, John

A GREAT DAY FOR THE CHILDREN — EGG-ROLLING ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN.



WHITE HOUSE AND GROUNDS, SEEN FROM TOP OF STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Adams, the son and secretary of the President, was married to his cousin, Helen Adams. Another wedding was that of Elizabeth, the third daughter of President and Letitia Tyler. She was wedded in the East Room to William Waller of Virginia, on January 31, 1842, in the presence of many distinguished guests. The most notable of the marriages of Presidents' daughters was that of Nellie Grant to Algernon Sartoris of England, on May 21, 1874. During President Hayes's administration General Russell Hastings was married to Miss Emily Platt, the niece of Mrs. Hayes. The President and Mrs. Hayes celebrated their silver wedding in the Mansion. Nor is it to be forgotten that President Grover Cleveland, who entered the White House as a bachelor, had his marriage to Frances Folsom solemnized in the Executive Mansion.

Portals Have Not Shut Out Death.

It has happened that two Presidents who passed the portals with the honor and the power of Chief Executive have been borne from it in their coffins. The first of these was General William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, who died in the spring of 1841, within a month after his inauguration. The chronicles of that time record the peculiarly solemn effect of the Portuguese hymn played upon trumpets as the coffin was borne out from the portals to be placed upon the funeral car.

The funeral of President Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war, also took place from the White House; for he died there on the ninth of July, 1848.

President Garfield passed weeks of weary suffering in the White House, after the assassin's bullet struck him; but he was borne away to Elberon-by-the-Sea, where his life ebbed out.

Mrs. Tyler, the first wife of President John Tyler, died during her husband's term of office, in September, 1842, and her funeral was held from this house of Presidents.

Mr. Allen, the Minister from the Hawaiian Islands, was stricken with apoplexy on the first of January, 1883, while attending President Arthur's New Year's reception, and died almost instantly.

Of all the deaths within the White House, none has been more pathetic than that of Willie Lincoln, the favorite son of President Lincoln.

Children of the White House.

The first child born within the White House was born to Marie Randolph, the daughter of President Thomas Jefferson during her father's first term, and

MRS. M'KINLEY.

was named James Madison Randolph. Mrs. Donaldson, the niece of President Andrew Jackson's wife, who presided over the social functions during Old Hickory's term, had four children born to her within the Mansion. Mrs. Cleveland's second daughter, Esther, was born in the Executive Mansion.

Women Who Have Ruled in the Mansion.

A Washington newspaper gives this account of the women who have presided over the household of the Presidents:

"Of mistresses of the White House, the most popular one until the advent of Mrs. Cleveland, was Mrs. James K. Polk. Like Mrs. Cleveland, she was a brunette, and of regal presence; it was often remarked that not a crowned head in Europe could queen it more royally than the wife of the Republican President. Poets penned verses in her honor, and on the last Sunday of her stay in Washington the clergyman addressed her from the pulpit. She was always treated with great distinction, and even after leaving the White House she was visited every New Year's by the legislature in a body.

"Mrs. George Washington also possessed the brunette style of beauty; she had dark hazel eyes and brown hair. She was not a beauty, but she had a good form, was rather below middle weight, and her manners were frank and engaging. She dressed plainly, and at a ball given in her honor she wore a simple russet gown and white handkerchief about her neck. One of her dresses, which she herself manufactured, was of cotton, striped with silk, which she obtained from ravelings of brown silk stockings and old crimson chair coverings.

"Mrs. Monroe was considered a beauty. She was tall and gracefully formed, polished and elegant in society. Mrs. John Adams was never beautiful, but she was of imposing appearance and very intellectual.

"Mrs. John Quincy Adams was famed for her charming manners, and Mrs. Andrew Jackson for her amiable temper and kind heart. Mrs. Martin Van Buren, who died before her husband attained his exalted position, was a pretty woman with modest, unassuming manners and gentle disposition.

Dolly Madison an Ever-Charming Hostess.

"Although the memories of the political events which occurred in the White House are of lasting interest, they are not more entertaining nor half so endearing to the American people as the social regime of its ever-charming hostess, the world-famed Dolly Madison. Her career as the First Lady of the land marked as decided a change in the world of society as did that of her husband in the world of politics. Reared according to the strict rules of the Quakers, the

WHITE HOUSE LIBRARY ROOM.

brilliancy of her life during her stay in this house was in remarkable contrast to her girlhood.

"The brightness of her disposition was reflected in the gaiety of her toilets and it was she who inaugurated the brilliant fashions of her day. A description of one of her dresses of that time appears in a periodical, *The Ladies' Weekly Museum,* which said:

"'A round dress of finest cambric under a pelisse of emerald green, ornamented and faced with flutings of green and white satin, elegantly finished by British silk trimmings. The waist girt by a rich silk cordon of the same manufacture, with full tassels at the end. Bonnet of green curled silk, the crown and ornaments of white satin and emerald green, to correspond with the pelisse; green satin half-boots; Limerick gloves; and Berlin reticule of green and white satin.

"'Other bonnets of Mrs. Madison, descriptions of which are still in existence, were of citron color, ornamented with lilies and yellow wall-flowers; large Neapolitan hats of blended colorings of white and lilac. Others were all lilac, with much white embroidery, grapes and lilies intermingled. A magnificent dinner-gown, worn at one of the dinners given to General Andrew Jackson, was a court gown, the front of the petticoats being of pink satin, embroidered in pale lavender and natural colors. The skirt and train draped over this was of pink-and-lilac striped satin, brocaded in silver. The bodice of this toilet was cut very low.'

"The largest and most splendid entertainment ever held in the United States up to that time was the levee given in February, 1816, by President and Mrs. Madison. It is said that the decorations were magnificent, and the building was brilliantly illuminated from garret to cellar, much of this light being made by pine torches held by trained slaves. The President wore a plain black suit, in striking contrast to the radiant costume of his wife. Mrs. Madison appeared in a toilet of rose-colored satin and white velvet train, which swept the floor for several yards. This train was lined with lavender satin and edged with a ruching of lace. She also wore a gold girdle and gold necklace and bracelets. This costume was completed by a turban of white velvet, trimmed with white ostrich tips, and a gold-embroidered crown.

"The American gentlemen wore the quaint full evening suits of that period. Some sported scarlet underwaist coats, with black uppers; and others white underwaist coats, with scarlet uppers. The generals and their aides appeared in their full-dress uniforms, adorned with much gold lace and brass buttons. The foreign diplomats were present in their full court costumes.

Lovely in Person and Character.

"The first Mrs. Tyler was one of the belles of Eastern Virginia, being most attractive in her striking loveliness of person and character. The second Mrs. Tyler was the first woman to marry a President. Before her marriage she was for the one season she spent here, the belle of Washington.

"A sparkling brunette was Mrs. William Henry Harrison. She was very handsome, with a face full of animation; and her health, which was perfectly robust, added a glow to her features which increased her charms. 'Upon her countenance,' it is recorded, 'nature has been profusely liberal.'

"Mrs. Thomas Jefferson was remarkable for her beauty. Her complexion was brilliant; her large, expressive eyes of 'the richest tinge of auburn.' A little above medium weight, she was slightly, but delicately formed. She danced, sang, played the spinet and harpsichord, and rode with great skill.

"Mrs. Zachary Taylor was a quiet woman, but possessed of great strength of character and of the true spirit of the American heroine, enduring patiently privations incident to life on the frontier, where her husband, as Major Taylor, was stationed. She had no ambition beyond making her home happy.

"A blonde of rare beauty was Mrs. Millard Fillmore, with a skin of dazzling whiteness and auburn hair. She was quite tall, with a fine figure and of commanding presence. She is ranked with the wives of the two President Adamses as a learned woman, and it was for her that her husband asked for and obtained an appropriation of Congress to buy books for the White House. Up to that time there had been a Bible there, and almost literally nothing more.

"Another woman of rare beauty was Mrs. Franklin Pierce. She also had many accomplishments. She was very refined and quiet, shunning society.

"Mrs. Abraham Lincoln as a girl was very attractive, and she had many suitors. When she became the mistress of the White House she was 'fair and forty.' That she

READY FOR A DRIVE — MRS. M'KINLEY'S CARRIAGE.

was the successor of the popular and accomplished Miss Harriet Lane, the niece of Bachelor President Buchanan, was not a point in her favor. At the first levee she appeared in pink silk, decollete, short-sleeved, with a floral head-dress, which ran down to her waist and destroyed what comeliness simplicity might have given her.

"Mrs. Andrew Johnson possessed the beauty of face and form which rendered her mother one of the most beautiful of women. Mrs. Grant was a blonde, of delicate figure, rather below middle stature. Mrs. Hayes was of very attractive appearance, and highly cultured, with charming manners. Mrs. Garfield was noted for her tact, and her husband once said that he never had to explain away any words of his wife.

"Mrs. Harrison was fair as a girl and possessed the blonde style of beauty which also belongs to Mrs. McKinley.

A President's Daughter in Retirement.

"In naming the women who have presided at the White House, Mrs. Betty Taylor Dandridge, daughter of Zachary Taylor and sister of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is living in retirement at Winchester, Va., is frequently omitted, or she is spoken of as having passed away. It is strange that this charming woman should have so completely faded from public view, for she was one of the loveliest mistresses of the White House, and her reign, though a short one, was most acceptable.

"No President was ever inaugurated with greater enthusiasm than the hero of Palo Alto and Monterey. His daughter, a pretty young woman of twenty-two, the bride of her father's faithful Adjutant-General, Major Bliss, shared the homage accorded him. Mrs. Taylor, who had been her husband's loving help-mate through long years of adversity, preferred to remain in the background when his worth and valor were finally recognized by a grateful country. Mrs. Taylor dreaded, indeed, the duties and responsibilities of the position so much that, in her husband's own words, 'she prayed day and night that General Scott might be elected in my stead.'

"President Taylor's death a little more than a year after his inauguration plunged his family in deepest grief; and this tragedy is, perhaps, responsible for Mrs. Dandridge's reluctance to visit the Capital, where the happy days of her life at the White House were brought to so sudden and sorrowful a close."

Not Always a Spacious Residence.

The White House was not always the spacious residence that it now is. Washington laid the corner-stone of it, and the celebrated architect Hoban

planned it after the palace of the Duke of Leinster in Dublin. It was of Grecian architecture, with a grand portico supported by Ionic columns on the north side and a semicircular colonnade on the south side. But its first tenants, President and Mrs. John Adams, found it quite unready for their occupancy. Mrs. Adams, in a letter to her daughter, written in November, 1800, told of the trials which she, a model New England housewife, had suffered:

"The house is upon a grand and superb scale, requiring about thirty servants to attend and keep the apartments in proper order and perform the ordinary duties of the house and stables, an establishment very well proportioned to the President's salary. The lighting of the apartments from the kitchen to the parlors and chambers is a tax indeed; and the fires we are obliged to keep to secure us from daily agues is another very cheering comfort.

LUNCHEON TABLE SET IN STATE DINING-ROOM FOR MRS. M'KINLEY'S GUESTS.

"To assist us in this great castle and render less attendants necessary bells are wholly wanting; not one single one being hung through the whole house, and promises are all you can obtain. This is so great an inconvenience that I do not know what to do or how to do it.

"If they would put me up some bells and let me have wood enough to keep fires, I design to be pleased. I could content myself anywhere for three months; but, surrounded by forests, would you believe that wood is not to be had because people cannot be found to cut and cart it? We have indeed come into a new country.

"The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment finished. We have not the least fence, yard, or other convenience without; and the great unfinished audience-room I make a drying-room of to hang up the clothes in. The principal stairs are not yet up and will not be this winter. Up-stairs there is the oval room which is designed for the drawing-room and has the crimson furniture in it. It is very handsome now, but when completed it will be beautiful. The ladies are impatient for a drawing-room. I have no looking-glasses but dwarfs for this house; not a twentieth part lamps enough to light it. My tea-china is more than half missing."

With each succeeding administration the furnishing of the White House was increased and occasionally some occupant would be charged with aping royal splendor. During President Van Buren's time a Pennsylvania Congressman named Ogle, who was of opposite politics, made a great point of enumerating the articles of furniture and charging that Van Buren was ashamed of republican simplicity. Candles were used in the Mansion until President Polk's time, when gas was utilized.

Description of House and Grounds.

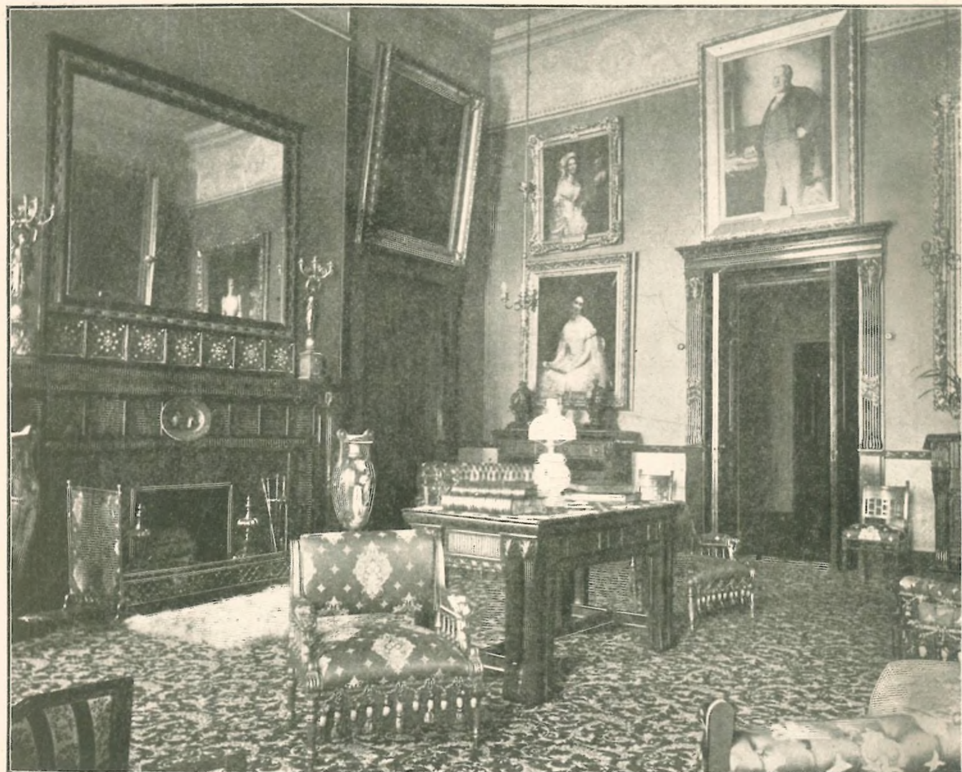
The original White House was partially burned by the British in 1814. The new structure which took its place has been added to from time to time. Perhaps the following description may enable those who do not have the advantage of living in Washington or of visiting the city to understand something more about it and the events which take place there:

The President's grounds, in the center of which is located the Executive Mansion, extend from Pennsylvania avenue to the Potomac Flats, and comprise about eighty acres. The house is two stories and basement, one hundred and seventy feet long and eighty-six feet wide, and the material is Virginia sandstone, painted white. The East Room is the main public apartment. It is the state reception-room, and is notable for its beautiful marble mantels, surrounded

by tall mirrors and crystal chandeliers which are pendent from each of the three great panels of the ceiling. Among the pictures on the wall are full-length portraits of George and Martha Washington, of Thomas Jefferson and Lincoln.

The Green Room adjoins the East Room at its southern end, and is so called because the tone of the decorations and furniture is pale green. Among the notable portraits in this room are those of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes and Mrs. James K. Polk.

The Blue Room is oval in shape, adjoins the Green Room and its decorations are in pale blue and gold. The President stands in this room when holding receptions. West of the Blue Room is a square apartment known as the Red Room, which is used as a reception-room and private parlor by the ladies



WHITE HOUSE RED ROOM, AND ITS PORTRAITS.

of the President's family. It has a grand piano and many handsome mantel ornaments. Among the portraits are those of Presidents Arthur, Cleveland, and Benjamin Harrison.

All these parlors open upon a corridor which runs lengthwise of the building. It is separated from the entrance vestibule by a partition of glass. Along the walls of this corridor hang the portraits of various Presidents from Washington down. At the south end of it is the state dining-room in Colonial style, and the western door leads into the conservatory. Opposite the state dining-room is the family dining-room, with a private stairway. The basement is given up to the kitchen, laundry, store rooms, and servants' quarters.

The parlors and living rooms for the President's family are on the second floor. Here also are the business offices of the President and his secretaries, and the room in which the Cabinet holds its deliberations.

Plans for Enlargement.

Many plans have been suggested for enlarging and improving the White House. The late Mrs. Benjamin Harrison had suggested remodeling and modernizing the building without destroying its historical features. Congress is slow in ordering changes of this kind, but was finally induced to make a small appropriation for preparing plans under the direction of Col. Bingham, the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. He has followed closely the ideas of Mrs. Harrison and there is little doubt that the proposed improvements will be made. They are thus described by Mr. John Elfreth Watkins, Jr.:

" No such sacrilege as the alteration of one jot of the architectural grandeur of the present sandstone White House will be attempted. The building will simply be enlarged by addition of two wings, just as was the old sandstone Capitol, built shortly afterward. The wings of the White House will not, however, be outspread in the direction of the building's length.

" They will be folded back, at right angles thereto. They will be almost exact reproductions of the original building, in architecture and dimensions, and will be connected therewith by colonnades curving back at the sides. Thus will be completed a U-shaped structure in stone, the old White House facing north; the new wings, east and west. The plan goes further and incloses the south end of the President's private grounds with a large conservatory in glass and iron, with curving side ranges connecting with the stone wings. Thus will be formed a complete quadrangle inclosing on all sides a central courtyard.

" The crowded office-rooms now composing forty per cent. of the presidential home are to be cleared to make room for additional living apartments. The entire building will then be converted into a private residence.

THE PALMS IN THE WHITE HOUSE CONSERVATORY.

Corridors and Rotundas.

"We will now make a supposed inspection of the completed quadrangle. Entering the present White House at the great north door, we pass around to the right, through a small anteroom, the President's private dining-room and into a corridor leading to a west door, now opening into the present conservatory. The latter is no longer there, but instead we pass into the western colonnade. A short corridor straight before us leads to a circular rotunda wherein are arranged groups of statuary. Passing on, and taking another corridor running south, we enter the west or official wing. In this building is the private office of the President, also a capacious room for his Cabinet, a separate office and anteroom for his secretary, others for the assistant secretaries, stenographers and clerks, now packed together like sardines in one of the upper east rooms of the old Mansion.

"In another part of the new wing is a large room with desks and tables to

be reserved for the newspaper-men, who must now content themselves in whatever space they can find within the entries and waiting-rooms of the executive offices. Here is a large telegraph-room, there a long-distance telephone-room, and over there are separate room for records, files, and documents. Stepping out upon the wide portico to the west and looking through the Ionic columns of its *porte cochere* we see the State, War, and Navy Building across the street. Continuing southward we pass out of the official wing and step down into a circular palm-garden. The dome and sides are of glass and iron.

Flowers and Fountains.

OUT FOR A WALK — PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND HIS BROTHER ABNER.

" Turning now to the left, we enter a long conservatory banked on either side with rare and fragrant plants. Here are the favorite flowers of Mrs. McKinley, of Mrs. Cleveland, and of ladies of the White House preceding them. In the center of this vast house of glass is a circular lily-pavilion, where we walk around a beautiful fountain graced by the *Victoria regia*. Completing the length of the conservatory, turning again to the left and passing another palm-garden at the southeast corner of the quadrangle, we now mount a stairway leading to the new east or public wing of the enlarged White House.

" This wing is an exact counterpart of that on the western side. From its magnificent doorway we view the great white Treasury Department across the street. Proceeding northward along the corridor, by which we entered this wing, we reach the eastern colonnade with its central statuary rotunda and, facing west once more, enter the East Room of the old White House by a doorway which has been cut through what is now the triple window of that great apartment.

Promenade and Driveways.

" This entire circuit of the projected quadrangle will afford guests at future White House receptions a continuous promenade of one thousand two hundred feet. With two additional entrances and driveways — one at each wing — the

throngs surging onward to get a presidential hand-shake will no longer be subjected to the indignity of dismissal through the executive front window. This unconventionality has to be at the present day, when it is impossible for both entering and departing lines of guests to pass through the same narrow doorway.

"The new wings will probably be surmounted by domes affording light and air in the rooms below. The new conservatories, palm-gardens, and lily-pavilions will not be so high as to make the beautiful south front of the old White House invisible from the Mall below. The back windows will still command an unobstructed view of the Potomac to the south. In the center of the inclosed court-yard, overlooked by generous balconies, it is proposed to erect an allegorical fountain.

"The finished plan will also provide a balustraded marble terrace, with statuary and fountains, surrounding the entire grounds. With an interior finish as elaborate as that of the Congressional Library, the entire addition can be made for about $3,000,000, with $200,000 to begin with. At much less cost the wings can be erected, one at a time, and finished temporarily with wooden partitions, afterward removed to throw smaller apartments into saloons of grand dimensions. It was the notion of Mrs. Harrison to place a gallery of historic paintings in the proposed east or public wing.

Capacious State Dining-Room.

"In one of the new wings it will be necessary to reserve generous space for a capacious state dining-room. The present one will accommodate but forty guests. A hundred years ago, when the Adamses occupied the Mansion, when the Cabinet consisted of five members, when there were but sixty-four men in Congress and when the Diplomatic Corps was but a small handful of men, the state dining-room was more than ample. To-day a President cannot escape danger of offending many high officials unless he invite at least seventy guests at once to several of his state dinners. At such times the prescribed apartment must be vacated for the 'red corridor,' fronting on the Red, Blue, and Green Parlors. This makeshift state dining-room is a draughty affair with ten doors and no windows. It is so narrow that the waiters must scrape the walls or knock the heads of guests while passing around the table.

"The removal of the entire office paraphernalia from the present executive residence will give future Presidents use of eleven instead of five bedrooms, as now. Those added will be the President's present office, Cabinet room, secretary's office, telegraph-room and clerk's room."

CHAPTER VIII.

Around the Cabinet Board.

HE United States does a vast business. It is all done through the Departments. These are the clockwork of government. Their machinery moves smoothly and with little friction.

The officials who preside over the great Departments are called members of the Cabinet. The salary of each member is $8,000 a year.

The Cabinet is the President's official family. As the Chief Executive, he is the mainspring of the machinery of government. He chooses the members of this official family. Sometimes they are called constitutional advisers, and sometimes Cabinet clerks. Neither designation is quite right. The Attorney-General comes closer to being constitutional adviser of the President than any of the other members of the Cabinet; but the functions of all the members are executive rather than advisory.

Eight Cogs in the Wheel of Government.

At present there are eight Departments of Government presided over by respective Secretaries. These are the Departments of State, of the Treasury, of War, of Navy, of Justice, of the Interior, of the Post-Office, and of Agriculture. In President Washington's time there were four Cabinet portfolios. As the Government grew the public business multiplied enormously, and new Departments were created.

Cabinet meetings are held twice a week, usually on Tuesdays and Fridays. Then all the members repair to the White House and there is a rapid-fire interchange of greetings. "Good morning, Mr. President," "Good morning, Mr. Secretary." The members seat themselves around the table with the President at the head. Then the business of the Nation is discussed. Sometimes there are mere routine matters to be disposed of, sometimes subjects of far-reaching importance must be determined. I suppose of all the Cabinet consultations that have ever been held, the one at which Lincoln read the proclamation of freedom for the slaves, which he had drafted, was the most momentous.

Often on questions of public policy the members do not find themselves in agreement. This is not of great importance in itself, because it is the President

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS BUILDING.

who determines all questions of doubt. He takes the advice and hears the views of his Cabinet officers, but he need not be bound by them.

Grave Responsibilities.

It is the President who is charged by the American people with the grave responsibility; and if a mistake is made, they hold him, and not his Cabinet, responsible. So the Chief Magistrate has both the first and the last word — and no one begrudges it to him. The President is, above all things, a working man. The humblest clerk in the public service has a far easier time than has the Chief Executive. One of the heaviest responsibilities is writing the annual message, which goes to Congress on its assembling in December. Usually the message is read over several times to the Cabinet. In addition to the regular Cabinet meetings, the various Secretaries have almost daily consultations with the President about the business of their respective Departments.

Working Staff of the President.

What might be called the President's domestic official family, or working staff, consists of a dozen secretaries, stenographers, and confidential employees. They are sometimes called the office force of the Executive Mansion, though their duties are far more extensive than those of the office force in a great corporation. Most of them have been connected with the Executive Mansion for a long period. Col. W. H. Crook, one of the secretaries, has been there since 1865, and has served in a confidential capacity every President from Andrew Johnson to McKinley. He has known all the famous public men for a third of a century and has enjoyed their friendship. Col. Crook possesses autographs and letters from many of them; and his collection is of great historical value.

SECRETARY LONG ON HIS WAY TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Major O. L. Pruden has filled the position of assistant secretary through many administrations. It is he who carries messages from the President to the House and Senate, and he is better known to many of the members of Congress than the Presi-

NAVAL OBSERVATORY, NEAR GEORGETOWN.

dents themselves. Major Pruden also has charge of the social functions at the White House, the issuing of the invitations for the receptions, the arrangement of guests at the state dinners, and other matters of etiquette on which he is the authority. The commissions for appointments are made out by him, and he is in charge of the records.

Mr. George B. Cortelyou, who fills the position of private secretary to the President, affords one of the many illustrations of the opportunities for young men in the public service through the medium of the Civil Service system. He entered the Post-Office Department as a clerk and stenographer, and was transferred to the White House as assistant secretary during the administration of President Cleveland. Later he was advanced by President McKinley to the position of private secretary. His post is a most important one, for he is the medium of communication between public men, and also between the American people, and the President. Sometimes there are a thousand letters to answer in twenty-four hours and most of the correspondence passes through his hands.

Major Montgomery, the chief telegraph operator, is another of the employees who has a long record of service in the White House. A regular telegraph office is maintained; and the President, when he is in Washington, can be put in telegraphic communication with any part of the country. He is at the keyboard, as it were, in the person of Major Montgomery. The latter has received and made known to to several Presidents events of great importance, almost simultaneously with their happening.

Major Charles Loeffler, the President's doorkeeper, has taken the cards of visitors for a generation. He sits at the entrance to the Cabinet room and rarely a card gets to the Chief Executive except through him. It is equally rare that a card which should reach the President fails to do so. Major Loeffler knows by long training and by instinct who should and who should not take up the valuable time of the Chief Executive. He is known to public men by the hundreds, or more literally by the thousands. He served in the Army as a private during the Civil war and was given his place in the White House by President Grant.

The ushers are important personages in the Executive Mansion. They, too, have to have a thorough knowledge of the people who come to the White House and of their claims on the President's time. They are also charged with the reception of visitors who are allowed access to the East Room and sometimes to the other parlors and the conservatory. The chief usher is Mr. Dubois, who has filled that place for many years.

Two of the best-known employees are colored men, who have been there

ever since the Civil war. Jerry Smith is the man-of-all-work who is full of quaint reminiscences of the distinguished men that he has known, but more especially of General Grant and his family, whom Jerry holds in veneration. Arthur Simmons, one of the doorkeepers, has also an interesting career, and is full of the incidents of his long service in admitting visitors to the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

State Department Is the Foreign Office.

All governments have what they call their foreign office, through which is carried on intercourse with other nations. In the United States this term is not used. It is called here, the Department of State. This Department was created by the First Congress, which met at New York in 1789. It was given charge not only of foreign affairs, but of patents, copyrights, and the Territories which were not then formed into States. In course of time all these subjects were transferred to other Departments, but recently something like its control of Territory was reestablished, when Congress in providing civil government for the island of Puerto Rico placed it under the jurisdiction of the State Department.

The Secretary of State is charged, under the authority of the President, with correspondence with public Ministers and of Consuls of the United States and with the representatives of foreign powers accredited to the United States. He is also charged with the negotiation of treaties with foreign countries.

MAJ.-GEN. H. C. CORBIN, ADJUTANT OF THE ARMY.

He issues passports to citizens of the United States who may want to go abroad. The laws and resolutions of Congress are published under his direction, and he makes annual reports relating to commercial information received from diplomatic and consular officers of the United States.

There are three Assistant Secretaries of State, among whom the work of the different bureaus is divided. These bureaus relate to the diplomatic service, to the consular service, indexes and archives, accounts, rolls and library, foreign commerce, and appointments. The duties are all of a delicate and frequently of a confidential character.

The Premier of the National Administration.

It has been the custom to style the Secretary of State the Premier of the National Administration with which he is identified, but the truth is that the President is his own Premier. However, the Secretary of State under the law of Congress succeeds to the Presidency on the death of the President, when there is no Vice-President. The position has been filled by a long line of eminent men, including Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, William L. Marcy, William M. Evarts, Hamilton Fish, and James G. Blaine. Secretary John Hay had gained eminence as an author before he entered public life. He was called from the post of Ambassador to Great Britain to become Secretary of State. He won great praise by his management of foreign affairs and especially by establishing the reputation of the United States for straightforward diplomacy.

A Notable Building and Its Architecture.

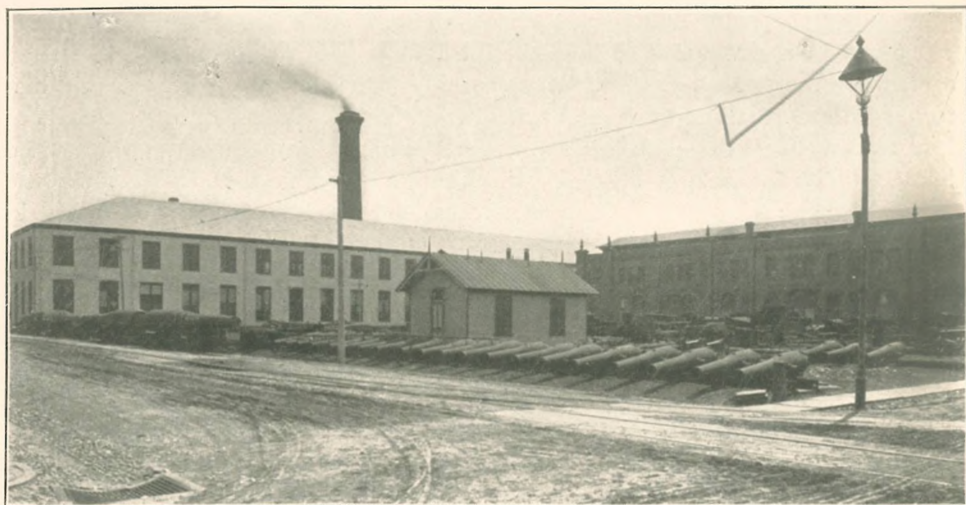
The State Department Building, as it is known — though it houses the War and the Navy Departments — is of modern architecture. It was the work of A. B. Mullett, an architect of originality approaching almost to genius. The building was begun in 1871, but was not finished for several years. The basement is of Maine granite and the superstructure of Virginia granite. There are four façades. Each façade is a projecting portico supported by four graceful columns resting on a massive granite platform. High flights of granite steps ascend to the portico, while groups of columns as decorations extend to the mansard roof. The building within is very handsome; the rooms of the Secretaries and other officials being unusually spacious.

Treasured Documents of State.

The State Department — with its management of the foreign affairs of the Nation, its negotiation of treaties, and its adjustment of international intercourse

through the ministers of other countries residing in Washington and through its own ministers residing abroad — has some features of very great interest. The diplomatic reception-room — where the foreign ministers are received by the Secretary of State and from the walls of which look down the portraits of the distinguished Americans who have filled that position — is an historic apartment.

Most visitors find their greatest attraction in the library of the State Department, where are kept the originals of many historic documents, among them the Declaration of Independence, from which the bold handwriting of John Hancock and others who signed that immortal document has faded. It is probable that a century or two centuries hence there will be no danger of the



WHERE THE BIG GUNS ARE MADE AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

text of any important documents fading away, because it is claimed that the typewriter perpetuates itself and never fades; and after a long struggle the State Department reversed its decision and adopted typewriting for official documents.

The Great Seal and Its History.

Of all the objects possessed by the State Department none exceeds in historical value the great seal of the United States. It is placed upon commissions of the President's Cabinet and of diplomatic and consular officers, ceremonious communications from the President to foreign governments, pardons and commutations of sentence by the Executive, exequaturs, extradition warrants

upon other countries, and commissions of civil officers appointed by the President; whose commissions are not signed under a different seal.

Since the foundation of the Government three different seals have been used. The one now employed was made by Tiffany and is kept with its die and press in a strong wooden box, the keys of which are deposited in another wooden box, the keys of which are held by an employee of the State Department, who is known as the keeper of the great seal. This position was held for forty-six years by George Bartle, who died in 1900, and to whom the seal was entrusted by Daniel Webster, when the latter was Secretary of State.

Where Real War Is Not Seen.

Little of real war is seen in either the War or the Navy Department. They are simply the executive offices, with, perhaps, a few models and relics and historical articles. In the War Department the walls are hung with the portraits of former Secretaries and with those of celebrated men. In both war and peace the Secretary is the actual directing head, although war must be conducted by the generals in the field. Unless the General commanding the Army be actually in the field, he has little to do with the workings of the Department. The present head of the Army is Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, who has his office in the building and who occupies an independent sphere. Most of the executive work of the War Department and of the Army when in action, comes within the control of the Adjutant-General. The present Adjutant-General is Major-General Henry C. Corbin.

The Secretary of War has the supervision of the military service, and the United States Military Academy at West Point is under his direction. His civil duties relate to all matters pertaining to river and harbor improvements; the prevention of obstruction to navigation; the establishment of harbor lines; and the location of bridges constructed over the navigable waters of the United States. Usually the head of the War Department is a civilian. Secretary Elihu Root is an eminent New York lawyer.

There is an Assistant Secretary of War and about a dozen military bureaus. The chiefs of the military bureaus are officers of the Regular Army. Among them are the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General of Subsistence, Surgeon-General and Paymaster-General. These designations indicate the character of their duties. There are also the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, Judge-Advocate-General, Chief Signal Officer, and Chief of the Record and Pension Office. The latter is charged with the custody of the military and hospital records of the Volunteer

Armies in the Civil war, and the transaction of the pension and other business of the War Department connected therewith.

The Scholarly Head of the Navy Department.

The Secretary of the Navy has the general superintendence of the construction, manning, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war. The present Secretary, John D. Long, of Massachusetts, is a man of letters, orator, lawyer, and scholar, who has shown that these qualities are not incompatible with his position.

LIEUT.-GEN. NELSON A. MILES, ON HIS FAVORITE HORSE.

The various bureaus have as their chiefs officers of the Navy. These bureaus are of Navigation, Yards and Docks, Equipment, Ordnance, Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, Medicine and Surgery, and Supplies and Accounts. There is also a Judge - Advocate - General. The Marine Corps is responsible to the Secretary of the Navy.

There is also an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. That place was the one held by Theodore Roosevelt when the war with Spain broke out.

In the Department are models showing the evolution of the modern warship. It has not been a long leap from the old wooden vessels to the monster of iron and steel which to-day marks the stage of progress in naval warfare.

There is a Navy-Yard at Washington which once built war-ships. That was back in the early part of the century. Now it is devoted to the manufacture of ordnance and naval equipment. These great workshops are located on the

Eastern branch of the Potomac, and the fame of the Government gun-factory is international.

One bureau of the Navy Department which has more to do with peace than with war is the Naval Observatory. It is located west of the city, and overlooks the Potomac. The Naval Observatory is under the supervision of a Rear-Admiral. It has a fine equatorial telescope and a famous corps of astronomers, who have made its astronomical work known throughout the world.

CHAPTER IX.

The Treasury Department.

HE Treasury in the variety of subjects which comes under its jurisdiction is probably the greatest of the Government Departments.

I do not know any more succinct way of showing its manifold functions than to quote from the Congressional Directory. That invaluable manual of the Government says that the Secretary of the Treasury is charged by law with the management of the national finances; he prepares plans for the improvement of the revenues and for the support of the public credit; superintends the collection of the revenue, and prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making returns; grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys in the Treasury; and annually submits to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the Government. He also controls the construction of public buildings; the coinage of money and the printing of currency notes; the collection of statistics; the administration of the Coast and Geodetic Surveys, Life-Saving, Lighthouse, Revenue Cutter, Steamboat Inspection, and Marine Hospital branches of the public service.

How the Routine Work Is Transacted.

The routine work of the Secretary's office is transacted in the offices of the Supervising Architect, Director of the Mint, Director of Engraving and Printing, Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, Bureau of Statistics, and various divisions which relate to bookkeeping, appointments, customs, public moneys, and so on.

There are three Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, among whom is apportioned the various bureaus or divisions. For instance, one has special charge of the customs service, another of the subjects relating to the public moneys, and a third of immigration and a variety of the miscellaneous subjects. The Internal Revenue Bureau, which is presided over by a Commissioner, is one of the most important branches of the Treasury Department.

Encouragement to Young Men.

Of recent years much encouragement has been given to young men in the Treasury Department. Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, one of the Assistant Secretaries, was a newspaper reporter in Chicago for several years. He gave special attention to financial matters and became well acquainted with Mr. Lyman J. Gage, a national bank president. When Mr. Gage became Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Vanderlip was made his private secretary. He was soon advanced to the position of Assistant Secretary, in which position he has shown great capacity. It is an illustration of the fact that, given the opportunity, young men of ability will prove themselves equal to it; for Mr. Vanderlip became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury when he was not far past thirty years of age.

Mr. Charles G. Dawes, the Comptroller of the Currency, is also a young man in the thirties, and at that age was called upon to fill the responsible place which is charged with the supervision of the national banks of the country. He was an enterprising young business man in Chicago, who took an active interest in politics and found a proper field for his ambition in the Government service.

A dozen years ago a young man from New Jersey entered the Treasury Department by means of the Civil Service examination at a very moderate salary and in a minor position. He became a stenographer and gave special attention to the intricate subject of customs duties. After office hours he also studied law and was graduated from the Columbian Law School. He was advanced from position to position in the Treasury, and President McKinley made him an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, when he, too, was not much past thirty years of age. This young man's name was W. B. Howell. After he had served a time as Assistant Secretary, a vacancy occurred in the Board of General Appraisers. This Board of General Appraisers is a sort of customs court of appeals. Its functions are very important, and its members are lawyers and experienced officials of the highest ability. Assistant Secretary Howell was advanced to this position, which is practically a life one, and which pays a salary equal to that of a Cabinet officer.

The growth of the Treasury Department shows the growth of the country itself. Seventy-five years ago it was composed of a few bureaus and the clerks numbered seventeen. There was one messenger, detailed specially for the Secretary. Now the employees of the Treasury Department are more than three thousand. It has been compared to an immense beehive.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Historic and Substantial Structure.

The Treasury Building is one of the most substantial structures in Washington. Its location is not of the best, as it lies on rather low ground and shuts off the view of the White House down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol. The tradition is that when Architect Robert Mills was looking around for a suitable site, President Andrew Jackson became impatient and, indicating the ground next to the White House, said to the architect, "Build it here."

Fault is sometimes found because the Ionic Greek style of architecture gives the idea of a pagan temple; but it also gives the idea of massiveness, which is fitting for that Department that has to do with money and the public finances. The east or main front is of pillared form, being composed of thirty Ionic columns. It is copied after the temple of Minerva at Athens. The material is Virginia sandstone. On the west, north, and south fronts are central porticos supported by monolithic pillars. These granite porticos are extensions of the original plans. The Treasury Building is four hundred and sixty feet long by two hundred and sixty-four feet wide and has upward of two hundred rooms. It has cost about $10,000,000.

Vast Sums of Money Handled.

The Cash Room is one of great interest to visitors, who are permitted to look down from a public gallery, where they get a better idea than by peeping through the steel-screened windows. Millions on millions of dollars are handled daily in this room, and it is not unusual for a warrant for $1,000,000 to be cashed just like a bank cashes an ordinary check. Vouchers for one cent may also be settled.

The bond and coin vaults are also of great interest. The bond vault contains the United States bonds which are deposited by the national banks to secure their circulation in accordance with law. The amount of these bonds is generally about $250,000,000. At almost any period of the year the bond and coin vaults contain about $800,000,000 in gold, silver, bonds, and other securities.

Vault number one in the basement is of special interest because of its massive bars and steel doors. It has one sliding door which weighs six tons. The construction of vault number two is not much different. Visitors are allowed to see the silver and gold stored here, but there is no danger that any of them will yield to temptation and try to carry the money away. They do not get close enough, even if the watchmen were not at every turn.

All these moneys are in charge of the official who is known as the Treasurer of the United States. He is responsible; and when a new Treasurer is appointed

all the money has to be counted and made to tally, before the new Treasurer gives his receipt. Counting seven hundred or eight hundred millions of dollars is not a trifling task. This labor is done under the direction of a committee of Treasury Department officials and employees.

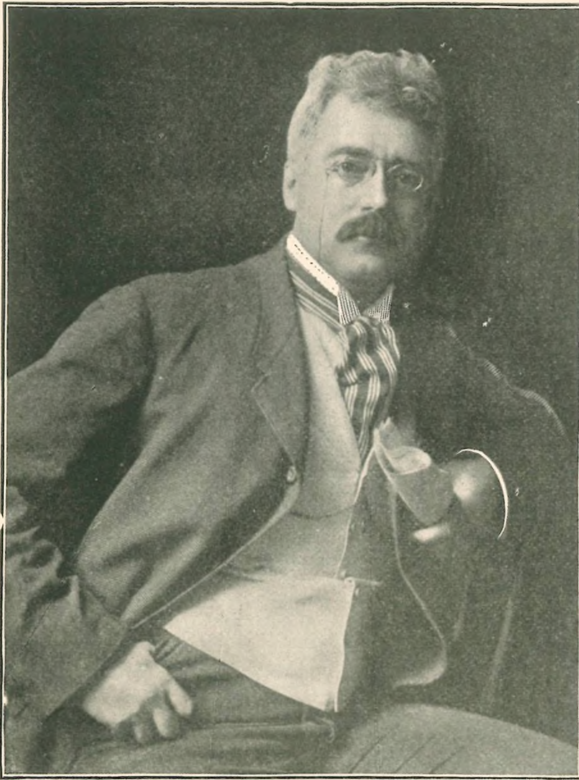
Sorting Old Notes a Work of Skill.

One of the most entertaining features of the Treasury Department is the Redemption Division. It is here that the worn-out bank-notes are sorted and counted. Nearly all the employees are women, who become very expert in the

MACERATING SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF OLD GREENBACKS.

work. From $100,000,000 to $250,000,000 are handled every year in this division. After the notes are counted and examined, those that are unfit for further service are destroyed by maceration in the presence of a committee. A special machine is used for this purpose. The paper pulp remaining is utilized in the manufacture of a coarse grade of paper, and many Washington relics also are made from it. At one time the unfit notes were burned in a furnace, but the macerating machine was found to be a better way of disposing of them.

The deft-fingered women in the Redemption Division bring joy to many people whose paper money has been partially destroyed. They show wonderful



F. A. VANDERLIP, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

skill in handling charred notes, or those otherwise mutilated. The eye also aids them. When these experts determine the amount of the money that has been thus destroyed and sent in for redemption, the Government issues new notes to the person who sent it in.

Government Manufactory of Money.

Of all the machinery of Government in Washington, no portion is more interesting than that which relates to making money. In one sense the Government really manufactures money. That is, it prints from its own paper every kind of currency: greenbacks, national bank-notes, silver certificates, and gold certificates which are circulated.

All this is done at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which is part of the Treasury Department, and which occupies a rather modest building not far from the Washington Monument. Besides printing the paper money, the Bureau also prints postage-stamps, internal-revenue stamps, passports, and commissions. It is in every way a wonderful institution. The plates for the various kinds of money printed are engraved by the most skilful engravers in the country. The Government bonds are also engraved by them. The processes of this work are not open to the public, but nearly everything else is open to inspection.

A visit to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is one of the most instructive sights for the stranger in the National Capital. Guides are furnished who take the visitor through the different departments and explain all the processes. They tell how the fiber paper is received direct from the Treasury and given out to the pressmen, who do the printing on hand-presses, because steam-presses, it

is claimed, do not produce as finished work. Each pressman has an assistant, usually a young woman, who prints about five hundred sheets a day, of whatever form of currency it is; and these are counted and verified and then sent to automatic numbering machines, which stamp upon them in blue ink the distinctive series letter and the number of each note. The numbered notes are again counted by expert counters and then sent over in packages of one thousand sheets each to the Treasury Building.

It takes about thirty days to complete the various processes after the silk fiber paper is furnished to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing until the finished sheets, that is, until the notes, bonds, or revenue-stamps are returned to the Treasury. The engraving of the plates from which they are printed, of course, occupies a great deal more time. Artists of national reputation are employed in drawing the portraits and vignettes which adorn the currency. It is the rule that the portraits shall not be of living statesmen. Some of the designs are very beautiful.

CHARLES G. DAWES, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

A System of Checks and Counterchecks.

The whole system under which the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is done is naturally one of checks and counterchecks. In the first place, this is necessary in order that errors may be guarded against. It is also necessary to prevent dishonesty. Whatever the temptation might be for those who handle the paper-money in the various stages of manufacture to appropriate to themselves some portion of it, the checks are so thorough that fraud of this kind is almost an impossibility. When the Bureau closes its

day's work, everything is delivered into the hands of the custodian, and every account is checked and verified before the employees are dismissed. There are more than a dozen departments in the Bureau and about fifteen hundred persons are employed. Many of these are women, and they make very efficient and trustworthy employees.

Gold and silver are not coined in Washington, though the Mint is a part of the Treasury Department and the Director of the Mint is a Treasury official. The gold and silver bullion which is coined by the Government into money is coined at the mints of Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Delicate Duties of the Secret Service.

While the Government takes every precaution that experience can suggest in the way of mechanical contrivance and artistic perfection to make counterfeiting of its obligations extremely difficult, it realizes that there always will be clever criminals who will exercise their ingenuity to surmount most of the obstacles thrown in their way, often with sufficient success as to deceive any but the most expert handlers of money. For the purpose of detecting these counterfeiters and bringing them to justice, the Treasury Department maintains a Secret-Service Division, supported by an annual appropriation used solely for the suppression of this crime.

JOHN E. WILKIE, CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

The country is divided into districts, each in charge of a trained criminal investigator, with several assistants; all of them working under the direct supervision of the Chief of the Service, who has his headquarters in Washington. No case is too petty, and none too complex, to escape the vigilance and attention of these Government officials. The maker of spurious

THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

nickels is as relentlessly run down and punished as is the more ambitious scoundrel who gives his attention to bills of various denominations. The Government never tires, never forgets, and never forgives.

AT WORK IN THE MONEY MANUFACTORY.

Certain Detection of Criminals.

Unusual skill on the part of the criminal in covering his operations may result in eluding detection for years; but members of the Service are ever on the alert, and retribution is certain, though sometimes delayed. Counterfeiters seem to overlook the fact that every man's hand is against them. They are the common enemies of the people; and the average criminal of a different sort, who would go to prison or the scaffold rather than implicate another of his own particular kind, never hesitates to give information to the authorities that may lead to the punishment of a counterfeiter. That is, perhaps, one of the reasons

why counterfeiters always land in the penitentiary. No matter how much talent may be employed in their conspiracy; no matter how carefully laid their plans may be; no matter how much money they may have to invest in their nefarious project, success, if it comes at all, is only temporary, and discovery and disaster are as certain as fate.

Upon the walls of the office of the Chief in the Treasury Building there are many souvenirs of noted cases and huge cabinets filled with thousands and thousands of pictures of men who have been hunted down and sent to prison for tampering with the currency of the country. The work of the Secret-Service Division is done so quietly that one is surprised to learn that between six and eight hundred arrests are made every year; but it only goes to show that counterfeiters, like the rest of humanity, refuse to profit by the experience of others.

The Secret-Service Division is constantly called upon by other Departments of the Government to undertake special investigations, and its trained operatives are always at the call of the proper Government officials. When detailed on these special cases, the expenses incurred have to be borne by the Department in which the investigation is being made; for, as already pointed out, the appropriation for the Secret-Service Division can be used only for investigating counterfeiting cases. The " operatives " of the Service, as they are called, are men who have had years of training in all classes of criminal investigation, who know the world in all its phases, who possess undoubted courage and untiring energy. They are among the hardest worked employees of the Government; as their whole time, night and day, is at the disposal of their Chief.

The Chief of the Secret Service is Mr. John Wilkie, who furnishes another illustration of the chances for young men. Once a police reporter in Chicago, later city editor and financial editor, and afterward an American business man in London, he reached his present position before he was forty years old.

CHAPTER X.

Other Departments.

T has been said that book-learning and farming do not go together. But Congress always has some farmers among its members; and one branch of the Government seeks to show that farming can be helped by book-learning intelligently applied. This is the Department of Agriculture.

The Department had its beginning a great many years back, when Congress appropriated money for the distribution of cuttings and seeds. This work was done by the Patent Office. In 1862, an Act was passed creating a Bureau of Agriculture. The purpose was declared to be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word; and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

For a long time there was a Commissioner of Agriculture, but during President Cleveland's first Administration the Bureau was raised to the rank of a Department; that is, it became a Cabinet position. The Secretary of Agriculture exercises personal supervision of public business relating to the agricultural industry. He has a staff of assistants who are specialists in their various subjects. The Department does a great deal more than to merely collect and distribute seeds. It used to be thought that this was the chief business of the Department. This is not so, though it is really an important work. Under the law two-thirds of the whole quantity of seeds purchased are sent out upon the request of members of Congress under their frank.

Broad Field of Labor Covered.

The Experiment stations which represent the Department in its relations to agricultural colleges and to experiment stations are great aids in promoting practical agricultural education. In addition to its other functions, this office is charged with the investigation of the nutritive value and economy of human foods and of irrigation. There are the Bureau of Animal Industry,

WHAT INTERESTS THE FARMERS — DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUILDING.

the divisions of Chemistry, Entomology, Forestry, Botany, Pomology, Soils, the functions of which are indicated by their names. There is also the office of Public Road Inquiries, which collects information concerning the systems of road management throughout the United States, and makes experiments regarding the best methods of road-making.

The Department gathers news concerning crop prospects, edits and publishes numerous bulletins, reports, and circulars which illustrate its work and give valuable information to the farmers of the whole country on every subject relating to the agricultural industry. Its annual report, of which hundreds of thousands of copies are issued, is a book of great value. It also furnishes much useful aid for farmers in the way of suggestions as to what they shall read on subjects of vital importance to them.

Unique Service of Weather Bureau.

One division of the Agricultural Department which is at once unique, entertaining, and instructive is the Weather Bureau. This was originally known as the Signal-Service Corps and was under the control of the Army. It was established by General Albert J. Myer, a third of a century ago, who began utilizing the army corps for gathering meteorological information by forecasting the weather probabilities. He came to be known as "Old Probs." After a time it was found that the work was chiefly valuable to the Department of Agriculture, and the Weather Bureau was created. The Chief of the Bureau has charge of the forecasting of the weather; the issue of storm-warnings; the display of weather and flood signals; the gauging and reporting of rivers; the reporting temperature and rain-fall conditions for the cotton interests; the display of frost and cold-wave signals; the distribution of meteorological information in the interest of agriculture and commerce. The present Chief of the Bureau is Prof. Willis L. Moore.

Taking the Forecasts Throughout the Country.

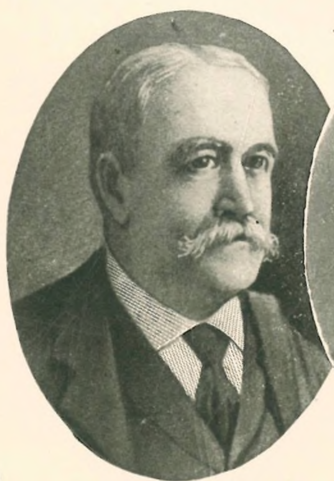
The Signal Office is located in a building near Georgetown. Throughout the country there are stationed several hundred men who are members of the Signal Corps of the Army. They are the real weather-forecasters, and they have to take very minute observations of the weather signs in their respective districts. This is done three times a day, and the reports are transmitted by telegraph to the Weather Bureau at Washington. The Government owns several thousand miles of military telegraph lines which are used by the members of the Signal-Service Corps. The records gathered by them are charted

upon a specially prepared map, and this map becomes a perfect photograph of the conditions of the weather at a given time all over the United States.

The map is thoroughly analyzed by an officer at the Signal Office, and the weather reports, or predictions, are made as the result of this analysis. The weather observations at the various stations throughout the country are taken at precisely the same minute of Washington time. This is at seven o'clock in the morning, three o'clock in the afternoon, and eleven o'clock at night. The weather service has been of great use to commerce and navigation, as well as to agriculture, because of its accuracy in forecasting storms.

Its Building Is a Modest Edifice.

The Department of Agriculture occupies a modest brick building with brownstone trimmings and mansard roof. It is about one hundred and seventy feet long by sixty feet wide. It is situated in the most beautiful part of the Mall, surrounded by flowers and shrubbery. Surrounding are large plant-houses, in which rare tropical plants are grown. There is also a fine collection of grains and cereals, and the herbarium, as well as a valuable museum, with instructive exhibits of agriculture, and a library which contains the latest literature of the world on farming.



JOHN D. LONG,
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

ELIHU ROOT,
SECRETARY OF WAR.

JOHN HAY,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretaries Have Been Practical Farmers.

All the Secretaries of Agriculture have been practical farmers, though they were public men and politicians as well. The first Secretary was Mr. Norman J. Colman, of Missouri. He was Commissioner of Agriculture when the Bureau was raised to the rank of a Department, and was promoted by President Cleveland to be Secretary; though, owing to the change of national Administration, he only held the position two or three weeks. Thus it came that Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, was commonly known as the first Secretary of Agriculture, because he succeeded Mr. Colman and held the office during President Harrison's administration.

Jeremiah Rusk was a typical American, if ever there was one. He had been a stage driver in Ohio, a farmer in Wisconsin, a member of Congress and Governor of his State. He took great pride in his place, and often declared that he would rather be known as the first Secretary of Agriculture than be known as having held some other Cabinet position.

J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, who was Secretary of Agriculture during President Cleveland's second administration, also could claim to be a practical farmer; though he was likewise a scholar and a politician. Mr. Morton was one of the pioneers of Nebraska. He will be remembered always for what he has done toward covering the treeless prairies of the West with forests, or at least with woods. It was to his energy and example that Arbor Day was established in the West, by which custom trees are planted yearly.

The present Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, was known as one of the progressive farmers of Iowa a great many years back, when he was also a member of Congress. His great farm was one of the model farms of the Hawkeye State. He set the example to his Iowa neighbors of making their products more valuable by having them raise live-stock and feed their grain to it. Secretary Wilson takes a great personal interest in all the details of his Department. He is especially active in encouraging farmers of the country to seek the widest market for their products.

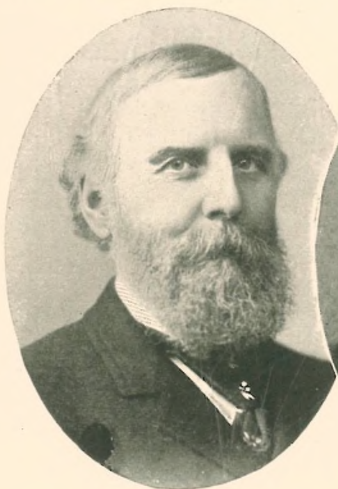
Post-Office Organization Described.

The Post-Office Department is under the management of the Postmaster-General. Besides his general supervision he makes postal treaties with foreign governments, and awards and executes contracts. Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith is a newspaper editor. There are four Assistant Postmasters-General. Of these the one who comes in closest relation with the people is

the Fourth Assistant, for he designates all Postmasters whose pay does not exceed $1,000 a year. Actually the Postmaster-General is the appointing power, but he delegates that work to the Fourth Assistant. The fourth-class post-offices now number about seventy thousand and are constantly increasing, so that the official having this work in charge is kept pretty busy. Unlike the post-offices which are filled by the President and which have a four-years' term, there is no fixed tenure in the fourth-class office. However, whenever there is a change in political power, the party which controls the national Administration usually changes the fourth-class postmasters and puts in men of its own political faith.

Like a Modern Office Building.

The new Post-Office Building, or as it is called, the General Post-Office, differs greatly from the other public buildings. It has little suggestiveness of Corinthian, Doric, or Ionic architecture. It is more like a fine office-building, such as may be seen in New York or other large cities. It is, however, very commodious and well adapted for its purposes. It also houses the Washington City Post-Office. This General Post-Office Building is the first of the Government buildings to be placed on Pennsylvania avenue. It is possible that in future other Government structures will be erected on this great avenue, and the vista from the Treasury to the foot of the Capitol will be broken by them, instead of consisting of second-class business-blocks, and old brick houses. The cost of the building up to this time has been $2,500,000.



LYMAN J. GAGE,
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

JAMES WILSON,
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

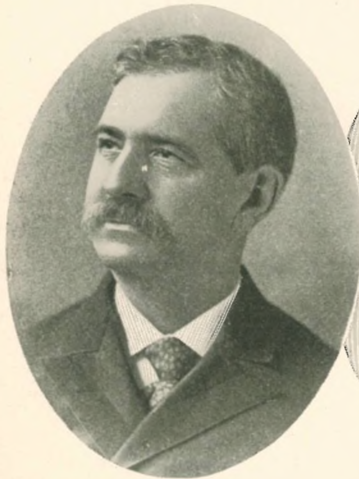
ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK,
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Post-Office Is Near to the People.

In a country where nearly everybody can read and write, nearly everybody receives and sends letters and papers. The Post-Office, whether in the big cities or in the country, comes right home to them, and they understand the way it is managed quite well. Benjamin Franklin handled letters as Postmaster-General when the colonies were hardly a Nation; but he handled them well, and some of his methods which were aimed to secure promptness have been the models for succeeding officials, until now the prompt delivery of a letter is the pride of the Post-Office service.

Franklin also had some principles of office-holding which have descended from generation to generation of public men without change. He never declined official position and he put all the relatives that he could into the Government service. His persistence in this respect used to vex Washington greatly.

Sights in the Dead-Letter Office.



CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

JOHN W. GRIGGS,
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In the General Post-Office Department by far the most interesting sight to the visitor is the dead-letter office. For the visitor the entertaining feature of the dead-letter office is the museum which contains articles that have gone astray or that have been improperly entrusted to the mails. Some of them are of historical value. There is a card containing a lock of hair cut from the head of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield.

Among other interesting objects is a set of account books kept by Benjamin Franklin when he was Deputy Postmaster-General for the Colonies in 1753. One shelf in the museum is given over entirely to dolls of every size and color. Among the miscellaneous articles are skulls, star-fishes, stuffed

PATENT OFFICE, OR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

alligators, and a great variety of specimens of natural history. Unaddressed parcels and such as are found loose in the mails and received at the dead-letter office are disposed of at auction. This sale takes place in December of each year, and much interest is shown in the packages, because no one is allowed to know their contents in advance of the purchase. The dead-letter office has been called a monument to the carelessness and stupidity of the American people, and it does not belie its name. In seeing the thousands of letters which reach it daily, because of insufficient or illegible addresses, violation of the postal laws — and a hundred other causes — one is forced to wonder at the stupidity of those who mail letters.

Patent-Office Museum Models.

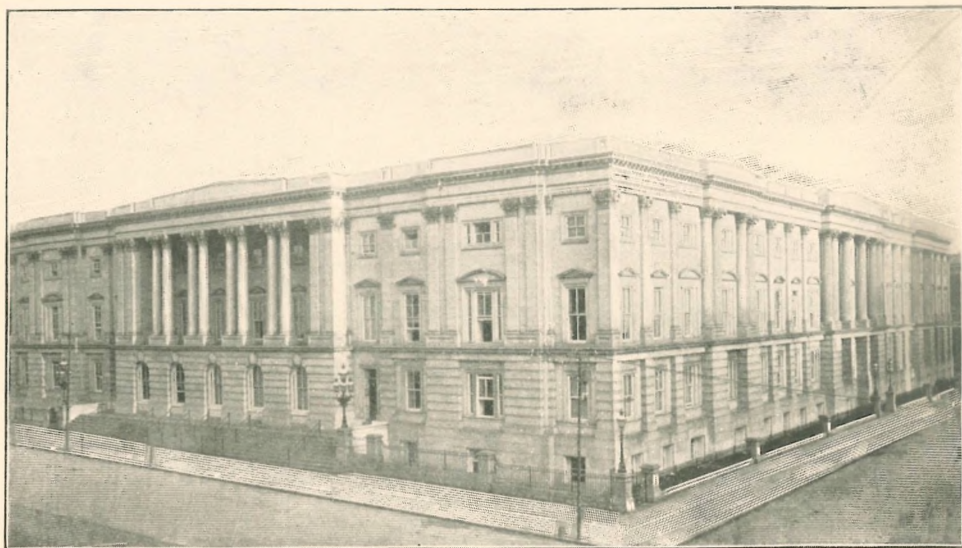
The Doric Greek building, which covers nearly two squares in the heart of the city, officially is known as the Interior Department. Its popular name is the Patent Office, because it is here that everything relating to patents is done, from the filing of the application to the granting of the patent itself. Moreover, a good portion of the building is taken up with the models. The museum of models is in itself a history of American inventive genius. Since the law granting patents was passed by Congress, the number of patented articles has reached five hundred thousand. It has become necessary to provide an additional building known as the Union Building, where about eighty thousand models are displayed. A large number of earlier models, which have become historical, have been transferred to the National Museum, where they are displayed to the best advantage. The Patent Office was burned in 1836, when many models, drawings, and specifications were destroyed. Again, a fire in 1877 destroyed nearly ninety thousand models and a vast number of drawings. The applications for patents number about forty thousand annually.

The Interior Department Building is like the Capitol, in that it has been built gradually. The south wing is of Virginia freestone and granite. The west wing of Maryland marble, and the north wing of granite. The building forms a hollow square, but it is shut in so that its architectural grandeur is not fully displayed.

Across from the Patent Office is the old Post-Office Building, which is of Ionic Corinthian architecture, and is one of the finest structures in the city; but it is also shut in so that its architectural beauty is not fully apparent. Since the Post-Office Department removed to its new structure on Pennsylvania avenue, its former quarters are occupied by various bureaus of the Interior Department.

Many Branches of the Interior Department.

A wide range of subjects is covered in the administration of the Interior Department. The Secretary of the Interior, who is Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, is charged with the supervision of patents for inventions; pensions and bounty lands; public lands and surveys; the Indians; education; railroads; the geological survey; the census; supervision of the Yellowstone Park and other national parks which are not military; and a variety of miscellaneous duties. There are two Assistant Secretaries and Commissioners, respectively, of Patents, Pensions, General Land Office, Indian



OLD POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

Affairs, Education, and Railroads. There is a Director of the Geological Survey and a Director of the Census.

For a long time the General Land Office was one of the most important branches of the Interior Department, and it is still important, but its work is narrowed by the gradual settling up of the public lands.

Pension Bureau's Great Roll of Veterans.

A great many thousand Americans know more about the Pension Office than any other Department of the Government. Considering that there are

nearly one million pensioners on the rolls, this is natural enough. It always has been the policy of the Government to treat with generosity those who have risked their lives for it. It is not so many years ago that the last Revolutionary pension was paid to the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, and there are still on the rolls the descendants of those who fought in the war of 1812. The Mexican veterans still furnish a large roll, although it is more than half a century since that war was fought. But, of course, the bulk of the pension-

OPENING LETTERS IN THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

ers are those of the Civil war for the salvation of the Union. Now also there are the pensioners from the Spanish-American war and from the Philippines, and in time there will be some for service in China.

The Pension Bureau is a great, red brick building in Judiciary Square. It is four hundred feet long by two hundred feet wide. On the outside, it is not very handsome to look upon; but the veterans whose cases are filed to the number of more than a million, do not care much about outside appearances.

A band of terra-cotta frieze extends around the building above the first-story windows. It shows a spirited procession of soldiers in marching order, mostly cavalry. The artistic effect is very fine, but the veterans sometimes criticise this frieze because the horsemen are all holding the bridles of their steeds in the right hand.

Nearly two thousand persons are employed in the Pension Bureau, several hundred of whom are women. The Government tries to expedite in every way possible the cases which come before it, but the soldiers who are seeking pensions often think that the machinery for doing them justice is wofully slow. Unfortunately there are many cases of fraud attempted and the detection and prevention of such frauds take the time of a good many employees.

Machinery of Law and Justice.

The chief law officer of the United States is the Attorney-General, who is the head of the Department of Justice. He represents the United States in subjects involving legal questions; he gives his advice, when it is required by the President or heads of the other executive Departments, on questions of law arising in the administration of their respective Departments; he passes on the applications for pardons which are submitted to the President; and he exercises a general supervision over the United States Attorneys and Marshals in all the judicial districts in the States and Territories. There are four Assistant Attorneys-General, one Solicitor-General who argues most of the cases before the Supreme Court, Solicitors for the State and Treasury Departments, respectively, and an Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department. John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, is the Attorney-General.

The Department of Justice at present is without a home of its own, and occupies rented quarters. The old building across Pennsylvania avenue from the White House, became unsafe and was torn down. A new building was planned; but the slowness of Congress in making the necessary appropriations caused delay, and it will be several years before a new structure is erected.

CHAPTER XI.

Scientific and Popular Bureaus.

LOVERS of learning and the encouragement of learning never weary of hearing the story of the great Smithsonian Institution. Scientists the world over are grateful to it, because of the reports known as the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, which are sent to the leading scientific societies in every quarter of the globe. Yet one does not have to be a scientist in order to appreciate what this great institution has become in half a century.

Everybody who is interested knows that James Smithson, an Englishman, bequeathed his fortune of $500,000 " 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." He was himself a scientist, but had never visited America. Because of a shadow on his birth, or for some other reason, he had become embittered against his own country, and decided to leave his fortune for the encouragement of knowledge in the new country.

James Smithson died in 1829, and the bequest was first announced to Congress by President Jackson in 1835. Some members of Congress doubted the power of the United States to receive the bequest, and also opposed it on the grounds of policy. The main discussion, however, was regarding the kind of institution which should be established. John Quincy Adams made a most eloquent report on this subject. Ultimately the bequest was accepted, and an outline made of the institution as it should be. Out of this has grown the Smithsonian as it stands to-day.

Noble Purpose Has Been Fulfilled.

Its purposes are defined as fulfilling the object of the founder in the increase of knowledge by original investigation and study, either in science or literature; and in the diffusion of this knowledge by publication, especially by permitting the interchange of thought among those prominent in learning among all nations. The Smithsonian management is entrusted to a Board of Regents, com-

NATIONAL MUSEUM BUILDING.

CENSUS DIRECTOR MERRIAM AND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR WINES.

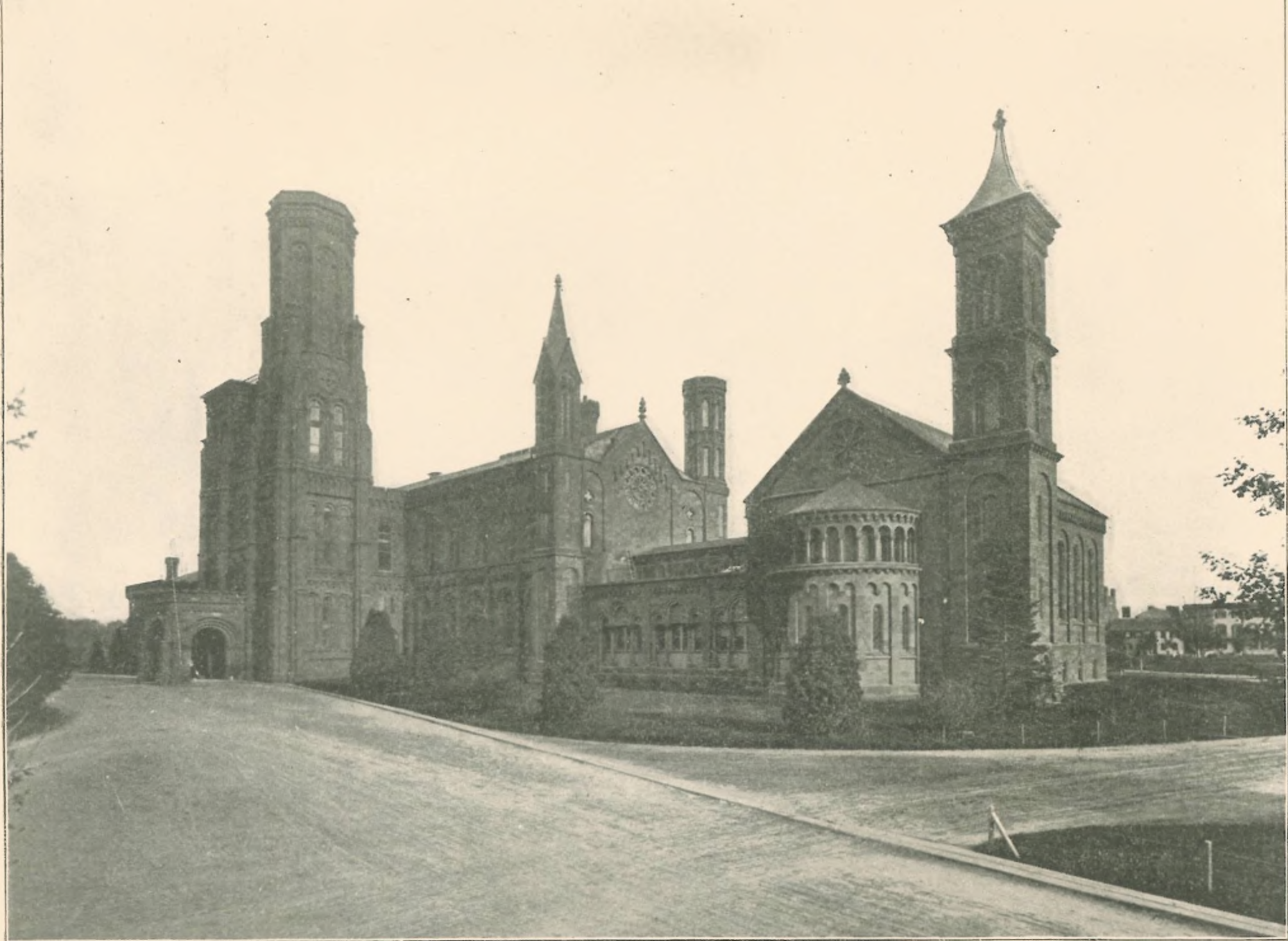
posed of the Vice-President and the Chief Justice of the United States, three Senators, three members of the House of Representatives, and six other eminent persons nominated by a joint resolution of Congress. The real management is under the direction of the Secretary, who is always an eminent man of science. Joseph Henry was for a long time the Secretary, and after him Prof. Spencer F. Baird. The present Secretary is Prof. S. P. Langley.

The Smithsonian Building, situated in a park as it is, is a unique bit of architecture. The material is brownish-red sandstone, and the design is of ancient Norman architecture, with towers at all points. The building is four hundred and fifty feet long and one hundred and forty feet wide. It was planned by James Renwick, a famous architect, more than half a century ago.

Educational Value of the National Museum.

Close by the Smithsonian is the National Museum, which is in fact affiliated with it. It is a great contrast in architecture. The material is of red brick, variegated by brilliantly enameled colors. The building was completed in the Centennial year of 1876, although Congress had taken steps toward establishing a National Museum thirty years earlier.

The National Museum has been described as a permanent World's Fair, and so it is in reality. It is a permanent exhibit of ethnological objects, industrial products, and historical relics, with lecture-rooms and halls for exhibition purposes. Of the relics the most interesting is the collection of swords, presents, and testimonials given to General Grant during his tour around the world, and the gifts made to Admiral Dewey. For the student an instructive sight is afforded by the models representing the home life of the American Indians. Then there are the implements used in the fisheries and a great variety of fishing-models and boats. Likewise, there are halls devoted to mammals, skeletons of existing and extinct animals, and the geological specimens gathered by the Geological Survey.



THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Novel Department for Boys and Girls.

A novel department in the National Museum is intended solely for boys and girls, and is called the Children's Museum. There is nothing like it either in this country or in Europe. It is a pet idea with Secretary Langley. There is a room with arched windows and a floor in white mosaic, with a Celtic border of colored stone around the edges. The collections to be exhibited in the Museum are composed chiefly of specimens of birds, shells, and geology. There is nothing in it beyond the comprehension of the children. Among the birds are those they see every day, a wren, a sparrow, a robin, a catbird, a jackdaw, mounted in the cages; while those which build odd and fantastic nests also are illustrated. The American eagle and the South American eagle are given, and the tiny screech owl and the huge, grandfatherly looking specimen, who is big enough to fight the Rocky Mountain eagle. There is one case of particular charm, that of the little humming-birds. They are flitting on boughs, tiny bits of radiating color, which recall to the child all the fairy tales he has ever read or thought. Then come shells, the pearl-oyster, the rock-shell, the cone-shell, and then the corals and sponges, and all those growths of the sea which most arouse the child's imagination and suggest a story.

Industrial Arts and Other Exhibits.

The industrial arts and illustrations of people of every country and in every state of civilization are fully represented. One hall is devoted entirely to textile fabrics and costumes worn in every quarter of the globe. In another hall are shown the machinery, weapons, agricultural tools, and musical instruments of the whole world. There is a vast collection of ornithology, showing the birds of the world; while every branch of zoology is represented. Prehistoric life is found illustrated in the collections in anthropology. The Curator of the National Museum is Dr. Otis T. Mason, a scientist of international reputation, who has done much to popularize the treasures which the Museum contains.

Curious Functions of the Fish Commission.

Not far off from the Smithsonian and the National Museum, on the Mall, is the building of the United States Fish Commission. It is very interesting to visitors, for it contains an aquarium display skilfully arranged to show the fish as under natural conditions. Everything that grows or dwells in river and sea is shown, and water-life is illustrated in all its wonderful variety. The apparatus for the different forms of fish-hatching is also shown, and sometimes the full process may be watched in the series of tanks which are employed. It is a most interesting

STATUE OF JOSEPH HENRY, IN SMITHSONIAN GROUNDS

work of the Fish Commission, that by which the young fish are hatched in the tanks and carried about the country on the railroad cars for planting in the inland waters.

Army Medical Museum.

In the Smithsonian grounds is a fine brick building which is known as the Army Medical Museum. It is under the direction of the Surgeon-General. The Museum has a practical value in illustrating the advances of military surgery and the provisions made for the diseases and casualties of war. It has more than twenty-five thousand specimens, but these are gruesome sights for the ordinary visitor. They are chiefly interesting to physicians and medical students.

Geological Survey.

The Geological Survey has not much to show in the way of exhibits, because that is not its work. The bulk of its work is done in the field, and the scientific journeys of the various parties sent out under the direction of the Geological Survey is of great value. Its most recent work has been the exploration of Alaska and the gold fields at Nome. The Survey is nominally under the Interior Department, but its moving spirit is the Director. At present this official is Charles D. Walcott, who is both a man of science and of executive talents.

Facts Which the Census Bureau Gathers.

At this period one of the most interesting branches of the Government is the Census Bureau. The census is taken once every ten years. Two years before the time for taking it, a Director is appointed, who at once organizes his force. The Director of the Census of 1900 is W. R. Merriam, of Minnesota. About all the public thinks of the work is when the enumerators come around and ask about the family, the age, nationality, children of each sex, and various other questions. This is done simultaneously all over the United States and occupies only a few weeks.

This enumeration of population and industrial statistics, as it is called, is only a small part of the work of the Census Bureau. After the statistics are gathered, they must be tabulated, classified and passed through various processes before they can be sent to the printer to appear in a shape intelligible to the general reader. Then there are three or four years pass before all the volumes come from the press.

One small volume of fifty-two pages comprised the first census of the United States, taken in 1790. It consisted of an enumeration of the people of the Republic, who numbered 3,929,214. The cost was $44,377. The twelfth census, taken

in the year 1900, it is estimated will cost $16,000,000, and will comprise thirty-five or forty volumes.

Every ten years when the census is taken, there is much speculation as to where it will show the center of population to be.

In taking the census of 1900 about fifty thousand clerks and employees were employed. The larger number were enumerators and supervisors, scattered over

STUFFED SEALS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

the entire country; which was divided into three hundred districts, over each of which a supervisor directed the work of the small army of enumerators.

Biggest Printing-Office in the World.

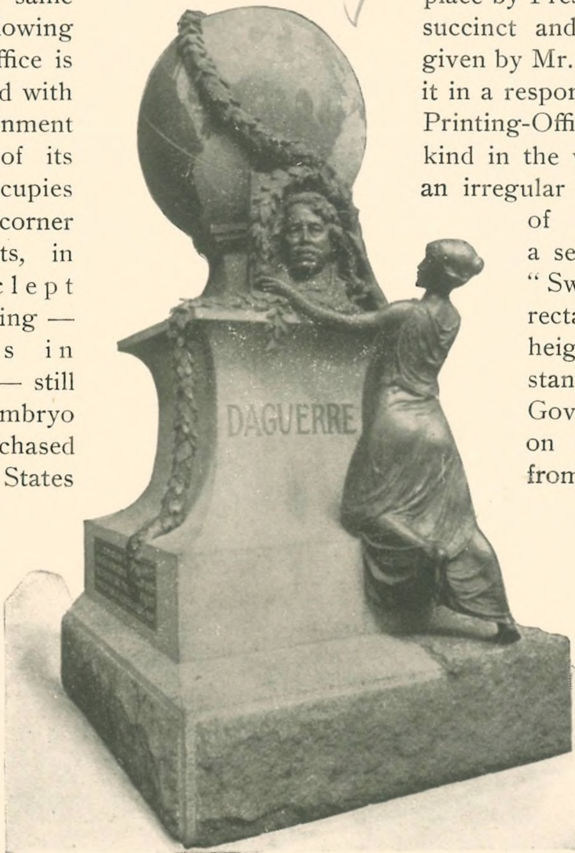
The Government Printing-Office is an institution by itself. It has grown immensely. The present Public Printer is Gen. Frank W. Palmer, who was a

farmer-boy who learned printing in a country newspaper-office half a century ago. After a long period in public life, including several terms in Congress, he returned to his first love. He filled the position of Public Printer under the Administration of President Harrison, and was appointed to the same place by President McKinley.

The following succinct and interesting account of the office is given by Mr. J. W. Anderson, who is identified with it in a responsible capacity:

The Government Printing-Office is the largest establishment of its kind in the world. Its principal plant occupies an irregular pile, located on the southwest corner of North Capitol and H streets, in a section of the city formerly yclept "Swampoodle." The original building — rectangular in shape, four stories in height, plain and inartistic — still stands.

This embryo Government institution was purchased on March 4, 1861, by the United States from Cornelius Wendell, a contractor for the public printing; and has received, since that date, several additions, more imposing in height and superior in architecture to the old building. Besides these various extensions, the office has ramifications in all directions.



MEMORIAL IN NATIONAL MUSEUM TO LOUIS J. N. DAGUERRE, THE FATHER OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Johann Gutenberg, could he, perchance, return to earth, would be incredulous if informed by the present Public Printer, the Hon. Frank W. Palmer, that there are on the rolls of this one office about four thousand employees, whose aggregate annual compensation amounts to \$3,000,000; that other expenses amount to \$1,000,000; that this vast force, each day, tread upon floor-space cover-

ing two hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred square feet; that, for the better control of the multiform skill required, there are divisions and subdivisions — executive offices, main composing-room, bindery, main pressroom, job pressroom, job composing-room, stereotype-room, specification-room, folding-room, *Congressional Record* room, warehouse, Chief Engineer's division, branch in Treasury Department, branch in the Department of the Interior, branch in the Navy Department, branch in the Department of State, branch in the War Department, branch in the Department of Agriculture, Public Document Division, and miscellaneous divisions.

LIMOGES VASE, IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The press divisions which have been mentioned, use one hundred and twenty-seven presses, with a capacity of one million impressions per day of eight hours. One of the presses is especially worthy of note, as it is capable of printing cards on both sides, from a web of bristol board, at the rate of sixty-five thousand cards per hour. There are also two envelope presses, which can print nine thousand five hundred envelopes each per hour. There are two hundred and nineteen electric motors in use, having an aggregate of six hundred and ninety-two horse-power.

The quantity of type in use is about one million five hundred thousand pounds, or seven hundred and fifty tons.

It will surprise most people to learn that the office consumes in one year eight thousand tons of paper, thirty-seven thousand pounds of glue, four thousand packs of gold leaf, seventy-five thousand square feet of imitation Russia

leather, sixty-nine thousand skins (law sheep, skivers, title leather and Turkey morocco), forty thousand pounds of printing ink, twenty thousand pounds of roller composition, seven thousand pounds of thread, two hundred thousand pounds of bar lead, eleven thousand gallons of benzine, fifty thousand yards of muslin, and ten thousand pounds of cotton waste. These enormous figures represent only a part of the astonishing quantities required by this office.

Here is performed most of the printing and binding for Congress and the different Departments, and there is published during the sessions of Congress the largest daily newspaper in the world — the *Congressional Record*. The number of books, blanks, reports, tables, etc., which are daily carried away from this mammoth establishment, is almost beyond belief. Probably every public functionary, in every quarter of the globe, is interested, directly or indirectly, in the administration of this office, and would be affected were its marvelous operations to cease even for a day.

In the summer of 1899 the foundation for a new office-building was commenced. It will have seven stories, a basement, and an attic; is estimated to cost $2,429,000; and will embrace within its walls 378,000 square feet of floor-space. When it is completed, it will be the grandest structure dedicated solely to the printing business that has ever been erected; and the bronze face of Benjamin Franklin, printer, will smile proudly from over the entrance way, at, not only the work but, the looks of the Government Printing-Office.

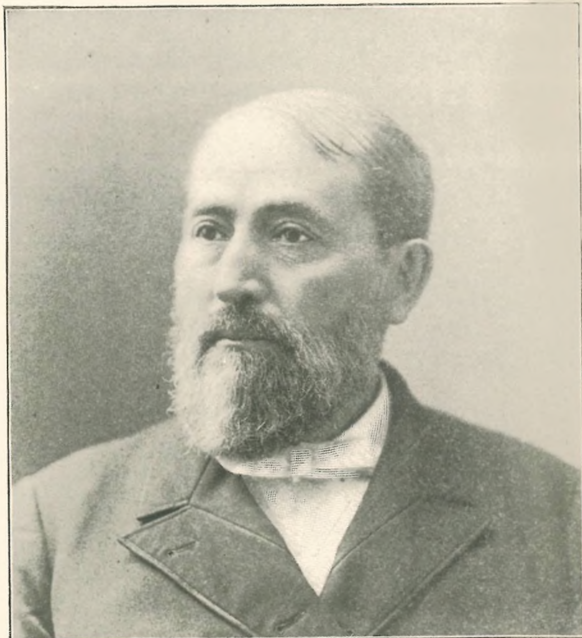
Control of Interstate Railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is composed of five members. They are appointed for a term of five years, and the annual salary of each member is $7,500.

The Commission has jurisdiction of about everything connected with the railroads or common carriers whose lines extend beyond a single State, thereby bringing them within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The Commission undertakes to regulate railroad rates and to protect the shippers from exactions, and has more or less success according to the view of the individual or of the railroad corporations. It has the enforcement of what is known as the Safety Appliance Act, which requires railroad cars used in interstate commerce to be equipped with automatic couplers, and which seeks in other ways to add to the safety of railway employees. The Commission is also authorized by Congress in conjunction with the Commissioner of Labor, to settle controversies between railway companies and their employees by means of arbitration.

Commissioner of Labor Is a Useful Official.

Little is heard of the Department of Labor, though it is one of the most useful of the minor branches of the Government. The head of the bureau, or Commissioner, is Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts. The Commissioner is directed to acquire useful information on subjects connected with labor, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, earnings of laboring men and women, and various kindred subjects. The Commissioner also seeks to ascertain at regular intervals the general conditions of the leading industries of the country. He is especially charged with the investigation of strikes and lockouts. The bulletins and reports of the Commissioner of Labor are very thorough and they are of genuine practical value. Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner, is a noted authority.



GEN. F. W. PALMER, PUBLIC PRINTER.

Duties of the Civil Service Commission Are Important.

The Civil Service Commission consists of three members. In substance, the duty of the Commission is to improve the civil service of the country and to keep it as far as possible out of the influence of spoils politics. The classified Civil Service includes the departmental service, customs, postal, Government printing, and internal revenue. Examinations are held regularly at designated places in the States and Territories for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service. At the present time there are about eighty-five thousand persons under Civil Service. Positions are reasonably secure, especially since safeguards have been enacted against removal for political or religious reasons. The Execu-

tive Order establishing these safeguards forbids removals from any position, subject to competitive examination, except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the appointing officer. The accused is to have a copy of these charges and to be given an opportunity to make defense.

The members of the Civil Service Commission are John R. Proctor, President; John B. Harlow, and Mark S. Brewer. Mr. Proctor was formerly State Geologist of Kentucky, and is a well-known author and writer on current topics. Commissioner Harlow is a practical example of civil service, for he was the railway mail superintendent and subsequently Postmaster of St. Louis. Commissioner Brewer represented a Michigan district in Congress several terms, and was also Consul-General of the United States at Vienna.

Comfortable Life of Government Clerks.

In the various Departments in Washington twenty thousand persons are employed. Possibly one-fourth are women. The life of the Government clerks can hardly be looked upon as a hard one, although it would be difficult to convince them that this is so. For a great majority of them the hours are from nine to four, with half an hour at midday for lunch. All the national holidays are observed, and the clerks are entitled to an annual leave of thirty days with pay. In case of illness they are also kept on the pay-roll for at least thirty days. While the life of the Government clerk is thus comparatively an easy one, in return they do faithful and intelligent service. System is reduced to a science in all the Departments. This is especially true in the handling of the vast moneys of the Government. Even a postage-stamp cannot go unaccounted for, and vouchers for one cent are not infrequent in closing up accounts.

CHAPTER XII.

The Capitol.

HE Capitol, called in the early days the Congress House, was once described as a building of magnificent intentions. In the process of time it has come to be also a building of magnificent dimensions. It is a noble edifice, facing on every side a crescent of hills and itself situated on a commanding elevation.

I like to think of it as something more than a spreading marble pile with its columns, terraces, monoliths, wings, and crowning dome; for all this is typical of the national life and is of ever human interest to the American people. If the voices of departed statesmen may not be heard, yet the echoes of their patriotic utterances one may imagine ringing through the corridors of this Congress House and exhorting to all that is good in the national life.

Views of a Commission on Patriotism in Art.

What the Capitol should represent, and what in a measure it has come to represent, was eloquently stated in a report made by a commission of artists just before the Civil war. In this report they said:

"The erection of a great national Capitol seldom occurs but once in the life of a nation. The opportunity such an event affords is an important one for the expression of patriotic elevation and the perpetuation through the arts of painting and sculpture of that which is high and noble and held in reverence by the people; and it becomes them as patriots to see to it that no taint of falsity is suffered to be transmitted to the future upon the escutcheon of our national honor in its artistic record. A theme so noble and worthy should interest the heart of the whole country; and whether patriot, statesman, or artist one impulse should govern the whole in dedicating these buildings and grounds to the national honor.

"The art affords a strong bond of national sympathy, and when they shall have fulfilled their mission here by giving expression to the subjects of national interest in which the several States shall have been represented, it will be a crowning triumph of our civilization.

"We should not forget so soon the homely manners and tastes of our ancestors, and the hardships they endured with undaunted hearts; but it should be our pride to welcome their venerated forms in these buildings and grounds, and surround them with the insignia of a nation's love and honor; and patriotic hearts should perform the noble work."

This commission criticised some of the incongruous misapplication of mythology and ancient history, as well as the tendency to treat of foreign subjects. Its plea for the expression of patriotic elevation, though ridiculed at the time as an effort to localize art, has not been without effect, and national subjects have found expression.

Pictures Tell More Than Words.

I am not going to tell about the exterior of the Capitol, with the dome surmounted by the bronze Goddess of Liberty, giving character to the whole structure; with the grounds and walks studded with trees and shrubbery, so that the edifice stands in the center almost of a magnificent park; or of the porticoes and the Corinthian columns, the marble steps, the great central building of white Virginia sandstone, of the extensions of Massachusetts marble, of the monoliths of the central portico, or of the terraces. For those who may not see with their own eyes, pictures tell of the grandeur of the building far better than words.

As every one knows, the Capitol faces east; it is there that the extensive porticoes and the Corinthian columns, the marble steps, and the esplanade are found. When the corner-stone was laid it was thought that the city which was to be the seat of the National Government would surely grow eastward on the hills, and there was nothing inappropriate in the idea. But the National Capital city proved like ordinary commercial cities, in that it spread to the west. Of recent years the western front has been greatly enlarged and beautified and made more in keeping with the dignity of an edifice which would present all fronts in noble architecture.

Where a Visitor Might Tarry.

If I were viewing the Capitol for the first time, I should want to enter by the great bronze doors of the east front, and I should tarry at once in the great amphitheater which is called the Rotunda. Of course, the frescoes and the canopy by the Italian artists Brumidi, would claim my attention first; and probably my eye would rest long on the canopy, far off as it seems in the dome,

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PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON TO M'KINLEY.

to study the allegory which is there represented. It represents the beatification of the spirit of George Washington. On his right sits Freedom and on his left Victory, while grouped about him are thirteen female figures emblematic of the thirteen original States. Around the base of the canopy are groups typifying the spirit of the Revolution and its results as exemplified in the history of the young Republic: armed Liberty with shield and sword conquering Royalty; Minerva, the goddess of arts and sciences; Ceres, of the harvest; Mercury, the messenger of the gods, representing eloquence and commerce; Vulcan, the god of mechanics; and Neptune, the god of marine.

History in Frieze and Paintings.

And if I cared to trace the history to the Revolution, it might be done in the frieze of fresco which records in picture the landing of Columbus; the landing of the Pilgrims; Pocahontas saving the life of Captain John Smith; Penn's treaty of peace with the Indians; and scenes in the lives of the Spanish explorers and *conquistadores*. There is also death portrayed, for one scene in frieze is of the midnight burial of De Soto on the Mississippi. Then the subjects are brought down almost to the present day.

Possibly of greater interest still are the Trumbull paintings of historic scenes in the Revolution. Trumbull himself had been a Revolutionary soldier. His paintings represent the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the surrenders of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, and Washington resigning his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. There are also many other paintings representing scenes in the early history of the Republic.

The Rotunda has its sad memories, which are not embodied in picture or sculpture. It was here where for one night the remains of Abraham Lincoln lay in state. Thaddeus Stevens, the great commoner of Pennsylvania and champion of the black race, had his last honors paid him here. The bier of President Garfield was placed in the Rotunda and the funeral services were held here. The same honors were given the remains of General John A. Logan, the greatest Volunteer soldier of the Civil war.

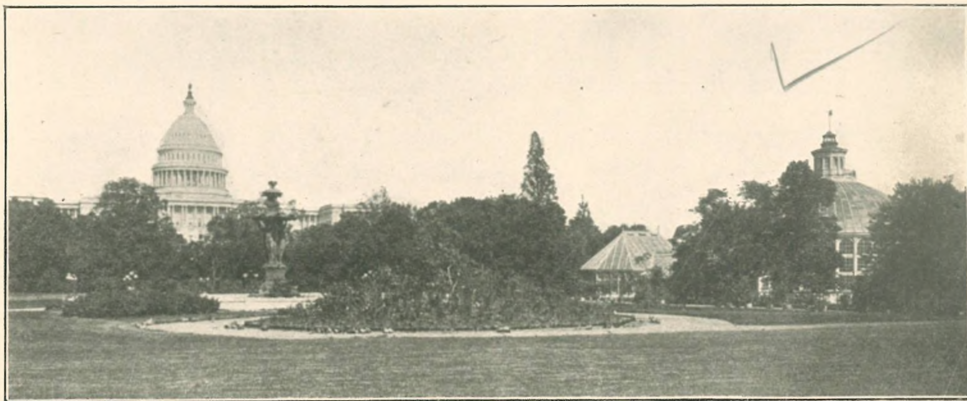
Voices Heard in Statuary Hall.

It is only a step from the Rotunda to Statuary Hall. Here are placed the statues of the men whom various States have selected for honor: pioneer discoverers, soldiers, and statesmen. Each State is allowed place for two statues. Some are of heroic mold. When one sees there the towering figure of Ethan

Allen it seems as though his voice might be heard thundering to the garrison of Ticonderoga to surrender in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.

Here, too, it might be imagined that Daniel Webster was speaking his sounding utterances for a Constitution that bound the Union. Sydney Smith, the English prelate and wit, once described Webster as a cathedral in breeches. Certain it is that no effigy in marble or bronze could represent him without giving the impression of physical and intellectual grandeur.

It might seem some conceit of nature that this hall of statuary is a whispering gallery, and that its echoes sometimes produce extraordinary effects. These echoes make it easier to imagine the departed statesmen; the statues, speaking. The hall was the old House of Representatives, where many famous debates



CAPITOL AND BOTANICAL GARDENS.

took place and the earlier history of the Republic was formed. A tablet marks the spot where John Quincy Adams, former President, was mortally stricken when serving his term as a Representative in Congress.

Where the Representatives Gather.

The present Hall of Representatives is said to be unequaled as a legislative chamber by any similar structure in the world. It is one of the wings or marble extension. It is semicircular in form. In the panels of the walls are full-length portraits of Washington and Lafayette. There are, besides, historical paintings and landscapes.

Opening from the legislative chamber proper is a lobby, the walls of which are lined with portraits of former Speakers. There is also the Speaker's private room and a reception-room for members.

The galleries of the House are reached by two splendid stairways of Tennessee marble. The House Library is also on the upper floor. Of the paintings, the most notable is that on the wall above the landing of the staircase. It is by Frank Carpenter, and represents President Lincoln signing the Proclamation of Emancipation, surrounded by members of his Cabinet.

On the Senate Side.

The Senate wing is at the north end of the Capitol. The corridor by which it is reached from the Rotunda passes by the Supreme Court Chamber, of which something is said in the chapter on the Court. The Senate Chamber itself is of rectangular shape. Its glass ceiling is adorned with symbolisms of War, Peace, Union, and Progress; and of the Arts, Sciences, and Industries. Its walls have no paintings or portraits.

Opening from the Senate Chamber is what is known as the private lobby of the Senate; and from this opens the famous Marble Room, which is used as a reception-room by Senators during the sessions of Congress. The ceiling, pilasters, and fluted Corinthian columns are of veined Italian marble; while the walls and wainscoting are of dark brown Tennessee marble.

Rooms That Have Histories.

Adjoining this is the private room of the Vice-President. Its furnishings are historic. A portrait of Washington by Rembrandt Peale is said to be the best one owned by the Government. There are busts of former Vice-Presidents, an antique gilt mirror, a bookcase of Buchanan's time, and a French clock of most delicate workmanship, which is said to have been criticised as a very serious extravagance when it was purchased for the use of Vice-President Dallas. Vice-President Henry Wilson died in this room in November, 1875, and in it Chester A. Arthur took the oath of office as President of the United States, after the death of Garfield.

What is known as the President's Room, also opens from the private lobby of the Senate Chamber. On the rare occasions on which the President comes to the Capitol to sign bills, or when he is there awaiting the inaugural ceremonies, he occupies this room. It is exquisitely decorated. The ceiling has symbolic groups in fresco. One is of Religion, one of Executive Authority, another of

Liberty, and a fourth symbolizes Legislation. In the corners of the ceiling are pictures of historic characters, one of whom is Christopher Columbus and another Benjamin Franklin. There are also portraits of Washington and the members of his first Cabinet, most noticeable among whom are Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton.

The furniture in the President's Room is very rich, and is upholstered in red leather. Of the public reception-rooms, the marble stairways, and the historical paintings which adorn the walls, and of the Senate bronze doors, I have not the space to tell here. They are like so much else that is grand and beautiful about the Capitol, and words are not adequate to describe them. So, too, it may be said of the view of the landscape which spreads out when one climbs the dome and takes in the vista of the Capital City, with the Maryland and Virginia hills and the gleaming waters of the Potomac.

A Congressman's Midnight Reflections.

Here is a pen-picture of the interior of the Capitol at night, when Congress is in session, sketched by the Hon. Amos J. Cummings, a Congressman, who writes his own vivid impressions:

SENATOR NELSON AND WIFE.

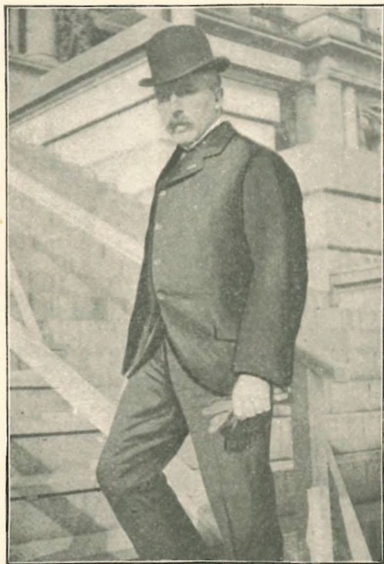
"Strange and weird is the interior of the Capitol at midnight. The gas-jets of the olden time have given place to the electric lights of to-day. They illumine the Senate wing even at midnight, but the economists of the House have deadened their effulgence in the south wing of the Capitol. There is a brilliant light in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, but the corridors are dimly lighted and the hall of statues is dark.

"The marble figures there appear like specters. Father Marquette, in his priestly robes, is dimly outlined; while Ethan Allen, ponderous in figure, with drawn sword and left arm crossing his breast, towers in the gloom as he must have towered in the sleepy eyes of De La Place at Ticonderoga, when he heard the words, 'In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.' Old Bill Allen, as stately in his obscurity as Ethan,

confronts the shadowy symmetry of Samuel Adams. The Rev. John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, in military and sacerdotal garb, marble in form and dignity, faces the grand but crepuscular form of Frank P. Blair. Thomas H. Benton, grand in attitude and superb in bearing, challenges Oliver P. Morton in the nebulous atmosphere, as though questioning his right to appear in the hall.

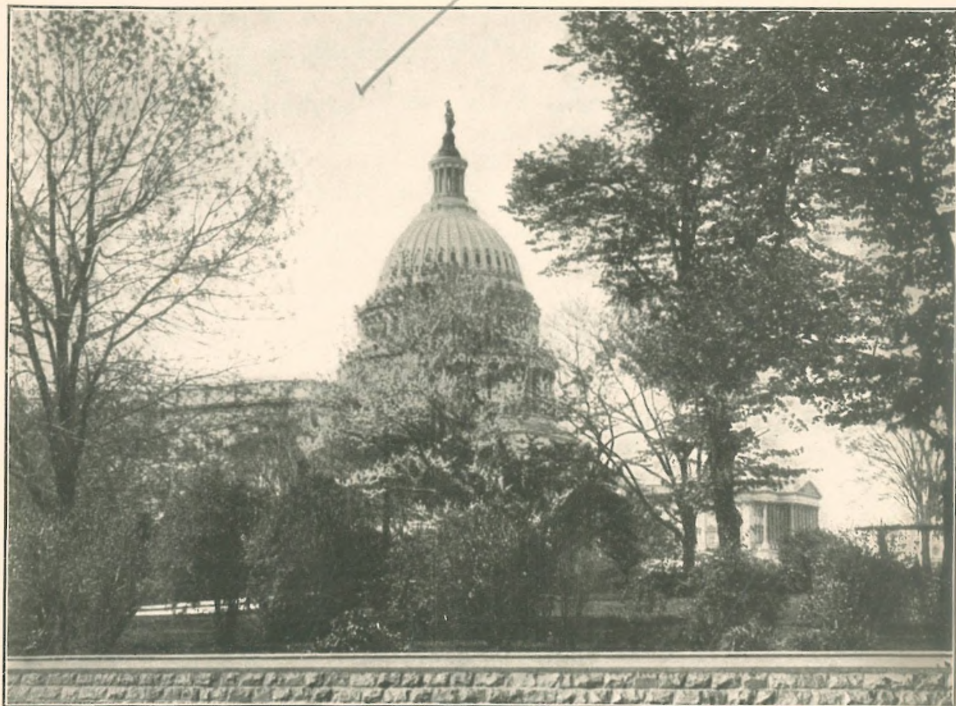
Weird Effect of Artists' Brushes.

" Out of the ghostly hall of statues into the Rotunda. There is more light here; yet less than twilight. The four large paintings of John Trumbull have a weird and startling effect. The signers of the Declaration of Independence on the left resemble men gathered in a cloister, while the redcoats in the painting of the ' Surrender of Burgoyne,' are more marked than the white hunting shirt of Daniel Morgan and the Continental uniform of Horatio Gates. You can see dimly de Lauzun's Frenchman on horseback above the crimson line of O'Hara's aides in the painting of the ' Surrender of Cornwallis,' while the ' Resignation of George Washington at Annapolis ' is almost a blank in the darkness. Hardly can you discern the difference between ' De Soto's Discovery of the Mississippi ' and Chapman's ' Baptism of Pocahontas.' The ' Pilgrims at Delft Haven ' seem to be crowded into old Charon's ferry-boat, and the figure of Columbus landing on Cat Island stands in shadowy contrast with those surrounding him.



GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

" And there are statues here in the Rotunda arising like phantoms near these great paintings — statues in bronze and marble. They are given these places of honor because they represent the Nation rather than the States. They were purchased by the United States, while the others are gifts of the States themselves. Here stand Lincoln, Grant, Edward D. Baker, Jefferson, and Hamilton. The figures are hidden in the darkness, but the memories of those they represent are ever bright in the hearts of the American people.



VISTA OF THE CAPITOL.

Solitary Guardian in Silent Surroundings.

"A solitary police officer guards these inestimable treasures of the Rotunda and Statuary Hall. It is a wise precaution. Some iconoclast, hammer in hand, might do untold damage; an urchin with an ink-bottle might deface paintings that recall the glories of the American Nation.

"Pass from the Rotunda into the Senate wing of the Capitol. The silence is so profound that only the echoings of your own footsteps are heard. No aged negro, cord in hand, and wearing a silk skullcap, sits at the door of the Supreme Court Chamber. As you approach the entrance to the hall of the Senate the lights grow brighter. The atmosphere is fairly effulgent. You can almost fancy that you are approaching the legislative holy of holies. The air seems rarefied; and an untutored savage, even at this hour, might fall flat upon his face in dumb adoration.

"And so the long hours of the night fade away until the great dome is gilded with the morning sunlight and the edifice begins to hum with activity."

How the Capitol Was Built.

In reading of the inauguration or the other events which take place in the Capitol, or of the debates of Congress on some great national question, I always like to recall a little of the history of the noble structure which is instinct with these pulsations of national life. The original corner-stone of the Capitol was laid on the eighteenth of September, 1793, by President Washington. The north wing was the only part of the structure which was completed when Congress met for the first time in Washington in November, 1800. The wings of the central building were completed in 1811.

The Capitol was partly destroyed by the English troops under Admiral Cockburn in 1814, and the civilized world reprobated this act of vandalism. Congress directed the rebuilding of the structure, and it was completed about 1830. In a few years it became evident that the Capitol was not large enough for the uses to which it was designed, and extensions were begun under the Administration of President Fillmore.

Daniel Webster's Sentiments.

Daniel Webster was the orator of the day when the corner-stone was laid on the Fourth of July, 1851. Here is an extract from his oration:

" If, therefore, it shall hereafter be the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundations be upturned, and this deposit brought to the eyes of men, be it known that on this day the Union of the United States of America stands firm; that their Constitution still exists unimpaired and with all its original usefulness and glory, growing every day stronger and stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people and attracting more and more the admiration of the world.

" And all here assembled, whether belonging to public or private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in

MRS. THOMAS C. PLATT.

SENATOR T. C. PLATT.

sincere and fervent prayers that this deposit and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures now to be erected over it may endure forever. God save the United States of America."

The Capitol has continued to grow and spread until it now occupies three and a half acres. It is seven hundred and fifty-one feet long and three hundred and fifty feet in greatest width. The Corinthian architecture dominates and will continue to dominate the structure. The dome and the terraces are its finishing touches.

Pictured on a Summer's Eve.

Here is a pen-picture of it all, by Mr. George C. Hazelton, Jr., whose researches have brought to light much of the forgotten history of the Capitol:

" On summer evenings when the heat drives the townfolk from their homes, there is no more popular resort than the terrace promenade. The gay summer dresses and the chatter of the voices of the merry throng upon the steps and along the balustrade counting the stars or gazing languidly down the long lines of lights that mark the avenue and streets of the heated city form quite an Italian picture.

" On nights when the moon is full and the great dome and columns are silvered by its rays, the whole pile appears like a cameo cut in the sky. The terrace is then a place of enchantment, and the night visitor exclaims with Tom Moore —

> " ' Now look, my friend, where faint the moonlight falls
> On yonder dome and in those princely halls.'

" Another occasion when the Capitol rises in dignity almost sublime is in the midst of a great storm. To see the lightnings cleave the clouds and play harmlessly upon the iron dome is a sight to dwell in memory forever. The sunsets, too, from the western steps are unsurpassed in beauty, even in Venice.

" The terrace is the last touch upon the Capitol. The great pile to-day, although designed piece by piece under the direction of various architects, has none of the patchwork appearance common to so many of the great buildings of the world. From any one of the magnificent views to be had of the imposing structure it presents the symmetry, unity, and classic grace of a building designed and executed by one master mind.

" It has grown as the Nation has grown. The corner-stone was laid by Washington in 1793; the terrace was finished nearly a hundred years later, in

1891; and yet the Capitol will never be complete while the Nation lasts. The impress of each succeeding generation will be found upon its walls, marking the intellectual, artistic, and governmental advancement of the age. The great pile is national, American, human. On its walls is written the Nation's history. Its corridors resound to the footsteps of her living heroes and sages; its every stone echoes the departed voices of her greatest dead."

CHAPTER XIII.

A Day in Congress—The House and Senate.

THERE are about four hundred and fifty "managing partners" in the Government of the United States, who receive $5,000 a year for helping to manage its business. That is, this number of men is chosen by the people of the various States to keep the legislative machinery in motion. These "managing partners" form the two branches of Congress.

There are three hundred and fifty-seven members of the House of Representatives and ninety Senators. The membership of the House is increased every ten years, based on the census figures. The membership of the Senate increases only when a new State is created. Hence it happens that the membership of the House increases proportionately more rapidly than that of the Senate. As there are only a few Territories remaining on the American continent and as it will be a very long time before the new possessions reach the condition of Statehood, no one living in the present day is likely to see a Senate of more than one hundred members.

Practise designates a member of the House as a Congressman and a member of the Senate as a Senator. In fact both are Congressmen, and the member of the House should properly be designated as a Representative. But by custom he is called Congressman So-and-So, and by the popular mind the distinction is rarely made.

Twin Branches of National Legislation.

In their functions, the House and Senate are twin branches on the same legislative trunk. Their powers are co-ordinate, except that the Senate ratifies treaties and confirms or rejects appointments, while the House has no share in those matters. However, it has the prerogative of originating all legislation which provides for raising revenue; that is to say, the taxing power lies with it, because the Senate cannot legislate on this subject until a measure has been received from the House.

When the Constitution was framed, there was much discussion about the creation of two legislative bodies. The fathers of the Republic generally favored it, with the idea that each would be a check upon hasty or inconsiderate action

by the other. The common notion was that the Senate would be the conservative body. Washington's illustration was that of the saucer into which the hot beverage might be poured in order to cool it. The Senate, it was assumed, would be the cooling body for such measures as might come from the House hot with some passing vapor of popular will or popular displeasure. But, within recent years, it has been shown that the House is quite as much a check on hasty and inconsiderate action by the Senate, as the Senate is on the House; and the country is the better for this mutual balancing.

Swift Passing of Congressional Faces.

Old stagers around Congress have a definite idea of how the members come and go. They say that within a period of ten years one thousand new faces may be seen. That is, a thousand men during that period drop out of the House and Senate, and a thousand new men appear in their places. It gives a vivid idea of the uncertain tenure of public life, and illustrates not simply the theory, but also the practise of rotation in public office.

The House in Session Confuses the Visitor.

To a stranger nothing can be more confusing than the House of Representatives in session. As a spectator in one of the galleries he looks down on the scene that is unfamiliar to him, and it takes a good many visits to gain an idea of what is happening. He may arrive in time to hear the Chaplain's prayer, for the divine guidance is invoked at the opening of each day's session. He will have no trouble in distinguishing the Speaker, because that official sits on a raised dais. He will also know why so much is said about the Speaker's gavel, for he will hear it at frequent intervals coming down on the table with a thump.

But for a while the visitor will hear only a babel below him in which two or three hundred men are participating. After a time he will learn that this confusion is apparent rather than real and that proceedings of some kind are going ahead all the time and that business of some sort is being done. The members are seated, are standing or walking, as it seems to the observer, in an amphitheater with long rows of desks crowded closely together and with very narrow aisles between these desks, except down through the center, where there is one broad aisle. They appear like a swarm of bees, just settling.

Once in a while the observer hears something about "the Chair." "The Chair" in this case is a personage, and that personage is the Speaker, who presides over the deliberations of the House, and who is elected from among their own ranks by the members. The members address him as "Mr. Speaker;" and

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE IN SESSION.

SENATOR W. B. ALLISON, OF IOWA.

a score of voices may be heard clamoring at once, "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker." Then the Speaker replies "The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio," or New York or Oregon, as the case may be, never calling a name, and always referring to himself as "the Chair." It is the same way when some question of parliamentary procedure or a point of order is raised. The Chair decides so and so.

Points About Debating Explained.

Now the Chair has to have both eyes and ears. It is important for members to secure recognition. They cannot address the House without it; so it is necessary for them to catch the Speaker's eye. The Speaker may hear, but unless he also sees, there is no chance for the member who wants to talk. Practise regulates these matters, and the Speaker rarely fails to show impartiality; but where the number of members seeking recognition is large and the time short, there is bound to be disappointment.

Custom requires that the side which is supporting and the side which is opposing a given proposition have an equal amount of time, and usually a speech for is followed by a speech against. Sometimes the members, who are quite human, get very much excited and exchange personalities, and on rare occasions actual disorder is threatened. Then the Sergeant-at-Arms is directed by the Speaker to march down the aisle with the mace, which is the emblem of authority. This is an empty ceremony, yet it rarely fails to bring the members to a sense of their responsibility.

The spectator who watches a few daily sessions will gradually learn that there is a regular system of procedure and that there is a man at the helm who is steadily guiding the House by virtue of his office. This is the Speaker. After a week of observation the visitor will find that what was Greek to him in the beginning is now plain English. He also will be the better able to enjoy a great debate when the galleries are full, and all the members are in their seats, and when statesmen whose fame is national take the floor. He may be a pretty fierce

partisan and may appreciate only one side of the debate, but whatever his political principles there can be no partisanship in the feeling of satisfaction at seeing that the Stars and Stripes are draped along the gallery above the Speaker's chair. The Speaker of the Fifty-sixth Congress is David B. Henderson, of Iowa.

BLIND CHAPLAIN COUDEN.

Dignity Is Found in the Senate.

In the Senate Chamber there is less confusion than in the House. Looking down from the gallery there is less buzzing and roaring without apparent purpose. One reason is that there are fewer members, and consequently fewer orators who want to talk at the same time. Every Senator is sure of a chance to speak as often and as long as he wants to.

The Vice-President is the Presiding Officer of the Senate. He could shut both eyes and put cotton in his ears, and the proceedings would go on just the same. Sometimes the Senate has a great debate, but usually it is dull. The majority of Senators are past middle age. Many of them have served a long apprenticeship at statesmanship in the House.

Hedged About With Formalities.

The Senate hedges itself with many formalities. While much is said of the dignity of the Senate, its traditions, and the like, the Senators are very human, just like the Representatives. In debate they often become angry and exchange bitter personalities, too. Then they apologize and are very dignified until the next provocation arises.

In this body the practise of reading speeches is much more common than in the House. The Senate sometimes closes its doors. This is when considering treaties with foreign nations or nominations for office by the President. This is called an executive session. Though the proceedings in executive session are supposed to be secret, it is rare that anything of importance happens that fails to become public.

The Senator who has the longest term of service is William B. Allison, of Iowa. He entered the Senate on March 3, 1873.

Both branches of Congress sometimes hold night sessions. This is usually toward the end, when the life of the Congress is about to expire and important public business must be pushed through. The Capitol is then lit up from dome to basement, and the scene is a most brilliant one.

Real Work of Legislation Is in the Committees.

A glance at the proceedings of either branch would give only a partial idea of what the real work of national legislation is. This takes place not exactly behind the scenes, but behind the committee doors. The committees are, in truth, the well-springs of legislative action. Each body has half a hundred committees, but the really important ones are not more than a dozen or fifteen.

All grist that comes to Congress in the shape of bills, resolutions, petitions, and proposed appropriations, must pass through the committee mills. The Government budget is fixed by the committees, taxes are laid to meet expenses, bills are reported for making new laws or repealing old ones, claims of all kinds are passed on, and the whole business of the Government is provided for through the recommendations of the committees.

Among the leading committees are those on Appropriations, Agriculture, Finance, Coinage, Banking, Foreign Affairs or Foreign Relations, Indian Affairs, Interstate Commerce, Pensions, Judiciary, Labor, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Post-Offices, Public Lands, Rivers and Harbors, and Ways and Means. They are not exactly the same in the House and in the Senate in all cases. To be chairman of one of the important committees is to occupy a position of much power and influence. The most powerful committee in the House is that on Appropriations. Its chairman is Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, who has served in twelve Congresses.

A Composite National Photograph Gallery.

About these Congressmen, Senators and Representatives themselves. They are an interesting lot of men, types of American national life from the free broad prairies of the West to the ice-bound coast of New England, from the quiet of the farm, and from the roar of the city. With many of the Congressmen it has been the dream of their lives to get to Washington in such capacity. They represent with almost photographic exactness the communities which have chosen them. Naturally in them are shown wide varieties. They form a composite photograph of the common country, from California to New York, from Maine to Texas.

Romances in the Lives of Congressmen.

Ah! but there are romances in those lives. Here is a young member whose hair already has turned gray. He had a hard time of it acquiring an education, working at his trade by day, studying by the midnight lamp, shoving and fighting his way along, till he is in Congress at last.

Near him sits a colleague who was born with a golden spoon, who never knew work, had the training the best colleges could give, and when he finally decided to enter public life found that his wealth and social position opened the way for him. But his wealth gives him no advantage in this forum. Brains are all that count here, for Congress is a democracy of intellect.

REPRESENTATIVE RICHARDSON, OF TENNESSEE.

A member on crutches hobbles across the aisle to greet a colleague who wears an armless sleeve. They were on opposite sides in the Civil war and are still political opponents, but are personal friends. Many years after a fierce and bloody battle in which they were engaged, they met on the floors of Congress.

But the romances in the lives of these Congressmen are like the pages of a book; they are easily turned. More than once the lad who traversed the cor-

ridors of the Capitol as a page or messenger, has come back to occupy his place as a Representative or Senator.

Struggles, hardships, ambitions gratified, ambitions disappointed are all mirrored in Congress. One may see here men whose fame has filled the Nation and who hoped to be borne on its wings into the Presidency. They have been disappointed; and their part in public affairs is now perfunctory, with only the shadow of the old leadership. Near them are embryo leaders, young statesmen whose talents are gaining recognition and who are cherishing in secret the hope that the record they are making in Congress will sweep them into the White House. They may well cherish that ambition. Who can tell who will be the occupant of the White House ten years hence?

Daily Newspaper Published by Congress.

The newspapers tell so much about the doings of Congress that it is sometimes forgotten that Congress has a daily paper of its own. If the newspapers were to report in full the proceedings of a single day's session, lasting, say, from noon until five o'clock, they rarely would have space for anything else. But it is important that all the proceedings shall be recorded; so each branch of Congress has its own staff of shorthand reporters, who take down everything that is said and done. All this is printed in the *Congressional Record*, which is sometimes called the newspaper without an editor. The early Congresses did not think their proceedings worthy of being recorded verbatim or else they did not appreciate the convenience of such an arrangement. They were content with the skeleton of the proceedings written out in longhand by the secretary and recorded in the journals. In one of the first Congresses a bill was discussed in the House to report the debates. A member inquired the cost and criticised the expense as altogether unnecessary. He said that if the debates were printed and four or five copies given to each member, they would employ all the mails of the United States.

Debates Reported Word for Word.

It is only about half a century since the practise of reporting the debates verbatim was begun. They were published in the *National Intelligencer*, a tri-weekly paper. After some years an official paper known as the *Congressional Globe* was established. That contained advertisements of the Government, as well as the debates of Congress. The *Congressional Record* superseded the *Globe* in 1872. While it has no editor, it is under the supervision of the Committees on Printing

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY PRUDEN CARRYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

of the House and Senate, and the details of publication are carried out in the Government Printing-Office, under the direction of the Public Printer.

Epitome of Public Life in the Congressional Directory.

There is another publication which is an epitome of public life and which is known as the *Congressional Directory*. It contains the biographies of all the members of Congress and the high officials of the Government, written by themselves. I do not believe that a more interesting publication is to be found anywhere. The stories told in these biographies — sometimes with vanity, sometimes with simplicity and even with modesty — are full of instruction to the youth of the Nation and are an incentive to honorable ambition.

The *Congressional Directory* also contains a great deal of interesting and instructive information about the executive departments of the Government. It is more than a manual, because every page of it is full of human interest. I know of no better way to learn all about the Government of the United States in actual operation than to procure the publication and read it through.

Something About the Early Congresses.

In looking down from the gallery in these days, it is sometimes worth while to recall the Congresses of long ago. Here is a pen-picture of the Congress of a century ago, drawn by Mr. James H. Embry, a student of public affairs of that period. The scene, however, was in the old Federal Hall in Philadelphia, instead of in Washington, which was then almost an unknown settlement in the woods on the banks of the Potomac.

"Just a century ago, besides the original thirteen States three stars had been added to our flag, and Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee had taken their places in the great assembly of American Commonwealths. Virginia had, with royal munificence, dedicated to the Nation, the Northwest Territory, an area larger than the British Isles, and had given the fairest portion of her domain, Kentucky, to become one of the sisterhood of States. The sixteen States of the Federal Union then had a population not exceeding five million.

"As we look back to the record of our national life we find Congress sitting in Philadelphia, a city then of less than forty thousand population. The first Congress ever assembled on the Western hemisphere met in that city on the fifth of September, 1774, and the great Declaration was proclaimed within its limits. From 1790 to 1800, the city of Philadelphia was the seat of Government of the United States. It is interesting to note some of the proceedings of Congress near the close of Washington's last Administration.

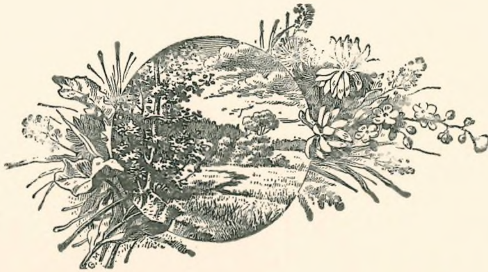
SENATOR J. B. FORAKER AND SON.

"Assembling then, as now, on the first Monday of December, instead of sending a message, President Washington appeared on December 7, 1796, in the chamber of the House of Representatives, where the Senate had already assembled, and addressed the two Houses. On February 8, 1797, the two Houses assembled in the Representatives Chamber, and counted the votes for President and Vice-President. On the fifteenth John Adams, the President-elect, addressed the Senate on his retirement from the body for the remainder of the session, and on the twenty-second the Senate made answer to the address.

"On March 1st, the Senate considered a bill the President had vetoed, to amend the act to ascertain and fix the military establishment in the United States. On March 2d, a bill was considered by the Senate for the relief and protection of American seamen. In the House, the same bill had been discussed the previous day, and also the question of duties on distilled spirits. Naval appropriations were also discussed in connection with the bill making appropriations for the military establishment. Mr. Smith, a member from South Carolina, proposed to ask $172,000 for finishing the three frigates, 'United

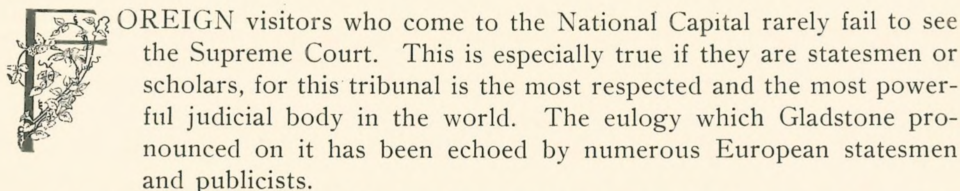
States,' 'Constitution' and 'Constellation,' but Mr. Nicholas opposed the appropriation of so large a sum.

"On March 3d, sundry bills were passed and an evening session was held. The last hours were occupied in a debate upon a resolution expressing sympathy for the sufferings of General Lafayette in his long and rigorous imprisonment, and as to measures that should be adopted toward effecting his restoration to liberty. Mr. Livingston reminded the House that Lafayette came here from the pompous ease of a foreign court; he voluntarily served the cause of America and bled for her; that besides spending a princely portion in our cause, he asked nothing nor would accept any compensation for his services. For want of time no final action was taken upon the resolution, and about eleven o'clock on the evening of March 3d, the House adjourned *sine die*."



CHAPTER XIV.

The Supreme Court, an August Tribunal.



FOREIGN visitors who come to the National Capital rarely fail to see the Supreme Court. This is especially true if they are statesmen or scholars, for this tribunal is the most respected and the most powerful judicial body in the world. The eulogy which Gladstone pronounced on it has been echoed by numerous European statesmen and publicists.

The lofty functions which the Court possesses are discharged with a simplicity and a dignity that win the respect of every American citizen. A peep into the Supreme Court chamber discloses eight or nine men of dignified bearing, sitting on a circular raised platform behind a solid railing. There is a great contrast in their sizes. Some are big men, others are small, physically though not mentally.

Lower down is a small space with three or four tables reserved for the lawyers, and on the same level are half a dozen rows of circular seats for spectators. In the niches of the walls are the marble busts of former Chief Justices. The door constantly swings in and out, and whoever wishes may step in and listen to the proceedings. Congressmen tiptoe in and out, while members of the bar tread as if on velvet. A vigilant doorkeeper admonishes the spectator not to talk, and even whispering is frowned upon; but that is all the formality that hedges the proceedings of this august tribunal. Whoever wishes may listen, if he preserve proper decorum.

Justices in Their Robes of Office.

The Justices appear in their robes of office, which consist simply of long silk gowns. Unlike the English judges they do not wear wigs. Precisely at noon they file in from the robing-room and take their seats, the Chief Justice in the center. Then the court crier cries "The Honorable Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The attorneys, minor court officials, and the spectators who may have strayed in, rise and stand until the Court is seated. The crier calls out "Oyez, oyez, oyez. All persons having business before the Honorable, the Supreme

JUSTICE PECKHAM — JUSTICE SHIRAS — JUSTICE WHITE — JUSTICE M'KENNA

JUSTICE BREWER — JUSTICE HARLAN — CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER — JUSTICE GRAY — JUSTICE BROWN

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the Court is now sitting. God save the United States and this Honorable Court."

Then the spectators and attorneys seat themselves. Whatever case is up for hearing is proceeded with, and the attorney whose turn it may be to make an oral argument is heard. Sometimes he is interrupted by a question from the bench, but this is not usual.

The Court hears oral arguments for four hours each week-day during the session, except Saturday. On Mondays, part of the time may be taken up in reading decisions. At four o'clock each day the announcement is made "This Honorable Court is now adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock," and the Justices file out to the robing-room, where they speedily relieve themselves of their gowns, and that is all the public knows of their proceedings. Yet it is a very small part of the real work.

Secrets of the Consultation-Room.

Somewhere in the Capitol is the consultation-room. There the cases which have been argued are discussed, the briefs examined, and opinions are exchanged. When a decision is agreed upon, the Chief Justice assigns the Justice who shall write the opinion. Where there is a dissenting opinion, the Justices who dissent arrange among themselves as to who shall write their opinion. It is something more than a tradition that all the Supreme Court Justices burn the midnight oil, for the work is very hard and the Court is never quite able to catch up with its business.

While in public the Court appears as a most dignified body the Justices in private are usually very sociable and companionable. Sometimes they tell stories on themselves of what happens in the consultation-room, which show that there is plenty of human nature even under the judicial robes. The jurist who reaches the altitude of the Supreme Court is generally a lawyer of ability, and men of ability are apt to have a good opinion of themselves and be tenacious of their own views. Nevertheless, it frequently is shown that jurists of the greatest ability may differ widely in their views of what constitutes the law. This being so in the consultation-room positive convictions sometimes come in conflict, and the Justices show a good deal of temper, just as ordinary mortals do. Sometimes there are quarrels and squabbles which affect their personal relations. An eminent Justice was once asked what he and his associates did in the consultation-room. "We fight like cats and dogs," he replied, "but we don't let anybody know it." This was probably an exaggeration.

Visitor Awed by the Judicial Atmosphere.

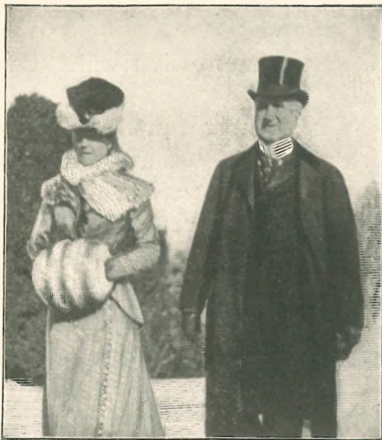
A writer in the Washington *Star* gives this as the impression which the Court makes on the writer:

"The United States Supreme Court is a ceaseless source of interest to the stranger in Washington. Even when the Court is not in session the chamber in which it sits is viewed by a constant stream of visitors, who enter it with an air almost of reverence. Ordinarily it is the dullest place where men assemble to do business. The decorum is painful, but this does not deter the American citizen who comes to inspect the seat of Government from lingering fondly about the place. The manner of these pilgrims to the shrine of law does not indicate any loss of respect by the plain people for this august body. The two places in Washington where the vandal stands in awe are the Supreme Court and the White House, and in the latter place the rule has not been invariable. In all other public places may be found the dirty finger prints of the vandal. The monument is chipped, statues are marred, fragments are cut from the furniture and hangings of the Senate and House of Representatives, and names have been scratched into the marble and on the bronze doors, but something holds the most ruthless in check when he comes to the Supreme Court.

"This Court is the one place where great formality is observed; and, witnessing the impression it makes upon the public, one may readily understand why the people who have recently come to us from under the Spanish rule of civil degradation and official splendor should feel that there must be a deficiency when official functions are not conducted with pomp. It cannot justly be said that the ceremoniousness of the Supreme Court is accompanied with pomp and splendor, but there is about it a formality, reserve, and enforced decorum, which is intended to be impressive, and is so.

"When the hour comes for the Court to convene, a barrier of velvet-covered ropes is stretched across the corridor, so as to preserve a clear passage from the consulting-room on one side of the corridor to the court-room on the other. This blocks the passage from the House of Representatives and the Rotunda to the Senate, and for the brief space of time it takes for the Justices to pass into the Court no one may go beyond the red line of ropes. Senators, Representatives, the President himself, should he happen there, must wait. The members of the Court, the Chief Justice at their head, with their black robes wrapped about them, march in a solemn procession, single file, from the consultation-room across the corridor, through the lobby of the court, to their places on the bench.

"This ceremony occurs whenever the Court passes in or out of the court chamber, and there is invariably at the hour of their assembling a crowd of



SENATOR DEPEW AND MISS PAULDING, HIS NIECE.

curious strangers grouped on either side of the barrier to view this manifestation of dignity. Many remove their hats as the Court files by, and on every face is an expression of respect and interest. No expression of impatience escapes even the belated Senator who is delayed by this procession as he hurries to reach the Senate chamber in time for prayer.

"There is no talking among the spectators when the Court is in session, and even when the bench is vacant and strangers are viewing the deserted chamber, they usually speak in whispers. An old, white-bearded colored man who sits at the door is the personification of silence and dignity, and the sight of him is enough to make those even of frivolous mind grow grave and walk on their tiptoes. He silently, with perfectly noiseless motion, opens the door to each comer and as noiselessly closes it again; or, if the chamber is full, stands with his back to the door, and, without saying a word, keeps others from attempting to enter. Newspaper reporters are not expected to sit in the Supreme Court room. If they enter, they are expected to be as other visitors and not attempt to take notes of the proceedings. A ready attendant will at once interfere if a note-book is drawn."

The Reporter of the Supreme Court holds a highly honorable position, as do the Marshal and the Clerk. For many years the Reporter has been J. C. Bancroft Davis, who was prominently identified with the Geneva arbitration of the Alabama claims. Formerly the Marshal was John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary and biographer. He was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Wright. The Clerk is Mr. James H. McKenney.

When Exalted Position Was Declined.

The Supreme Bench is now thought worthy of the ambition of the greatest lawyers, but in the early days of the Court the exalted honor was not fully appreciated. Some eminent public men of the Revolutionary period declined places upon it, because they did not think that the positions were worthy of them. Others who accepted positions resigned in order to take places on the benches of their respective States.

The great jurists all have been men of dignity of character, but some of them had a good deal of humor in their make-up. John Jay, the first Chief Justice, studied law in the office of Benjamin Kissan, a noted advocate. He was a ready debater and adept in retort. It came about that he and his old instructor were arrayed on opposite sides of an important case. He argued it so cleverly and met the points of the opposing counsel so adroitly that Lawyer Benjamin Kissan exclaimed " Have I brought up a bird to pick out mine own eyes? "

" Not to pick out your eyes, but to open them," was Jay's retort.

Chief Justice Marshall Feared Washington.

Chief Justice John Marshall was a man of powerful will, and few of his contemporaries liked to come in conflict with him. Yet it is an historical incident that Marshall stood in dread of George Washington. Once when Washington had invited him to visit Mount Vernon, to urge upon him an important public duty, Marshall thought to escape the unpleasant consequences of a refusal by getting up early in the morning and stealing away. The servant had taken his top-boots the evening before in order to clean them, and Marshall roamed over the house like a culprit in his search for them. He found the boots and was drawing them on when Washington appeared and remarked sharply " Col. Marshall you will be good enough to remove your boots and remain." This is an historical incident that has a basis of truth. The great John Marshall who was to become the great Chief Justice quailed before the greater George Washington.

It is recorded of Chief Justice Marshall that he was a very awkward man, as awkward perhaps as Abraham Lincoln in a later day. He was tall, meager, and emaciated, and his arms hung loosely from his shoulders. Daniel Webster had the most exalted opinion of his intellect. Once in allusion to a common expression of Chief Justice Marshall, " It is admitted," Webster remarked to Judge Story, " When Judge Marshall says ' It is admitted,' sir, I am preparing for a bomb to burst over my head and demolish my points."

Temper of the Chief Justices.

It is said of Chief Justice Taney that he was one of the most violent tempered of the Chief Justices, and often went into tantrums when he was crossed or controverted in his opinion.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase was one of the men who left Washington in disappointment and despair and returned to it to fill high honors, first as a

Senator, then as a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet, and, finally, as Chief Justice. He had an uncle who was a Senator, and after his graduation from Dartmouth College he came to Washington to seek his uncle's influence in getting him a place in one of the Departments. The uncle had very pronounced feelings about young men who buried themselves in the Departments of the Government. "I will give you a dollar to buy a spade," said he, "to dig a place in life for yourself, but I will not get you a place in the Government service. I have already buried one or two promising nephews there."

It was a bitter piece of advice for the ambitious young student, but he never got the coveted place as a clerk in the Government service. He taught school for a while and then went out to Ohio, where his path to eminence proved to be a rugged one.

An Opportunity Improved.

Melville W. Fuller, the present Chief Justice, was a leading lawyer in Chicago, with some national reputation and apparently preferring his practise to judicial position. At least in Illinois he never showed an inclination toward judicial office. One day he delivered a public address and took for his subject "The Republic is Opportunity." Within a year after the delivery of this address Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite died; and President Cleveland, in looking around for a suitable successor, fixed upon Mr. Fuller. The latter left his practise at the bar to fill the highest judicial position in the country. The Republic in truth, for him, had been opportunity.

JUSTICE PECKHAM AND JUSTICE WHITE.

Seekers After Places on the Bench.

A place on the Supreme Bench, like all judicial positions, is supposed to be unlike ordinary political office, and therefore not to be sought after. This is true in a

measure, and it is recognized that to become an avowed candidate for a place on the Supreme Bench is indelicate. Nevertheless, eminent jurists sometimes through the medium of friends manage to let the appointing power know that the honor would be accepted by them.

By common agreement, one of the greatest jurists who has sat upon the Supreme Bench since the Civil war period was Samuel F. Miller. He had been a country doctor in Iowa before studying and practising law. His great ability soon made him conspicuous at the bar of the West. He had an ambition to be on the Supreme Bench and he told President Lincoln so. President Lincoln appreciated the ambition and the man. At the first opportunity he nominated Samuel F. Miller for the place, and the Supreme Court was the gainer by it.

Lamar's Way of Deciding a Patent Case.

Justice Miller was especially strong in patent law. When L. Q. C. Lamar, the Southern stateman, was nominated by President Cleveland for Associate Justice, the nomination was criticised because during many years Mr. Lamar had been engrossed in active public affairs, and it was doubted if his law knowledge was still good. His intellectual strength soon enabled him to quiet that doubt, but he confessed that he felt like a bashful schoolboy when he first began to take part in the consultations of the Court. Like most judges, he dreaded the intricacies and the mechanical technicalities of the patent cases. Yet one of the very first cases on which he was called upon by his associates for an opinion involved patent law; and, as it happened, Justice Lamar was the first one whose views were asked by the Chief Justice. As he told the story himself, he was all in a tremor for fear of justifying in the minds of his associates the criticism of his unfitness to pass on great legal questions, but he quickly resolved on what seemed to be the safer course. This was to assume that the lower court had been right. More cases reaching the Supreme Court are affirmed than reversed; and Justice Lamar, as he himself said, decided that this was the thing to do. He remarked in an off-hand way that he had not been impressed with the arguments of counsel for the appellants, or that the lower court had erred to the degree that its decision should be reversed.

Then he waited for the views of his associates. To his delight Justice Miller, who followed him, took the same position and even commented severely on the arguments in favor of reversal. The other Justices were of the same mind. This emboldened Justice Lamar, and he remarked to Justice Miller "I must confess, Judge, that one thing I did not quite understand. When you questioned the counsel so sharply about the spout of the pump, I did not quite catch its bearing on the patent." "Oh," replied Justice Miller, "I had dropped

into a doze and was afraid that some one had noticed it. So I went for the counsel and made him explain all about the spout again, so that he would think I had been following his argument."

The Justices of the Supreme Court are paid $10,000 a year, except the Chief Justice, who receives $10,500. They are also eligible to retire with pay after they reach the age of seventy years. Few of the Justices retire at that age.

Justices Are Usually College Graduates.

It is noteworthy that of the members of the present Supreme Court nearly all are college graduates. Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller was graduated from Bowdoin College in Maine; Justice John M. Harlan, from Center College, Kentucky; Justice Horace Gray, from Harvard. Yale College has three of its graduates on the Supreme Bench. These are David J. Brewer, Henry Billings Brown, and George Shiras. Justice Edward D. White was educated in the famous Jesuit College of Georgetown. Justice Rufus W. Peckham, of New York, and Joseph McKenna, of California, while they had academic training, are not college graduates.

The oldest member of the Court is Justice Gray, who was born in Boston in March, 1828. The youngest member is Justice White, who was born in Louisiana in 1845. Justice McKenna was born two years earlier in Philadelphia. Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan were both born in 1833; Justice Brown was born in 1836; Brewer, in 1837; Peckham, in 1838; and Shiras. in 1832.

Supreme Court Chamber Is Historic.

The chamber of the Supreme Court is in itself historic. It was formerly the Senate Chamber, and it was there that the great debates between Webster and Hayne, and the other great debates in which Calhoun, Clay, and the giants of the first half-century of the Republic exerted themselves. The Supreme Court has occupied it for the last forty years. It was also in this Supreme Court Chamber that Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath to Thomas Jefferson, as President of the United States. It is a semicircular chamber seventy-five feet in length and forty-five feet in width, and the same in height. There is a small gallery supported by columns of variegated Potomac marble, with Ionic capitals modeled after those in the temple of Minerva and chiseled from Italian blocks.

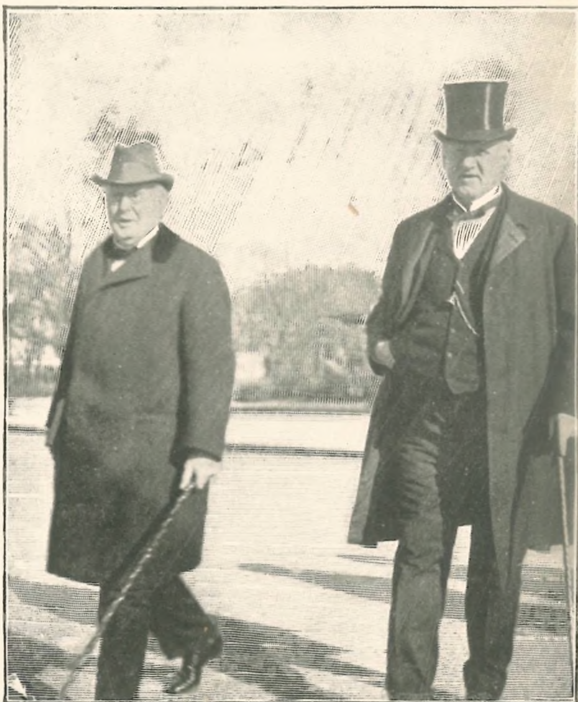
The Court is old-fashioned in one way, which is that it likes to keep warm by burning logs in open fireplaces. It may be interesting to know also that the official temperature is 69°, Fahrenheit.

What Might Be Seen in the Robing-Room.

Visitors do not have the opportunity to see that which might interest them most. This is the robing-room, which is not open to the public. The following interesting description is given by Mr. George C. Hazleton, Jr., in his valuable book on the National Capitol:

"The robing-room, once the Vice-President's room, is not open to the public.

"On the right and left of the anteroom — which is artificially lighted, because it has no windows — are cabinets with glass doors, in which hang the black silk gowns of the Justices, together with combs and brushes, which, in some instances at least, the casual observer might respectfully submit are superfluous. The inner room is much larger, and contains three windows, the one at the end of the room affording the same fine view of the city as the western portico of the central building. These windows are draped with dark red curtains, lined in yellow. In the center of the south side of the room is a fireplace, whose mantel, though not large, is delicately cut from Italian marble. On it is a French clock, which was purchased during the war. The room contains two cases of books, to the right and left of the fireplace, for ready reference by the Justices. These embrace the 'Statutes at Large,' the 'Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States,' and a few other necessary books. A number of haircloth chairs attract attention for their oddity and rarity. They have been well described as a cross between an ancient ottoman and the curule chair of a Roman Senator. By



SENATOR HOAR AND JUSTICE HARLAN TAKING A STROLL.

pushing them together, sofas may be formed. There are also several high-backed judicial-looking chairs, and a large table for writing. This furniture is very old. The carpet in the room was placed there in October, 1876.

"Above the mantel hangs a painting in oils, which is one of the most interesting in the building. It is by Gray, after Gilbert Stuart, of John Jay, the first Chief Justice. The robe in which he appears is black, except its large flowing sleeves, which from just below the shoulders are brick-dust red, trimmed above and below with narrow silver-gray braid. About the neck is worn a kind of stole, which falls low in front like an edge to the gown, giving the effect of a collar.

"To the right of this picture hangs an oil-painting of Chief Justice Taney by Healey. It was executed when Taney was eighty-two years of age, nearly six years before his death. To the left of the fireplace hangs a corresponding picture in oils of Oliver Ellsworth, the third Chief Justice. It is charming for the rich, old-fashioned dress in which the artist represents the Chief Justice, who is seated by a table with a scroll in his left hand.

"Opposite the fireplace hangs a large painting of the head and bust of Marshall by Rembrandt Peale, which is a worthy companion-piece to his Washington in the Vice-President's room. The artist has oddly framed the great Chief Justice on the canvas in a circular wall, at the top of which is represented a head of Solon, as if carved in stone; beneath the portrait is painted in large letters across the canvas: '*Fiat justitia.*'

"To the right and left of the entrance door, at the eastern end of the room, hang portraits respectively of Chase and Waite.

"Upon the west wall hangs a portrait of Chief Justice Rutledge, which is a copy, made by Robert Hinckley, a Washington artist. The original picture, which was owned by Captain John Rutledge, a grandson of the Chief Justice, is a miniature by Trumbull.

"Upon the side walls at this end of the room are other pictures, the most noticeable of which is a portrait of Marshall, painted by Martin, in 1814."

CHAPTER XV.

Royalty in the Republic.

ROYALTY in the Republic is supposed to be seen in the Diplomatic Corps. It is not all royalty, for there are a good many little countries which are republics, and they have their official representatives. But as the majority of the nations of the world are still either kingdoms or empires, it happens that the popular idea conceives of the Diplomatic Corps as the representatives of royalty.

To plain American eyes there is something in all this, these greetings of kingdoms and empires to the country of Washington, which strengthens the instinct of national pride. The Diplomatic Corps represents different systems of government and different political institutions, and no patriotic American is ready to admit that these can be quite as good as his own Government.

Ambassadors and Ministers.

The Diplomatic Corps is made-up of Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary. The higher rank is that of the Ambassadors. They are presumed to represent directly the authority of their sovereign or government, and in some way to be more potent than Ministers. About all there is to it is in questions of etiquette and official precedence, and an Ambassador is supposed to be able to transact business with more directness and despatch than an ordinary Envoy Extraordinary or Minister Plenipotentiary. No country sends an Ambassador to another country which does not return the compliment.

The United States got along for nearly a hundred years without Ambassadors. Ministers who represented it in Europe generally complained that their country suffered in the transaction of business because of the inferior rank of its diplomatic representatives. Custom gave Ambassadors immediate access to the foreign office of the country to which they were accredited; while mere Ministers had to wait their turn and the convenience of Ambassadors who had the privilege of transacting business ahead of them. Finally Congress passed legislation making it possible to raise the rank of Ministers from the United

QUEEN VICTORIA'S AMERICAN DOMAIN — THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

States to that of Ambassadors. At present it has six ambassadorial representatives; and six foreign countries, therefore, are represented by Ambassadors in Washington. These are Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Mexico. Thirty countries are represented by Ministers.

Diplomatic Corps a Law Within Itself.

The Diplomatic Corps is a body in itself governed not exactly by laws of its own, but by customs and precedents which have the force of law. Formerly the foreign Minister who had the longest term of service in Washington was the dean of the Corps. The dean settled delicate questions of precedence which might arise within the Corps itself; and when official communication became necessary regarding some disputed question of etiquette, he was the medium of communication.

Some famous foreign Ministers have held this position. As the length of service fixed the deanship, it might happen that a representative of a very little country would be the dean of the Corps and the mouthpiece, therefore, in questions affecting the diplomats of big nations such as Great Britain or Germany.

When Hawaii was a nation, it kept Mr. A. P. Carter as Minister to the United States for a long period and he became the dean of the Corps. Baron Fava, the Italian minister, held the position for a long time. By the customs of diplomacy, where there are Ambassadors, the seniority among the Ministers no longer counts and the senior Ambassador becomes the dean of the Corps. It happened that Sir Julian Pauncefote, of Great Britain, was the first Ambassador appointed to this country, and he became the dean of the Corps and will continue in that position until he retires from service.

THE PARLOR IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

Credentials of the Diplomats.

The presentation of a foreign Minister or Ambassador to the President is quite a formal event. It is presumed that the Minister from a foreign country will make his presence known, and this is done through the State Department. By virtue of long-standing custom, as President Jefferson said, foreign Ministers from the necessity of making themselves known, pay the first visit to the Ministers of the Nation, which is returned. They present themselves with their credentials at the State Department. The Secretary of State arranges the interview with the President.

The Ambassador or Minister who is to be presented, prepares a speech which is carefully written out and submitted to the State Department. When he is presented to the President, he delivers this address and the President replies briefly, reciprocating the expressions of good-will which the Minister has uttered. Then the ceremony is over.

Minister from Siam Presented.

Here is an account from a Washington newspaper of a foreign minister's presentation to the President:

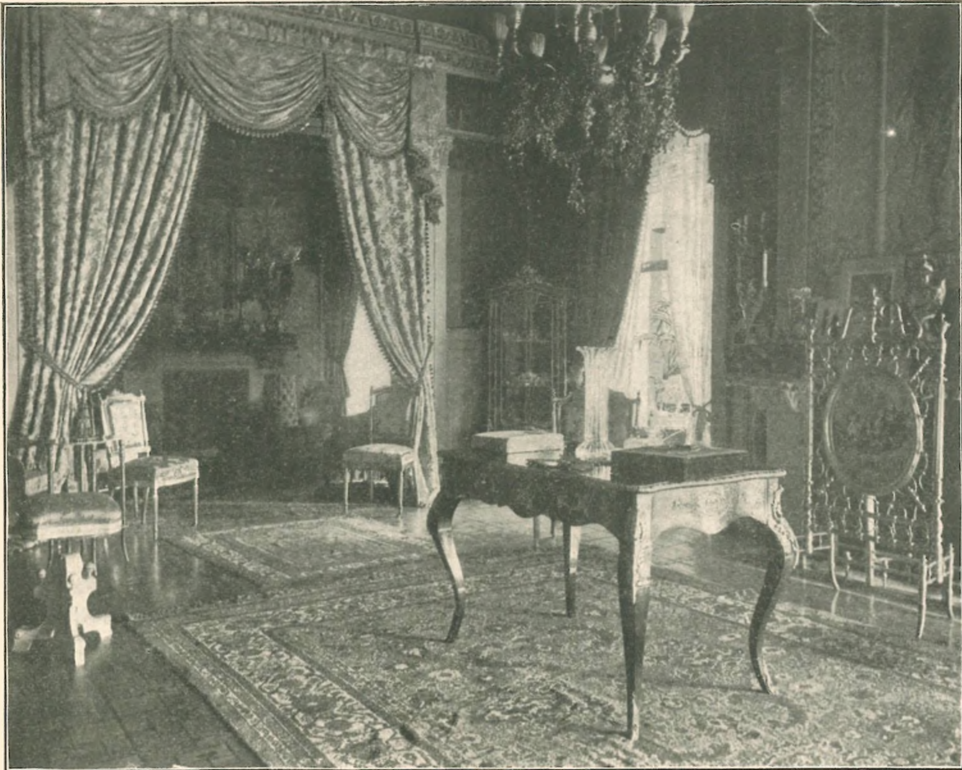
" Clad in rich silks of gorgeous hue and brilliant with gold trimmings, Phya Prasiddhi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Siam, at eleven o'clock to-day laid his credentials before President McKinley at the White House. The new Minister was accompanied by Secretary Hay, who performed the introduction. He was attended by an English secretary. The usual felicitous exchanges occurred between the President and the new Minister, the latter declaring that Siam was entirely in accord with our principles of development, and the President welcoming the promise of cooperation toward the development of commercial intercourse with the Siamese kingdom.

" The Minister said:

" ' Your Excellency: My august sovereign, the King of Siam, having been graciously pleased to appoint me as his representative to the United States of America, I have now the honor to present the letters of recall of my predecessor, Phya Visuddha Suriyasaku, and my letters of credence; and beg to express the desire of the king, my royal master, that the cordial relations which have for so many years existed between Siam and the United States may in the future be maintained and strengthened.

" ' The principles of industrial and commercial progress and of peaceful development upon which the greatness of the United States rests are entirely

THE AUSTRIA-HUNGARY LEGATION.



THE DRAWING ROOM IN THE AUSTRIA-HUNGARY LEGATION.

in accord with those of the government of his majesty and may well be a permanent bond of sympathy between the two countries.'

"The President responded as follows:

"'Mr. Minister: It affords me pleasure to greet you as the representative in the United States of his majesty, the King of Siam, and to receive from your hands the royal letters whereby I am informed of the recall of your esteemed predecessor, Phya Visuddha Suriyasaku, and of your being accredited in his place near the Government of the United States.

"'The desires of his majesty for the maintenance and constant strengthening of the ties of sincere amity which have so long existed between Siam and the United States find a cordial response on the part of the Government of the United States, and I shall welcome your cooperation toward the realization, as respects your favored land, of the earnest policy of this country to promote by

all practical and friendly means commercial intercourse and industrial advancement in its relations with other states.' "

Formality in Transacting Business.

The business of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers is transacted through the State Department. It is a rare occasion on which they meet the President on official matters. Sometimes a message of sympathy or condolence furnishes the occasion, or some official announcement that may be of importance. When Lord Lyons, the British Minister, who was a bachelor, informed President Lincoln of the prospective marriage of one of Queen Victoria's daughters, President Lincoln shocked the diplomatic representative of Great Britain by solemnly replying " Lord Lyons, go and do likewise."

Probably the most historic occasion of a direct interview between foreign Ambassadors and the President was just before the war between the United States and Spain. Then the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, and Italy waited upon President McKinley and expressed the hope of their respective governments that the impending war might be averted. The address which Sir Julian Pauncefote delivered on their behalf, in accordance with the custom, had been written out and submitted to the State Department, and President McKinley had read it before framing his reply.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER AND MADAME VON HENGEVAR.

In the Senate Chamber and in the hall of the House of Representatives a reserved gallery is set apart for the members of the Diplomatic Corps. During a

great debate on domestic questions, it may be occupied by diplomats who are interested in the debaters rather than in the question debated. When an international question is up, the foreign Minister may attend, if his country is affected; but more likely he will wait and read the full printed account. The Spanish Minister occasionally listened to the debates on the Cuban question.

Feuds Between Governments.

While the equality of big and little nations is supposed to be preserved in the Diplomatic Corps, and while it presents a united front on any question of etiquette or precedence which affects it, the Corps has its own troubles and sometimes its own feuds. Cases have arisen in which foreign governments sought to ignore the existence of other governments.

The most notable instance is that of Austria and Mexico. When Napoleon III., of France, sought to set up an empire in Mexico, he selected Maximilian, the brother of the Austrian Emperor, as ruler of the kingdom which he proposed to create. As is known by readers of history, the attempt failed; and the Mexicans, in establishing their independence, caused Maximilian to be executed. Since that time Austria never has recognized that there is such a country as Mexico. The two nations have no diplomatic intercourse. Naturally awkward situations sometimes arise in consequence in the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, but these are usually straightened out either by the dean of the Diplomatic Corps, or else by the Secretary of State.

Guests and Hosts at Entertainments.

The Diplomatic Corps attends the New Year's reception, the inauguration, and other official events. The social duties of Ambassadors and Ministers are a part of their official functions. They are probably seen at their greatest splendor at the reception by the President which is given especially in honor of the Corps. Then there is a blaze of liveries, uniforms, orders, and decorations.

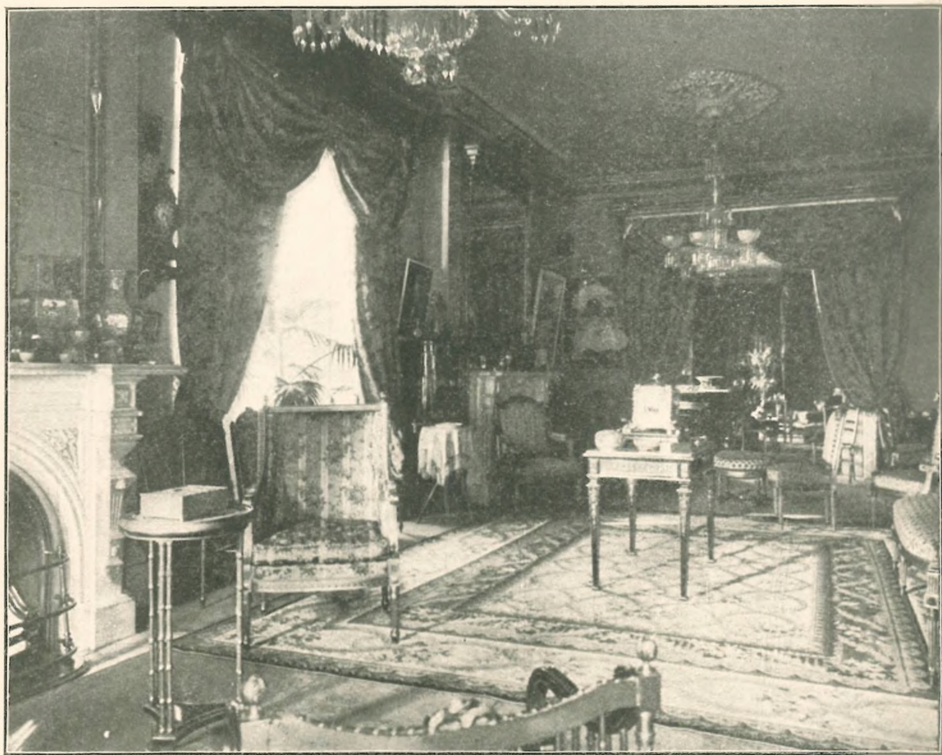
The members of the Diplomatic Corps appear oftener as guests than as hosts. Some of the Embassies and Legations give annual balls or receptions in honor of their sovereigns. For many years it has been the practise of the British Minister to give a ball on the Queen's birthday. At one time the Chinese Minister also gave an annual ball, but the crush of uninvited guests was so great and the examples of American impoliteness and bad manners were so numerous that the practise was discontinued.

Sometimes also there are examples of American snobbishness. Years ago, an American of more wealth than breeding, in giving social entertainments was

in the habit of stretching a blue ribbon across his parlors to separate the titled foreigners from the untitled guests.

At the Russian Embassy the Russian New Year is always celebrated by appropriate ceremonies of the Greek Church.

Questions of precedence are always bothering those who entertain the members of the Diplomatic Corps, their wives and daughters. At the official entertainments frequently a large volume of correspondence has to be exchanged before all the guests can be seated in accordance with their own ideas of what is due them and their official position.



THE DRAWING-ROOM IN THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

A Senator's wife was once giving what she meant to be an informal dinner, and among her guests were a number of minor diplomatic representatives. She found that a teapot tempest was brewing over their prospective seating at the table. She solved the trouble quickly by announcing to all her guests that she

knew nothing about matters of precedence, and if they wanted anything to eat they would have to "scoot" for the table.

The President Does Not Visit Foreign Soil.

While the President receives the diplomatic representatives socially and entertains them, he never accepts an invitation for a social event at the house of a foreign Ambassador or Minister. The reason for this is that the President is never supposed to leave the United States to tread on foreign soil, and the Embassies and Legations are foreign soil, in so far as they are owned or occupied by foreign governments, whose representatives have the same privileges and rights therein as if in their own country.

CHAPTER XVI.

Home Life at European Legations.

LITTLE is seen of the domestic life of the foreign Embassies and Legations by the public, except on society occasions. Some of them, however, are noted for their hospitality. The British Embassy is perhaps the best known of all. It is a fine mansion on Connecticut avenue in the heart of the fashionable section of the city. It has spacious grounds, and here in pleasant afternoons Lord Pauncefote, the Ambassador, may be seen relaxing his official duties by playing golf. The numerous *attachés* are always in evidence.

An international or a diplomatic wedding is one of the rare events which interests everybody in official and unofficial life. Sometimes the groom is a foreign diplomat or *attaché* and the bride an American woman. Sometimes the contracting parties are both foreigners.

Perhaps the most notable event of this kind of recent years was the marriage in the spring of 1900 of Miss Lillian Pauncefote, third daughter of the Ambassador, to Mr. Robert Bromley, son of Sir Henry and Lady Bromley, of Nottingham, England. The marriage ceremony was performed in St. John's Episcopal Church, where some of the most famous weddings of the Capital during half a century have been solemnized. The arrangements were very elaborate.

Celebration of an International Wedding.

Probably the best idea of it all can be had from the following account given in the Washington *Evening Star:*

"This marriage has been a topic of great interest ever since its announcement early last fall, and the desire to witness it has been universal in society. Cards of invitation were sent out for every seat in the church. On the altar the gold vases were filled with white roses. About the chancel tall over-arching palms were arranged, so that when the bride and her attendants were grouped in front of the altar they were surrounded by a frame of green.

"The music of the Lohengrin 'Bridal Chorus' filled the church as the bride, accompanied by her father, appeared at the north door. Lord Pauncefote slowly advanced with his daughter to the chancel, where awaited the groom and

THE RESIDENCE OF THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

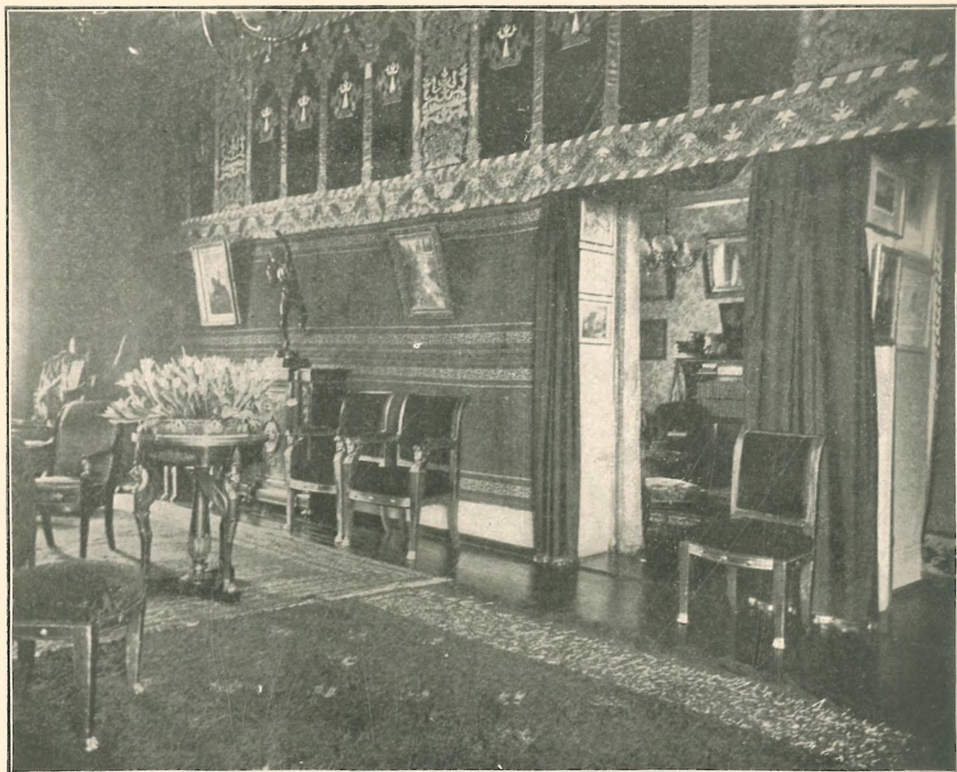
his best man and the officiating clergyman. Following the bride, holding the end of her long court-train, was a picturesque attendant in the person of Master Sidney Kent Legare, and a few steps behind walked the bridesmaids in couples, Miss Sibyl Pauncefote with Miss Esther Bromley, the groom's sister, and Miss Audrey Pauncefote with Miss Hettie Sergeant of Boston, granddaughter of Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, former Minister to France.

"At the chancel-rail the bride was claimed by the groom, who advanced to meet her, attended by his best man, Mr. Morris Bromley-Wilson, and Bishop Satterlee and Dr. Mackay-Smith, the rector, came forward to begin the marriage service. After the betrothal, the couple, followed by the bridesmaids, stepped nearer the altar for the rest of the ceremony.

"Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March' was played as the newly married couple led the way from the church.

"The bridal dress was of white satin. It was high-necked and long-sleeved and profusely trimmed in point-lace and pearl passementerie. From the finely shirred chiffon guimpe on the shoulders down at each side of the front tapering to the waist line were broad bands of pearl passementerie. This trimming in deep Vandykes was continued around the skirt to the court-train, with cascades of lace between. The court-train was at least three yards on the floor, so that the office of the train-bearer was not entirely an honorary one. On the corsage was a cluster of orange-blossoms. A wreath of the blossoms was also worn, and the tulle veil fell over them until after the ceremony. The bouquet carried was a shower effect of lilies-of-the-valley, tied with narrow gauze ribbon.

"The bridesmaids were dressed alike in slightly trained gowns of gobelin blue satin, with a touch of mauve in the panne velvet rosettes on the bodices. They wore toques of pale blue tulle with a high rosette of the mauve panne velvet at the left side. Their bouquets were of Parma violets tied with mauve ribbon.



THE DRAWING-ROOM IN THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

Each wore the souvenir given by the groom, a small brooch in the shape of a pheasant, made in diamonds, standing on a bar of gold, across which is enameled the Pauncefote and Bromley motto '*Pensez Forte*.' The pheasant is the Bromley crest and both families, which are distantly connected, have the same motto.

"The wedding breakfast was perhaps the least formal entertainment ever given at the British Embassy. The simplicity of floral decorations which prevailed in the church was followed there. The Queen's portrait at the head of the staircase in the hall had its usual bouquet before it of pink and white blooming azaleas and foliage plants. In the two drawing-rooms there were flowers in the vases on the mantels and vines about the chandeliers.

"When the guests arrived they were cordially welcomed by the Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote in the first drawing-room. Lady Bromley stood near the host and hostess. The bride and bridegroom received in the deep recess of the bay window in the second drawing-room. The daylight was shut out by a high screen covered with laurel, which with palms made a bower of this part of the room. The feature of both drawing-rooms was the number of photographs of royal celebrites, many of them framed on easels or not framed on the mantels and desk-tops.

"There was no formality about the serving of the wedding breakfast. Small tables dotted the entire ballroom. The large table in the dining-room, glittering with the silver service used on state occasions, had as a central adornment the wedding cake. This latter came from a celebrated confectioner in London. It was made in a number of layers and had quite a fanciful, spun-sugar ornamentation on top, in which cupids and wedding-bells formed the theme. Custom ordains that sections of the cake be sent after the wedding to friends of the bride and groom. A large register had a convenient location in the hall, where, by the bride's request, all the guests at the wedding breakfast inscribed their names. This charming souvenir bore the autograph of nearly every notable in the diplomatic, the official, and the residential world of the Capital."

Russian Embassy and Its Occupants.

The Russian Embassy has been noted for more than half a century for the brilliancy of the Ministers and their wives, who have graced it. The Russian bear is very sociable and he hugs Brother Jonathan in a brotherly way while inviting him to tea. The Embassy is one of the fine old roomy mansions of Washington, without special pretense to architectural show.

The present Ambassador, Count Cassini, has had a varied and distinguished career in Asia, and is one of the most astute diplomats in the world. The

Embassy is presided over by his grandniece, Marguerite Cassini. The social world always finds much satisfaction at the Legation in being served with tea from the *samovar*, after the Russian fashion. In the Embassy the services of the Greek Church are held on religious occasions marked in the calendar of that great body of the followers of Christian doctrine. There are also special services on such occasions as the coronation of the Czar.

Where the Tricolor Floats.

The tricolor floats over a fairly modest mansion on H street. The French Embassy is not much given to official or social entertainments. A few years ago the Embassy was presided over by an American girl, Miss Elverson, of Philadelphia, who became the bride of Minister Patenotre. He was subsequently transferred to Spain. Count Cambon, the present Ambassador, was able to do notable service to the United States and to his own country by his tactful discharge of

THE RESIDENCE OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

duties which devolved upon him in acting for Spain during the negotiations which resulted in the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States.

Spain as a Welcome Guest.

When war ends between two countries, official intercourse is at once resumed; and there is an effort on both sides to heal the wounds of the past by social as well as official amenities. After the United States and Spain had settled their troubles, the Count d'Arcos was designated by the Madrid court as the diplomatic representative in the United States. There was a delicate courtesy in this act, for Madame d'Arcos was an American woman, formerly Miss Lowery of Washington, and her marriage to Count d'Arcos was the realization of a romance which had required many years' patient waiting. The Legation occupies a fine residence on Massachusetts avenue. The interior views are very fine.

Germany and Her Neighbors.

The German Embassy occupies a roomy residence on Massachusetts avenue. At one time it owned a plain building on Fifteenth street, but this was given up for a house in the residence section of the city. The Ambassador is Dr. von Holleben. At present there are no ladies in the Legation, the Minister himself being a bachelor.

Austria-Hungary is represented by Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar. He is accompanied by Madam Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar. The Legation is a modest one and is not much given to social entertainments.

Holland, or the Netherlands, is represented by a Minister who is of American blood. This is Baron de Gevers. He is the son of Baron Gevers, who was the Dutch Minister at Washington in 1854, and who during his residence in the United States, married Miss Katherine Wright, the daughter of Senator Wright, of New Jersey. The present Minister has been in the diplomatic service for many years, having served in Vienna, St. Petersburg, London, Switzerland, and Roumania before his appointment as Minister to Washington. He is a bachelor.

The Belgian Minister is the Count G. de Lichtervelde, who served his country in various diplomatic capacities before coming to the United States. The Countess de Lichtervelde presides over the Legation. Both are very popular in Washington society.

The Danish Minister is Mr. Constantine Brum, who has represented his government in Washington since 1895.

Sweden and Norway has been represented by Mr. A. Grip, for more than a dozen years.

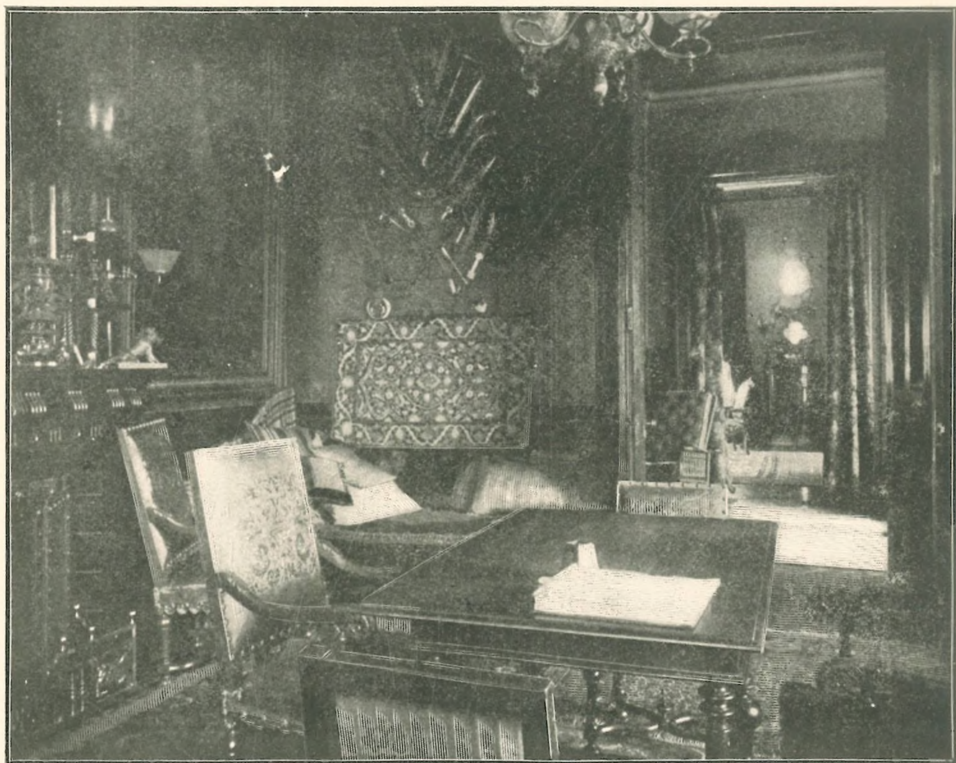
The Minister from Switzerland is Mr. J. B. Pioda. He and Mrs. Pioda are well liked, and are worthy representatives of the sturdy European republic.

Baron de Fava, the Italian Ambassador, is among the best known of the diplomats, and has one of the longest records of continuous service. The Countess de Fava divides her time between Italy and the United States.

Viscount de Santo-Thyrso is the representative of Portugal. The Viscountess de Santo-Thyrso presides over the Legation. They have a family of small children, and are noted for their domestic taste.

American Marriages Are Discouraged.

Foreign governments discourage marriages of their diplomatic representatives to American women. Moneyless *attachés* may find rich brides, but for



WHERE OFFICIAL BUSINESS IS TRANSACTED BY THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE SPANISH LEGATION.

the diplomats themselves, there is marked displeasure when it is known that they contemplate matrimonial alliances. The reason alleged is that their stay in the Republic is a temporary one, and that since most of their diplomatic life must be spent in other countries, it is desirable for them to be wedded to their own country-women, or at least to the women of affiliated European nations, rather than to American women. But the displeasure of their governments does not always prevent the diplomats from finding American brides. More than

one foreign statesman has sacrificed ambition and his diplomatic career to love. A recent instance was that of a German diplomat who married a beautiful Washington lady, and followed it by resigning from the diplomatic service.

Famous Bride of a Russian Diplomat.

The most notable marriage of an American girl to a foreign minister was that of Miss Williams to Minister de Bodisco, the Russian representative. She was a schoolgirl in the convent, and her beauty was the theme of the Capital, when the Russian Minister, who was past middle age, fell in love with her and pressed his suit successfully. The marriage was celebrated in both the United States and Europe, and Madame de Bodisco's children are nōw occasional visitors to Washington. Here is the story of the romance, taken from the chronicles of the times, by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood:

"At this time one of the social queens of the Capital lived in Georgetown,

THE LIBRARY ROOM OF THE SPANISH LEGATION.

the city of her birth and education, the daughter of an obscure, but highly respected citizen, Mr. Williams. At the early age of sixteen, she was married to the Russian minister, M. de Bodisco. At this wedding there were eight bridesmaids. Miss Jessie Benton, the first, walked with James Buchanan. The bride wore a rich satin brocade and veil of Honiton lace, her ornaments simply a pearl sprig and pin. Henry Clay gave her away. M. de Bodisco wore his splendid court dress of blue, decorated with several orders and precious stones, and silver lace of great depth. The foreign Ministers of his train wore their uniforms.

THE SPANISH MINISTER, DUKE D'ARCOS, AND HIS AMERICAN WIFE.

"This marriage at once lifted Madame de Bodisco to the highest round in the social ladder, while his vast wealth was used to give his wifely jewel the most costly setting. From over the sea came the flashing gems that had adorned the persons of a hundred generations of Bodisco Russians, diamonds eclipsed only by those of world-wide fame; the same that Mrs. Tyler mentions in a letter written in 1842: 'I very seldom go to parties, but, of course, I could not refuse Madame de Bodisco's invitation. Her ball was expected to be the grandest affair of the season. Madame de Bodisco looked lovely, and was attired in pink satin with lace, flowers, and such splendid diamonds — stomacher, ear-rings, breastpin, bracelets! — I never saw such beautiful diamonds. Most of the furniture was of European make, and the house was filled with a variety of curios, bric-a-brac, and works of art; the china service unsurpassed, the plate magnificent.'

"In those primitive days the working people used to line the roadway to see Madame de Bodisco pass from her mansion to the White House, on occasions of receptions, or levees. If the weather permitted, she was visible to all in her

open carriage, far more beautiful than the famous Eugenie, and with the same superior tact and grace. Creamy white satin and costly old lace was the favorite costume, and when adorned with jewels worth more than half a million, mounted policemen followed in her train.

"The people said: 'Old Bodisco is afraid some one will steal his wife,' but he was simply protecting her after the Russian fashion. But this American girl was something more than a figure to be adorned with stones. With that superb tact, which only a Josephine knew how to practise, she united the contending social elements. She thawed the frozen ocean of diplomatic ceremony, and bade the foreign fortress open its doors to her country-women, as well as herself. It is true she had, standing at her right hand, the incomparable Harriet Lane, of the White House. History rarely records the fact that distinguished ladies are beautiful, but popular acclamation gave both these women the fairest crown."

CHAPTER XVII.

Strange Countries Seen at Home.

NE can travel most of the way around the world without leaving Washington. That is, he could catch a glimpse of the home life and domestic customs of far away and strange countries. He may do this if he is on visiting terms at the various Legations. There he may see some of the customs of the Orient transplanted with little change.

The Chinese dragon, notwithstanding what may be happening in China, in Washington is harmless. Sometimes it floats over the legation building, a great yellow figure on a black banner or standard. It is quite different from the flag of other countries, and no one is likely to mistake it.

At present the Chinese Legation occupies a fine marble structure in the fashionable part of the city not far from Dupont Circle. The caller is always courteously received and finds himself in the midst of the Orient. There is a polite servant in flowing blue robes to take his card, and while he waits he may muse on the mingling of modern American furniture with characteristic Chinese ornaments by which he is surrounded.

Large Diplomatic Family.

The personnel of the Legation is quite imposing, for it has more *attachés* and secretaries than any of the foreign Embassies. The official household usually numbers about fifty, and the Minister rules over them almost like an absolute monarch. The present Minister is Mr. Wu Ting-Fang. He is one of the noted men of China. A few minutes' talk with him would satisfy any stranger of that, if his course during the recent developments were not sufficient proof of it. He speaks the purest English, and this is not surprising, for he was educated from boyhood at an English university, and was admitted to the bar as a barrister. He also studied in Paris, but the most of his early life was passed in England. Then he went to Hongkong, and was engaged in business there.

Afterward the Chinese government made him Governor of the Province of Tien-Tsin. He gained a great reputation for his energy, and administrative ability. He was one of the most progressive men of the Chinese

Empire, and built the first railroad. He was a friend and *protégé* of the great Li Hung Chang. When a new Minister had to be sent to Washington, a few years ago, he was chosen for the post, and he made a decided impression.

Taking to American Ideas.

Mr. Wu quickly took to some American ideas, and was very progressive. One of the first things he did was to learn to ride a bicycle, and then to teach his little son, a boy of ten. The other members of the legation followed his example, and for a while it was one of the queer sights of the Capital to see them in their flowing silk robes, trying to manage these unruly steel steeds. But when they had gained experience through practise, the novelty wore off.

While he is very progressive in adopting American ideas in some things, Minister Wu clings to the customs of his own country in most things. One of these is the queue and the dress, which for centuries has been worn by the Chinese. He tells his friends that he sees no more reason for changing his dress to conform to the American style than there would be for Americans in China to adopt the blue silken robes, which are worn there. He also criticises some of the American customs, when the customs of his own country are criticised.

Minister Wu is a popular speaker and is sometimes heard at banquets and other public occasions. He makes speeches that are both witty and sensible. He has a great habit of asking questions, just as his chief Li Hung Chang had. Sometimes the questions are embarrassing in their frankness.

Madame Wu and Her Son.

Mrs. Wu, the Minister's wife, is a high-born lady in her own country, and is said to be her husband's adviser, as well as his companion. She adapted her household readily to the ways of the Western world, which would seem so strange to the women of China. She visits and receives the same as do American women in official life, and the receptions at the Legation are quite popular.

The pride of Minister Wu's household is his son, Tsu Chow, a lad of fourteen or fifteen. He attends one of the public schools of the Capital, and stands at the head of his class. He knew little English when he first entered the school. In every respect

MADAME WU, THE WIFE OF THE CHINESE MINISTER.

AN ORIENTAL IDEA OF A RESIDENCE — CHINESE LEGATION.

he is like the American schoolboys, and is able to hold his own with them.

"The wife of the most interesting Chinaman in America," says a writer in the Washington *Post*, "sat in the drawing-room of the Chinese Legation, dressed in a loose pearl-gray robe, of some cool linen stuff, untouched by a single color. Her little, white-sandaled feet were drawn very close together, with their tips pointing slightly toward each other; her ebony hair was brushed straight back high above expressive almond eyes, and a palm-leaf fan, like the dried leaf of a water-lily, vibrated between her little fingers.

"She was charming. So was the room. The lemon-colored curtains, drawn low over the windows, softened the glare of the hot sun against the glass; the furniture was clothed in its summer garb of long, striped linen; the

light stained floor was polished and reflected the gray Japanesque robe like a bit of quiet shallow water. A cluster of paper chrysanthemums was flung over a lamp-shade in the corner; a red China fish curled about a tall vase near the door, and panels in soft rays of gold twining around storks and long leaves proclaimed the land that was her home. There was a small glass case near the sofa where she sat, in which was enclosed a dainty miniature of a boat, all white like a fairy galleon with curious little standards interwoven with gold thread and colored thread in quaint designs.

"Mrs. Wu spends a great deal of her time in Dupont Circle, where she is the observed of all observers, but she bears the scrutiny of strangers without a tremor. She is quite accustomed to it, and never is concerned in the least at the curiosity and interest she excites. The routine of her days is very like that of an American housewife in her own social position. She is not a particularly early riser, and after the housekeeping duties she has the remainder

THE ORIENTAL ROOM IN THE CHINESE LEGATION.

CHINESE INTERPRETER CHUNG RIDES THE BICYCLE.

of the day for amusement; during which she embroiders, sees visitors, perhaps studies a little English or goes out. Her knowledge of English is limited. Like her Chinese and Japanese sisters, Mrs. Wu is not consumed by any violent desire for knowledge, and takes things too easily ever to develop any absorbing hunger for books. She is no more interested in state or political affairs than is her husband in embroidery.

"Mrs. Wu was born in Canton, not so very long ago, for she is very young still and has the slender look of a girl. Her history is brief and uneventful, for she was born and lived and married in the same house. Mrs. Wu was reared differently from most of the Chinese girls. She was fortunate enough to be educated, she had a private tutor and was taught the general things, literature and history. What with the little hands and feet, the sweet smile, the temper that knows its sway, that ebony hair and grace in the movement of her fan, she is quite charming enough, a dainty little picture from the quaint land across the sea."

Usually several of the *attachés* of the Legation and the secretaries are graduates of American colleges. Sometimes one or two of them are also accompanied by their wives.

The Legation has such a large official household for one reason, because the Minister to the United States is also Minister to Peru, and some of the *attachés* are transferred to South American countries. The Emperor's birthday and the Chinese New Year are celebrated at the Legation after the manner of the celebrations in China.

For several years it has been the custom of the Ministers from China to bring their wives, and with each succeeding Minister it has become easier to adapt the customs of the Orient to those of the Occident, though never with entire

harmony to civilizations that are so entirely different. The wife of the Chinese Minister who was first to come to the United States, broke the customs of centuries in the freedom which was given her.

How Curiosity Was Baffled.

American curiosity sometimes has been baffled with regard to the Oriental customs. Madame Yang Yu, the wife of a former Chinese Minister, was a very accomplished woman, and her appearance in Washington official society was awaited with great interest. It was a surprise to the American women who met her to find that she did not have the feet bound, as they had supposed was the case with all Chinese women. But Madame Yu was from Manchuria, where the custom of binding the feet, prevalent in Southern China, is not practised.

Americanized Orientalism Seen in Japan.

American orientalism is seen in the Japanese Legation. Unlike the Chinese, the Japanese, when they go abroad, conform closely to the customs of the countries in which they sojourn. They have been called the Yankees of the Orient, and their imitative faculties enable them quickly to adapt themselves to new surroundings. So, for many years, at the Japanese Legation, the native dress has been discarded and American customs followed. The household itself, however, is not entirely Americanized, for it is filled with specimens of Japanese art.

For a while the customs of the Sunrise kingdom were to some extent followed in social affairs. When Mr. Kuki was the minister it was considered a great treat to be invited to a tea at the Legation. Madame Kuki was a lady of culture and refinement, and she was accustomed to give her visitors amusing accounts of her attempts to conform to the American social usages.

Until recently the Minister was Mr. Komura, who was a graduate of Harvard College, and a great admirer of American institutions. He was not accompanied by his wife, and it happened that none of the secretaries or *attachés* were accompanied by their wives. Either that or they were bachelors, so the Legation was looked upon as a bachelor Legation.

JAPANESE MINISTER TAKAHIRA.

Popular Secretary and His Wife.

A few days before the Japanese Minister, Mr. Joturo Komura, left for his new post at St. Petersburg, Mr. Keiziro Nabeshima, the first secretary of Legation, arrived, with his wife, from Japan.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Nabeshima belong to old and distinguished Japanese families. Mr. Nabeshima was born in Hizen, prefecture of Nagasaki. This is the prefecture which, during feudal days, was governed by his uncle, the Prince of Hizen, whose son is now the Marquis of Nabeshima and grand master of ceremonies at the court of the Emperor. Mr. Nabeshima received his rudimentary education at Hizen, and was afterward sent to Rome (where his cousin was minister at the Japanese Legation) to prosecute his studies; but not being satisfied there, he went to England, where he spent five years at Cambridge and other colleges. In 1887 he was appointed *attaché* to the Japanese Legation at London, and remained until 1892. He then returned to Japan, where he became attached to the suite of the Marquis of Ito, as translating secretary, and made with him a tour of Europe.

Mrs. Nabeshima is of as notable family as her husband. Her father was Viscount Karokaski, of the house of Purs; a title which, since his death, has passed to her elder brother. In his lifetime her father was *kuge* to the Emperor, that is, a personal attendant and counselor of his royal highness. Since their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Nabeshima lived some years in England, and have traveled extensively. They both speak English and French, and are most cultured people, whom it is a pleasure to meet.

A Minister of Wide Experience.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Kogoro Takahira, calls Washington the cradle of his diplomatic career, for he first came in contact with the foreign government here as a member of the Japanese Legation from 1879 to 1883. He afterward returned to this country as Consul-General to New York city. Later he became Minister resident at The Hague, and then Minister at Rome and at Vienna. The China-Japan war occurred while he was Minister to Italy and he performed valuable services for his country in negotiations connected with that war. While at Vienna he negotiated a treaty with Austro-Hungary and with Switzerland. After returning to his own country he served as Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is especially versed in the Chinese complications. Mr. Takahira is accompanied by his wife.

CHINESE LEGATION INVESTIGATING THE MYSTERIES OF THE CAMERA.

Early Chapter of Diplomatic Intercourse.

An American naval officer, who accompanied the late Admiral Jenkins in a voyage around the world, told me how the bluff old Admiral enabled the Mikado, or Emperor, to change the practise of receiving the foreign diplomatic and consular representatives. The Diplomatic Corps at Yeddo for a long time had been pressing what they looked upon as an important matter of etiquette. It never was the custom of the Mikado to rise when receiving visitors, even of the most powerful nations of the globe. Diplomatic representatives had presented memorials, but in spite of their remonstrances the Mikado continued to receive them sitting.

When the arrangements for Admiral Jenkins's visit were being discussed with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he incidentally remarked that he supposed the Admiral was like the diplomats and would demand a change in the custom. "No, sir," was the bluff response of the old Admiral. "When I visit the Mikado I am his guest. It is not for a guest to say in what manner he shall be received." This answer so pleased the Mikado, when it was made known to him, that he instructed his Minister of Foreign Affairs to notify the diplomatic representatives that the change for which they had sought would be made, but that its first observance would be in honor of Admiral Jenkins. So it happened that the American Admiral was the first official representative of a foreign nation who was received by the Mikado standing.

CHAPTER XVIII.

More Home Views of the Orient.

URING President Cleveland's first Administration great interest was drawn to the arrival of an Embassy from Korea, the hermit kingdom. Previously, the members of the Embassy had traveled through the United States, and on their return the King decided to establish a Legation. When the Koreans turned their faces to the light they allowed their women to do the same. That is, the minister and his secretaries were permitted to bring their wives.

The home of the Legation was fixed in the big mansion on Iowa Circle, where it has since remained. Though American customs were followed in the house-furnishings, the members of the Legation retained their native dress. Their fly-screen pot-hats and their skirted coats give them a unique appearance. Minister Pak was a frequent visitor at the Capitol.

Example of Woman's Perseverance.

About this first Korean Legation, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, in her "Historic Homes of Washington," gives the following instance of woman's perseverance:

"The King of Korea is adapting his kingdom to American ideas as fast as practicable. He has established a Legation in Washington, and has given his envoys the privilege of bringing their wives with them. The official residence is on Iowa Circle, and it has been tastefully furnished under the direction of the women of the Legation. Perhaps the most disappointing feature about it is that American taste and custom have been strictly adhered to, instead of the hoped-for touch of Korean home decoration.

"The Korean women endeavor to imitate American customs; therefore, the first reception was a repetition of what one sees in any American official's house — save the petite, quaint, decidely native appearance of the oriental ladies themselves.

"In their own land they are not permitted to mingle with the outer world. In the center of the city of Seoul, the capital, there is an architectural structure

in which is suspended a huge bell called the Inkiung. At nine o'clock every night an officer of the King's household tolls the curfew; the lights on the mountain tops simultaneously signal throughout the kingdom that the hour for the women to have possession of the city has come. The gates of the city are closed, the men retire forthwith to their homes, and the ladies sally forth and take possession. The women of high degree have the exclusive right of the city, and no lord of creation, under a heavy penalty, is allowed to trespass upon this right

"Men and women have no social relations in Korea in common. Each home has its quarters for the women, which to them is the holy of holies and into which the men never enter.

"During the hours of feminine freedom, the men in their homes while away the hours sleeping, or drinking their favorite beverage, sul; while the women visit each other's homes, being carried through the streets in the 'toig-hio,' or ladies' chair, swung on poles and borne by eunuchs. They spend the hours chatting, gossiping, singing, and having a merry time generally.

"When the solemn tones of Inkiung reverberate through the darkness the hilarities cease, the women return to their homes, the gates of the city are swung open, another day has been recorded to the citizens of Korea, and the world moves on as before.

"The women are quick in their movements and rapid in adaptation. It is told of them that soon after their first reception the Chinese Minister gave one also. The gentlemen of the Korean Legation thought it best that their wives should remain at home, as the Korean women are never seen out. The female portion were not in accord with the decision, but kept their own counsel until the hour arrived for the male portion of the Legation to take their seats in the carriage, when, by a preconcerted plan, the women stepped into a carriage in the rear of the house, and by a short cut and rapid driving, were in the Chinese Legation home, quite at their ease and ready to receive their liege lords on their arrival. They are practising, as far as possible, what they believe, that, 'when you are in Rome you must do as the Romans do.'"

American Dress Adopted.

Subsequent Ministers and *attachés* adopted the American customs with reference to dress. Mr. Chin Pom Ye, who arrived as Minister in the fall of 1896, after nearly four years' service, was transferred to Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. He was very fond of American institutions, and learned English during his stay. His younger son, Chong We, was a pupil in one of the Washington public schools, and became an American schoolboy through and

through. An elder son, Chong Ki Ye, was a student at one of the Virginia colleges.

Madam Ye, the wife of the Minister, did not entirely discard the native dress of the Korean women. She was quite popular in Washington society and was fond of accompanying her husband and her boys to public entertainments.

Prince Mine Yong Whan, the present Minister, was formerly an *attaché* of the Legation and was very zealous in learning English. He is a cousin of the unhappy Queen of Korea, who was foully murdered by conspirators on the threshold of her palace. He was for a time a member of the Korean Cabinet and was accredited as special envoy to Queen Victoria's jubilee. Prince Mine Yong Whan is one of the most progressive statesmen of Korea and is a strong advocate of American ideas for the hermit kingdom.

Siam Is a Progressive Country.

Siam is not behind other countries of the Far East in diplomatic intercourse. Within a year it has sent a Minister to the United States who is also Minister to Great Britain and divides his time between Washington and London. He is Phya Prasiddhi. On state occasions he appears in court dress — robes of rich brocaded satins and silken scarf of deep dyed hues — but usually he appears in ordinary American or European dress. A newspaper writer describing the Minister says:

"He is typically Siamese. His complexion is a bright olive, his hair as black as night and as straight as an American Indian's. He is a little below medium height, and of a rather slender build; his eyes are as dark as his hair and as piercing as an eagle's. He is exceedingly unostentatious in his manner.

"Minister Phya Prasiddhi was born in Bangkok about forty-three years ago, and was educated in the schools of that city and in France. Upon attaining his majority he entered the army, but later was sent to France that he might continue his studies in military tactics and the languages, and at the same time was made military *attaché* of the Siamese Legation at Paris. He remained there for some years, and then, wishing to make study of the different governments and the improvements of those countries, he returned to Siam, via England, Canada, and the United States, consuming several months in making the trip. When he reached Bangkok he resumed his military duties, and in 1893 he was appointed high commissioner — a position something similar to our governorship, only more extensive in its duties — of the province of Korat. This is an immense province, situated northeast of the capital, and having a population of about four million people.

TURKISH MINISTER OUT FOR A STROLL.

"Korat is one of the most progressive provinces of the kingdom, and Phya Prasiddhi deserves much of the credit for making it what it is. He is a lawyer by profession; but he has a practical knowledge of civil engineering, and he had hardly taken the reins of the Korat government in his hands before he inaugurated an extensive system of improvements. Under his supervision a railroad was completed from Bangkok to the town of Korat, a distance of one hundred and sixty-five miles; a series of canals for irrigation and transportation were built throughout the province, and good roadways were made between the principal towns. He established a police force, extending throughout the dominion; had the first census taken which was ever made in the province, and in various other ways brought the people and country up to a higher standard of civilization.

"In addition to his administrative ability, Minister Prasiddhi is a scholarly man of letters. He is an authority on Siamese laws, and has written quite extensively on legal questions. He is married, and is the father of three sons and two daughters; but his family has not accompanied him on his Western Mission."

Turkey and Western Customs.

Turkey has been represented by a Minister in Washington for many years. It is only recently, however, that the Turkish Legation has had a Minister who brought his wife with him. This required special permission from the Sultan. At the time, some sensational statements were published, and there was much curiosity to know how the customs governing a Turkish household would be maintained; since it was said that the Minister's wife was permitted to come to Washington only on condition that she observe the same customs she would observe if living in Constantinople.

At the time Minister Ali Ferouh Bey made this statement: "I am very much surprised that the American press should print so much about me and my family. It is contrary to our customs and seems strange to me. So much has been said about me and my family since I came here that it is very distressing

for me to open a newspaper, since I fear I might again see misrepresentations of my private and personal affairs.

"I will say, however, that I have my wife with me because she has been ill for the past two years and her physician advised a long sea-voyage, as perhaps beneficial; and taking advantage of the opportunity offered by my appointment to the United States I brought my wife with me, hoping that the voyage would restore her to health. Her illness and the advice of her physician were the grounds upon which I was able to obtain permission to bring my wife with me, for it is a well-known fact that Turkish ladies do not usually accompany their husbands to diplomatic stations in foreign countries. Besides myself, there are but three or four instances of this privilege in evidence."

Privacy of Mohammedan Household.

The Turkish Legation is a comfortable house on Q street, with one front entrance. It was said that a larger dwelling would be found with a private entrance and quarters separate from the main part of the house for the Minister's wife, his sister, and their maid; and that they would live as scheduled as if in Constantinople. It was also stated that Madam Ali Ferouh and her sister-in-law would accept invitations to all entertainments where women only were present, and would receive officially all those women who desired to call upon them; but during their first season they remain in seclusion.

Minister Ali Ferouh adapted himself to American conditions. On one Fourth of July the Turkish flag flying from his Legation was the only foreign flag raised in honor of the national holiday. The Minister has sought to convince the American people that polygamy has practically died out in Turkey and that the Mohammedans are not opposed to Christianity. On one occasion the Minister said:

WIFE AND SON OF FORMER KOREAN MINISTER.

"Very few Mohammedans in the Sultan's domain have more than one wife. It is true that his religion permits a Mohammedan to have as many as four wives, but to this dispensation are attached certain conditions that are practically impossible of fulfilling. For instance, under the law no man is permitted to possess a plurality of wives unless he shall regard them in heart and in mind with an absolutely equal love; but such a thing is obviously out of the question. Of course a man may pretend to

divide his affections in equal shares, but that is merely a hypocritical evasion, and, if you will permit me to say so, Mohämmedans are much less disposed than Christians to disobey their religious laws. So it comes about that a Turk who has more than one wife is rarely to be found."

The Minister and Madam Ali Ferouh, in spite of the annoyance to which they were subjected by impertinent curiosity, have cause to feel kindly toward Washington. A son was born to them on July 4, 1900, at the Legation building, over which floated both the Crescent and the Stars and Stripes. Minister Ferouh was recalled by his government in the fall of 1900.

Past and Present Persian Ministers.

After an interval of years, Persia is once more represented by a Minister to the United States. The Shah appointed Mofokhan El Dowlet. The new Minister is the second one that the Persian government has ever sent to this country.

The first Persian Minister had an experience which was not pleasant. His name was Hadji Hassan Ghouli Khan Matamel El Vessare. Months before he arrived the announcement was made that Minister Hassan Ghouli was on his way to the United States and a large number of trunks bearing his name arrived at the State Department. After waiting for weeks the State Department cabled to the American Minister at Teheran to learn when the new Persian Minister might be expected. The reply was that he had left several months previously and his own government knew nothing of his whereabouts. The mystery interested the American people and one day when Hadji Hassan landed in New York from a transatlantic steamer, he found himself famous. He had been living in Paris and did not know that there was any concern about him. He talked French, but knew scarcely a word of English. Though he could not read English, he could understand the pictures which appeared in the newspapers and which appealed to the American sense of humor. These greatly offended him. Minister Ghouli was presented to President Cleveland on October 3, 1888.

Minister Ghouli did not find life in the National Capital agreeable. He liked to go about, and as he would not discard the dress of his country, his peculiar costume excited both curiosity and amusement. He had many unpleasant experiences and endured many instances of American bad manners which were peculiarly offensive to Persian politeness.

After an eight months' stay, Minister Ghouli left Washington. He sent a formal letter to the State Department, complaining of the manner in which he had been treated by the American newspapers. This, he said, was a reflection

not only upon himself, but upon his sovereign, the Shah, and his country. He withdrew in order to show his disapproval of the treatment he had received, and he thought the American Government should punish the newspapers and individuals that had been so discourteous.

Hadji Hassan returned to Paris, where he met the Shah, who was then making a tour of Europe. He laid before his sovereign his grievance, and asked him to demand an apology from the United States. The Shah, however, understood that the United States Government could not be held responsible for the impolite treatment to which his Minister had been subjected, and declined to take action.

CHAPTER XIX.

Our American Neighbors.

LATIN-AMERICAN countries are fully represented in the United States. All of them maintain Legations. Mexico has signalized every opportunity to strengthen its friendly relations with the United States. Years ago it built on I street a very handsome residence for its representative; and the Mexican Embassy is the scene of many notable social gatherings.

For nearly a third of a century Mexico was represented in Washington by Don Matias Romero, a friend of General Grant. The Legation was then presided over by Mrs. Romero, who was an American girl born in Philadelphia.

A Leading Mexican Statesman.

On the death of Minister Romero, Don Manuel de Azpiroz came to Washington as Ambassador from Mexico. He had been one of the leading statesmen of the country and was a leader in the movement which defeated the attempt of Napoleon III. to impose a monarchical government on Mexico, by placing Maximillian on the throne. Ambassador Azpiroz is accompanied by an interesting family. The Mexican Embassy has numerous secretaries and *attachés*, most of whom have their wives, and form a social colony in themselves.

Yankee Nation of South America.

The Argentine Republic, which is called the Yankee nation of South America, is in the habit of sending eminent literary and scientific men to represent it abroad. Some of its most noted scholars have been Ministers to the United States. The present Minister is Dr. Eduardo Wilde. He is a physician by profession, and has an international reputation in connection with sanitary movements, more especially in connection with yellow fever. Like most of the physicians in Latin-American countries, he has taken a prominent part in public affairs and has served as member of the Argentine Congress and has held Cabinet portfolios. He has been especially identified with public education.

Minister Wilde has been an extensive traveler, and has visited Europe and

Japan; making the tour of the world, and writing books on scientific and economic questions. One of his most popular books was upon the United States.

Dr. Wilde is accompanied by his wife, who is a very beautiful woman of the Spanish type. She is an accomplished linguist and musician.

Chile and Brazil.

Chile disputes with Argentine the claim of being the most progressive South American country. It maintains a large Legation in Washington. The present Minister is Senor Don Carlos Morla Vicuna, who has had a varied experience in public affairs in his own country and in the diplomatic service. He is accompanied by Senora Vicuna and family, and is one of the most pleasant members of the Diplomatic Corps.

MEXICO IN WASHINGTON — EMBASSY BUILDING.

Brazil was for many years represented by Dr. Mendonca, whose wife was an American woman. He was a great lover of the fine arts, and the Brazilian Legation was noted for its many valuable paintings. The present Minister is Mr. J. F. de Assis-Brasil, who is accompanied by Madam de Assis-Brasil.

Uruguay Sends a Minister.

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THE PARLOR IN THE MEXICAN EMBASSY.

somewhere in South America, though it is in reality larger than Great Britain; and its capital, Montevideo, is one of the most progressive and cosmopolitan cities in the world. At one time Uruguay was a closed country almost as much as was Japan. There has been little commerce between Uruguay and the United States and little occasion for diplomatic intercourse. Now, however, Uruguay has sent its first Minister, and a Legation has been established. The new Minister is Dr. Juan Cuestas, a young man who has won distinction as a scholar and has lived much in Europe. He is the son of the President of the Republic.

Central American Group.

The Central American diplomats form a group by themselves. Though they are frequently at issue with one another over boundaries and other questions,

they all like to keep on good relations with their big neighbor to the north. The Minister from Salvador is Rafael Zaldivier, who is also a diplomatic representative of his country in Mexico and France. He is a leading man of Salvador.

Other South American Representatives.

Bolivia has a Minister to the United States, but usually does not maintain a Legation in Washington. The custom has been to transact the business from the Consulate in New York city. The present Minister is Dr. Fernando E. Guachalla, who also represents his country in Venezuela and in Mexico.

Colombia maintains a regular Legation in Washington. Senor Don Climaco Calderon is the Minister, and with Senora Calderon he spends a part of each year in the United States. In his absence, the *chargé d'affaires* is Dr. Luis Cuerve Marquez, who is accompanied by Senora Marquez.

TYPE OF SOUTH AMERICAN BEAUTY—MRS. WILDE, WIFE OF ARGENTINE MINISTER.

The Minister from Ecuador is Senor Don Luis Felipe Carbo. He and Senora Carbo spend part of the time in their own country, and the business of the Legation is transacted at the Consulate in New York.

Peru is represented by Senor Manuel Alvarez Calderon. He is a lawyer, and has been prominent in Peruvian affairs requiring skill in international law. He is on the closest terms of intimacy and friendship with the Peruvian President. Ten years ago Senor Calderon was in the United States, and visited Washington as a member of the Pan-American Congress. He has traveled widely over this country, South America, and abroad; and speaks English, French, and Spanish fluently. He is forty-three years old, and was educated partly in Europe. He has a family of seven children.

Haiti and San Domingo.

Haiti has maintained a Minister in Washington during most of the time since it became an independent republic. Its present representative is Mr. J. N. Leger, who is accompanied by Madam Leger. As Haiti is called the Black Republic, usually its Minister is of the African race; though this is not always the case.

San Domingo, or, as it is better known, the Dominican Republic, has a diplomatic representative, but not a fully accredited Minister, and the office of the Legation is in New York city.

The Minister from Costa Rica is Senor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo. He is one of the most experienced diplomats from Latin-American countries. He is accompanied by his wife, Senora Dona Maria de Calvo.

The Minister from Guatemala is Senor Don Antonia Lazo Arriaga.

Closer Bond of Union to be Drawn.

The Latin-American countries for three-quarters of a century have been in the habit of holding conferences to knit them closer together. This was the dream of Simon Bolivar, the real liberator of Spanish-America. Often it has seemed to be nothing more than a dream; but, after many failures, they have been getting closer together among themselves and drawing closer to the United States. As the champion of the Monroe doctrine, which forbids European colonization on the American continent, the United States naurally has a bond of union with its Central and South American neighbors.

HAITIAN MINISTER J. N. LEGER.

The most memorable of the congresses or conferences of the countries on the American continent, was that held in Washington in 1890. It was known as the Pan-American Congress. Its moving spirit was James G. Blaine. One result of its labors was the crea-

tion of the Bureau of American Republics, with headquarters in Washington.

Now another Pan-American Congress is to be held, which will probably draw the bond of union closer between the United States and its Central and South American neighbors.

This congress will meet in the City of Mexico in October, 1901. All the nations on the American continent will be represented there at that time, and the gathering promises to be a momentous one.

CHAPTER XX.

Philanthropies.

MONG the noblest philanthropies of the National Capital, and indeed the noblest of the country, is the Columbia Institute for the Deaf-and-Dumb and National Deaf-Mute College at Kendall Green. Although a philanthropy, it is not charity. Congress makes an annual appropriation for it.

Columbia Institute is the only institution of its kind which maintains a collegiate department and confers degrees. Besides the college, there is a well-equipped school, similar to those supported by the various States of the Union. The patron, *ex-officio*, is the President of the United States.

The history of Kendall Green is in effect the monument of a noble man who felt that he had a mission to help the unfortunate and who nobly fulfilled it. He was Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of deaf-and-dumb education in the United States. His first inspiration came in 1816, when he was a young theological student and was paying a visit to the family of a friend whose little daughter had been deaf from birth. Alice Cogswell was the child's name, and it is said that the thought of her isolated state changed the current of Dr. Gallaudet's life. He decided to give himself up to the education of the deaf-and-dumb, and for that purpose visited Great Britain and France. His subsequent services in the cause of deaf-and-dumb education are too well known to need recounting.

Inspiration of a Noble Purpose.

The connection of the Gallaudets with the Columbia Institute is thus described in the Washington *Times:*

"In 1857 some deaf-and-dumb children were brought to Washington with a traveling show and put on exhibition. The man who managed these entertainments was arraigned in court by Amos Kendall, President of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Mr. Kendall came out victorious in the contest, and much to his surprise the children were given over to him. They proved to be a 'white elephant' on his hands; so he set apart a small house and one acre and a half of his land, to establish a home for them. The widow of Dr. Thomas

'THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF-AND-DUMB, AT KENDALL GREEN.'

Hopkins Gallaudet and her son Edward were summoned from Hartford to assume charge, and the home gradually developed into an institution for deaf children. Later it was incorporated under the laws of Congress and assumed a national character. The Kendall estate of one hundred acres has been purchased, a piece at a time, and the scope of the school widened until it has attained its present sphere of usefulness.

"The old Kendall estate is situted in the northeast suburbs of Washington, extending lengthwise seven or eight blocks and across open fields to the country. The various structures for the use of the schools and the roomy cottages of the professors form a beautiful little communism completely cut off from the unsightly railroad environment, rough streets, and narrow cramped houses, which come up to the southern border of the grounds. Away to the north is the farm of the school, and west of this stands the historic cottage where Morse spent a year with his friend Kendall, and improved his time in perfecting the telegraph. Old wires extend around the trees near the house, and there are traditions to the effect that the first message of the inventor was sent over these — now fallen from their high estate and doing practical duty as a clothesline.

Class-Room Teaching by Manual Language.

"Instruction in class-room is given in the manual language. Each class consists of not more than ten students. The college was added to the institute in 1864, during the tumultuous period of the Civil war. Congress appropriated money for the erection of a building, and now provides about $50,000 annually for its maintenance.

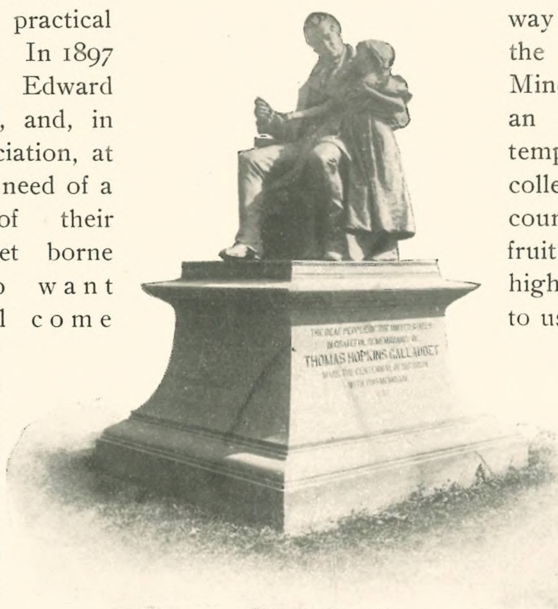
"The students are not advanced quite as far as students of the larger universities for the hearing, but they have conferred upon them the degrees B. A., B. S., M. A., and M. S. With one or two exceptions, these are the highest degrees which the college has conferred. A few years past it conferred an LL. D. upon Dr. Graham Bell. The course covers a period of five years, the first year being devoted to preparatory work. As this is the only college for deaf-mutes, a number of scholarships are given out each year to scholars in various State schools, who could not otherwise afford to take up the more advanced studies.

"The first class of the college graduated in 1869, and consisted of Mr. Melville Ballard, who is still connected with Columbia, in the capacity of a teacher. Ten years ago it was decided, by way of experiment, to open the college to women for two years. This feature of the expansion policy proved successful, and now one-third of the students are women. On one or two occasions they

have captured the valedictory. The college publishes a magazine, 'The Buff and Blue,' which pays for itself and leaves a margin of profit.

Higher Education for Deaf-Mutes.

"Higher education of deaf-mutes has become such an established fact that it seems queer to read in the catalogues of 1866 that many people believed them incapable of receiving, or, if capable of receiving, incapable of profiting by, an advanced course of instruction. It seems queerer still that no other nation has attempted in a practical way to disprove this ancient belief. In 1897 the President of Columbia, Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet, visited England, and, in an address before a London association, attempted to awaken the people to the need of a college for the deaf-and-dumb of their country. His efforts have not yet borne fruit; but the foreign deaf, who want higher education must still come to us.



DEAF PEOPLE'S TRIBUTE TO THEIR BENEFACTOR—STATUE TO DR. THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET.

"Nearly six hundred young men and women have gone out from the Columbia College to lives of happy usefulness. Some statistics are given by Dr. Gallaudet in regard to their careers. He says that fifty-seven of the number have become teachers, four have entered the Christian ministry, one is an eminent patent lawyer of Chicago, another a well-known botanist. They have entered the departmental service, and are well represented in the scientific bureaus of the Government. A few are editors and publishers, and several hold offices of trust in their respective States.

"Several years ago Dr. Gallaudet was convinced of the need of educating hearing people to teach the deaf, and established the fellowships for graduates of other colleges. These are given one year's instruction in the work of teaching

the deaf. They receive the degree M. A. at the end of that period. Several teachers now in the college entered in this way. Prof. Percival Hall, Prof. H. E. Day, graduate of Brown University, and Prof. Charles Ely, of Yale, were all fellowship students of Columbia Institute.

A Worthy Successor of a Worthy Father.

"Edward Miner Gallaudet, who came here in 1857, an inexperienced boy of twenty years, has developed into the worthy successor of his father. Dr. Gallaudet is one of the most eminent educators of the deaf, and it was chiefly due to his efforts that their College was established. He is the author of several valuable text-books, the best known being his 'International Law,' used in colleges throughout the country.

"The college is provided with physical laboratory, reading-room, and library, which has, besides its works on the education of the deaf, some historical works, and a large number of standard novels. The pupils are encouraged in good reading, as this gives them conversational forms of language. A deaf man may be educated in a high degree, and yet not know how to express his thoughts in the simplest dialogue.

"On the wall of the library hangs the portrait, in oil, of Prof. Porter, who taught nearly half a century in Columbia, and is now one of its emeritus professors.

"The college chapel contains portraits of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Amos Kendall, and busts of Laurent Clerc, Abbe de L'Épée, and Abbe Sicard. The handsomest piece of marble, however, is the bust of James A. Garfield, who was an enthusiastic advocate of the higher education of the deaf. It was said that he and Samuel Randall, who were personal friends, found in this institution the one subject over which they could reconcile their political differences sufficiently to work together.

Methods of School Management.

"From the college to the school is a short step literally, but a long one in reference to methods of management. The two are entirely separated, even to the extent of separate chapel exercises, and the discipline of the school is necessarily more rigid. Here in the academic and primary departments, the most difficult work is done; the task of opening up communication with the mind and laying the foundation for a career. If a teacher at the end of the second year of a pupil's school life finds that the latter knows as much as a

WHERE THE SILENT WORSHIP — KENDALL GREEN CHAPEL.

child just entering the first grade of the public school, he feels that the battle is two-thirds won.

" Dr. Gallaudet's preference for the manual system in teaching is by no means an indication that the art of reading the lips is neglected. This department is in charge of Miss Mary T. Gordon, who has been at Kendall Green more than a quarter of a century, and is considered one of the best teachers of articulation in the country. She teaches the normal school pupils lip-reading by the most scientific and progressive methods. The diagram of the throat is carefully studied, and the exact position noted of the vocal organs in their utterance of every sound. Miss Gordon also supervises the work of the younger pupils, studies their individual defects in articulation, and prepares exercises for correcting them. Time passed in the articulation class-room is a most interesting feature to visitors.

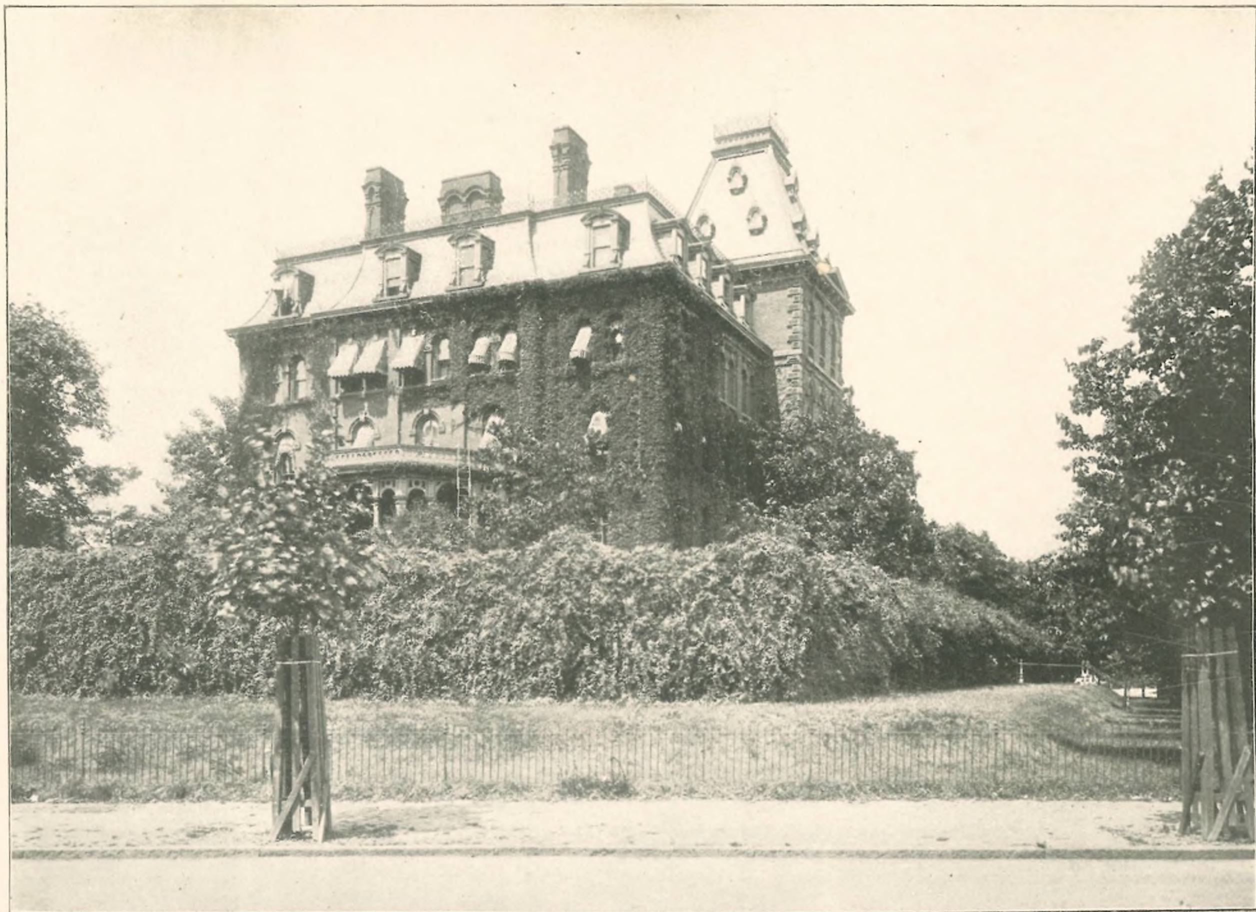
What Articulation Has Revealed.

" The teaching of articulation has revealed the fact that few so-called deaf-mutes are really mutes. Deaf people used to be dumb, not because of inability to learn speech, but because they could not hear words spoken, and no other way had been discovered to teach them to make articulate sounds. A class of older pupils came down later to the class-room and engaged in conversation with the instructor. He afterward took up a poem, which they had never seen (the word is used literally) read before. They repeated each line with scarcely a mistake. The pupils are given half an hour's exercise each day in lip-reading.

" In the school building are located the chapel, girls' reading-room, and dormitories. The boys' dormitory is in a separate building, designed by a former pupil, Olaf Hanson. He was the son of a poor Norwegian farmer, and has been in America about twenty-five years. On board ship, coming over, the explosion of a gun deprived him of his hearing. He obtained admittance to Columbia and learned the manual system in his own language. He is now a skilled architect, and was selected from a large list of competitors to design a handsome State building in Minnesota.

Memorial to Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet.

" On the south front of the chapel one is confronted with the bronze statue of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. He is represented as seated in an armchair resting on a high pedestal. By his side stands the sweet child-figure of Alice Cogswell, receiving instruction. The sympathetic solicitude of one face, and the earnest attention depicted on the other, are the triumph of the sculptor's



THE LOUISE HOME FOR INDIGENT GENTLEWOMEN.

art. The hearts of the deaf in every State and Territory of the Union gave voice to their gratitude in the shape of liberal contributions for the erection of this memorial in honor of their benefactor. They celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth in 1887 and dedicated the statue. The sculptor was Daniel C. French."

Leading Senators and Representatives in Congress and citizens of national reputation compose the Board of Directors. Great interest is taken in the progress made at Kendall Green and the Columbia Institute for the Deaf-and-Dumb is looked upon as a thoroughly national institution.

Volta Bureau a Practical Benefit.

A visitor to Georgetown, in wandering around through the shaded streets and among the old homes of that historic part of Washington, is usually attracted by a very neat modern building of simple yet pleasing architecture. This is known as the Volta Bureau and was founded by Alexander Graham Bell for the benefit of the deaf throughout the world. Mr. Bell received the $10,000 Volta prize for the most useful application of electricity. With this sum he founded the Volta Bureau to advance the education of the deaf. Its work is far-reaching, extending in fact through all the corners of the world, and its reports are the summary of everything progressive in the education of the deaf. A vast amount of literature is distributed, and silent circles everywhere keep in the closest touch with the progressive officials of the Volta Bureau.

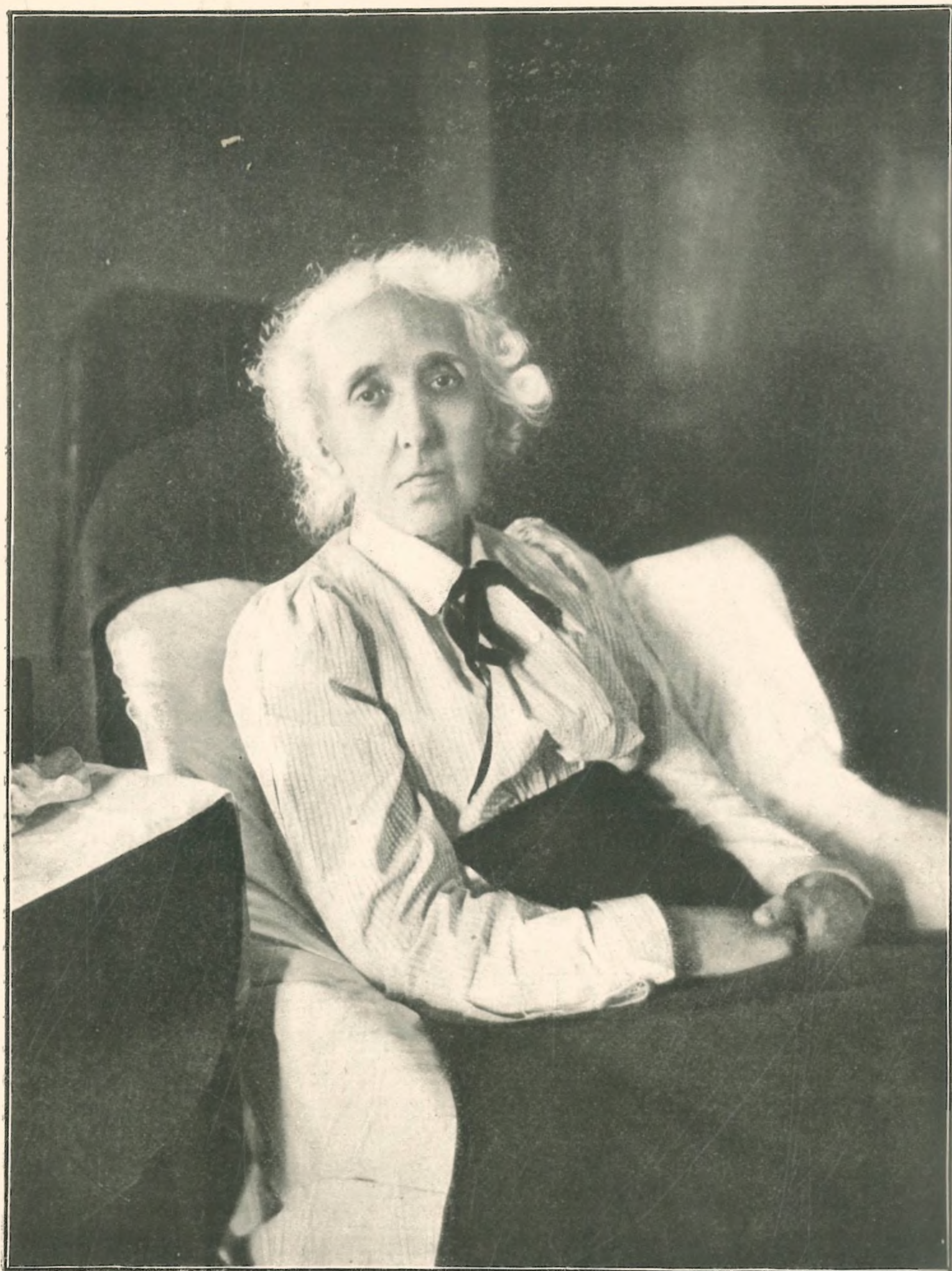
Louise Home for Gentlewomen.

Among the noted private philanthropies is the Louise Home. Here is the story of it as told by Jane W. Gemmill:

" Impecunious old age always appeals very strongly to the sympathies of the humane and charitable. But when it is a refined, delicate woman left destitute there seems to be a peculiar demand for help and sympathy. It is very hard for those who have spent the greater part of their lives in cheerful, luxurious homes to be forced in old age, through loss of fortune, husband, or friends, to seek shelter in a public institution.

" However well conducted such institutions may be, there must necessarily be many persons in them of uncultivated minds and with habits so entirely different from one accustomed to the refinements of life, the very thought of being obliged to spend their declining years in such a place is repulsive to a refined person.

" W. W. Corcoran was blessed with a lovely wife and a fair daughter,



DAUGHTER OF A PRESIDENT IN LOUISE HOME — MRS. LETITIA TYLER SEMPLE.

and his conception of the idea of rearing an elegant home for aged ladies of destitute circumstances shows his highest estimation of woman; and its execution, the most beautiful tribute he could have paid the memory of that wife and daughter.

" Mrs. Corcoran was very beautiful, and died at an early age. Her daughter was equally handsome, and died a few years after her marriage, leaving three little children. The mother and daughter each bore the name of Louise, and in their memory the husband and father erected the Louise Home, intended solely for the benefit of reduced gentlewomen.

Imposing Residence and Grounds.

" The building is quite imposing, and stands back from Massachusetts avenue upon a high terrace, surrounded with extensive grounds filled with flowers and ornamental shrubbery. It has been in operation since 1871, and was designed especially for ladies over fifty years of age who had never labored for their own support and were without money and friends.

"Everything is provided for the inmates, with the exception of clothing. Board, washing, medical attendance, medicines, and a comfortable room are furnished each lady, and she is not restricted in any way. Of course the places are eagerly sought for, and there are applications for them by the dozens; but as only forty-five can be accommodated at one time, it is very difficult to secure them.

" The building is of brick, with brownstone trimmings. The exterior is made very attractive in the summer season by a beautiful vine growing luxuriantly over the wall. The interior is very bright and pleasant, and has been planned with a view to light and ventilation. There is a central rotunda of oval form open to the roof, with a glass canopy. The rooms are arranged upon three galleries, so that one is quite as desirable as another, as far as light and ventilation are concerned. They are handsomely furnished with pretty Bussels carpets and walnut furniture, and the ladies add their own little ornaments and pictures.

" The floors of the rotunda, galleries, hall, and stairs are heavily oiled; and the whole building heated by steam. The dining-room is spacious and well furnished; the glass, china, silver, and table linen are of the best quality and style.

Aesthetic and Intellectual Tastes Gratified.

" With all this care for the ordinary comforts of life it would be dreary living if nothing were done for the gratification of the intellectual and æsthetic tastes. This also has been remembered in establishing this attractive home. A suite

of handsomely furnished parlors affords room for recreation, where the ladies can enjoy music, reading, and conversation.

"There is a library with well-filled bookcases, and the daily papers are laid upon the table every morning. Exquisitely beautiful portraits of Mrs. Corcoran and her daughter adorn the walls; there is also a very fine portrait of Mr. Corcoran and various other works of art scattered through the rooms."

During his lifetime Mr. Corcoran was wont to call the inmates of the Louise Home his guests. Among them have been women who bore names well known in the annals of American history, daughters of statesmen and even of Presidents. Some of them had lived most eventful lives. Among the present guests of this Home is a woman who once presided over the White House. She is Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, second daughter of President John Tyler and his wife, Letitia Christian Tyler. After the death of the first wife of President Tyler, Mrs. Semple came to the Capital and presided over the social functions of the Executive Mansion.

Hospitals and Asylums.

Garfield Memorial Hospital is one of the institutions of Washington, which is held in grateful appreciation by strangers and residents of the District. It was founded by public-spirited women who, by their own efforts, raised the funds with which a modest hospital was started. It grew and now has several commodious and handsome buildings north of the city. Congress makes a small annual appropriation to help maintain it. The hospital is located on the Heights, north of the city.

Providence Hospital is another of the noted institutions of the District. It is located on Capital Hill, and occupies very commodious buildings. It is under the control of the Sisters of Charity, and receives regular appropriations from Congress to aid in its support.

The Government Hospital for the Insane, better known as St. Elizabeth's, is one of the largest institutions of the kind in the country. It has splendid buildings and grounds across the Eastern branch of the Potomac, beyond Anacostia.

CHAPTER XXI.

Educational Facilities.

ASHINGTON has been called a college town, because the National Capital with its Government and scientific institutions offers educational privileges which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Statesmanship and science both may be studied here. But in this sense Washington is more than a college. It is a great national university. Knowing this, it has been the dream of many educators and of many religious denominations to establish and maintain an actual university here in Washington, the seat of the Government.

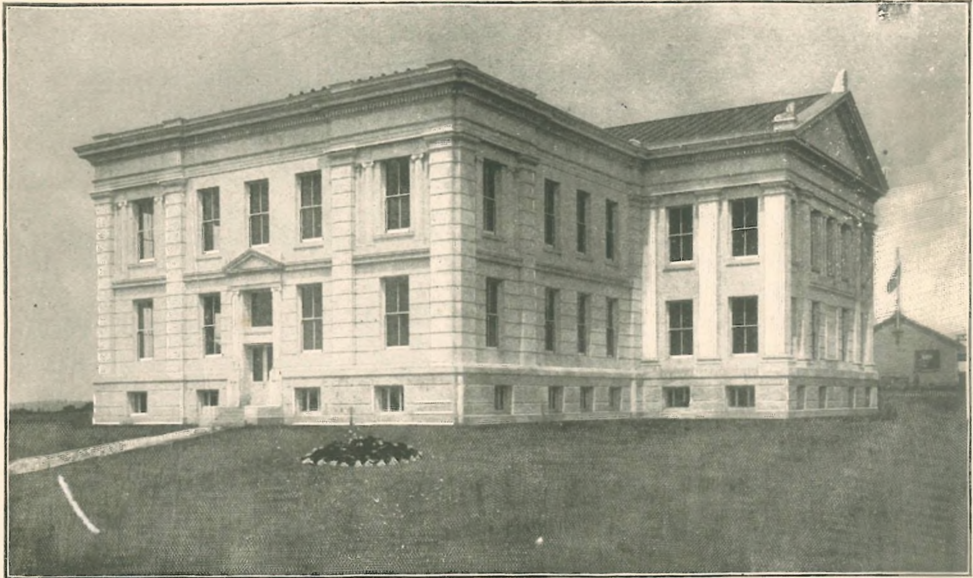
Columbian University's Honorable Record.

The Columbian University is one of the best-known institutions. It has fine buildings in the heart of the city, and the most distinguished men of the land are among its lecturers on law, medicine, and kindred subjects. The Corcoran School of Sciences is one department of the institution. It has also something that is looked upon at once as an innovation and an advance on university instruction. This is the School of Diplomacy, in which instruction is given, not only in international law but, in the practical duties of international intercourse as performed by Ministers and Consuls. The Columbian University is nominally a Baptist institution, but it is not sectarian.

It was opened as a college in 1822, and Lafayette attended its first commencement. Half a century later the college was created a university. For many years its president was James C. Welling, who was the intimate friend and adviser of Daniel Webster and other statesmen of that period. Later it was presided over by the Rev. B. L. Whitman, a leader among the younger generation of scholars, who left it to resume his pastoral work.

The relation of Columbian University to the Baptist denomination is set forth in one of the official documents as follows:

" The University has been held in trust by the Baptists for the great cause of Protestant Christianity. The spirit of the institution is a spirit of fraternity. While naturally looking for help to the Baptist denomination, as a child to its



THE COLLEGE OF HISTORY, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

parent, the University repudiates all sectarian narrowness and stands for the great principle of soul liberty, so dear to the hearts of the Baptists of all ages, a principle which includes liberty of thought as well as liberty of conscience. So true is this that, though it is well known that Columbian is a Baptist institution, she has ever had in her governing boards, in her faculties, and among her students a considerable proportion of members from other denominations. These all are now standing shoulder to shoulder as earnest supporters of the great effort that is being made in her behalf. The educational forces of Protestant Christianity in the United States should be brought to a focus in a great university at the Capital of the country.

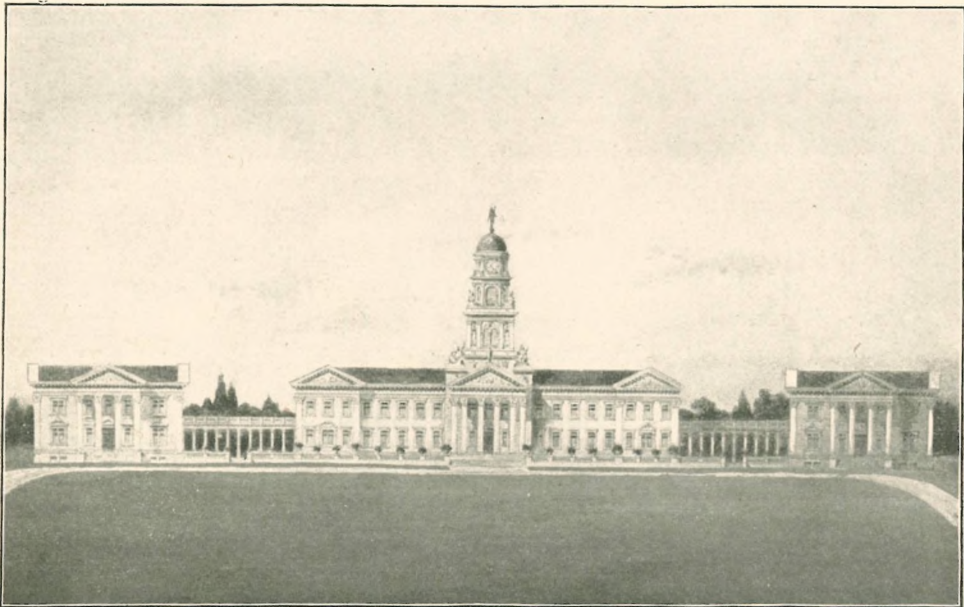
Georgetown College, the Oldest Institution.

The oldest institution of learning in the District of Columbia is the Georgetown College, which was founded, and has ever since been controlled, by the Society of Jesus. It is in fact the oldest Roman Catholic college in the country, and dates back to 1789. It was founded by John Carroll, afterward Archbishop of Baltimore, who was a cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the munificent Revolutionary patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

George Washington, during his term of office as President, paid a formal visit to the college, and since then the Presidents have been in the habit of attending the commencement exercises and awarding the diplomas. The college has an unusually fine library, with many rare and curious books among them. There is a Latin Bible of 1479, said to be one of the oldest in the country, an illuminated manuscript copy of the Epistles of St. Paul, and a rare volume written in Hindustanee. A curiosity is a small Mahommedan prayer-book, taken by Commodore Decatur from a soldier at Tripoli. The college library is much prized by students of history. The method of instruction followed is that which the Jesuit Fathers everywhere follow. Some eminent public men have been educated in Georgetown College.

Howard University for the Colored Race.

Howard University was established for the colored people soon after the Civil war. It occupies substantial buildings on the hills north of the city. It is specially a university for the colored race, and some of its professors are colored men. The University has departments of theology, medicine, and law; as well as regular college departments and a department of pedagogy. Practical instruction is also given in the departments of agriculture and industry.



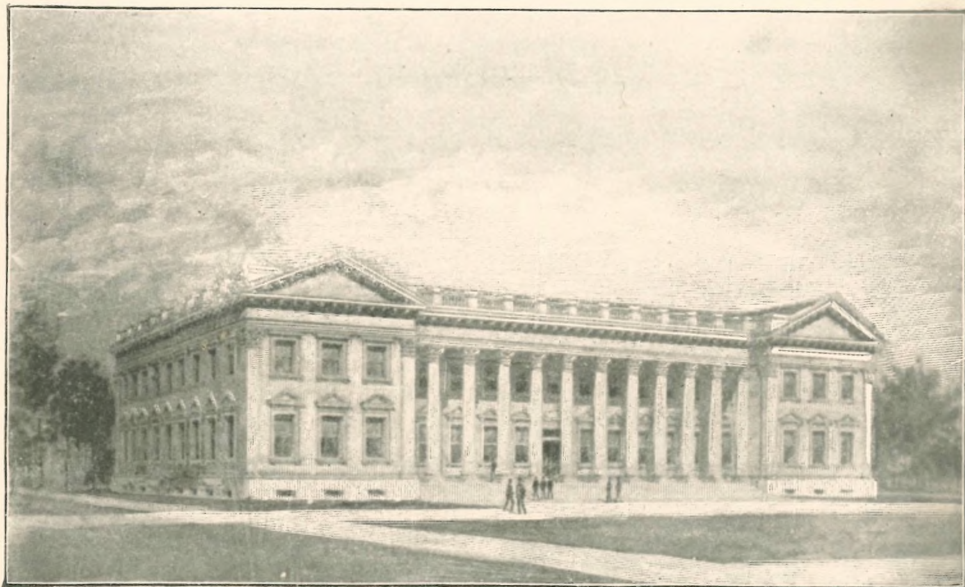
PROPOSED PENNSYLVANIA HALL OF ADMINISTRATION, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The president of Howard University for many years has been the Rev. J. E. Rankin, D.D. With him is associated an able faculty. Dr. Rankin was the pastor of the leading Congregational church in Washington, but gave up his work to devote himself to his chosen field of education, in which he has achieved great success. The University was named after Gen. O. O. Howard.

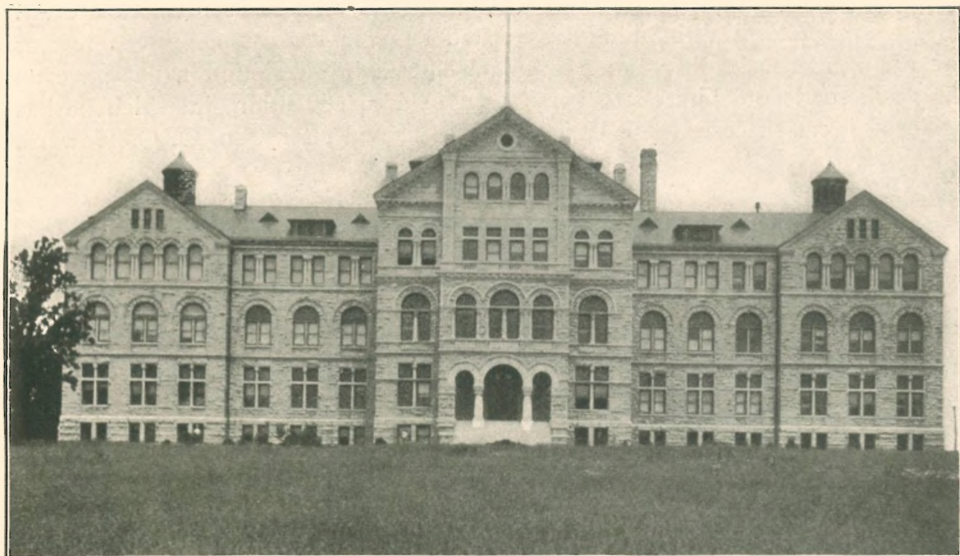
Catholic University of America.

The Catholic University of America is a national institution of high grade. It is the pride and hope of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States. The grounds are very extensive, and lie a few miles northeast of the city. Though the University has been open for ten years, it is yet in an incomplete state as to buildings. The two great university structures which have been erected already are the Divinity Hall and the McMahon Hall of Philosophy.

Divinity Hall is a solid stone structure, five stories in height. The lower floor is given up to class-rooms, museums, and the library; while the upper floors furnish lodgings for the professors and students. The McMahon Hall is built of granite, and is an imposing structure. Its interior consists of class-rooms, lecture-rooms, museums, and laboratories. There are two departments. The School of Philosophy comprises letters, mathematics, physics, biology, chemistry,



PROPOSED ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.



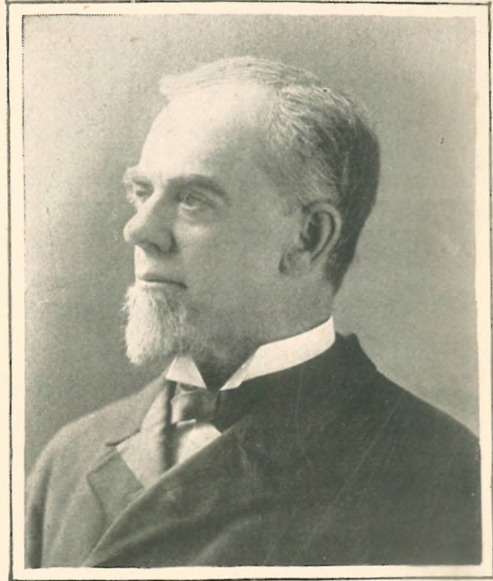
CALDWELL HALL, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

and technology. The School of the Social Sciences includes departments of ethics and sociology, political science, economics, and law.

Affiliated with the University are three smaller colleges called, respectively, the Marist, St. Thomas, and Holy Cross. The divinity courses of the University are attended only by ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church. The other courses are open to students of all creeds. The first rector of the Catholic University was the Right Reverend Archbishop John J. Keane. The present incumbent is Monsignor T. J. Conaty. The faculty numbers many noted Roman Catholic theologians, as well as eminent literary men and scientists of that faith. It has many students from all parts of the country, and is constantly extending its sphere, while at the same time increasing its facilities.

Methodists Plan Great American University.

It is the purpose of the great Methodist Episcopal denomination to have a national post-graduate university in Washington. For half a score of years the project has been under way. The moving spirit has been Bishop John F. Hurst, one of the most eminent scholars of the country. A splendid tract of ground was secured, lying beyond Georgetown, not far from the historic Tenallytown road. The site was appropriately called Wesley Heights. The build-



BISHOP JOHN F. HURST.

ing of the college structures does not proceed rapidly, because it is intended that they shall merely keep pace with the development of the plans for university instruction. Securing the financial means, is one of the matters which has to be considered, and the endowments require time before enough of them can be secured; but the funds come in steadily, and in time the American University will be a fact.

The general plan of the American University includes twenty-three buildings of marble and of granite, which are to cost $5,000,000. Then there is to be an endowment of another $5,000,000. Some of the buildings are already in a process of erection. Among those for which provision already has been made, are the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration, the Ohio College of Government, the Illinois College of Languages, the Maryland College of Physics, New England College of Technology, New York College of Administration, and the College of History. The latter was the first structure to be completed. This Hall of History was built of fine statuary marble and cost $200,000.

There is also to be the Epworth College of Literature, to be constructed at an expense not to exceed $250,000, and to have an endowment of $300,000. This is one of Bishop Hurst's cherished plans. The means are to be secured by contributions from the members of the Epworth League. There are said to be 1,700,000 young people enrolled under the banner of the League throughout the United States.

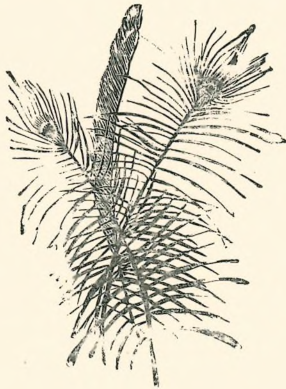
It is not a secret that when President McKinley becomes a private citizen again, the American University hopes to have him enrolled as one of its honorary professors.

There are many private schools and seminaries in and around Washington, some of which enjoy a high reputation.

Proposed Government University.

The idea of a great national university at the seat of the Government is as old as the Government itself. With the fathers of the Republic, the purpose was to have it a state institution, that is a university under the direct control of the Government. Washington and Jefferson and John Adams all had this dream.

Washington in his will left a fund for the establishment of a national university. Those who still have faith in the idea declare that another general university to be a rival to the established institutions of the country is not desirable. What they plan is a graduate university for science first, with schools for the social sciences, jurisprudence, international law, and the training of diplomats and consuls. The regents of the Smithsonian Institution have considered plans along the same lines. Committees of Congress have also discussed the subject; but much reluctance has been shown to committing the Government to such a project, though bills are regularly introduced with that object. The common judgment seems to be that the institutions already established will meet the needs for a national university without the Government intervention.



CHAPTER XXII.

Churches and Churchgoers.

PUBLIC men are more generally churchgoers than is supposed. The President's pew in a Washington church usually means that its occupant is a communicant of the denomination where he attends worship. And certainly the National Capital is a city of churches. Some of them are humble edifices, and some are magnificent structures. The proportion of the churchgoers is large. It is estimated at nearly one-half the population.

Of the many fine structures in Washington, the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church is one of the most spacious. Its graceful, towering spire may be seen from any part of the city; though it is located almost in a hollow, on Four-and-a-Half street, a short distance from Pennsylvania avenue, in a section which now is far from being fashionable. Many years ago this was the heart of the residence section. The structure itself is of brownstone and is quite imposing in appearance. President McKinley has a pew in this church, and with his family regularly attends the morning services.

Pride of Methodist Denomination.

The Metropolitan Church was at one time called the National Methodist Episcopal Church, because contributions for it came from all parts of the country, and pews were set aside specially for the President and the Chief Justice. During his term of office as President, Ulysses S. Grant occupied a pew in the Metropolitan, and was one of the trustees. The pastor at that time was the Rev. John P. Newman, who was for a while Chaplain of the Senate. Dr. Newman returned to the pastorate of this church some twenty years afterward, when it still had many distinguished men among its members. I believe that he went from this pastorate to become a Bishop. The present pastor is the Rev. F. M. Bristol, who is noted for his eloquence.

The interior of the edifice has many beautiful memorial windows, and the keystone of the arch over the pulpit was sent from Jerusalem with the story

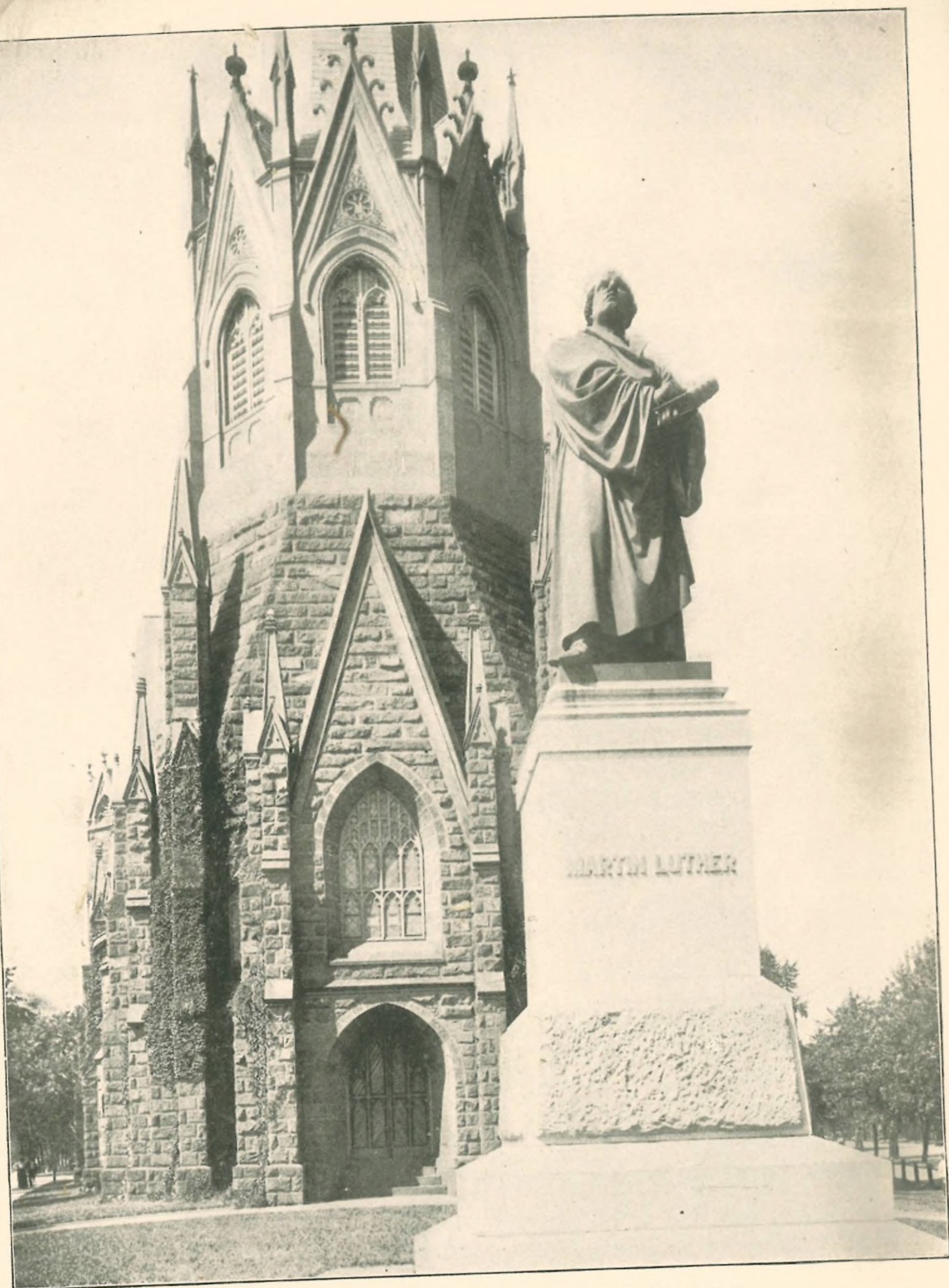
of the tradition that it was a piece of Solomon's temple. The cross upon which the pulpit rests is from the cedar of Lebanon. Metropolitan in addition to its regular work has a Chinese Sunday-school.

Oldest Presbyterian Church in the City.

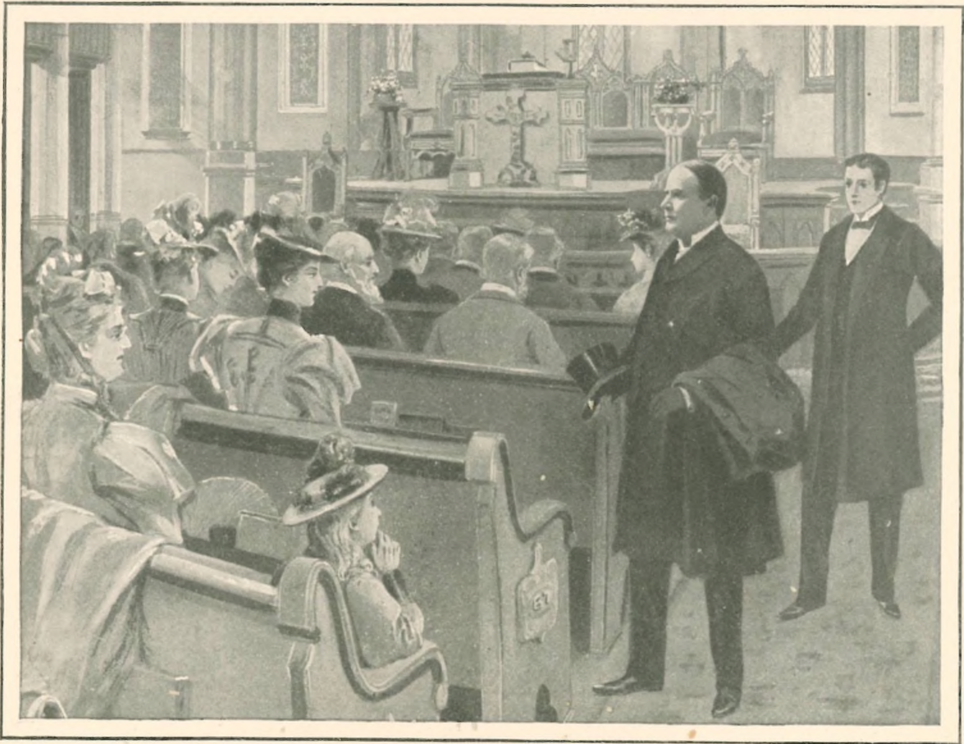
A near neighbor to the Metropolitan is the oldest Presbyterian church in the city, known as the First Presbyterian. It was founded in the early years of the present century; and on the present site, in 1827, a place of worship was erected. This was replaced at the beginning of the Civil war by a larger structure, which made little pretense to architectural show. It has been enlarged, but it remains an unpretentious edifice, so far as outward or interior display goes. President Cleveland attended church here, and Mrs. Cleveland was a communicant. The pastor for many years was the Rev. Byron A. Sunderland, who had been a colleague in the ministry with Mr. Cleveland's father. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage also filled the pulpit for a time, and from it preached those sermons which are printed and read in the four quarters of the globe.

T. DeWitt Talmage's pastorate was a notable event in the long history of the First Presbyterian Church. The cosmopolitan character of his preaching was well adapted to the National Capital. Men and women of all creeds crowded to hear him, and the attendance of the church was never so large. So many people in Washington had read Dr. Talmage's sermons, and the opportunity of hearing him was one which they eagerly embraced. Never a Sunday morning, on which he preached, was the church edifice large enough to hold those who sought to hear him. Many public men, themselves noted for their ability in public speaking, sought to learn the secret of his oratory. During all the period of Dr. Talmage's pastorate his popularity grew. When, through the demands of his editorial duties on *The Christian Herald* and other causes, he found it necessary to relinquish his pastoral duties and to retire from the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, it was with great regret that the people of Washington accepted his decision. Easily foremost in reputation as a preacher, Dr. Talmage continues his residence in Washington, and from there addresses his world-wide audience.

While he was President, Andrew Jackson attended the First Presbyterian Church, though it was then a very humble structure. The wife of President Polk was a communicant and a regular attendant during her husband's term of office. President Franklin Pierce and his wife also worshipped in this plain structure; as did President Buchanan.



LUTHER MEMORIAL CHURCH AND STATUE OF LUTHER.



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY ENTERING HIS PEW IN CHURCH.

Christian Church Memorial to Garfield.

For many visitors to the National Capital, there is unusual interest in the Garfield Memorial Church on Vermont avenue. It took the place of a plain, little, frame building, in which James A. Garfield had been a regular attendant during most of his life as a Congressman. As is known, Mr. Garfield was a member of the Christian denomination, or Church of the Disciples, and in his youth sometimes occupied its pulpit. After his death by the assassin's bullet the present structure was erected. It is handsome without being pretentious. The pastor of the church is the Rev. F. D. Power.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

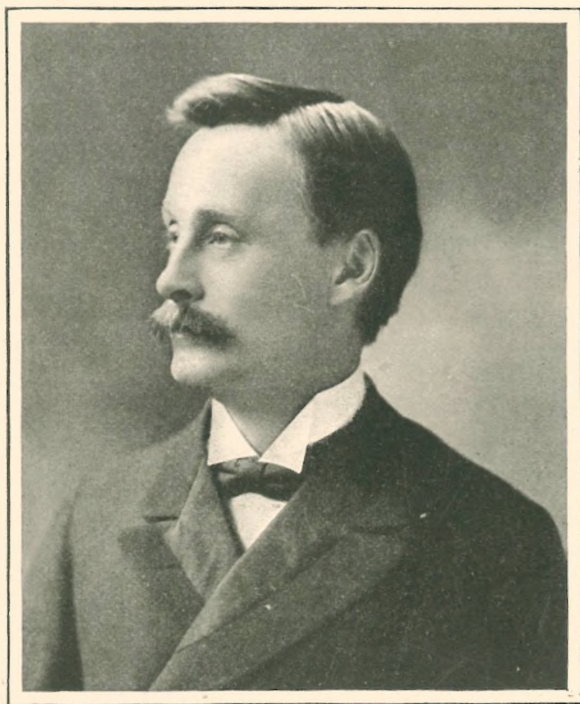
Among the older churches of the city is St. John's Protestant Episcopal. For almost a century, this has been a place of worship where public men of

METROPOLITAN M. E. CHURCH, WHERE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY WORSHIPS.

devout life found seclusion for their religious worship. It is a quaint old structure in appearance; built in the form of a Latin cross, with a portico supported by six large columns. The exterior is rough-looking mortar mashed with pebbles and almost smothered in English ivy and Virginia creeper. The original building was erected as far back as 1816. It is on H street, at the corner of I, and just across from Lafayette Park. President Arthur attended church at St. John's. It numbers among its communicants many jurists and statesmen, Army and Navy officers, and some foreign diplomats. The Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith is the rector.

Ascension a Fine Example of Church Architecture.

Among the most beautiful church-structures in the city is the Church of the Ascension, which occupies a commanding site on high ground at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Twelfth street. The architecture is Gothic. The building is of undressed white marble, with trimmings of cream color freestone. A writer telling of it, said:



THE REV. F. M. BRISTOL, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH WHICH PRESIDENT M'KINLEY ATTENDS.

"There is a handsome tower finished with a symmetrical spire; the windows are of richly stained glass. The stone glistens in the morning sunlight, and by moonlight the pile is indescribably beautiful. It stands, as the rector one gracefully expressed it, as a white robed messenger from heaven to earth. We have arrayed the Herald of Peace in the vesture of peace that it speak at once the glad tidings of salvation. Proclaim these truths, ye white and lustrous walls. Proclaim the sun of righteousness, while yonder sun doth climb the east, and when high noon he gains and

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

when he falls. Here in the Nation's center his beams will first salute on yonder Capitol the symbol of the Nation's liberty. Next will he bend his rosy steps to this pile, and salute with warm and glad embrace the symbol of that liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free."

The late W. W. Corcoran, the philanthropist, was a member of this congregation, and was a munificent contributor to the funds for erecting the Church of the Ascension. The rector for many years has been the Rev. W. S. Elliott.

The Church of the Epiphany, on G street, is one of the finest old-fashioned structures of the Protestant Episcopal denomination in this city, and has many noted men among its attendants. The rector is the Rev. Randolph H. McKim.

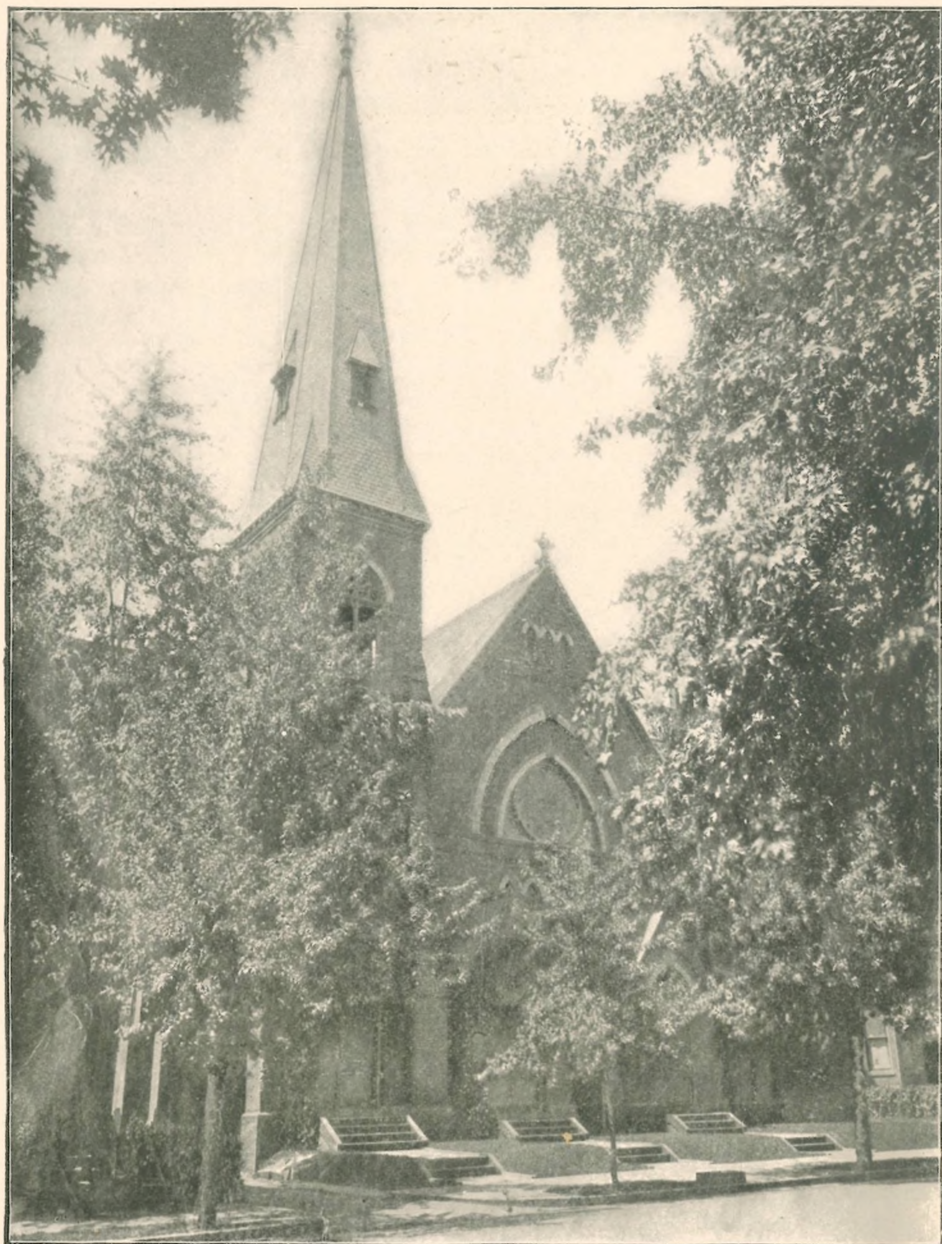
Foundry Methodist a Thank-Offering.

Neighbor to this structure is the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Fourteenth street. During his term of office President Hayes and his wife were among its regular communicants.

Foundry Church is of precious memory to the Methodists of the District of Columbia, for it is a memorial of gratitude. During the war of 1812, a foundry owner of the name of Henry Foxall lived in Georgetown. Though he was an Englishman by birth, he was a patriotic American; and his foundry was kept running day and night, casting cannon for the American soldiers. The British general was anxious to destroy this foundry. After the British troops had burned the Capitol, and when President Madison was a fugitive from the White House, they were about to cross Rock Creek to Georgetown to seize and destroy this foundry. But a summer storm came up, and they were fearful that they might be cut off from retreat to their vessels, which were anchored in Chesapeake Bay. So they gave up their purpose and retired. Mr. Foxall laid the saving of his foundry to divine Providence; and, as a thank-offering, he bore the expense of erecting a church-building, which was dedicated in 1815, and was called Foundry Church, erected on the site of the present edifice.

Luther Memorial Church and Statue.

To my mind, one of the most impressive church-structures, in this city of churches, is the Luther Memorial Church, of which the Rev. J. G. Butler for long years has been the pastor. It fills the triangle fronting on Thomas Circle, and there is room for its noble architectural outlines to be appreciated. Most impressive of all is the massive statue of Martin Luther, which stands on the pedestal in front. The figure is grand in its proportions. From those bronzed lips one can almost hear those defiant words uttered at the Diet of Worms:



GARFIELD CHRISTIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

"Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me."

The Luther statue was erected by means of contributions from Lutherans all over the United States. It is a duplication of the central figure of the bronze group which was erected in the city of Worms, in 1868, to commemorate the Reformation. The figure is eleven and a half feet in height, and stands upon a granite pedestal of the same height. The base of the pedestal is a solid block granite, and resting upon this are two smaller blocks. On one of these is the simple inscription "Martin Luther." Luther is represented as he appeared at the conclusion of his defense at the Diet of Worms when he uttered the grand words: "Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen." He wears a clerical gown, and holds a closed Bible in his left hand. His right hand, firmly clenched, rests on the Holy Book. His head is thrown back, and his sturdy face expresses dauntless resolution.

The idea of having this memorial erected in the National Capital was first suggested by a zealous Lutheran in New York in the early part of 1883. Immediate response was made to the call for funds, and the statue was ordered to be cast at the foundry in Germany where the Worms memorial was cast. It was placed in front of the Luther Memorial Church, at the intersection of Vermont avenue and Fourteenth street. There is no finer site in the city of magnificent sites. The brownstone church itself is a striking work of architecture, and is a fitting background for the statue.

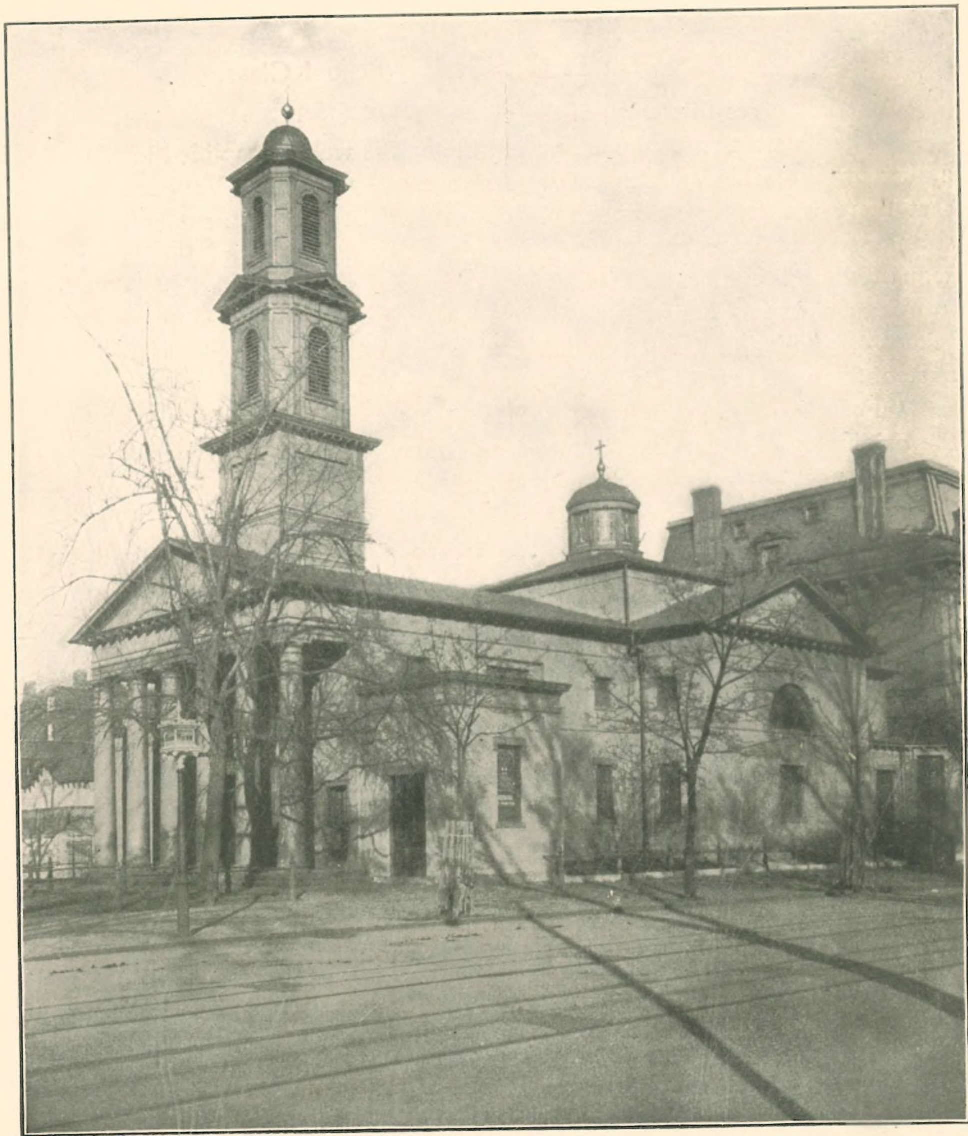
St. Paul's English Lutheran Church is also part of the history of Washington. It is a plain, old-fashioned structure on Eleventh street; but it has a large number of communicants, and has exercised a marked influence.

Baptists Make Themselves Felt.

The Baptists have some historic churches in Washington, though they are not given much to show, and are found where the multitude dwell, rather than in the haunts of fashionable life. Metropolitan Baptist is a tabernacle in the southeastern section of the city, where the railways intersect, and where there is always the assurance of a flock awaiting the shepherd.

The First Baptist Church is a fine, brick structure on Sixteenth street, above Scott Circle. It has one of the largest congregations in the city.

Calvary Baptist Church, of which the Rev. S. H. Greene is pastor, is a comfortable structure at the corner of H and Eighth streets. It is especially noted for its Sunday-school, of which Miles M. Shand is superintendent. A famous class is known as the Vaughn Class, after F. W. Vaughn, the founder



HISTORIC ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

and teacher. It pays special attention to strangers visiting Washington, and its membership exceeds two hundred.

Story of a Famous Sunday-School Class.

A writer gives this story of the class:

"The illustration of the acorn and the oak is well exemplified in the origin and growth of the Vaughn class. In January, 1889, Mr. Vaughn, believing that there was a large number of young men, both permanent residents and strangers, who were receiving no religious instruction from Sunday-schools, requested of the officials of Calvary Baptist Sunday-school the privilege of forming a class for young men, who were not already identified with any Sunday-school. Permission was granted and the first Sunday session showed an attendance of five members.

"Fortunately these five — the acorn — proved to be just the kind of men the originator of the class wanted, men who would take hold and accomplish a desired end, despite obstacles that would discourage less determined persons; and the membership assumed a steady and healthy growth — the active roll at the present time containing over two hundred names. Those who have been called to other fields of labor, thus necessitating severing their connection, number several hundred more. Many of these keep in touch and maintain their interest in the class, considering that once a member of the Vaughn class, always a member.

"A beautiful custom followed by the class when one of its members is baptized, is to attend in a body; and, when the ceremony has been completed, to rise and sing 'Blest Be the Tie that Binds.' On Tuesday evening of each week the class holds a prayer-meeting, the principal object of which is to furnish an opportunity for the systematic study of the Scriptures, as well as to promote the spiritual growth of the members.

"The club button — a neat design in blue and orange, the colors of the organization — contains the official number 11, with V. C. C. above it, the latter having the double significance of Vaughn Class Club and Virtue, Charity, Courage. The motto of the class is 'The Other Fellow.'"

Swedenborgian Tenets Upheld.

A fine, stone church on Sixteenth street, at the corner of Corcoran, is especially neat in its appearance. This is the New Church, better known as the

ASCENSION PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Swedenborgian. The pastor, the Rev. F. D. Sewall, was formerly president of the Swendenborgian College, at Urbana, Ohio. He is distinguished as a scholar, and is known especially for his translations from the Italian writers.

Other Congregations in a Word.

The First Congregational Church on G street, near Tenth, is the largest one of that denomination in the city. It is comfortable and unpretentious. Many public men are among its members. The pastor is the Rev. S. M. Newman.

One of the most notable edifices is that of the Church of the Covenant, on Connecticut avenue, not far from Dupont Circle, of which the Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin is pastor. Its square tower of brownstone is unique, and imposing in its effect on the beholder. Benjamin Harrison worshipped in the Church of the Covenant during his term of office as President, and James G. Blaine was a pew-holder. Dr. Hamlin is widely known for his researches into the historic homes of Washington.

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church is historic, because President Abraham Lincoln had a pew there, and Vice-President Andrew Johnson also attended services. The present pastor is the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe. It was in this church that the Synod held its sessions when the Rev. Charles A. Briggs was on trial to determine his orthodoxy, according to the Presbyterian standard of faith. In this church is a Bible class, which numbers noted public men among its members, and which is taught by John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State.

Churches of the Colored People.

The colored people have some churches in Washington, which are most creditable to their race. One of the most notable of these is the Presbyterian Church on Fifteenth street, opposite McPherson Square. The congregation is noted for its culture and intelligence, and includes some of the best-known colored people of the District. There is likewise the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church, which houses a large membership in a commodious edifice; and the African Methodist Episcopal Church on M street. There is also a Roman Catholic colored congregation, known as St. Augustine's. This congregation has a fine edifice on Fifteenth street, and the services are noted for the music, which is rendered by the colored choir. In all, there are in Washington between eighty and ninety congregations of colored people of the various denominations, and most of these have their own houses of worship.

THE CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Some of the Modest Flocks.

The United Brethren in the National Capital are numerous enough to form a congregation, though they have no imposing house of worship.

All Souls' Unitarian Church, at the corner of L and Fourteenth streets, is a neat, high structure. An unusually large number of public men are attendants, among them Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

A block away, at the corner of Thirteenth and L streets, is a cosy, vine-covered structure, which is the First Universalist Church.

A modest structure, inviting without and within, is the Methodist Protestant Church on Twelfth street.

There are two meeting-places of the Society of Friends, in Washington, one of which is designated as the Friends' Meeting, Orthodox.

Roman Catholic Structures Numerous.

The Roman Catholics have several fine churches in Washington. Their most notable edifice is St. Matthew's, in the fashionable section of the city, at the corner of Rhode Island avenue and Eighteenth street. It is attended by many of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and by public men and their families, who profess that faith. Its pastor for a great many years was the Rev. Father Chappelle, who has been raised to the dignity of Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, since those islands passed out of the control of Spain, and into the guardianship or possession of the United States.

The oldest Roman Catholic Church in the District is the Holy Trinity, which is located in Georgetown. It is a century and a quarter old, and the walls of the original building are yet standing under the shelter of the structure which was erected later.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic congregation has a splendid new church-edifice on Sixteenth street.

Old Churches Which Have Histories.

The oldest church in Washington is said to be Christ Church, near the Navy-Yard, which is of the Protestant Episcopal denomination. The parish was organized in 1794, and from its burial-ground was taken the Congressional Cemetery. President Madison attended services at Christ Church, and President Monroe accepted a pew, which the vestry set aside for the use of himself and family.

The visitor to Washington certainly will want to visit Christ Church in

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, WHERE BENJAMIN HARRISON AND J. G. BLAINE WORSHIPPED.

Alexandria, which is even older than its namesake in Washington; for the parish was created in 1765, and George Washington was one of the first vestrymen. The church structure was finished in February, 1773, and it is recorded that Washington subscribed the highest price paid for a pew, thirty-six pounds and ten shillings, also agreeing to pay an annual rental of five pounds. Washington's pew has been preserved unchanged, and some efforts to modernize the interior of the structure gave way to efforts to restore the original settings of Colonial days. The chancel-rail and the mural tablets of the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed are as they were in Washington's time. The communion table, the reading-desk, and chairs are the original ones used a century and a quarter ago; and the crystal chandelier of solid brass, with twelve candlesticks typifying the twelve apostles, has been preserved. Washington's pew is marked by a silver plate with *facsimile* of his autograph. It has two seats, one facing the other, and a third cross seat against the wall. In the vestry-room is kept the record of Washington's purchase of his pew, and the first Bible used, which bears an Edinburgh imprint in 1767.

Of equal interest with the church, and of even more solemn memories is the old burying-ground.

Another historic church and burial-ground is known as St. Paul's Episcopal Rock Creek Parish, which lies near the Soldiers' Home. It was erected in 1719, with bricks imported from England, and although the church was rebuilt in 1775, and remodeled in 1868, the main walls are those erected in 1719. The cemetery is full of hallowed memories. With the church grounds it covers about one hundred acres. The bricks of the church are now hidden by thick masses of ivy. The glebe, or burial-ground, is shaded by forest trees of great age; and being secure from encroachments from the city, it is a favorite place for burial.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Missions and Other Christian Work.

NERGETIC Christianity is shown at its best in the Young Men's Christian Association, which was founded in 1852, and in recent years has developed much vitality. It occupies a fine building in the heart of old Washington on G street, which was at one time the property of a prosperous athletic club. The Young Men's Christian Association believes in muscular Christianity of the right kind, and secured this building with part of the historic Van Ness grounds. The gymnasium and the other means of physical culture are leading features. Yet they are only incidents to the real work of the Association.

The membership of the Association is now two thousand, comprising the best young men of Washington. The President is Mr. S. W. Woodward, a prominent business man, who gives much of his time to evangelical and charitable work. Every Sunday afternoon there is a special service of a helpful kind, with a brief address from some leading minister or layman. There is also the men's Bible class. Prayer hour is a feature of the Association work. It is held every Wednesday evening, and during the hour all other activities of the building are suspended.

In encouraging the idea of healthful Christianity, the officers of the Association have given much attention to the manly sports. There is a gymnasium, which is used all the year, facilities for field and track sports, bicycling, lawn tennis, baseball, and other sturdy amusements. There is also the organization known as the Association Cadets. A monthly publication for the benefit of the members is called *The Association Monthly*.

Central Union Mission's Broad Activities.

There are several missions in Washington, which are maintained on an independent basis, while some are carried on directly by the churches. The Central Union Mission is of international fame. It is now in its sixteenth year of existence. It has entirely to itself a fine, six-story, brick building on Louisiana avenue, just off from Pennsylvania avenue and Market Space.

"The Mission," says Dr. O. F. Presbrey, "from its beginning has devoted itself to reaching that great unchurched mass found in every city, who are hungry for the Bread of Life. The Mission has never in any manner been a rival of the churches, but its work is in heartiest accord with that of the pastors. Its aim is to reach the unsaved, and it takes at its motto: 'Go into the highways and hedges and constrain them to come in.' Sixty-three churches of all denominations have contributed to the support of the Mission. They are Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, United Brethren, Quakers, Southern Methodists, Disciples of Christ, and others. Scarce a church in the city can be found that is not in some way identified with the evangelistic work of the Mission. The converts are now found in all parts of the country. They are energetic workers, superintendents of rescue missions, ministers of the Gospel, evangelists, and doing work for the Master wherever found."

Control and Management Is Lay and Clerical.

The Mission is under the control of a Board of Directors, composed of leading laymen. Then there is the Ministerial Associate Council, composed of pastors of the various churches of the city. These bodies hold regular meetings at which the interests of the Mission are thoroughly considered and personal direction is given it. The detail management is under the direction of Superintendent A. H. Tyson, who came from Puget Sound, and his wife. They are assisted by A. W. Nowlin.

Much attention is given the industrial department. There is a wood-yard in the basement, where meals and lodging can be had in exchange for wood-sawing. A genuine tramp has no standing in the Mission. If he is hungry, he must either saw wood for his meal or move along. Lodging is supplied in one great dormitory, which provides for eighty-five persons; or for those who are able to pay a trifle more, in separate rooms. In the winter-time, frequently there will be as many as two hundred lodgers. There are two dining-rooms. Ten cents will pay for a lodging or for a wholesome meal. Self-help is the theory of the Mission in all its work. It gives no encouragement to idleness.

Building with Room for All.

The building proper — which was once known as the Seaton Hotel, and later as the old city Post-Office — was purchased for $56,000, and since then about $15,000 has been spent in improvements. The completed structure has an auditorium on the first floor, seating three hundred persons. Another, on

THE HOME BUILDING OF THE CENTRAL UNION MISSION.

the second floor, seats twelve hundred. It affords ample rooms on the first and second floors for a chapel, auditoriums, reading-room, dining-room, and office. The industrial department, lavatories, etc., are in the basement; the printing office, committee rooms, and dormitory are on the other floors.

The Mission is supported by voluntary contributions. These come from all quarters. A weekly paper is published known as *The Mission Bulletin*, which gives fresh information of the work that is being done.

Noonday and Sunday Services Held.

Meetings are held in the chapel at the Mission building every noonday and Sunday afternoons and evenings. There is a morning service of prayers for employees, which all are expected to attend. A song-service is a great feature of all the meetings. At the Central Mission and the branches, the meetings average twenty-eight or thirty each week. The services are generally conducted by volunteers from the city churches, the pastors taking pains to spare time for participating in these exercises whenever possible. Several of the converts of the Mission are successful evangelists. The Men's Band, the Women's Band, and the Workers' Union all have an important place. In these organizations are centered the activities of the Mission. The numerous branches are carried on through their aid. There is a great amount of work done in the way of home visiting, hospital visiting, tract distributing, jail work, station-house visiting, etc.

Gospel Wagons as a Means of Reaching the Masses.

One feature of the Central Union Mission's activities, which has been very successful, is the Gospel wagons. There are two of these, and they traverse all parts of the city, holding song-services and giving means for the delivery of short addresses to street-audiences which number from two hundred to five hundred. Many of the visitors from other parts of the country, who are accustomed to mission-work, find these Gospel wagons a revelation. One of them is utilized every night of the week, when the weather permits, at Market Space. Both are constantly employed on Sunday. A better idea of their work can be had from the following extract taken from *The Mission Bulletin*.

"The Union street-wagon meeting was a real pentecostal occasion last Sunday. There were no cloven tongues nor rushing mighty winds, but there was the manifest power of the Holy Spirit. There was faithful prayer; an earnest proclamation of the Gospel warning and the gracious invitation. There were tears of penitence and of earnest seeking of the Lord. There were many requests for prayer. It does not seem possible that the twenty or thirty adult sinners can

ever turn back. They seem to have a vision of their doom if they should die without an interest in Christ, and a vision of the blessedness of the redeemed. We shall hear from them in the coming days of this mission-work.

"After a short rest, the wagon was driven to the corner below the Mission, where the services were resumed. It was a glorious meeting. The seats on the lawn were filled and there was a fringe all about the three sides of the sitting audience of standing persons, who remained as attentive listeners. The lesson

"COME, YE THIRSTY!" FOUNTAIN AT THE CENTRAL UNION MISSION.

was given by Brother Young, who took for his subject the words of the Lord from Isaiah, 'Tell Hezekiah thus saith the Lord: I have heard thy prayer, I have seen thy tears: Behold I will heal thee.' The very forcible manner in which he handled the subject was uplifting to Christians and very impressive to all who heard him. The fruits of the work were manifest when from twelve to twenty hands were raised for prayer after the appeal."

Experiences of this kind are recorded in almost every issue of *The Mission Bulletin.*

Another example of Christian activity is afforded in The People's Mission, which has its headquarters on Pennsylvania avenue near Ninth street, and which holds nightly and Sunday services. It is energetic and aggressive in its work.

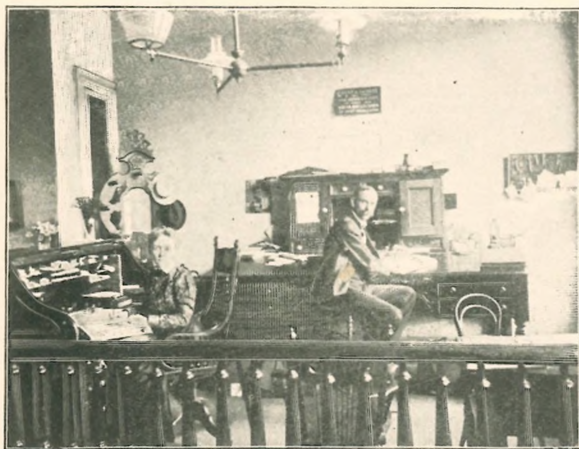
Christian Endeavor Society Is Potent.

The Christian Endeavor Society in the District of Columbia is a very vigorous association, with an unusally large membership. Nearly all the evangelical churches have branches which pursue their own line of work within the limits of a general plan. For instance, religious services for the benefit of the soldiers stationed at Fort Myer are held weekly or oftener under the direction of committees from several of the Christian Endeavor Societies. Advantage is taken of patriotic occasions, such as Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, to hold special services.

The greatest impetus was given to the Christian Endeavor Societies in 1896, when the National Convention was held in Washington. On that occasion the grand chorus of four thousand Christian Endeavorers singing hymns of praise on the east front of the Capitol, was a scene which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

The young people of the Methodist Episcopal denomination are gathered into the Epworth League, while the younger element of the Presbyterian churches have their Young People's Union.

Congressional Temperance Society Came to Stay.



OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL UNION MISSION.

Washington has been the birthplace of some notable religious, philanthropic and social-reform movements. The antislavery agitation always had its supporters in the National Capital, and the cause of temperance ever was sure of warm and earnest champions. One of the most notable temperance movements, which had its beginning nearly seventy years ago, still exists and maintains a useful organization.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON TRIP OF THE GOSPEL WAGON.

This is the Congressional Temperance Society. It is a unique society in its relation to public men. The first society was organized as far back as 1833, and the original constitution is still preserved. Daniel Webster, Millard Fillmore, and other famous statesmen of half a century ago were members.

Another phase of the movement was felt soon after the Civil war. In February, 1867, a call was issued for the formation of a Congressional Temperance Society. The call recited that the American people were looking to Congress to give its powerful influence to the effort which was then sweeping over the country to stay the tide of intemperance, and those who favored organization were invited to encourage it by their presence at a meeting which was called for a Sunday evening. Among the members of Congress who signed the call were Senators and Representatives of national reputation. They included Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Richard Yates, of Illinois; Hiram Price and J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa; S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas; J. W. Patterson, of New Hampshire; F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; and William E. Dodge, of

New York. Congressman Grinnell was said to be the man to whom Horace Greeley gave the famous advice, "Go West, young man."

In response to the call, a very large meeting was held and many speeches, pledging support, were made. A pledge was drawn up not to use liquor as a beverage, and not to provide it at entertainments. This was signed on the spot by eight Senators and forty-three Representatives. Besides those whose names were appended to the call, among the signers were Lot M. Morrill, of Maine; William Windom, of Minnesota; Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; G. W. Julian, of Indiana; Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts; and Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois.

The society continues in unabated vigor from year to year. It holds an annual meeting on the Sunday night in February nearest to the birthdays of Lincoln and Washington. At these meetings addresses of great interest are delivered, and the membership is kept up.

The president of the Congressional Temperance Society for eighteen years was Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine. On his death he was succeeded by Representative W. W. Grout, of Vermont. The secretary of this society is the Rev. F. D. Power, pastor of the Christian Memorial Church. Among the vice-presidents are John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy; Senators W. P. Frye, of Maine; and James H. Kyle, of South Dakota.

The Washington Bible Society was established as far back as 1836. It is under the management of the pastors of the various evangelical churches.

Naturally, Washington has been the scene of many national and international religious gatherings. Hardly a month passes that some great church body or Christian organization is not holding a convention or a session. Of recent years one of the most notable of these gatherings was the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which met in 1899, the members of which were given a special reception by President McKinley.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Corcoran Gallery of Art.

PRIVATE munificence established the Corcoran Gallery of Art and sustains it; while the patriotic purpose was to encourage American art and artists, regardless of scorn and objections.

The name of Corcoran is one which must often recur in writing about Washington, for it is that of the celebrated banker and philanthropist who, for half a century, gave a portion of his means to works of charity and to institutions such as the Gallery of Art which bears his name. He adopted the policy of giving during his lifetime, and, therefore, had the satisfaction of seeing that his purposes were carried out in accordance with his intentions. His portraits show him as a cheery man, who could take pleasure in giving to others a chance to enjoy the cheerful side of life.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art has been the realization of years of thoughtfulness. Its opportunities for students are many; but its opportunities for the education of the countlessly greater number who themselves may not look forward to becoming artists, painters, or sculptors are of infinitely greater value. Some one has said that it is impossible to look on beautiful paintings and sculpture without an ennobling influence, and in this gallery the influence is present.

Pictures Are Popular Educators.

Pictures are a recognized factor in education. The fact is known and has been seized upon by the newspapers and magazines of the present day, and the country is flooded with cheap prints, lithographs, engravings, and pen-and-ink and crayon drawings. This is an inexpensive way of bringing before the mind the most distant scenes and places. For a few cents invested in a daily paper, we may sit on our own doorstep and behold the troops of South Africa in battle array; we may see the sturdy Boer in great hat and rough farmer-garments; the English army in its glittering splendor of martial array, with clangor of drum and booming of cannon; we may even see the battle. The far-off horrors of China are shown to us in one glance at the pictures in our morning paper. Or, we may go back thousands of years and know just how

people and places looked in the early ages. If the rude prints and sketches teach us so much, how infinitely more refining and elevating is a study of the fine arts as collected in our public galleries. There are pictures painted with the delicate tones and colors of nature itself; statues shaped with consummate skill to represent human life and scenes in all its various phases. These are things not to be glanced at and cast aside after a brief inspection, as is the daily paper; they are to be looked at and studied from day to day with an ever-increasing admiration.

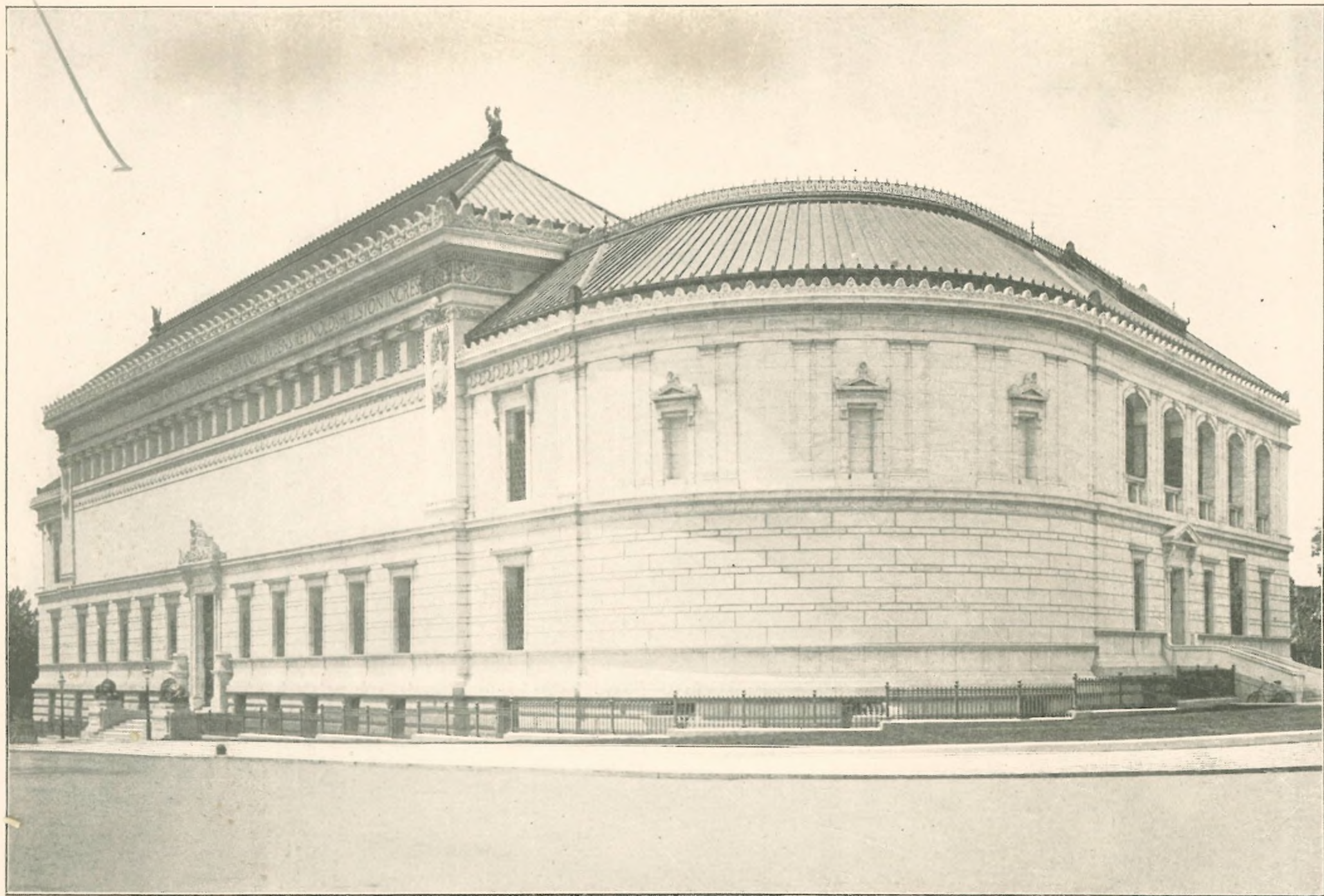
In the Corcoran Gallery there are many of these educational features. With so many at command it is difficult to single out one especial painting or statue for criticism. Each has its own characteristic, its own beauty. Some have boldness of finish, others have exquisite grace of design; some show religious sentiment, others portray battle-scenes; one tells a shepherd's love-tale, another shows the humorous side of life; one deals with mystical subjects, another with stern realities; one shows robust and healthy life, another the death-angel's call.

Napoleon on His Death-Bed.

From all this wealth of variety I shall take a few at random. In the center of one of the rooms is the statue of Napoleon on his death-bed, by the Italian sculptor, Vincenzo Vela. This cannot but appeal to the most casual student of art. The human despair depicted in the features of the conquered conqueror — the victories he sees and studies out in the map before him. What could he not do but for that grim and terrifying victor that stands impatiently waiting for him. What could he not do? Break the chains of his thralldom — march once more at the head of his legions — on to kingdoms — on to victories that would make all the world marvel! On — if — yes, if he did not see grim death, the conqueror of all, standing between him — and oh, so near to him — and the vision! Looking at this statue, one can feel all the passion of agony and despair that dwelt in the heart of Napoleon at the moment when marvels of valor and fame were so near him and yet so immeasurably and forever beyond him.

Dangerous Experiment of the Sculptor.

The method pursued by Vela in procuring models to illustrate to the fullest extent the lifelike pose and expressions he desired to personify may be shown by an incident in his early life. He was commissioned to execute a funeral monument. After sketching the design in chalk he was dissatisfied with the principal figure which he intended should represent the most poignant suffering. Despite his efforts it remained cold and lifeless. The body was there, but with-



PHOTOGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHRISTIAN HERALD BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, SEVENTEENTH STREET AND NEW YORK AVENUE.

out a soul. Suddenly a thought occurred to him. Placing crayon and paper in his pocket he hurried to the home of his promised wife. As she appeared before him he addressed her in a rough voice: " You believe that next week we will be married? It is impossible. Do not ask the reason, but consider all over between us. Farewell forever!" The girl gave him one terrified look and then fell fainting at his feet. In an instant Vela had out his paper and pencil and was working away at his sketch. He had found what he sought — an expression of true pain — but it was a dangerous experiment. His wife said to him in after days: " Do not try it again, it might prove too dear!"

Such was the sculptor — sentiment, love, nature must yield to his art. He was born of the very poorest parents and his boyhood was spent as an apprentice to a stone-cutter in the mines of Besazio in the canton Ticino, Switzerland. Here he chipped stone and dreamed of one day going to Milan, which he considered a city of marvels, with a temple all glittering with white statues that pierced the sky with their pinnacles. At fourteen years of age his dream was realized and he came to the city of marvels; which, indeed, proved for him a city of incessant toil and privation and humiliation for many years. He worked in a marble-shop for a master by day and at night studied and modeled for himself. He won his first success at Venice, where he was given a gold medal, that he afterward sold for $14, which was a fortune for his poor family. Then Hayez the painter took him up, the Duke of Litta gave him commissions, and his fame as a sculptor rose rapidly. At the time of the war with Austria he laid down his chisel and took up his gun, resuming his labors in marble when the war was done. He died in 1891, during my first year in Italy, and I remember the honor and glory that were bestowed on the little stone-cutter of Besazio.

Hints in Regard to Hanging Pictures.

There is more in the hanging of a picture than the general public knows. The position may make or mar the fame of the artist. To be placed among pictures whose colors do not harmonize with it, to be skyed or hung in a dark corner are things that have caused much bitterness in the hearts of artists. To glance at a picture and instantly imagine one is looking into a green field or over rippling waters or at the actual thing represented, shows that a picture is well placed. But there is pain as well as pleasure in looking at a picture thus placed — pain in that the picture is not the reality and pleasure in the painter's skill.

A picture that is so placed as to exemplify this delusion in the Corcoran

PHOTOGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHRISTIAN HERALD BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

"GOING TO PASTURE." FROM THE PAINTING BY G. S. TRUESDELL.

PHOTOGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHRISTIAN HERALD BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

" NAPOLEON'S DEATH." SCULPTURED BY VELA.

Gallery is "The Helping Hand," by the French artist Emile Renouf. For a few brief moments on first coming into the room containing this picture I was back in Brittany, looking out over the sea at this same scene. The little child in the quaint Brittany garb, exerting her small strength to help the wrinkled and weather-worn old grandfather push the boat along. The pleased yet amused face of the grandfather is perfect. Not for the world would he betray to the little helper that her mite of puny strength did not propel the boat. The artist has caught the true tone of Brittany sky and water.

I turned from the lusty, healthy-hued child and rugged grandfather and memory brought before me a folded sheet of heavily banded mourning paper on which were the words in French: "Madame Renouf, mother, Monsieur and Madame Alfred Renouf, Mademoiselle Germaine Renouf, the family and the friends, have the honor to impart to you the cruel loss they have suffered in the death of Monsieur Emile Renouf, artist-painter, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, their son, brother, brother-in-law, uncle, relative and friend, died the fourth of May, 1894, in the forty-ninth year of his age. Pray God for the repose of his soul."

Then I looked again at "The Helping Hand" and thought, "Even though his body crumble to dust yet will his fame live."

Features of Early Presidents and Statesmen.

From the hand of an old-time American artist, Thomas Sully, there is a number of portraits that are valuable as presenting to the present and future generations the features of some of our early Presidents and statesmen. There are artists who idealize their subjects; there are others who paint them exactly as they are, with all the lines of weakness or greatness, their consuming passions and their immense abilities shown. "Paint me as I am," said Cromwell, "or not at all," and the artist painted him with all his rugged strength and

PHOTOGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHRISTIAN HERALD BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

"THE PASSING REGIMENT." FROM A FAMOUS PAINTING BY DETAILLE.

with the great mole that had offended his artistic eye, and so we see him to-day and know just how the great Commoner looked. And so Sully painted his men and women, and we know that Andrew Jackson and James Madison and Chief Justice John Marshall looked just like their representations on the walls of the Corcoran Gallery.

Thomas Sully has not been so long dead but that his personality is remembered by some of the older residents of Philadelphia, where he dwelt nearly the whole of his long life of ninety years. It was his great pride and glory that he had once in a visit to England been commissioned to paint the portrait of Queen Victoria, then a young girl at her loveliest. Sully, like the majority of artists, had his own ideas as to the proper adornment and posing of a model. He once painted a portrait with such a lovely head-dress that all the ladies were consumed with envy to know where he had found it. He at last confessed that the bewitching head-dress was nothing but a lamp-shade which he had twisted into a becoming shape and placed on a pretty woman's head.

Soldiers Who March and Dream.

There are two scenes by Edouard Detaille — soldiers, of course, for what does he paint but soldiers? The one of his pictures that is most admired hangs in the Luxembourg palace at Paris. It represents sleeping soldiers, with the guns stacked and the guards silently marching back and forth. The soldiers are dreaming, and in the low clouds that hover over them are seen the subjects of their dreams — sweethearts, children, mothers, wives, and home scenes. This picture was presented on the stage of one of the Paris theaters and while the people were gazing at it in awed rapture the faces in the clouds began to move along slowly and fade away. The breathless silence and then cheers that greeted this proved that the scene had touched the hearts of the people to an intense degree.

Woodland Scenes by Corot.

There is a cool, refreshing picture by Corot on one of the walls, with the usual pea-green tone pervading it. It is a woodland scene, and in an opening of the forest are seen the wood-gatherers binding up their little bundles of twigs. I can imagine one of the poor peasants, that drift over to our country, accidentally finding herself in front of this picture. I can see the tears streaming down her face as she looks back to the days when she herself gathered faggots, perhaps in this same forest. Corot is generally known as a landscape artist, but his best-known picture in the Louvre Gallery is a group of nymphs. It is said

PHOTOGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHRISTIAN HERALD BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

"A PASTORAL VISIT." FROM A PAINTING BY BROOKE.

his pictures are very easy to copy and for this reason there are many false Corots offered for sale in the picture-market.

Pleasant Scenes of Farm Life.

"The Farm in the Wood" presents a homely scene of rural life from the brush of the master, Theodore Rosseau. The French people honor genius, and everywhere there are monuments and statues to the memory of those who have distinguished themselves in art, science, or war. Carved on a rock, just at the entrance of Barbizon in the forest of Fontainebleu, there is a bas-relief profile of Theodore Rosseau and Jean Millet. Rosseau's pictures are in the Louvre; the one most copied is a picture of the "Forest of Fontainebleu."

American Artist's Splendid Coloring.

Eugene Vail's great picture, "Ready About," is worthy a prolonged study. The beautifully toned coloring, the splendid action, and posing are fine. Of this American artist I remember an incident in connection with a picture of his in the Paris Salon. It was a gray day subject and represented a woman standing on or near a bridge and with uplifted hand shading her eyes, was gazing far off into the distance. Two American ladies were admiring the picture and going into raptures over the harmonious gray tone that pervaded it, when an old white-haired gentleman, standing near, said, "I am glad to hear you praise that picture, for I am the grandfather of it." American artists complain that there is no art atmosphere about them in their native land, and that is why they must pursue their studies abroad. And yet when one of them wins distinction and honor in his chosen field, those at home are as proud of his success as though he had won the honor in any other path of life.

Sensitive Painter's River Scenes.

Charles Francis Daubigny is represented in the Corcoran Gallery by his picture, "A Hamlet on the Seine," one among his best works. This artist had the sensitiveness peculiar to most artists, a great dislike to having persons stand behind him scanning his work and making remarks about it. So he built himself a boat in which he used to glide up and down along the coast of Brittany, ensconced behind the window, safe from prying eyes, painting whatever pleased his fancy. But for twenty-two years the hand that guided the brush so skilfully over the canvas, producing beautiful things to delight future generations, has been still, and to-day the old boat that served him as a studio, lies a mass of useless timbers in the backyard of his old home at Anvers.

PHOTOGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHRISTIAN HERALD BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

"THE HELPING HAND." FROM A PAINTING BY RENOUF.

Anecdote of a Spanish Artist.

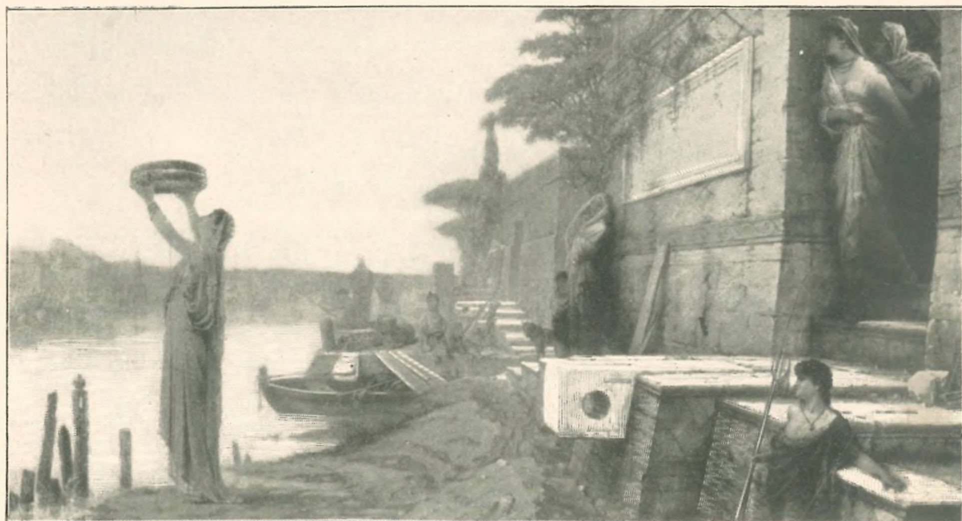
Martin Rico, one of the best of modern Spanish landscape painters, is also represented in the Corcoran Gallery. His picture, " On the Banks of the Adige," is in his usual style of delicate Venetian tones. I saw him often when he was painting some of his famous Venetian pictures. He used to go about in his private gondola, with a boy to set up his easel and hold an umbrella over him. He was the envy of all the American artists; for, although a Spaniard, his pictures were in great demand in America, and he had just sold a small one, six by twelve, for $1,400. Contrary to artistic courtesy, I one day strolled up and stood for a few moments behind him, watching him work. Whether as a reproof for my impertinence or from curiosity, before beginning painting the next morning he came and stood behind me for a few moments and scanned my work as I had done his; then raising his hat and smiling satirically, he went on to his own work.

Portraiture Slow in Receiving Recognition.

The American people have been slow to recognize the importance of portraiture and, therefore, we have few portraits of past generations. Europeans, and especially the English, are far in advance of us in this respect; and their homes are graced by portraits of ancestors, statesmen, and great men centuries old. In the Corcoran Gallery there are a few portraits of historical characters, not only of the Presidents, but also of other distinguished Americans and eminent foreigners. Among the latter class are portraits of Baron Alexander Humboldt, of Sir Moses Montefiore, the Jewish philanthropist, and of Cardinal Satolli. There are portraits of Calhoun and Clay and Benjamin Harrison and Gen. Robert E. Lee, of George Peabody, the philanthropist, and of Prof. Joseph Henry.

"The Weeper" and His Story.

Ary Scheffer's picture, " The Weeper," occupies a commanding position and arrests attention by its size as well as its subject. It is painted in this artist's peculiar method of a smooth blending of tones, that is not at all modern. The story of the subject may be taken from the catalogue. Ulrich, son of Count Eberhard, had lost the battle of Reutlingen, and was dangerously wounded. Many of the nobility were slain. On his recovery he leisurely sought his father, at Stuttgart, and found him over his solitary meal. He was coldly received. Not a word was spoken. With downcast eyes he placed himself opposite his father. Fish and wine were served to him. The old count seized a knife, and cut the table-cloth between them. Frenzied by this insult, Ulrich



PHOTOGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHRISTIAN HERALD BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

"THE VESTAL TUCCIA." FROM A PAINTING BY LE ROUX.

rushes into the middle of the next fight, gains the battle of Doffingen, and is slain. And as they celebrated the victory in camp, alone in his tent the old count was weeping over the dead body of his only son.

Subjects That Are Suggestive.

Adolphe Schreyer's "The Watering Place" is a picture that is full of fascination to the lover of horses; while "The Heir Presumptive," by George Henry Boughton, touches a note of pride in the human breast. The heir to great dominions, with "vassals and serfs to command" — how will he carry himself in the future? Will the same sweet nature and nobility of character be as apparent in him when a man as it is in the boy? This is essentially an English subject.

Constantine Troyon's "Going to Drink" shows a nobly formed animal, with purposeful action in every line. It has quietly browsed on the cool, green grass until its hunger is satisfied, and is now bent on quenching its thirst in the refreshing pool that is bordered by rushes.

When the ancient Egyptians found a black and white bull marked with a triangular spot in the forehead and a cross on his back, they believed that the animal contained the spirit of their god Osiris, and he was held sacred. Processions were arranged in his honor. Frederick A. Bridgman has taken one of these processions as the subject for a striking picture.

The "Lost Dogs" of Otto Von Thoren cannot fail to win the sympathy of the observer; the terrifying loneliness, the despair, and hopelessness are well depicted in this picture.

"The Mask, or Fun and Fright" has been so often reproduced in lithograph and drawings that when one comes upon it in the Corcoran Gallery it seems like meeting an old friend. The saucy face behind the mask, the terrified baby, the stern and reproving mother are all interesting from their different phases of character. The painter of this picture is an Italian — Gaetano Chierici.

But there are artists and sculptors by scores in this goodly company. There are Bail and Barye, Brown with his saucy gamins, Gilbert Stuart, Weeks with his fine coloring, the Bretons — Jules and Emile — Inness, Knaus, Church with his immortal Niagara, Cabnel, Gerome, Henner the painter of lovely, innocent faces, and many others.

History of the Corcoran Gallery.

When one has spent hours in enjoying the treasures of the Gallery, he may want to know something of the institution itself. It was founded in 1869, by W. W. Corcoran, with the declared purpose, as I have said, of encouraging American art. The original building was located on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street. The present beautiful, marble building on Seventeenth street and New York avenue, was begun in 1893 and formally opened on February 22d, Washington's birthday, 1897, in the presence of President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Senators and Representatives, the Judiciary, artists, officers of the Army and Navy, and many distinguished persons prominent in literary and social life.

The style of architecture is neo-Grecian; the material being white Georgia marble, on a basement of Milford pink granite. The first story is pierced by windows; the second story rises in a solid white wall, broken only by a row of open-work marble panels along the upper edge. Between these panels and the cornice — which is rich in ornamental carving — extends a narrow frieze, bearing in Roman letters the names of some of the most famous painters and sculptors of ancient and modern times. The roof of glass slants sharply upward to the ridge, which is finished by a crescent of bronze terminating at each end of the building in a winged griffin.

On each side of the main entrance to the building on Seventeenth street, upon white marble pedestals, rests a colossal bronze lion, cast from molds made

PHOTOGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHRISTIAN HERALD BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

"THE MASK, OR FUN AND FRIGHT." FROM THE PAINTING BY CHIERICI.

over the famous lions by Canova, which guard the tomb of Clement XIII. in St. Peter's, Rome.

Passing through this entrance, a broad flight of stairs leads directly to the main corridor. Its light comes through openings in the ceiling above, which is supported by forty fluted monolith columns of Indiana limestone. This spacious hall is devoted to the exhibition of casts from sculptures of the antique and of the Renaissance period. The rooms surrounding it are also given to original marble casts, bronzes, and porcelains; including the collection of the works of Antoine Louis Barye, the eminent French sculptor of animals.

Directly in front, upon entering, rises the grand, white marble staircase, which leads to the second story hall. This has an immense skylight, supported by thirty-eight fluted monolith columns, also of Indiana limestone. Ten large doorways lead from the hall to the galleries for paintings.

PHOTOGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHRISTIAN HERALD BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

"READY ABOUT!" FROM A PAINTING BY VAIL.

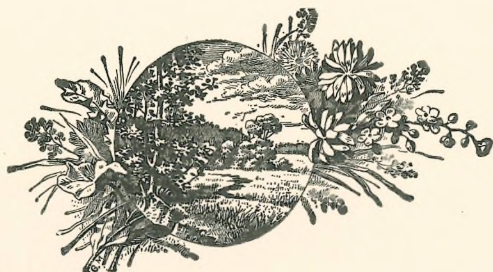
Trustees and Officers.

The Board of Trustees of the Gallery is composed of public-spirited citizens of Washington, who give their personal attention to its management and who take much pride in its progress. They are S. H. Kauffmann, Edward Clark, F. B. McGuire, Charles C. Glover, Thomas Hyde, Calderon Carlisle, Walter S. Cox, and Bernard H. Green. The Curator for many years was Mr. F. S. Barbarine, a noted authority who devoted himself enthusiastically to building up the Gallery. On his death, Mr. F. B. McGuire succeeded to the responsibilities of this position. A class in water-color is under the direction of Mr. James H. Mosher.

Other Institutions of Art.

There is another art gallery in Washington, which contains some notable art treasures. It is known as the Waggaman Gallery, and is in Georgetown. It is the private gallery of Mr. Waggaman; but is open to visitors and, on special occasions, to the public. It is noted for its water-colors and also for its unique collection of Japanese work in pottery, stone, and metal.

In the presence of all that is modern in architecture, it is a striking contrast to have reproduced the social life and art of ancient peoples. This has been done by Mr. F. W. Smith, of Boston, who has given many years to a project for national galleries exhibiting ancient history, religion, social life, industry, and art upon a life-size scale. The Hall of the Ancients is what he calls the permanent exhibition of ancient art and architecture, which he has established in Washington.



CHAPTER XXV.

Washington's Great Libraries.

BOOKS find their dwelling-place in Washington. It is the home of many fine libraries. Probably its wealth of the accumulated learning of ages is not surpassed by any city of the country.

The aim of public libraries is to disseminate knowledge. In the beginning, the setting of the gem is not taken into consideration. The main point is to procure the jewel, and then build around it a gorgeous setting that will enhance its brilliancy. Such has been the case with the Library of Congress. Through one hundred years' vicissitudes it has slowly advanced toward the perfection of to-day. In the beginning it numbered three thousand volumes. Then came the British Admiral Cockburn, who shouted, "Light up!" and his soldiers and sailors fell to work and made a flashing bonfire of the precious volumes.

Undaunted by British torches, a new start was made, and Jefferson's library of six thousand seven hundred volumes was purchased. In 1832 a law library was established. In 1851, when the library had made great leaps toward ranking with the most advanced libraries of the day, again came the iconoclast Fire with his flaming brands, and the stored masses of priceless knowledge were reduced to dust. But the spirit of determination persevered, more volumes were purchased, and to-day, as a consequence of industry and will, over a million volumes are stored in a monumental fire-proof building on Capitol Hill.

What Is Contained in the Library.

Of the volumes, according to Librarian Putnam, about one-third are duplicates. There are eight hundred and fifty thousand printed books; two hundred and fifty thousand pamphlets; twenty-six thousand manuscripts; fifty thousand maps; two hundred and seventy-seven thousand pieces of music, and seventy thousand prints. Included in the list are one hundred and three thousand law volumes and the Smithsonian deposit of eighty thousand books and pamphlets. There is room for two million volumes. About five hundred books are consulted daily by readers in the Library. Newspapers, magazines, publications of every kind and from all parts of the world are taken and placed on

THE STATUE OF NEPTUNE, CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

file for the benefit of the public in the newspaper reading-room. Five thousand dollars a year are spent for subscriptions. There is also a special room for the blind, in which is gathered all the books in raised type. This was the idea of John Russell Young. Frequently readings are given in this room by well-known authors. There are also handsome rooms especially for the use of the members of the House and the Senate, respectively.

Building the Great Book Home.

During the years of agitation for a new building, many and varied were the projects for continuing the library in the Capitol; but all were impracticable, and it was decided that the library should have a structure of its own. After the usual difficulties in regard to plans, architects, cost, and position a site was chosen and work begun. This was in 1886. Ten acres were purchased near the Capitol, and a cost limitation of $4,000,000 allowed. With some changes as

to size and cost, the work went on through the following years. In 1899 it was finished; and in utility, grandeur and beauty of design, and as a magnificent whole it surpasses anything seen in the old world where the fine arts have flourished for centuries. It is now in all its newness and freshness, when neither time nor grime have dimmed the purity of its marbles, the luster of its paintings, or taken one ray of light from the golden glow of its shining dome. There are three and a half acres of ground and eight and a half acres of floor space. Up to this time the cost has been in the neighborhood of $7,000,000.

Decorations by American Artists.

Fifty American artists were chosen to ornament and decorate the massive structure, and throughout they have pursued the style of the Italian Renaissance. This is a resurrection or new birth of the long-neglected Greek and Roman style of the fifteenth century. No study, no research into old world ideas of decoration have been neglected. From Greece, from Rome, from Constantinople, from far-off lands thoughts and designs have been garnered and concentrated here in one great whole. The fountain with its great rugged Neptune, its fairy nymphs and sea-horses remind one of Rome, the city of fountains. And from Greek and Roman mythology come the two great Atlases who support the pediments on which rest the pedestals of a series of granite busts of men eminent in literature. For in the ancient mythology of those two cities Atlas was a monstrous giant, upholding the vault of Heaven on his broad shoulders. From Persia comes an inspiration in the veiled sybil that signifies the occult wisdom of the East. On the keystones of the first-story pavilion is a series of ethnological heads representing all nations.

The nine busts on the portico representing men eminent in literature are Demosthenes, Emerson, Irving, Gœthe, Franklin, Macaulay, Hawthorne, Scott, and Dante. There are beautiful figures by Mr. Bela Pratt in the entrance porch representing Literature, Science, and Art. Three massive bronze doors lead into the main entrance. The subject of the adornment is respectively: "The Art of Printing," "Writing," and "Tradition," by Frederick Macmonnies, Olin L. Warner, and Herbert Adams.

Marble Pillars and Columns Gleam.

The entrance hall is of white Italian marble; the ceiling of staircase hall is paneled and finished in white and gold. Various colored marble pillars and columns gleam everywhere through the building. In the vestibule there are two fine figures — the Minerva of War and the Minerva of Peace — by

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS — THE HOME OF THE BOOKS.

Herbert Adams. The floor is of white Italian marble with bands and geometric patterns of brown Tennessee, and edgings of yellow mosaic.

There are two fine figures by Olin L. Warner called "The Students" in the approach to the reading-room that are particularly appropriate. In the ascending railing of each staircase the sculptor, Philip Martiny, has used little boys to represent the habits, occupations, and pursuits of modern life. Garlands and festoons of flowers and foliage hold together in a sweet bondage this procession of boyhood.

In the entrance hall are the inscriptions on the walls, which are exceedingly well chosen; among which are these:

"Too low they build who build beneath the stars."— Young.

"There is but one temple in the universe, and that is the body of man."— Novalis.

"Beholding the bright countenance of Truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies."— Milton.

"The true university of these days is a collection of books."— Carlyle.

"Nature is the art of God."— Sir Thomas Browne.

"There is no mark of genius which has not been the delight of mankind."— Lowell.

"It is the mind that makes the man, and our vigor is in our immortal soul."— Ovid.

"They are never alone that are accompanied by noble thoughts."— Sidney.

"Man is one world and has another to attend him."— Herbert.

"Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything."— Shakespeare.

About the entrance to the reading-room, the designs for ornamentation are appropriate to the subject of knowledge: swans, eagles, owls, lamps, scrolls, and open books.

Elihu Vedder, for his mosaic illustration on the walls of the staircase landing, has chosen Minerva for his subject. Her armor is partly laid aside to show that she is the Minerva of Peace and not of War, though she still holds in her hand her long two-headed spear, showing that, although she has laid aside her armor, she does not relax her vigilance. In her left hand, however, she holds a scroll on which appears a list of words relating to learning. Beside her is perched an owl.

Height of Architectural Excellence Reached.

In the rotunda the highest excellence of architecture and decoration is reached. Here are the rarest marbles, the finest sculpture and painting, the

STATUARY HALL IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

A GLIMPSE OF THE STATUARY.

most beautiful scheme of color and ornamentation. Along the balustrade of the galleries are sixteen bronze statues representing men distinguished in the different forms of thought. Religion is represented by Moses and St. Paul; commerce, by Columbus and Robert Fulton; history, by Herodotus and Gibbon; art, by Michael Angelo and Beethoven; philosophy, by Plato and Lord Bacon; poetry, by Homer and Shakespeare; law, by Solon and Chancellor Kent; science, by Newton and Prof. Joseph Henry.

One of the most elaborate decorations of the library is seen over the entrance to the rotunda. This is the clock by Mr. John Flanagan. It is constructed of brilliantly colored precious marbles and is encircled by a background of mosaic on which are shown the signs of the zodiac in bronze. Standing over the clock is a life-size figure of Father Time, with female figures at the sides representing the seasons. The dome is ornamented by Edwin H. Blashfield's paintings, which are called by one writer, " the crowning glory of the building." In what is known as the collar, Mr. Blashfield has painted male and female figures representing the twelve countries or epochs which have contributed most to the development of civilization in this country. Above these the ceiling of the lantern is sky and air, against which floats a beautiful female figure representing Intellectual Progress looking upward. On each side of her is a small genius.

But there is a separate charm belonging to each floor, each wall, each ceiling, each staircase and landing that words cannot express. There are red and yellow Italian marbles from Verona and Sienna, white marble from Carrara, dark red richly mottled French marbles, white and gray and blue and brown marbles from the United States.

STAIRCASE IN ROTUNDA IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Personified in Mosaics and Paintings.

Almost everything is personified in marble or painting, in mosaic or stucco. Nothing that exemplifies some truth either in mythology or realism has been omitted. Literature, Science, Art, the senses — Taste, Sight, Smell, Hearing, Touch — Imagination, Memory, Intellect, Humanity, Comedy, Poetry, Tragedy, the countries — Europe, Asia, Africa, America — Architecture, Sculpture; Painting, Rest, Labor, Recreation, Religion, Music, Good Administration, Anarchy, the Seasons, Justice, Patriotism, Courage, Prudence, Industry, Concord, Temperance, and so on *ad infinitum*. But each must look with his own eyes on the beauties here collected and portrayed with infinite skill and magical touch by the artists. Words cannot reveal the wonders of the Library of Congress.

Some Rare and Precious Bibles.

And the jewel encased in this gorgeous setting? It would take volumes to tell about the rare old books which are treasured here. There are thousands of them. A word may be written about the Bibles. A sketch in the Washington *Post* gives this story of them:

"One magnificent manuscript of the thirteenth century, of the Vulgate version of the Bible, is written on vellum, with one hundred and fifty larger illustrations and nearly one thousand two hundred miniatures. The coloring is exquisite; and the clear, beautiful writing no less a pleasure to look upon. A strange little manuscript scroll is the Arabic Koran, nearly twenty-three feet in length, and only two and one-half inches wide, containing the entire sacred book. It is a beautiful specimen of Arabic writing of the fourteenth century, so fine it almost requires a microscope. As proof that our ancestors collected autographs, stands an album of the seventeenth century, the sentiments written in German and classified under such heads as 'Virtue,' 'Wisdom,' 'Justice,' and 'Prudence.' There are occasional illustrations and one that is intended to represent the victory of the pen over the sword, is as fearful and wonderful an arrangement as a puzzle-picture to instruct the young.

"The Bibles are a law unto themselves, and a very fine law it is. Black letter predominates among these books, and many of them have beautifully designed and engraved title-pages. Cranmer's version, the first edition printed in England, begins the collection (1540). Tindale and Coverdale's version, known as Matthew's version, is the second complete Bible in English, and is sometimes called the 'bug Bible,' on account of the rendering of the ninety-first Psalm, where, for 'terror by nyghte' is printed 'afraid for any bugges by nyghte.' The Bishop's version, the first edition in quarto, was printed in 1569.

DETAIL ON SOUTH STAIRCASE IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

"The Breeches' Bible, Erasmus's Paraphrase, Martin Luther's Bible, and the original edition of the Catholic version of the New Testament (1552), are also in evidence. Then there is Archbishop Cranmer's version of 1553, the only edition of the Bible printed during the long reign of Queen Mary; and the first edition of John Eliot's Indian Bible is full of interest, published in Cambridge in 1661, and near it is the first American Bible in English, of 1782. One is informed by the title-page that it is 'Printed and sold by R. Aitken, at Pope's Head, three doors above the Coffee House, on Market Street' (Philadelphia). The very rare first edition of the Mormon Bible of 1830 is here, too, printed at Palmyra, N. Y.

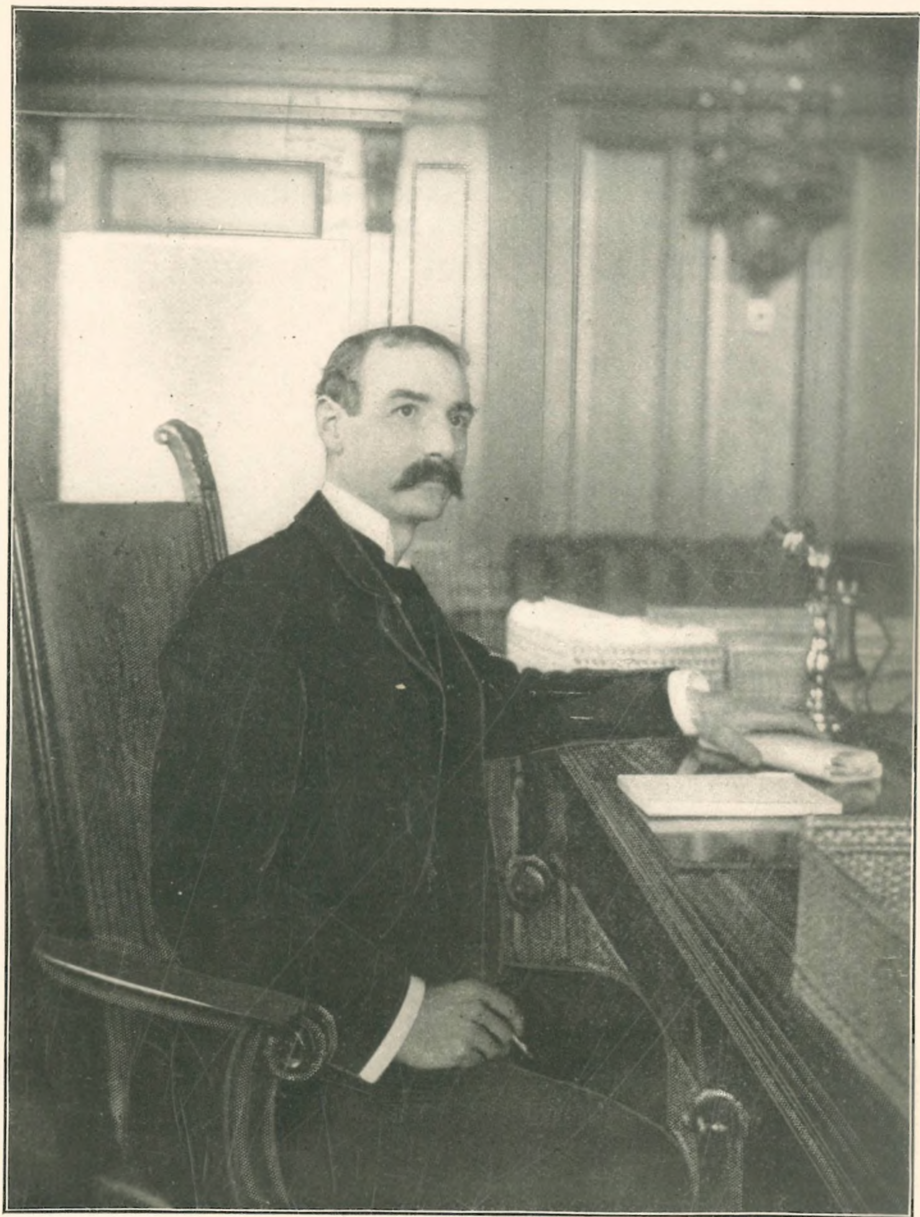
"One series of books is that of the earliest specimens, arranged in chronological order, beginning with the year 1467 (only about fourteen years later than the date assigned to the first book of any magnitude), and with a book for every year, continuing down into the sixteenth century, when, the art becoming general, there are specimens of all sorts and conditions. The first, that of 1467, is a large folio, the constitution of Pope Clement V. It is rubricated and the title-page, as is usual with these early books, is at the back, and the arrangement of the reading matter is very queer; square indentations being made on each page, and small paragraphs inserted therein.

"The year 1477 is represented by a quaint old book by Rolevinck, entitled 'Fasciculus Temporum,' published by Petrus Drach, with a most fascinating woodcut of Noah's Ark. All the compartments are labeled, so that the habitations of birds, animals, and men are clearly indicated. Just beside it is the beautiful 'Life of Christ,' by the learned monk Ludolphi de Vita. The illustrations are beautiful; and the blue, crimson, and gold as fresh looking as though the white fingers of the ecclesiastic had toiled over them only yesterday."

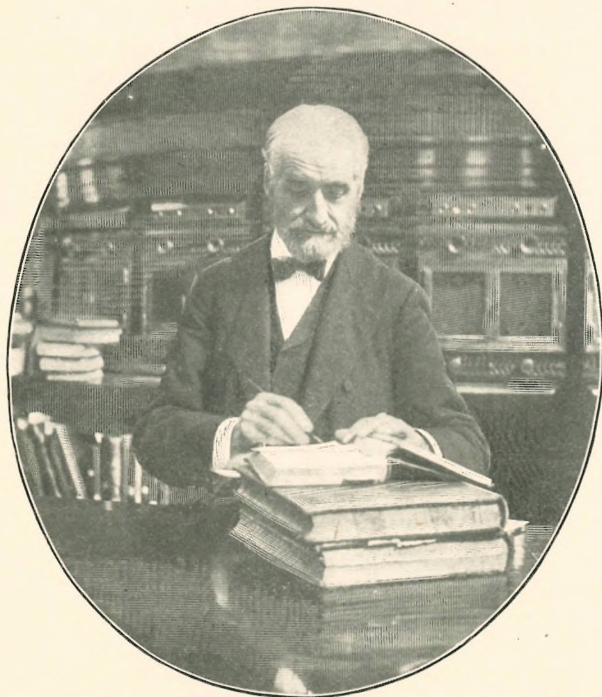
The Keepers of the Books.

The caretaker of this great collection of books, or, as he is officially described, the Librarian, is Mr. Herbert L. Putnam, a comparatively young man, who gave up the profession of law to follow the more congenial one of librarian. Mr. Putnam was at the head of the Boston Public Library before he came to Washington. He has given both energy and experience to systematizing the vast collection of books. His ambition is centered in them, and he regards them as worthy of the labor of a lifetime.

The Congressional Library would seem strange to public men, if Assistant Librarian Ainsworth R. Spofford were not there. For a third of a century he was Chief Librarian, but when the new building was erected some of the cares



HERBERT L. PUTNAM, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.



A LIVING ENCYCLOPEDIA — AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.

were shifted to younger shoulders. It is said of Mr. Spofford that he knows something about the contents of more books than any living man. It is a tradition that he reads every book deposited in the Library under the copyright law, and this would mean every book published in the United States. Such a task would be a physical impossibility, but it is unquestionably true that Mr. Spofford knows more of the books in the Library than any one else. He is a living encyclopedia and something besides. To public men and students he is the catalogue. Any subject of human knowledge is at his finger ends, and a question or two addressed to him saves hours of laborious research.

The first Librarian of the new Library building was the late John Russell Young, one of the most accomplished of American journalists. He accompanied General Grant in his tour around the world, and was subsequently appointed Minister to China. The crowning ambition of his life as a literary man and journalist was reached when he became Librarian. His death, after a few months' service, deprived the Library of his talents, but it is a cause of congratulation to his friends that the name of John Russell Young will be identified with this noble Library.

Other Collections Are Valued.

Though the National Library is called Congressional, this does not mean that all the books and documents belonging to Congress are contained therein.

In fact each branch has its own library. The collection of books in the Senate Library in the Capitol building amounts to more than one hundred thousand volumes. The House Library is also quite extensive. The subjects embraced are chiefly parliamentary, historical, and legal; and the history of the country is found in a great mass of Government publications, documents, and reports.

There is an Army medical library connected with the Medical Museum, which is said to be the most extensive and complete of any collection of medical literature in the world, being greater than the medical collection in the British Museum or the National Library of France.

Andrew Carnegie Encourages Public Library.

While Washington is thus fully supplied with reference libraries, it never has given much encouragement to popular reading. Its only public library was a modest affair; housed in two or three rooms, until the attention of Andrew Carnegie was drawn to the lack of facilities. Thereupon he agreed to give $250,000 for a building if Congress or the District government would provide a suitable site and carry out other conditions. Mount Vernon Square in the heart of the city was finally selected. By the end of 1901 a splendid library building will be completed and the Public Library will become an institution of Washington, as it is of so many other cities. The original gift has been supplemented by another $100,000 from Mr. Carnegie.

Building Will Be Worthy of Its Contents.

The building now in course of construction consists of a rectangular central pavilion one hundred and eleven feet long and ninety-three feet broad, with equal wings east and west. In the first or principal story, the central pavilion contains the entrance and general delivery hall, in which also are the staircases to the second floor. Here, also, are the reception rooms, public catalogue room and the librarian's office. The east wing is to be used as the general public reading room, and the west wing is divided equally, by partitions between the children's reading room and the main open shelf room. The latter of the two reading rooms are to be provided with wall shelving all around, within easy reach of readers.

In the second story, the central pavilion contains a memorial or exhibition hall, several private study rooms and the trustees' room. The east wing in this story contains the public reading rooms for periodicals and newspapers, and the west wing may also be used as a reading room, but is designed as a lecture or class room.

There are altogether thirty-six rooms and halls, of which seventeen are in the basement, ten in the first story, and eight in the second story. Besides the main book room or book stack, occupying the north end of the central pavilion, and extending from the first story floor to the roof.

The building is to be entirely fire-proof throughout, and in every way a truly monumental and permanent structure, appropriate for its purposes as a public library building in a public square. The book stack will be made entirely of steel and iron, and with glass or marble decks. It will be five stories of seven feet each in height, and will have a capacity of two hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred books.

Expected Overflow of Books and Documents.

The acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift of the library building carries with it the pledge of suitable maintenance of the library by Congress, upon which the donation was conditional. It is to be presumed that Congress, acting as the District of Columbia's legislature, will fulfill this pledge of suitable maintenance. Public-spirited citizens of Washington have contributed nineteen thousand volumes, constituting the nucleus of the library. There is a possibility that legislation will be secured from Congress which will turn over to the library the miscellaneous books not necessary for reference and official use in the departmental libraries. These number between twenty and thirty thousand. There is also a possibility of securing the use for circulating purposes of some of the duplicates in the Library of Congress.

"The relations of Nation and Capital," says Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, president of the Public Library board, "make the Washington Public Library as much a Government institution in principle as the Library of Congress. By continuing to develop the latter exclusively along its natural lines, as a great reference library for scholars and students, and by rendering available for public use its circulating books, through the medium of the Washington Public Library, as the national local lending library, the Nation will waste no fraction of its library resources, and instead of committing thousands of miscellaneous volumes, copyrighted or uncopyrighted, to decay unused on the shelves, they will all be rendered most fully available, both for reference and circulating purposes, for the benefit of the people of the Republic."

CHAPTER XXVI.

Resident Celebrities.

ASHINGTON commonly is thought of as the home of statesmen. In reality it is much more. It is the home of men and women celebrated in science, in literature, in art, in divinity, and in philanthropy. The men of science are gathered in various bodies, but most of them are members of the Cosmos Club, which also includes professional men in other walks of life. The Club occupies the old homestead of Dolly Madison, though the house has been changed in three-quarters of a century, so that if its former light-hearted mistress were to come to life she would not recognize it.

There are also the National Geographical Society and various other learned bodies; but most of the members belong to the Cosmos Club, which might be said to take to itself the social element of science, art, and literature in Washington. At its meetings may be seen men whose names are household words to the American people, while there are others of less popular renown, yet known to the great world of science, which is not bounded by national lines. They are all at home in Washington. Of these many scientific men it would be difficult to name one of them who is not an author.

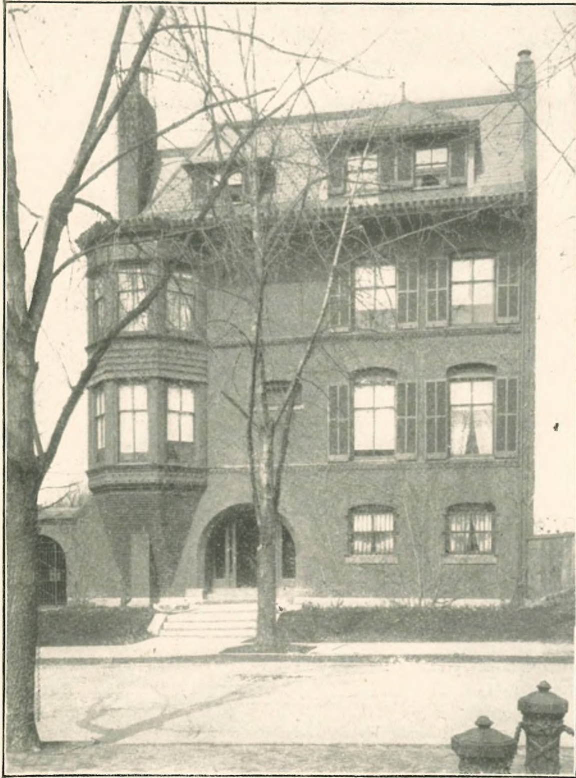
An Eminent Astronomer and Author.

Many noted authors spend a portion of every year in the National Capital, while others make it their home all the year 'round. It is sometimes a relief to forget all about public questions and governmental affairs and mingle with those who have obtained eminence in different walks of life. I like sometimes to read the story of the life-work of Simon Newcomb, the most eminent astronomer in the world, and then to get a glimpse of Professor Newcomb himself. In him is shown the modesty of real greatness. A student making his own way, his abilities brought him fame at an early age. I do not know how many learned and abstruse books he has written; but there are also many articles of a popular nature from his pen, and his contributions to knowledge have been made for the people as well as for the men of science. Washington is his home;

though the learned societies all over the world would make him at home with them, for they have honored him with membership.

Scientist Not Afraid of Ridicule.

Then there is Prof. S. P. Langley, the Chief of the Smithsonian, and the real head of that scientific institution. He succeeded Joseph Henry, one of the greatest scientists of America, who was as modest as he was great. Prof. Langley may become known to future generations for something more than his astronomical knowledge, and his books on that and other subjects. He is not afraid of ridicule in testing an idea, and for several years he has been experimenting with the mechanism of a flying machine. Some of his colleagues laughed at him, and called him the Darius Green of science; but he persevered, and one day may turn the tables on the unbelievers who demonstrate mathematically that the flight of the bird is beyond the power of successful human imitation. Prof. Langley's experiments are not yet for the public, but something about them is occasionally printed. It is an artificial bird which he has caused to wing its way from wall to wall within the walls of the Smithsonian by means of delicate mechanism, constructed within itself. From time to time rumors are heard of greater success in secluded places along the Potomac; but the world can only wait till Prof. Langley tells his own story of ultimate success or failure.



THE HOME OF MRS. U. S. GRANT.

MRS. U. S. GRANT.

SOUVENIR ROOM, IN HOME OF MRS. GENERAL GRANT.

Envoy Rockhill's Varied Career.

Among explorers and discoverers, the most intrepid are often the least pushing in making themselves known. Mr. W. W. Rockhill, one of the few men who made the adventurous journey into the closed land of Thibet and into other unexplored borders of China, is better known as a diplomat and orientalist than as an explorer and author. Most of his life has been spent in the diplomatic service; but he also has written books, and ranks with leading scholars as an orientalist. Born in Philadelphia, educated in France, and having seen military service in Algeria, he gained his first diplomatic experience as secretary of the American Legation in China. It was during this period that he learned the Chinese dialects and made his famous journey to the forbidden country of Thibet, which is recounted in his book on "The Land of the Llamas." Other journeys

MRS. NELLY GRANT SARTORIS.

furnished more books on the same interesting subject. Mr. Rockhill was for a time Minister to Greece, but was serving as Director of the Bureau of American Republics when he was selected as special envoy to China. He received the Victoria Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1893, and is a member of various foreign and American learned societies.

HOME OF THOMAS NELSON PAGE, THE AUTHOR.

Fitted to Write of Cold Countries.

General A. W. Greeley, who, as Lieutenant Greeley, was the chief of the Arctic Relief Expedition, is one of the best-known residents of the National Capital, and continues his work rather as commentator on other Arctic explora-

STATUE OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

THE HOUSE PRESENTED TO ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

tions than as an original discoverer. He has written several books.

Mr. Walter Wellman, who organized two Arctic expeditions to make a dash for the North Pole, is also a resident of Washington. and is among the leading newspaper correspondents of the country. Some of his experiences are worthy of permanent form in the literature of Arctic exploration.

George Kennan, who first became famous by his descriptions of tent-life in Siberia, and who subsequently added to his fame by his studies of Russian nihilism and his investigation of the convict system in Siberia, makes Washington his permanent home and does much of his literary work here. He was for a long time engaged in journalism as the Washington representative of the Associated Press. Mr. Kennan's time is now divided between authorship and lecturing.

A Group of Women Who Write.

Washington has always claimed Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett as its own; for her early literary work was done when she was a resident of the National Capital, and she yet divides her residence between Washington and London.

Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Sara Lippincott), whose letters were celebrated a quarter of a century ago, and who has written many fine books of descriptive

travel, has her home in Washington. It was the scene of her early success as a newspaper correspondent.

Mrs. Mary J. Safford, the translator of many books from foreign tongues, is a resident of the Capital.

Mollie Elliott Seawell, who has won fame by her stories of Revolutionary heroes and of Colonial life, makes her home in the city.

Miss Kate E. Thomas, the writer of fiction and society matters, is a resident of Georgetown.

Mrs. Margaret Lothrop, better known as Margaret Sidney, who has written a score of popular books for children, is probably more at home in Washington than in Boston.

Ella Loraine Dorsey and Anna Vernon Dorsey, who have written many books and stories, chiefly for Catholic readers, are both residents of Washington.

Miss Eliza R. Scidmore, the author of numerous entertaining volumes of travel in Alaska, China, and the Far East, makes the National Capital her permanent home; and was for several years a newspaper correspondent.

Mrs. Ednah Procter Hayes, the author of several dainty volumes of poems, is a resident of Washington, who has drawn her inspiration from its poetic surroundings.

Mrs. Isabella Ruter Springer (wife of W. M. Springer, formerly in Congress from Illinois), who

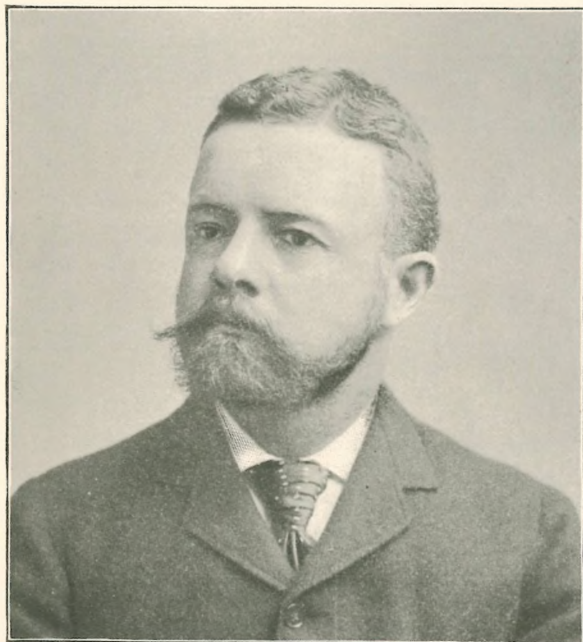
MRS. DEWEY, THE WIFE OF THE ADMIRAL.

has written several books of religious fiction, lives in the National Capital.

Sees Her Own Statues.

Vinnie Ream Hoxie, one of the most famous of all the American sculptors, is a resident of the Capital, which is graced by the statues of Lincoln, Farragut, and other examples of her art. She is the wife of Major Richard L. Hoxie, of the Engineer Corps of the Army. Her fame began almost in childhood, when she was modeling busts of John Sherman, General Grant, Thaddeus Stevens, and other public men.

When Congress made an appropriation for a life-sized statue of Lincoln, Miss Ream decided to compete for it. The great war President gave her sittings, and the commission for the statue — said to be the first ever given to a woman by the United States Government — was awarded to her. Taking the model with her, Miss Ream sailed for Italy, where she selected a block of marble from the quarries of Carrara. She spent several years in Europe. After her return to the United States she was married to Major Hoxie, and, his duties taking him away from Washington, the National Capital saw but little of her for several years. It is now once more her home.



SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Galaxy of Talented Authors.

Mayo W. Hazeltine, who has international fame as a book reviewer, makes Washington his winter home.

Thomas Nelson Page, the author of many tales and books on Southern life, has a fine residence which he occupies most of the year. Mr. Page is president of the Art Students' League.

Paul Dunbar, the young colored author who has won

fame by his poems and sketches, has a clerkship in the Congressional Library.

Charles A. Conant is a newspaper correspondent, who has written with great ability, a "History of Banking" and other books on economic subjects.

William E. Curtis, the newspaper correspondent and author, is one of the permanent residents of Washington. Mr. Curtis has written many books on Latin America and also on Japan and other countries. He is unique in his profession, in that for many years he has written a daily telegraphic letter of from two thousand to three thousand words, with the exception of Sundays. The nature of this task may be understood when three hundred or more days are taken and multiplied by a given number of years.

MRS. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS IN HER AUTOMOBILE.

Charles Moore, who made his literary reputation by his book on the Northwest, divides his time between Michigan and Washington.

George Alfred Townsend, the newspaper correspondent, who has been famous for more than a third of a century under his pen-name of "Gath," has a home within the shadow of the Library of Congress. In addition to his voluminous newspaper correspondence, Mr. Townsend has written many books dealing with subjects relating to the romantic side of American history.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, who was for many years a leading newspaper correspondent and whose services of later years have been given to the Government in connection with the National Military Park at Chickamauga, is the author of several works relating to the Civil war.

Prof. Charles W. Stoddard and Prof. Maurice F. Egan, of the Catholic University, are well-known authors.

A passing resident of the National Capital is Jeremiah Curtin, who has won almost as much fame as the translator of the works of Sienkiewicz, the great

Polish author, as has the author himself. Mr. Curtin was formerly connected with the Geological Survey. His capacity for mastering languages is marvelous. All modern languages are known to him; but this is the least of his accomplishments: Russian, Polish, Hungarian, and all the difficult Slavonic tongues are known to him, while he is deeply learned in Gaelic and others of the Celtic branch. It is related that he mastered Chinese and is one of the few men who can converse with the Chinese Minister in the language of China.

Public Men as Literary Characters.

Authors are numerous among public men. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is almost as well known for his historical works and his biographies of American statesmen as for his public career. Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, is the author of various works on civics and civil government. Assistant Secretary David Jayne Hill, who was formerly president of Rochester University, is the author of several volumes. W. T. Harris, the Commissioner of Education, is known for his philosophical works. The Congressmen who have written law books would make a long list. Often they go beyond this. Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, is the author of a book on Shakespeare.

The Rev. J. L. M. Curry, formerly Minister to Spain, and now identified with education in the South, has written a number of volumes. Whether Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage should be classified with the authors or with the preachers his admirers will have to say. Washington claims him both as an author and as a preacher.

John G. Nicolay, the Secretary and joint biographer of President Lincoln, with John Hay, has his home in Washington. Henry Adams, the historian and member of the Adams family of Massachusetts, is also a resident of the National Capital.

S. G. W. Benjamin, former Minister to Persia, makes his home in the National Capital, and devotes his time to literature.

Artists and Sculptors.

In the domain of art, Mr. G. Trentanove, the Italian sculptor — whose bust of William J. Bryan and statues of Father Marquette and Daniel Webster have brought him fame — is a resident of Washington. So is Prince Troubetskoy, the Russian painter, who is half American, because his mother was an American woman from Boston. W. O. Partridge, the sculptor, lectures at the Columbian University and spends much of his time in Washington. Walter Paris, the water-color artist, also resides in the National Capital.

U. S. J. Dunbar is one of the successful sculptors of Washington.

Some Scientists Who Write Books.

Alexander Graham Bell, of telephone fame, is another of the men whose name is stamped indelibly on the nineteenth century and its achievements. His home has always been in Washington, and most of his experiments have been made here. Mr. Bell is greatly interested in the development of human speech for those to whom nature has denied the fullest faculties, and it may be recalled that he began life as a teacher of the deaf-and-dumb. He has written at length on his specialty.

Prof. W. J. McGee, of the Bureau of Ethnology, has written much on his favorite subjects.

Among the scientists Prof. R. T. Hill, of the Geological Survey, is an author of some repute. His books relate to the West Indies.

Mr. F. A. Ober, formerly of the Smithsonian, makes Washington his home. Mr. Ober has written quite extensively of his travels and researches in Mexico and the West Indies, and is an authority on those subjects.

Prof. Cleveland Abbe is better known as a scientist than as a popular author, but he is an author of repute.

Recurring to Airships and a Scientific Enthusiast.

Earlier in the chapter reference has been made to Prof. S. P. Langley, as an eminent scientist interested in the subject of aerial navigation. There is always great public interest in the attempts of men to fly, and for that reason more is given about Prof. Langley's proposed airship. The following account is from a Washington paper:

Resting on the waters of the Potomac river at the foot of Eighth street is a peculiar-looking vessel. It might be called a houseboat, and it might be designated as a barge with a house on it. Its appearance, however, is not half so peculiar as the purpose for which it is used. It is the workshop of an inventor, and within its walls, tightly shuttered and carefully guarded, is being constructed, or, rather reconstructed, a ship that, according to the Washington Edison, will some day spread its wings and travel swiftly through the air.

The inventor referred to is Prof. Samuel P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, an authority on aerial navigation, whose articles on the subject have appeared in many of the leading magazines, and whose name is a familiar one throughout the scientific world. For years Prof. Langley has been experimenting in aerial navigation, and it has been frequently predicted that he was to astonish the world with the operation of a *bona fide* flying machine, one that actually traverses space.

Floating Workshop is Jealously Guarded.

Although the Washington inventor has contributed many treatises on the problem of propelling a vessel through the air, he is most secretive regarding his invention, and is especially non-communicative to newspaper men. His floating workshop is as jealously guarded as a Sultan's harem; even the sun's rays are begrudged admission through the frosted window panes, which admit little light and absolutely no view to the curious outside world. An old soldier, faithful to the orders of his employer, guards the boat day and night, sleeping in one corner of the workshop on a cot. He is skipper of the craft, first steward, cook, and cabin-boy, and he is also captain of the guard, likewise the guard itself. Many an inquisitive mortal while prowling about the queer craft has received a fright by hearing the stentorian tones of the grizzled warrior from behind a neighboring shutter: "Get off this boat, and mighty quick, too!"

A reporter went to the river front one afternoon and boarded the white barge tied to the wharf by stout ropes. On the barge was an equally white and broad, though somewhat low, cabin, almost as large as the barge itself. Twelve narrow windows, four on each side and two on the front and rear, were protected by heavy board shutters, the cracks being tightly filled in with putty. On top of the cabin rested an odd-looking framework of planks, ropes, and cogwheels, all resting on a circular single track. The framework resembled a cross in shape, with a crossed plank in the center instead of near the top.

On being admitted to the interior of the craft one sees a long, low-ceilinged apartment. At one end is a cot and washstand, where the old soldier makes his headquarters. The room is littered with planks of polished wood and pieces of delicate machinery. At one corner, resting on two tall "saw-horses," is a long propelling rod. The airship is not in position. The different sections are there, however, and give a good idea of the plan.

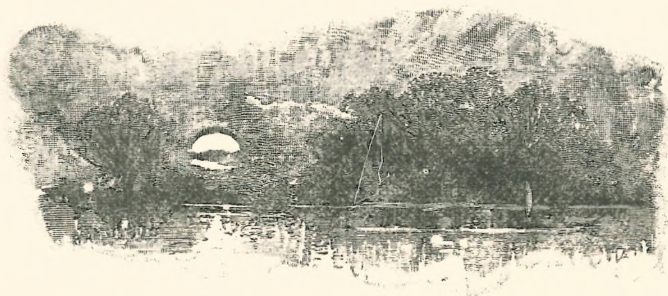
Invention Like a Huge Flying Top.

The theory that the inventor is working on is that of the flying top. Almost every one has seen one of these little but truly wonderful toys. By winding a string tightly around the edge of the thin metal top and then unwinding it quickly and with force, the toy sometimes ascends to a distance of several hundred feet. Prof. Langley's invention is a huge flying top. The revolving part will be so constructed that it will work in its lightning-like revolution either above or underneath the platform on which will stand the navigator. The circular track on top of the barge cabin is where the boat

will receive its impetus that, he hopes, will send it through space with meteor-like speed.

After once reaching the desired height it is proposed to set the strong, but light, propeller in motion, forcing the craft forward. The starting platform on the top of the cabin can be raised to a considerable altitude, giving the machine an advantage when it is flung into the air. Prof. Langley has not made known the motive power he will use to propel the airship. It will probably be gasoline, and it may be that the navigator will assist by means of pedals, the same as used on a bicycle.

Two or three years ago Prof. Langley made a successful trip in his first airship, which was witnessed by a company of invited guests. According to those who witnessed the ascension, it was very successful, and a considerable distance was covered before a descent became necessary. Since that time the Washington scientist has been hard at work substituting parts and perfecting the weak points.



CHAPTER XXVII.

Where National Heroes Sleep.

PATRIOTISM dwells in the National Capital. It would be strange if, at the seat of the Government, the memory of those who have died for their country was forgotten. On all the great occasions, fitting honors are paid to the Nation's heroes. Probably this spirit is best seen on Decoration Day. Then it is that appropriate exercises are held in the National Cemetery at Arlington, at the Soldiers' Home, in the Congressional Cemetery, and in other cemeteries.

From the Capitol or the Monument or the White House grounds, looking across the Potomac, there is a splendid vista of sloping green and wooded hills; while an old-style Southern mansion, with porticos and columns, stands boldly out to view. This is Arlington, once the property of the Custis family, kin to George Washington through his wife, and later of their descendants, the Lees of Virginia. Now it is the property of the United States Government. It was taken during the Civil war for military purposes; and subsequently, by act of Congress, compensation was made for it.

Burial-Ground of Soldier and Sailor Dead.

For a third of a century, Arlington has been the burial-ground of the soldier and sailor dead; and each year its treasury of patriotic memories grows more precious. There are the memorial gates to Generals Ord and Weitzel, Sheridan, McClellan, and one which has not yet been named; the memorial tablets from several States; and the great vault, or mausoleum, in which are buried the remains of the unknown dead.

There are thousands of tiny marble headstones which mark the known dead and the monuments to individual heroes of the Army and Navy, such as Sheridan; Harney, whose life as a soldier was almost contemporary with the growth of the Republic from the Potomac beyond Mississippi; Rawlins, the friend of Grant when the great soldier was a tanner in Galena; George Crook, the Indian fighter; Gresham, the soldier and statesman; Green Clay Smith, the militant warrior, who laid aside the sword to preach the Gospel and died while pastor of one of

OLD LEE MANSION, ARLINGTON.

the leading Baptist churches of Washington; Gen. Guy V. Henry, the Christian soldier; and numberless other heroes whose fame will be as enduring as the granite monuments which mark their last resting-places. Here also sleep their last sleep Porter, Ammen and others of the naval heroes.

The Temple of Fame is alike for commanding general and humble private. It is the thought of these that makes so impressive the tablets from O'Hara's poem:

"On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

Fresh Graves and Their Significance.

Arlington has a new significance now, for it has many fresh graves. Here lie the remains of soldiers who lost their lives in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Here, too, are interred the victims of "The Maine," which was blown up in Havana harbor. After resting for nearly two years in the splendid cemetery of Columbus in Havana the remains were disinterred and brought home, for home it is.

I do not know any words which can more truly reflect the sentiment of the American people than the Executive Order issued by President McKinley on April 3, 1899, upon the reinterment of the soldiers who had lost their lives in Cuba and in Puerto Rico. It is worthy of preserving, in its words as well as in its patriotic sentiments:

"It is fitting that in behalf of the Nation, tributes of honor be paid to the memories of the noble men who lost their lives in their country's service, during the late war with Spain. It is the more fitting, inasmuch as, in consonance with the spirit of our free institutions and in obedience to the most exalted promptings of patriotism, those who were sent to other shores to do battle for their country's honor under their country's flag went freely from every quarter of our beloved land. Each soldier, each sailor, parting from home ties and putting behind him private interests in the presence of the stern emergency of unsought war with an alien foe, was an individual type of that devotion of the citizens of the state which makes our Nation strong in unity and in action.

"Those who died in another land left in many homes the undying memories that attend the heroic dead of all ages. It was fitting that, with the advent of peace won by their sacrifice, their bodies should be gathered with tender care and restored to home and kindred. This has been done with the dead of Cuba and

THE AMPHITHEATER, ARLINGTON.

Puerto Rico. Those of the Philippines still rest where they fell, watched over by their surviving comrades and crowned with the love of a grateful Nation.

"The remains of many brought to our shores have been delivered to their families for private burial; but for the others of the brave officers and men who perished there has been reserved interment in ground sacred to the soldiers and sailors, amid the tributes of military honor and national mourning they have so well deserved."

Memorial to "The Maine" Victims.

A memorial shaft is yet to be erected to these heroes of the Spanish-American war. For the victims of "The Maine" a fitting memorial already has been found.

"With all its superb memorials of bronze and stone," says a writer in the Washington *Times*, "it is doubtful if Arlington contains anything more impress-

ive than the monument that stands outlined against the blue vault of heaven on the brow of the hill where Captain Sigsbee's silent crew rests in peace.

"The memorial to 'The Maine's' men is a giant anchor. It is an anchor with a history, though much of that history is now known. The anchor is of ancient style and rough workmanship, having been welded from a huge piece of iron by hand. It has an enormous wooden cross-bar, which is honeycombed by time and the elements. This cross-bar, even when the anchor is lying at an angle, reaches over six feet in the air, and, silhouetted against the sky, can be seen from the river. The whole has been painted a dead black to preserve it from further decay.

"The anchor rests upon a large concrete base, just beyond the mounds of 'The Maine's' men. It is in the natural position of such a device when reposing on the land, and the whole is said to weigh more than two tons.

"The following inscription is found on a huge tablet riveted to the center of the cross-bar:

"U. S. S. MAINE,
Blown Up February Fifteenth, 1898.
Here Lie the Remains of One Hundred and Sixty-three Men of
'The Maine's' Crew Brought From Havana, Cuba,
Reinterred at Arlington, December Twenty-eighth, 1899."

"The anchor, however, is not the only object that marks the graves of Captain Sigbee's men. At each side of this huge iron memorial there has been erected a brick pier and upon each of these is found a Spanish mortar. These mortars were taken by the Americans of Dewey's fleet at Cavite Arsenal, Manila."

Graves of Soldiers Killed in the Philippines.

The remains of some of the heroes of the Philippines have also been brought home and buried in Arlington. Among these is Brigadier-General Harry C. Egbert, who, after being dangerously wounded in Cuba, recovered sufficiently to proceed to the Philippines in command of his regiment and to go at once to the front, where he was fatally wounded.

Captain John Miller Stotsenburg, Colonel of the First Nebraska Volunteers, who fell while gallantly leading a charge in the Philippines, also lies here, marked by a fitting memorial.

Arlington also shelters all that was mortal of Major General Henry W. Lawton, the hero of Santiago and of the Philippines. His, in truth, was a soldier's burial. On the day in February, 1900, when the remains reached Washington, there were simple services conducted in the Church of the Covenant by

the Rev. T. S. Hamlin, the pastor, and an eulogy by Dr. M. Woosely Stryker, president of Hamilton College of New York. The President and his Cabinet and all the Army and Navy officers, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and distinguished officials in every walk of life attended the church services.

Honors Paid to a Hero.

Here are some extracts from a newspaper account of the gallant soldier's burial:

" While the solemn services in the church were in progress, the various divisions of the funeral escort were taking their positions preparatory to the march to Arlington Cemetery. A squad of mounted police stood in line awaiting the

TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN DEAD, ARLINGTON.

signal to advance. Behind them were formed the Third United States Cavalry Band, their shining instruments and gorgeous uniforms resplendent in the afternoon sun. Carriages for the clergy stood behind, their horses impatiently straining at the bits. Next in line was the heavy caisson, draped in the colors of Old Glory, ready to receive the mortal remains of the dead soldier and convey them to their last resting-place.

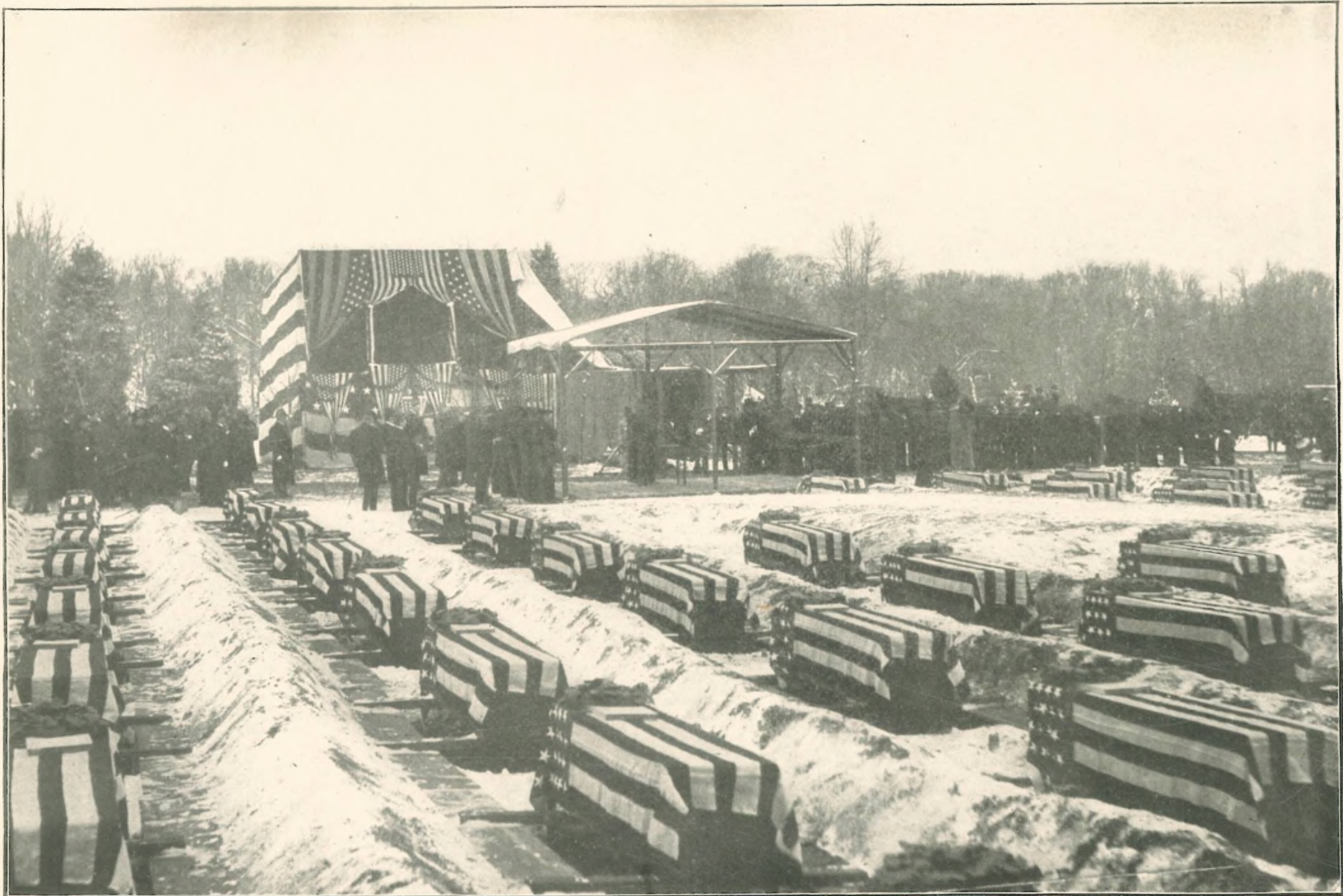
" Behind the caisson stood a horse saddled and bridled and led by an orderly. The stirrups were crossed in the seat of the saddle, indicating that the steed of the commander would be riderless. The carriages containing the honorary pall-bearers took position in the line behind the riderless horse of the dead commander. To the right and left, resting in adjacent thoroughfares, were carriages for the honorary pall-bearers, for the widow and relatives, for the President and Cabinet, the high officials of the Army and Navy, the several commands of cavalry and artillery in uniform; while to the rear the line extended indefinitely, composed of the carriage of civic societies and private citizens seeking to pay a last tribute of respect to the man whose life was sacrificed at the front in the Philippines.

" There was a movement about the church doors indicating that the services had ended. A few moments later the body-bearer appeared carrying the casket down the steps to the caisson in waiting. It was wrapped in a large flag and half-hidden with flowers. The bearers placed their burden tenderly on the caisson and took their places on each side as a guard for the body in its passage to the cemetery.

" The carriages containing the President and the Cabinet and the high officials of the Army and Navy led the escort.

" On approaching the entrance to the cemetery, the column formed in two lines, facing each other on opposite sides of the road, the cavalry along the left curve. The light batteries moved to the rear of the officers' quarters on direct road to the cemetery and formed a line on the open ground. The infantry formed along the right curve, the foot artillery along the left curve, facing the infantry. The battalion of marines formed line along both curbs in such a manner as to equalize the length of lines. Arms were presented by battalion commanders as the remains approached the line.

" There were thousands of people at the cemetery awaiting the arrival of the *cortége*, and as the caisson moved through the cemetery to the grave it passed between solid lines of men and women. At the approach of the procession to Arlington gate the Marine Band played 'Nearer My God to Thee,' and after the cemetery was entered the Third Cavalry Band took up the same beautiful strain. The caisson was escorted to the grave by Troop G of the Third Cavalry, dismounted, under command of Captain F. H. Hardie.



BURIAL OF SPANISH-AMERICAN SOLDIERS, ARLINGTON.

"At the place of interment, which was on the open space immediately south of the amphitheater, were gathered the mourners. Mrs. Lawton, with her son Manley, and Col. Edwards, who had been General Lawton's chief of staff, stood at the head of the grave. President McKinley and the members of the Cabinet were at the left, with the pall-bearers behind them. The commitment service was pronounced by Chaplain Pierce. The firing squad discharged a volley and the bugle wailed taps. During the ceremony at the grave, minute-guns were fired from Fort Myer."

Services Held on Decoration Day.

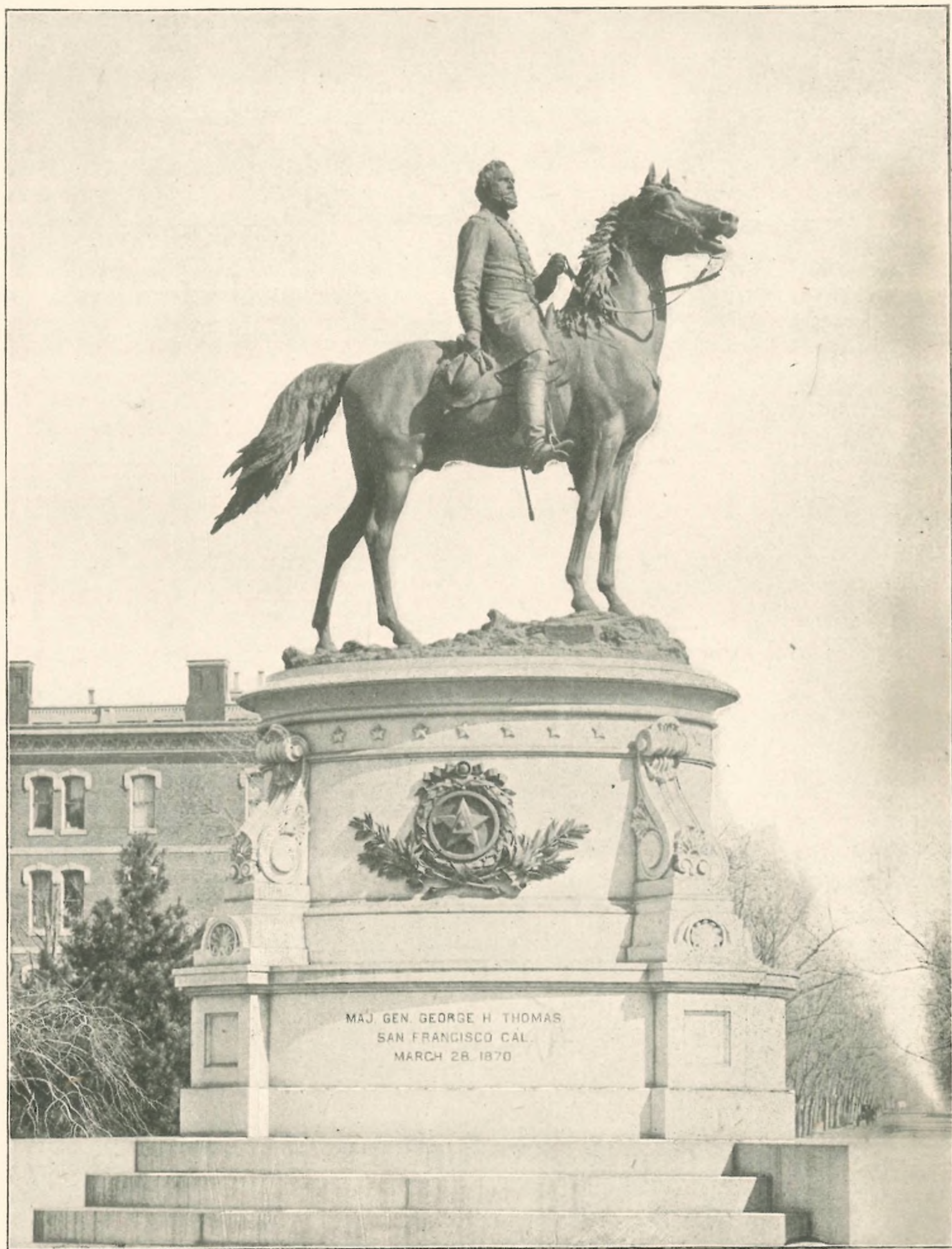
Thus it happens that on each Memorial Day of the twentieth century the services at Arlington will be not only in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the Civil war, but also of the heroes who fell in Cuba and Puerto Rico and the Philippines and in China.

On each Memorial Day the President, if possible, takes part in these ceremonies, which are under the direction of the Grand Army of the Republic. For the Army they are usually held in the amphitheater and for the Navy in front of the Mansion. The President and his Cabinet listen to the patriotic addresses which are delivered. There is always a varied program, patriotic music and a procession from the city, in which the Grand Army of the Republic has the post of honor. After the addresses, hours are spent in wandering among the hallowed scenes and viewing the monuments which tell so much of the Nation's history. For me, the monument to General Sheridan always has a reverent interest. I remember when the remains of that great soldier were laid away with all the pomp and ceremony befitting his high rank and distinguished career, while Gen. W. T. Sherman stood at the open grave and wept like a child.

The visitor never can fail to be impressed on a Decoration Day by the tiny flags and the flowers which are placed on each of the headstones that marks the known dead. Nor can he fail to feel the spirit of the surroundings when he reads the stanzas from Theodore O'Hara's poem, which are inscribed on tablets placed everywhere about the grounds, and reflects on the Unknown Dead whose mausoleum is the most pathetic memorial of all.

Ceremonies at the Soldiers' Home.

But it is not alone in the Arlington Cemetery that patriotic memories are aroused. There is the Soldiers' Home in which the disabled Regulars find comfort and shelter in their declining days and fight their battles over again.



STATUE OF GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS

Memorial Day is for them a sacred one, and the graves in the cemetery are never neglected. Appropriate ceremonies are held and addresses delivered.

The National Military Cemetery stretches over a wooded and grassy slope in the rear of the Home. Its entrance is marked by an arch, above the pillars of which are inscribed the names of Union commanders in the Civil war. Here are sepulchered the remains of five thousand five hundred Federal and two hundred and seventy-one Confederate soldiers. A stone chapel contains the remains of Gen. John A. Logan, the greatest Volunteer commander of the Civil war, and to it many pilgrimages are made.

Tablets to Civilian Heroes in the Congressional Cemetery.

Perhaps the resting-place of the heroes of civil life should not be forgotten. This is the Congressional Cemetery which is sheltered under the Maryland hills near the Navy-Yard, sloping down to the Eastern branch of the Potomac. It shelters the remains or memorials of some of the most famous men the country has ever produced, both civilians and soldiers.

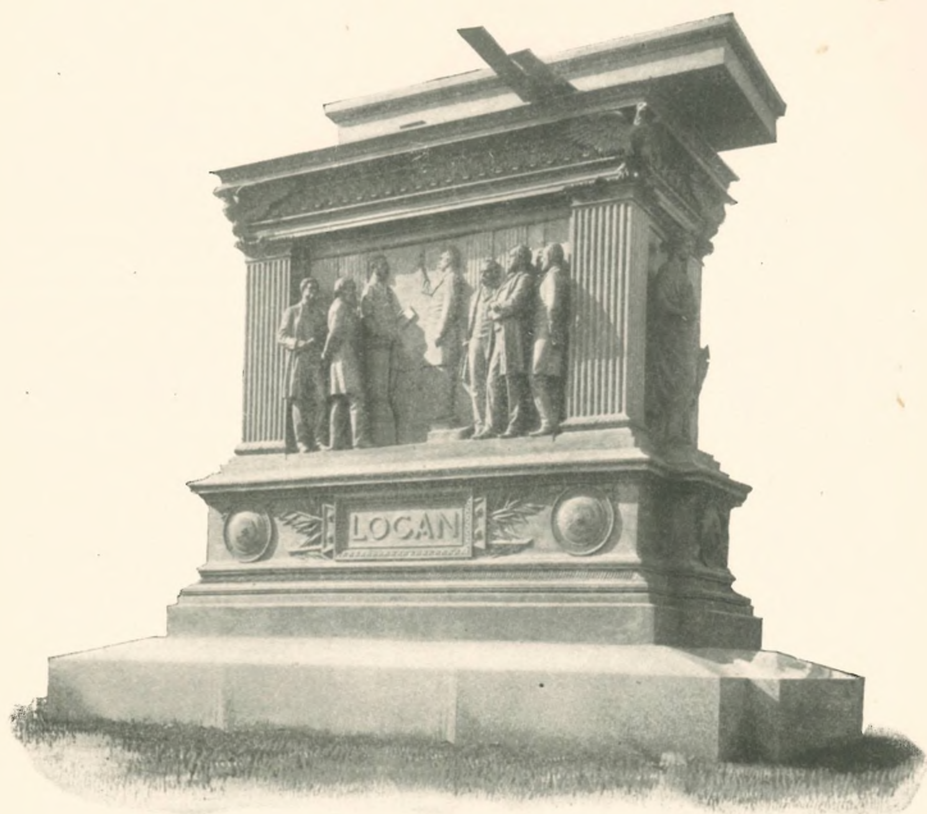
The cemetery originally belonged to the parish of Christ Church. It was the burial-ground for the parishioners of that historic flock. For many years it was the custom of the authorities to erect in the grounds a cenotaph to the memory of each member of Congress who died in Washington and whose remains were buried elsewhere. Hence it came to be known as the Congressional Cemetery. A quarter of a century ago it was found that there was no longer space for this purpose, and in the centennial year the practise was abandoned. It is rare now for either a statesman or a soldier to be buried here, but in the early part of the century it was the burial-place for the most distinguished men of the Nation. William Wirt, once Attorney-General of the United States and author of the life of Patrick Henry, was one of those here buried and to whom a monument was reared.

Monuments to Vice-Presidents.

Close together are the graves of two of the earlier Vice-Presidents of the United States. They were Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, and George Clinton, of New York. Over the grave of Mr. Gerry was erected a monument in 1823, with the following inscription placed upon it by direction of Congress:

"The tomb of Elbridge Gerry, Vice President of the United States, who died suddenly in this city on his way to the Capitol; President of the Senate, November 23, 1814; age 70. Thus fulfilling his own memorable injunction it is the duty of every citizen, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the good of his country."

HISTORIC CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY.



PEDESTAL LOGAN STATUE, IOWA CIRCLE.

The monument to Vice-President Clinton was erected by his children. The inscription on it tells the visitor that:

"George Clinton was born in the State of New York, 26th of July, 1739, and died at the City of Washington on the 20th of April, 1811, in his 73d year. He was a soldier and statesman of the Revolution, eminent in council; distinguished in war. He filled with unexampled usefulness, purity, and ability among the many other high offices those of Governor of his native State and Vice-President of the United States. While he lived his virtue, wisdom, and valor were the pride, the ornament, and security of his country, and when he died he left an illustrious example of a well-spent life, worthy of imitation."

Army and Navy Shafts.

A tall shaft of unique design is erected over the remains of Alexander Macomb, who at the time of his death in 1814, was Major-General commanding the United States Army. The inscription says:

"The honors conferred on him by President Madison, received on the field of victory for dashing and gallant conduct in defeating the enemy at Plattsburg, and the thanks of Congress bestowed with a medal commemorative of this triumph of the arms of the Republic, attest the high estimate of his gallantry and meritorious service."

Above the grave of Commodore John Rogers is a granite pyramid, on which it is recorded that Commodore Rogers was born in 1772 and died Senior Officer of the United States Navy August 1, 1838, after forty-one years of brilliant and important service.

There are many blocks of granite in memory of Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Charles Sumner, and other by-gone statesmen whose fame lives. There are also cenotaphs to statesmen who would be forgotten were it not for these marble and granite memorials.

Curious Record of the Silent Cities.

"While many persons," says a local writer, "harbor an inveterate antipathy to cemeteries and never make their appearance within the borderland between the living and the dead, if they can avoid it, it is, nevertheless, a fact that there is much of interest to be found in almost any one of the silent cities about Washington.

"The histories of the burying grounds of a city form a curious record, showing how the dead have first received tribute from and then been forgotten and finally crowded out by the living, to find at last a resting-place where no mention of them may more be heard. A number of cemeteries, once belonging to the Capital City, have been plowed up by the advancing hand of improvement, but others show in many a stately monument mementoes of the rich or famous dead.

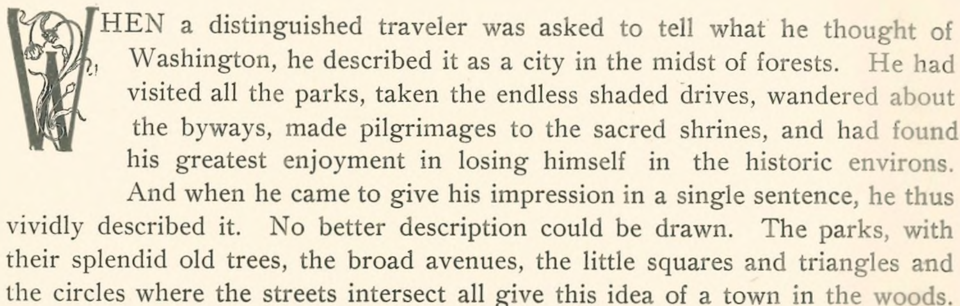
"The first burying ground in this city comprised Square 109, situated between Eighth and Boundary streets, and Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Northwest. Prior to 1796 this property was owned by Anthony Holmead, and was part of a large estate, but in that year the site of the city was divided into squares, and the lot in question, falling within the limits prescribed, it was purchased by the city government. On February 28, 1798, this square was set aside as a cemetery, and public notice was given to that effect. By an act

of May 13, 1802, the corporation of Washington was authorized to take care of and regulate burial grounds, and Square 109 was fitted up as a suitable place for the burial of the dead. Up to 1816, this was the most popular burial ground in Washington. The last interment made therein occurred in 1859 or 1860. The old burying ground, Square 109, was subsequently sold."

Among the cemeteries other than those already mentioned, are Glenwood, located on high ground, about one and a half miles north of the Capitol Building, which was said to have been laid out on the plan of Greenwood Cemetery in New York; Mount Olivet, Bladensburg Road; Battleground, Brightwood avenue; Graceland, Harmonia, and Prospect Hill.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Parks and Drives.



WHEN a distinguished traveler was asked to tell what he thought of Washington, he described it as a city in the midst of forests. He had visited all the parks, taken the endless shaded drives, wandered about the byways, made pilgrimages to the sacred shrines, and had found his greatest enjoyment in losing himself in the historic environs. And when he came to give his impression in a single sentence, he thus vividly described it. No better description could be drawn. The parks, with their splendid old trees, the broad avenues, the little squares and triangles and the circles where the streets intersect all give this idea of a town in the woods.

Five Thousand Acres of Parks.

The public parks of the National Capital and its immediate environs comprise a total area of five thousand acres. These include the Arlington Reservation and the Soldiers' Home, but there are in addition to the larger parks more than three hundred public reservations in the shape of small circles, triangles, trapezoids, rectangles and the like. Most of these are less than an acre in extent. They vary from two hundred and fifty square feet upward. They are called the beauty spots of the city, because of their adornment with statues, shrubbery and flowers and fountains. Within the city proper the public grounds are in charge of a Superintendent, who is one of the Engineer Corps of the Army. The present Superintendent is Col. T. S. Bingham.

Lafayette Known for Trees and Statuary.

Of all the parks in the city, Lafayette is the favorite, for one thing perhaps because it is just across Pennsylvania avenue from the White House. Its grand old elm trees make it wonderfully attractive. Then for visitors there is the Lafayette Group, a monument erected by Congress as a memorial to the French nobleman who was the friend of Washington and whose services in the Revolu-

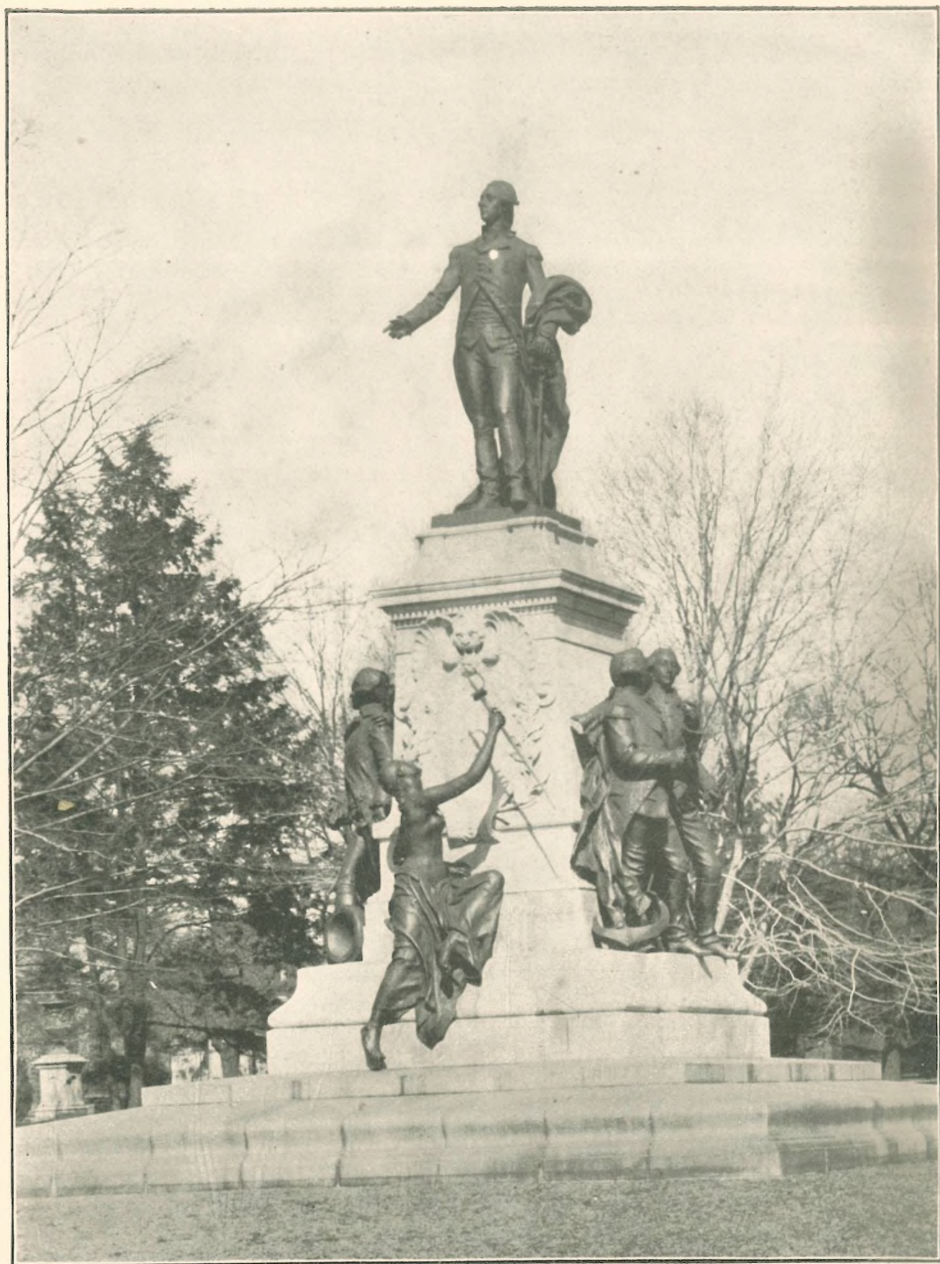
EMANCIPATION GROUP, LINCOLN PARK.

tion never should be forgotten. The central bronze figure is of Lafayette in the uniform of a Continental General. Nearer the base at the side are the figures of two French Generals, Rochambeau and Duportail, and two distinguished French naval officers, D'Estaing and De Grasse. In front is the symbolical figure of America, holding out a sword to Lafayette.

There is another statue in Lafayette Park which is not very creditable to either the artistic or the patriotic sentiment. It is of Andrew Jackson, astride a horse which is standing on its hind feet in an attitude which no military charger ever could assume. There is a story that when Thackeray, the English author, was visiting Washington he was shown around by Charles Sumner. Mr. Sumner often had suffered in his own artistic sensibilities at the sight of this statue. He tried to avoid having Thackeray see it, but the English author, guessing at his purpose, laughed and said "Never mind, Mr. Sumner, I have already seen your hobby-horse." Some day there will be a statue erected in the National Capital which will be worthy of Andrew Jackson, but the day seems a long time in coming.

Franklin a Forest Gem.

One of the most attractive parks in the city is Franklin Square which, as yet, is without memorial statute to ornament it. The park is bounded by K and I and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. It lies on sloping ground without a fountain in the center, and the walks cut through it have not been permitted to destroy its fine trees. Franklin Square is, in truth, a very gem of a forest in the heart of the city.



LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL STATUE GROUP.

Monument Park and Its Memorial Shaft.

I suppose that the real memorial to Washington in the National Capital should be considered the Washington Monument. The monument grounds are in themselves a park, partly reclaimed from the Potomac flats, which afford a proper setting for the towering shaft.

"Build it to the skies; you cannot outreach the loftiness of his principles."

This was the exhortation of Robert C. Winthrop, the orator of the day, when the corner-stone was laid. If it does not reach to the skies, on hazy days its tapering capstone does seem almost lost in the clouds. It is five hundred and fifty-five feet in height, and is, therefore, higher by thirty-five feet than the Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt. Though the Monument is in form an obelisk, its interior does not bear out the idea of ancient Egyptian art; for it is lighted by electricity, and besides the winding iron stairway there is an elevator leading to the summit. The sensation is much the same whether climbing the stairway or ascending in the elevator, but in order to know something of the memorial stones from States, cities and individuals, it is better to climb the stairway. Visitors also find it easier to climb up than to walk down.

The following description of the Washington Monument — the outgrowth of a popular movement for a national memorial to Washington — is taken from the volume entitled "The National Capital," by Stilson Hutchins and Joseph West Moore:

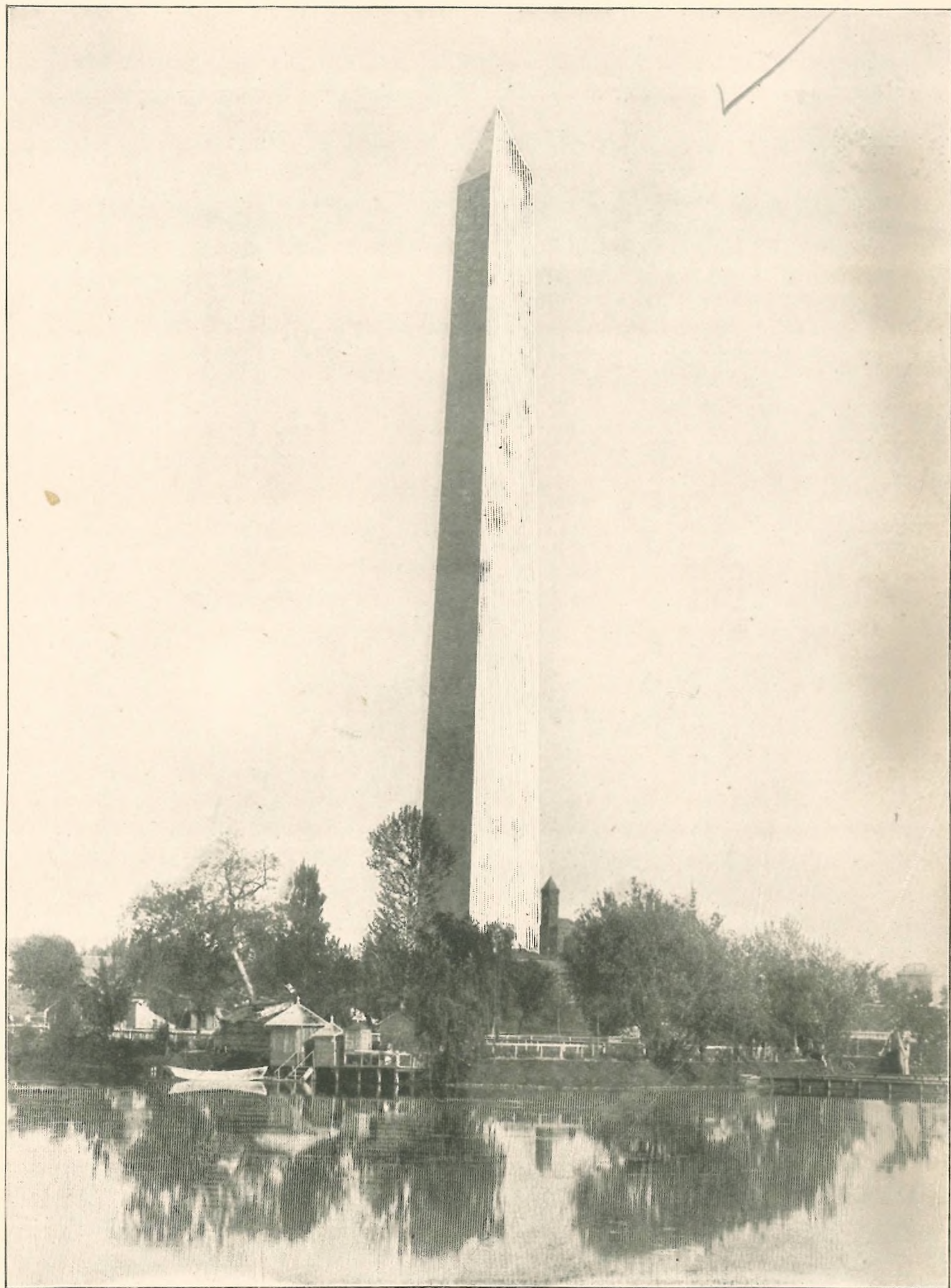
Massive Walls and Foundations.

"The Washington Monument is a massive shaft of fine white marble with a pyramid at the top. Its tapering lines produce a wonderful grace and lightness. From the base lines to the aluminum point, which crowns the shaft, the height is exactly five hundred and fifty-five feet four inches.

"The foundations of the monument, which bear a weight of eighty-one thousand one hundred and twenty tons, are constructed of solid blue rock and are fifteen feet thick. At the five-hundred-feet elevation, where the pyramidal top begins, the walls are only eighteen inches thick and about thirty-five feet square. The base of the shaft is fifty-five feet square and the lower walls are fifteen feet thick.

Interior Is Roomy and Secure.

"In the interior of the Monument are eight ponderous columns of iron, strongly riveted, which extend from the floor to the top. They are placed on massive stones bedded in the rock foundations and support the iron staircase and elevator. They are so securely joined and braced that they will bear any



WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

possible weight. The elevator is suspended by steel wire cables, which are coiled on a great drum under the floor.

Elevator and Staircase for Ascent.

"The staircase is wide and of easy ascent. Every fifty feet there is a platform which extends to the elevator, so that visitors can get on or off the elevator at many different places. There are nine hundred steps from the beginning to the end of the staircase, and twenty minutes are required to walk to the top. The elevator goes to the top in seven minutes. The interior is lighted by electricity, as there are no openings in the shaft except the entrance door and small windows at the top.

Memorial Stones From All the World.

"In the rubble-stone masonry in the lower interior walls are set a number of memorial stones, sent to the Washington Monument Society by States, corporations, and foreign governments to be inserted in the Monument; but in the upper walls no such stones were set, as they would have weakened the shaft. Many of them are elaborately carved and must have cost a great deal of money. They are of marble, fine granite, sandstone, and brownstone, and there is one block of pure copper. One sandstone block from Switzerland is inscribed 'This block of stone is from the original chapel built to William Tell in 1338 on Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, at the spot where he escaped from Gessler.'

Keystone Weighs Five Tons.

"The keystone that binds the interior ribs of stone that support the marble facing of the pyramidal cap of the Monument weighs nearly five tons. It is four feet six inches high and three feet six inches square at the top. Its sides were finished in the usual shape of keystone; but above the wedge which keys and completes the arch, it has a perpendicular extension to brace the interior stone blocks.

"On the Fourth of July, 1848, the corner-stone of the Monument was laid, and on the sixth of December, 1884, the capstone, which completed the shaft, was set. The capstone is five feet two and one-half inches in height, and its base is somewhat more than three feet square. At its cap or peak it is five inches in diameter. On the cap was placed a tip or point of aluminum, a composition metal which resembles polished silver and which was selected because of its lightness and freedom from oxidation, and because it will always remain bright. The tip is nine inches in height and four and one-half inches in diameter at the base and weighs six and one-quarter pounds."

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME.

How the Patriotic Project Was Carried Out.

The movement for a Monument to Washington was encouraged by Congress soon after the death of the Father of his Country. Congress, however, made no appropriation and a National Society was organized which sought contributions in amounts of a dollar from each person. The design of the original Monument was made by Robert Mills, one of the architects of the Capitol. The corner-stone was laid on July 4, 1848, and work on the Monument was carried on until 1854, when it had to be suspended for lack of funds. The Civil war further interfered with the project. Ultimately, in the Centennial year, Congress made an appropriation for the Monument and it was completed under the authority of the Government. The work was superintended by Gen. T. L. Casey of the Corps of Engineers. The total cost has been about $2,000,000. The Monument was dedicated on February 21, 1885.

STATUE TO ADMIRAL DUPONT, DUPONT CIRCLE.

Many prominent residents of Washington have never been to the top of the Monument or even within it, but strangers rarely fail to avail themselves of the opportunity. During the twelve months which ended July 1, 1900, according to the report of Colonel Bingham, there were one hundred and sixty-three thousand one hundred and fourteen visitors. Since the shaft was opened to the public in October, 1888, the total number of visitors has been nearly two million. The Monument has been struck by lightning several times without suffering serious damage.

SOLDIERS' HOME BAND.

Memorial Statues in Smaller Parks.

The monuments in Washington are not alone to the Father of his Country. There is the naval Peace Monument at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue, with its symbolical groups, which was erected through the efforts of the late Admiral David D. Porter. The group does not please artists and sculptors, and some of the attractiveness is lost by the location of the monument at the foot of the Capitol.

Of all the monuments and statues in the city, I like best the Emancipation Group in Lincoln Park on Capitol Hill. No story could be told more eloquently than the sight of those broken shackles. The monument was erected with funds contributed by slaves who were emancipated by President Lincoln's proclamation of January, 1863.

Most of the circles in the city are known from the names of the heroes, or from the State, such as Thomas, Washington, Scott, Garfield, and Iowa circles. In some instances the figures are equestrian. There are also Dupont Circle and Farragut Square, with statues of those naval heroes, and McPherson Square in memory of the gallant Gen. James B. McPherson. The pedestal for the statue of Gen. John A. Logan is fixed in Iowa Circle.

Monuments to Webster and Hahnemann.

Among the newer statues which grace the National Capital are those of Daniel Webster and Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of the homœopathic school of medicine. They are both in triangular parks across from Scott circle. The Hahnemann Monument was dedicated at the time of the gathering of the National Homœopathic Institute in June, 1900. President McKinley attended the exercises and an address was delivered by Attorney General Griggs. The physician is represented in a sitting position, while various scenes in his life are depicted. The statue cost $50,000, and the sculptor was Conrad H. Niehaus.

The statue of Webster is in bronze. It represents the great expounder of the Constitution in heroic mould and is the work of Chevalier G. Trentanove, the Italian sculptor, who has become an American citizen. The statue was presented to the National Capital by Stilson Hutchins, himself a native of New Hampshire, which was the birthplace of Webster.

Botanical Gardens Have Centennial Fountain.

The Botanical Gardens nestle nearly under the wing of the Capitol and are almost a part of the Capitol grounds. They are noted for being not only the Botanical Grounds, which their name describes, but also for the man who

THOMAS CIRCLE.

presides over them. He is Mr. Smith, a Scotchman, known to lovers of Scotch literature all over the world for his collection of editions of the poems of Burns. The centennial fountain, which ornamented the grounds at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, is also in the Botanical Gardens. It is the work of Bartholdi, the French sculptor who designed the statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," which marks the entrance to New York Harbor.

Where the Confederate Soldiers Raided.

Seventh street might be called a driveway, if it were not that the electric roads now make it more of a tramway. The only battle-ground of the Civil war in the suburbs of Washington was out this road, near the suburb of Brightwood. It was here that the Confederates under Gen. Jubal Early made their raid in July, 1864, and sought to take the fortifications known as Fort Stevens. President Lincoln himself witnessed the skirmishing from the walls of the fort, and exposed himself to the fire of the rebel sharpshooters. The raid ceased after two or three days uncertainty, when the Union troops had hurriedly reenforced the District militia. Those killed were buried in a little cemetery which has since come to be known as the Battle Cemetery. A simple monument tells the story.

Soldiers' Home Driveway and Park.

A favorite drive for the people of Washington is the handsome park surrounding the Soldiers' Home. The way is out Seventh street, although it is reached by other roads. There are many miles of finely graded roads winding through green lanes and forest dells. The Home was established in 1852 for the benefit of the old and disabled soldiers of the Regular Army. The grounds really belong to the soldiers, but they are actually a public park, for there is little restriction on their enjoyment. The Home includes five hundred acres of park. One of the fine views is a vista through the trees of the Capitol dome. Gen. Winfield S. Scott was the founder of the Home, he having suggested that a war indemnity paid by Mexico be applied to a home for the soldiers of the Regular Army who became disabled from actual service, through old age or other causes. A statue of General Scott ornaments the grounds, but it is not an equestrian statue.

The main building is of marble, the Norman architecture being followed. The approach is through a grove of magnificent old oaks. There are hospital, library and other buildings and cottages for the governor of the home, who is a retired military officer. Formerly it was the custom for the Presidents to spend the heated term in one of these cottages, driving in to the White House every day to transact the public business.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Picturesque and Historic Suburbs.

IT is an hour's ride on the boat, eighteen miles down the Potomac, to the place which gives truer ideas of the real George Washington than do all the magnificent memorials in the National Capital itself. When one tires of thinking of his grandeur, it is a relief to wander through the mansion house and over the grounds at Mount Vernon, with which George Washington, the man, is inseparably connected.

I suppose it would be hardly correct to speak of him as a farmer, because his great estate or plantation was worth half a million dollars; yet it was the life of a country gentleman that Washington lived at Mount Vernon for forty years, except during the intervals when he was away commanding the Continental troops or serving his two terms as President. The river landing, from which he shipped the flour that bore the stamp "George Washington, Mount Vernon," has a better wharf than it had a hundred and twenty-five years ago; but it is still a reminder of Washington in his life as the owner of broad acres which were tilled under his direction.

Wandering through the Colonial mansion, restored by the patriotic women who formed the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, the memories which are of most interest are those of George Washington, the head of the household, and of the model housewife, Martha Washington. Of course the visitor wants to see the rooms refurnished by the various States, and the interesting collection of relics of Colonial life a century and a quarter ago, as well as the old tomb and the new one and all the historic associations; but the pleasantest impression of all is the thought of George Washington and his wife Martha, who dwelt here much like ordinary folks of the well-to-do classes. Perhaps of equal interest are the old kitchen and the state dining-room, for the Washingtons entertained with free-handed hospitality.

Old-Time Hospitality Described.

Here is the account which a guest once gave, who had partaken of the Washington hospitality:

"The table of dark mahogany, waxed and polished like a mirror, was square.

In the center stood a branched epergne of silver wire and cut glass, filled with a tasteful arrangement of apples, pears, plums, peaches, and grapes. At one end Mrs. Washington looking as handsome as ever, assisted by a young lady, presided behind a handsome silver tea-service. There was an enormous silver hot-water urn nearly two feet high and a whole battalion of tiny flaring cups and saucers of blue India china. The silver polished to its highest reflected the blaze of many wax candles in branched candelabra and in sticks of silver. Fried oysters, waffles, fried chicken, cold turkey, canvas-back ducks, venison, and that Southern institution, a baked ham, were among the good things provided for the company of gentlemen invited by the President to sup with him. Lady Washington dispensed the tea with so much grace that each gentleman was constrained to take it."

Mount Vernon as It Looked Long Ago.

As good a description of Mount Vernon itself as I have seen, is that given by the Rev. Andrew Burnaby, who visited Mount Vernon in 1759. His description applies to-day as correctly as a hundred and fifty years ago:

"This place is the property of Colonel Washington and truly deserving of its owner. The house is most beautifully situated upon a very high hill on the banks of the Potomac, and commands a noble prospect of water, of cliffs, of woods, and plantations. The river is near two miles broad, though two hundred from the mouth, and divides the dominions of Virginia from Maryland."

Since the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association secured control of the old home, with two hundred acres of land, the aim has been to restore it as fully as possible to its early condition, and the mansion house with its high old-fashioned porch across the river front and its outbuildings in the old plantation style in the rear, is undoubtedly an excellent reproduction of life in Colonial times.

Possibly of most interest to the visitor, after seeing the Tomb, is the key of the Bastile, which was presented by Lafayette to Washington. The furniture and camp equipage, as well as the books which were in Washington's library, are vivid reminders of the every-day life which Washington led. Americans cannot help but feel a thrill of patriotic emotion when they hear the bells of the passing boats toll as they sail by the tomb of Washington. This custom was first suggested by a British naval commander soon after the war of 1812 and ever since has been observed.

Attractive Old Alexander.

The visitor going to or returning from Mount Vernon will most surely stop at the old town of Alexandria. It has a century and a half of history and

TOMB OF WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON.

its records are of George Washington, the public-spirited citizen who enlisted for the French and Indian war, who voted here for member of the House of Burgesses which defied the Royal Governor, who attended meetings of the Masonic Lodge, and who served as vestryman of the church. The Carlyle House — which was erected in 1732, and which was Braddock's headquarters when Washington raised the Colonial troops for the expedition against the French at Fort Duquesne — is still standing. There is also now the house in which Colonel Ellsworth, of Ellsworth Zouaves, was killed at the outbreak of the Civil war, while pulling down a Confederate flag. Christ Church, in which Washington and his family worshiped, is preserved almost as it was a hundred years ago. The shaded streets of the old town and the ancient Colonial homes are very inviting.

Ancient Bladensburg of Dueling Fame.

A suburb which is full of historic memories, is the ancient town of Bladensburg, nestled among the hills along the Eastern branch of the Potomac in Maryland. In the times when dueling was a recognized practise and statesmen settled their differences by the code of honor, Bladensburg was notorious rather than famous, for it was a noted dueling ground. It is now more than forty years since a duel was fought in its vicinity.

The town is still known for the many families whose descendants settled there before the Revolution and whose names are the familiar English ones of two centuries ago. Its inn was a noted resort of statesmen in the days of Calhoun and Clay and Webster. Stories are still told of Henry Clay's driving out there to escape from the cares of statesmanship in the Capital. Before the railroads came it was a post-town and an important stopping place for the stages which carried the mails and passengers.

Scene of British Victory.

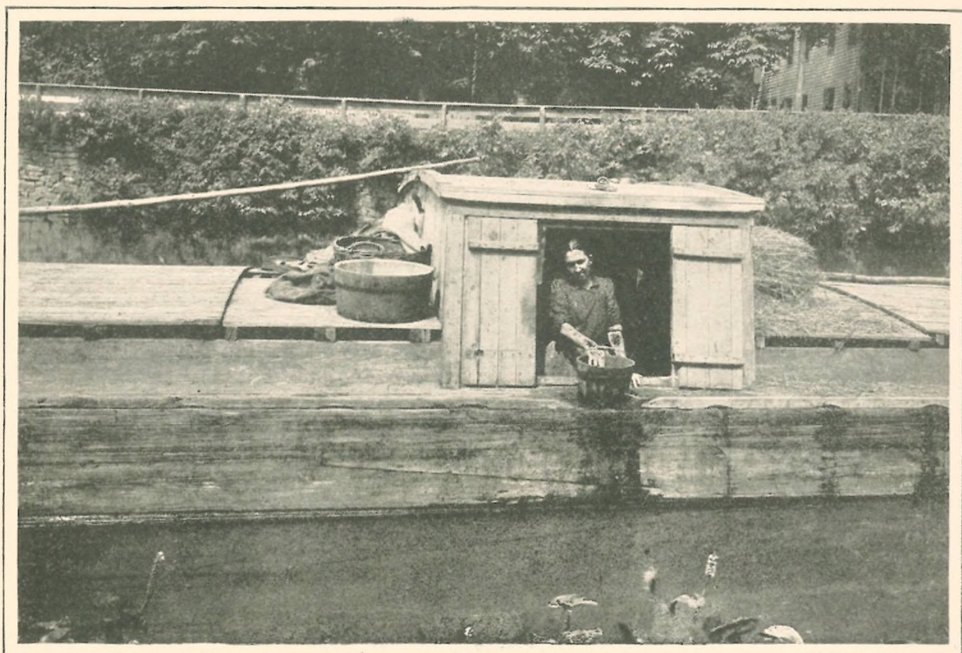
The town was laid-out about 1750, and took its name from Thomas Bladen, a brother-in-law of Lord Baltimore. It was a place of considerable importance for trade and agriculture, being at the head of tide-water. It became historic because on August 24, 1814, the American troops suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of the British, who were thus enabled to move upon Washington. "The spot is still pointed out," says a writer, "where the battle was fought, the abutments of the old bridge over which the British crossed at the time, and the house used by them as a hospital. It is related of an old brick house that this was the one in which the English General, Sir William Wood, was carried after

AN OLD-TIME GEORGETOWN MANSION.

being severely wounded. Near-by is the decayed stump of a large tree, all that is left of a graceful willow, in the shade of which he was wont to sit during his convalescence. He carried a twig of the tree back to England to plant near his old home, but he found that American roots planted in English soil did not flourish.

"There are a number of houses a century old and more still standing, their sloping roofs, tiny windows, and huge brass knockers upon the front door giving evidence of their great age. There is an interesting old graveyard about a mile from the town which contains a number of very old graves and soldiers of three wars are buried there. The first duel ever fought in the vicinity of Bladensburg was fought in this old graveyard."

Bladensburg was at one time quite a fashionable place, the celebrated Spa



DOMESTIC LIFE ON THE OLD CANAL.

Spring attracting many persons to it. During the late war, when the country around the town was one great military camp, the soldiers, always on the look-out for good water, having once tasted of the famous spring near the turnpike, would not be satisfied with any other.

Anacostia is a village just across the Eastern branch from Washington proper. It is surrounded by high ridges. On one of these ridges was Cedar Cottage, the home of Frederick Douglass. Anacostia is interesting because of its name, as much as for any other reasons. The Indians dwelt here, and they bequeathed the name to all the hunting-grounds around the Potomac.

Delights to the Eye.

Takoma and Takoma Park, Silver Springs and Forest Glen are all picturesque and beautiful little villages lying along or within the boundaries of Maryland. They are reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as well as by the trolley. During the summer season many of the people of Washington take up their residences there, where they live in the midst of nature and at the

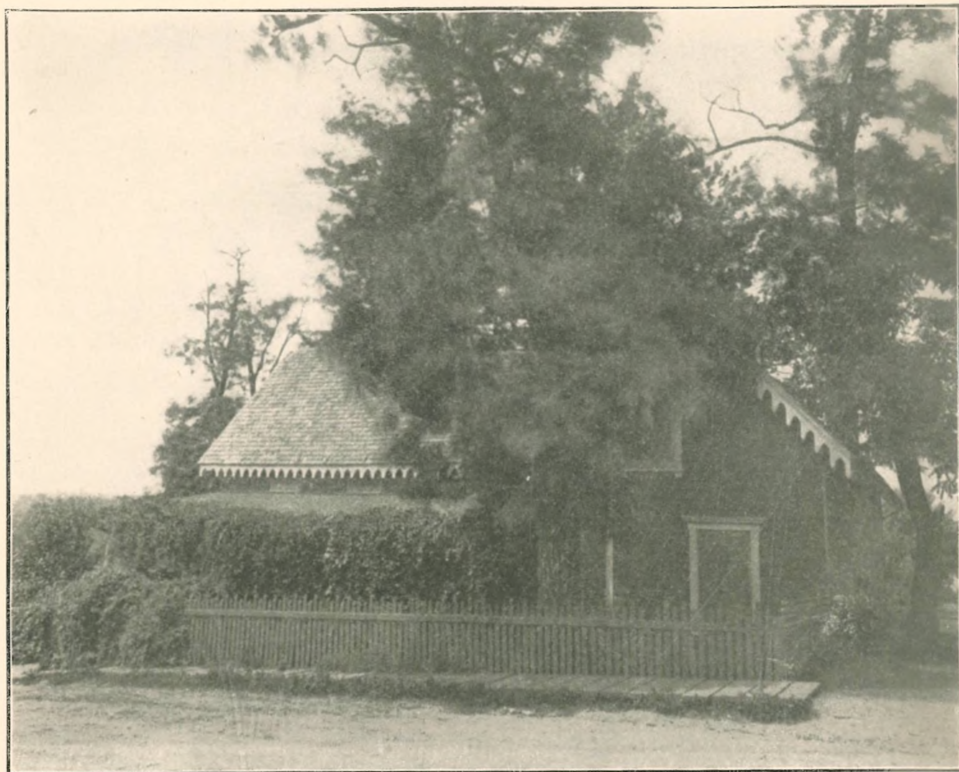
same time of civilization. Glimpses of rural scenery in these neighborhoods are a constant delight to the eye.

East of the Soldiers' Home are the suburbs of Brookland and Eckington. These are all in the neighborhood of the Catholic University.

Hyattsville is an old town with an interesting history, which lies a little farther out. A short distance beyond it is Berwyn.

Georgetown's Charms Are Most Pleasing.

Of all the environs of Washington, the most pleasing is Georgetown. Some years ago the name was changed officially to West Washington, but the people refused to accept the change, which would have obliterated a wealth of historic memories and traditions, and Georgetown it still remains. Every lover of his-



WHERE MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH WROTE HER STORIES—PROSPECT COTTAGE, GEORGETOWN.

tory and of patriotic memories rejoices that the change has not taken effect, in so far as popular acceptance of it goes.

Georgetown in reality is part of the National Capital and the older and more attractive part. Every street and almost every house is historic, for it was a thriving port on the banks of the Potomac long before the first street was laid out for the Federal City. During the early years, many members of Congress and public officials lived in Georgetown, because there were no residences for them in the new city which was growing up out of the swamp. The Key Mansion, in which lived Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," is one of the landmarks.

Oak Hill Cemetery's Beauty.

Oak Hill Cemetery is a part of Georgetown and adjoins it upon the borders of Rock Creek. It covers about forty acres, and the situation is extremely beautiful. Originally, it was known as Parrott's Woods. The hill side has been terraced down to the very edge of Rock Creek, which winds around the base. The cemetery owes its origin to W. W. Corcoran. The philanthropist rests there in a noble white marble mausoleum, by the side of his wife and his daughter. Another mausoleum is that of the Van Ness family, which is said to be a copy of the temple of Vesta in Rome. Prof. Joseph Henry has a monument in this cemetery. There is a fine monument to Bishop William Pinkney. He is represented in full canonical robes. Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase was buried here and also Edwin M. Stanton, the great war Secretary. It was also the temporary burial-place of James G. Blaine, whose grave was under a giant oak.

Oak Hill is best known from the monument to John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home." His remains were brought here from Algiers, where he died, by Mr. Corcoran, and were reinterred with historic ceremonies, in the presence of President Arthur and his Cabinet, General Sheridan, General Hancock, and a great gathering of distinguished men.

Told by a Woman's Facile Pen.

The most charming description of Georgetown is given by Miss Katherine M. Abbott, in her little volume called "Trolley Trips in and about Fascinating Washington."

"In some streets," says Miss Abbott, "Georgetown keeps a quaint air of old-fashioned gentility, because of certain gabled houses with dormer windows. The original sixty-acre tract of Georgetown was a portion of the patent of seven

hundred and five acres, called 'The Rock of Dumbarton,' issued by Henry Darnell, keeper of the Great Seals of the State of Maryland, to Col. Ninan Bell. Georgetown was enlarged in 1783 by Bell's addition, and by four other additions.

"Sleeping romances are rife in old Georgetown. A true lovers' lane is that on the Heights. Lovers' lane was the ideal narrow way to a secreted bower overlooking Rock Creek. Its grand old mansion is the Oaks. Tudor Place was one of the first houses built on Georgetown Heights by Thomas Peter, son of Robert, whose tract was ceded to him by George III. This grand old

PEACE CROSS ON TENALLYTOWN ROAD.

house, shadowed by the locust, which was a stalwart tree before the house saw the light, is filled with heirlooms of the Washington family, only visible to the initiated. The china is priceless. The 'M' set of Martha Washington, the white, gold-band dinner-set of General Washington, also the 'G. W.' set presented him by a French officer.

Church That Has Precious Memories.

"The Presbyterian Church of Georgetown, erected in 1783, was the only Protestant church between Alexandria and Rock Creek Church in Washington's day, and General Washington often worshiped in the original church

CABIN JOHN BRIDGE AND ITS FAMOUS ARCH.

on the corner of Bridge and Washington streets, as did Thomas Jefferson and Albert Gallatin. The Rev. Stephen Balch was very popular, and preached to large congregations; the one stone which he erected to his three wives on which they are numbered Elizabeth first and Elizabeth second, is in the old burying ground. The first services, the beginnings of St. John's Church, were held in the Presbyterian church in 1794, by the Rev. Walter G. Addison; who, during his loved pastorate, became blind.

"The Western High School, with its unsurpassed educational equipment, stands on the site of the Cedars. Near Aqueduct bridge, far beneath the vine-clad Prospect Cottage of the late Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the authoress, is the starting point of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the site of old Georgetown ferry and the wharves; from this port richly-laden vessels sailed for the West

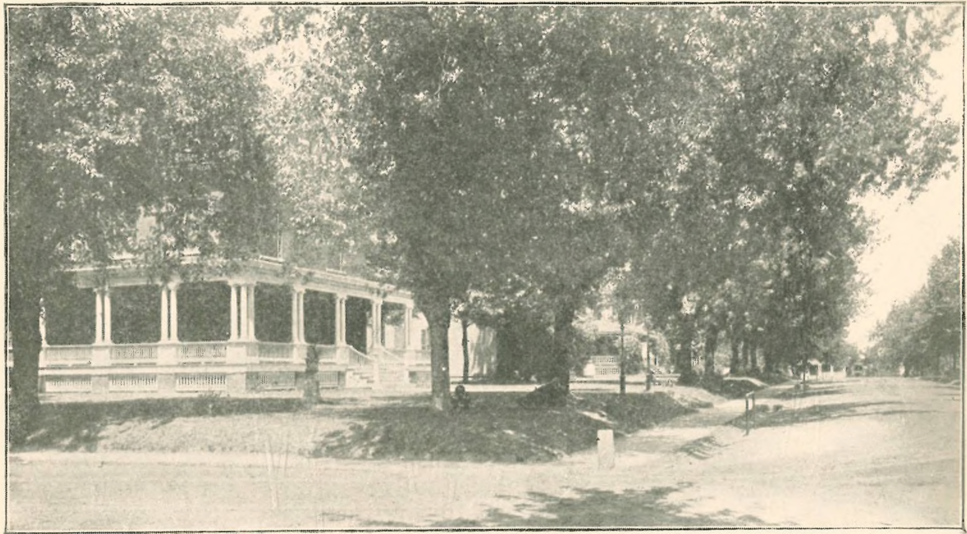
Indies. Among the ship owners was Francis Dodge, who came from Salem in 1798. His seven sons owned a large part of Georgetown.

"You leave the College observatory high on the right and follow the beautiful Potomac valley, bounded by the Palisades. Yonder Conduit road is the macadam road over the Washington aqueduct. The River or Canal road meets Chain Bridge, which, if it would, might furnish the plot for more than one drama or tragedy on its Virginia side; the curtain has risen at early dawn on many a dueling scene."

Chevy Chase is a group of country villas and cottages across the Maryland line, beyond Rock Creek Park and the Zoological Gardens, which has expanded into an attractive suburb.

Tenallytown and Its Surroundings.

Tenallytown, which lies beyond Georgetown, is one of the most historic of the environs of the National Capital. A little ways off from the main road is the site of the proposed American University, which the members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, who are building it, call Wesley Heights. On this Tenallytown road at St. Alban is also the site of the future Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, which is to be built by the Protestant Episcopalians. The site is marked by the Peace Cross, which was dedicated October 23, 1898, by



FORT MYER, ACROSS THE POTOMAC, BEYOND ARLINGTON.

Bishops Satterlee, of Washington, and Doane, of Albany, in the presence of President McKinley and other distinguished men of the Nation. The Procession of Peace on that occasion, led by a surpliced choir and the clergy, was one of the notable events in the history of the National Capital, which too often has been called upon to witness martial processions and celebrations.

Red Top, or Oak View, which was the country residence of President Cleveland, and Woodley Lane are in this neighborhood, but the whole country around now is known as Cleveland Park. There are many splendid country homes. One of them is Beauvoir, the summer residence of Admiral Dewey. Another charming country place is "Westover," that of Mr. C. C. Glover, the president of the Riggs National Bank, who is noted for his public spirit in developing and beautifying the National Capital and is identified with the leading institutions of Washington.

Glen Echo and Cabin John Bridge.

Glen Echo and Cabin John Bridge lie along the Potomac. Glen Echo was planned for a Washington Chautauqua, and the rustic buildings stand as they were originally constructed. Unfortunately the educational plan was abandoned. Cabin John Bridge is notable for its great span of arch and keystone. It is over this bridge that the aqueduct which supplies Washington with water from the Great Falls of the Potomac runs. The Little Falls of the Potomac are as romantic as the greater ones.

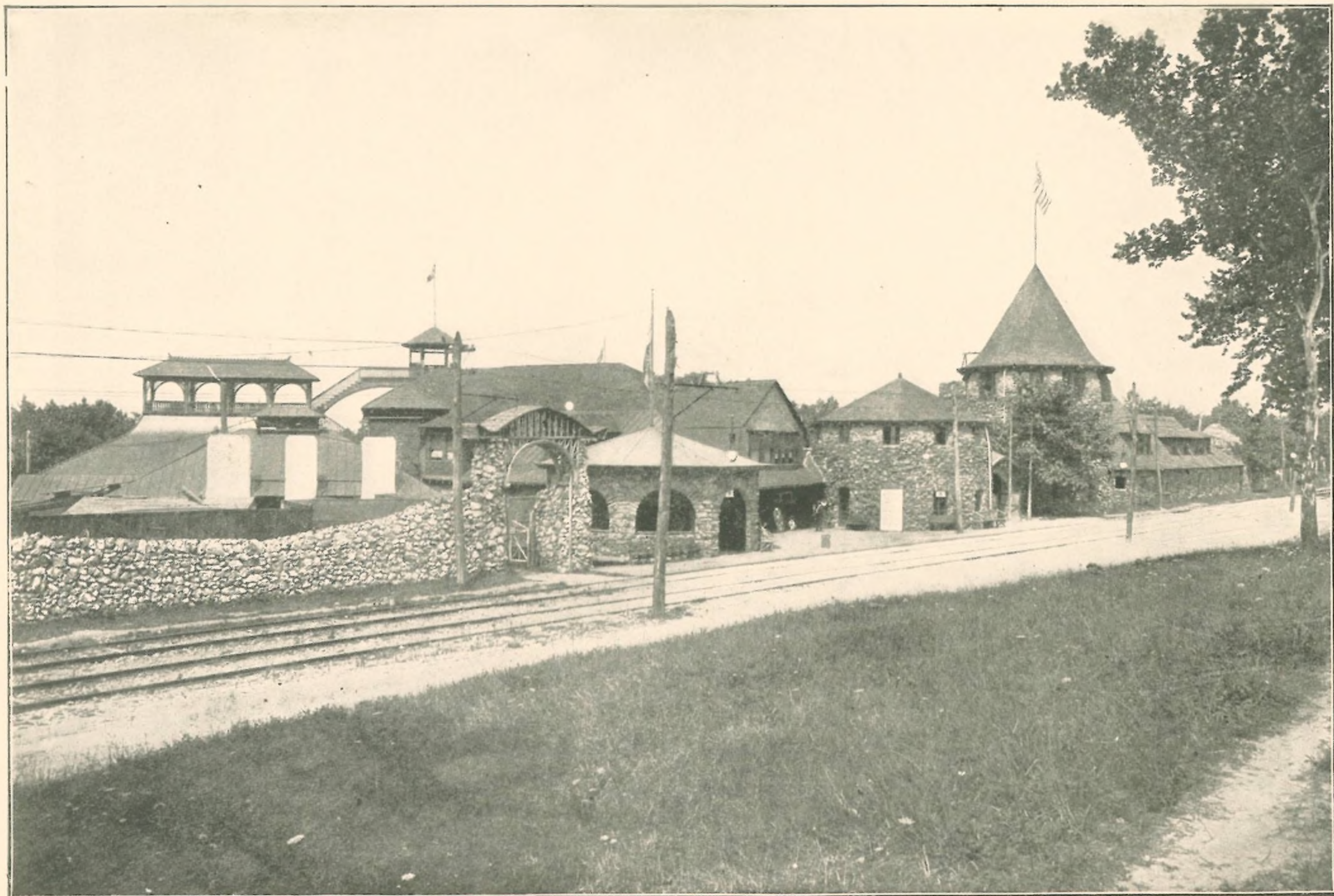
Fort Myer is across the Potomac, just beyond Arlington. During the Civil War it was a garrison. Now it is a cavalry post and training school for the Signal Service Corps of the Army.

Falls Church, on the Virginia side, is an attractive town, well laid out, and containing many pleasant homes bordering its shaded streets.

In reading about Washington and its suburbs, it is worth knowing that the site of the city was once an ancient Indian capital. At least it was the head village of Powhatan, who ruled over thirty tribes, the most powerful confederation of savages in America. A writer in the Washington *Post* has this to say about it.

Powhatan's Ancient Indian Capital.

"Powhatan's capital was within the limits of the Washington of to-day, not a mile from the Capitol. It was at that time a town of much importance, being the greatest political center north of Mexico. All of this region, comprising twenty thousand square miles of the Chesapeake tide-water country, was



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GLEN ECHO.

quite densely settled, and a continuous series of fishing villages extended far up the Potomac.

"Captain John Smith, the earliest explorer hereabouts, who so nearly lost his life at the hands of the formidable Powhatan, gave to the world a valuable account of the savages of this region and their mode of life. It has remained for recent discovery, however, to vary his statement. The Bureau of Ethnology has been busily at work on the problem for some time, relating to the primitive inhabitants of Washington and its neighborhood. These aborigines were intelligent and enterprising. While subsisting largely by hunting and fishing, they pursued agriculture on an extensive scale, having great fields of corn. Their knowledge of the mineral resources of the country was so extensive that no deposit of available stone for making implements and utensils escaped their attention. Even to this day the hills, far and wide, are scarred by their quarries.

Warriors Who Ate Oysters.

"They were a vigorous and valiant people, constantly engaged in warfare with other tribes. Some of their canoes were thirty feet long, made from hollowed logs and carrying forty men. They shot fish with arrows, caught them with hooks of bone, and snared them with nets of vegetable fibre. From the marshes they obtained wild rice and the tuberous roots of the 'tuckaho' for bread.

"Above all, they were consumers of oysters, and their old fishing stations are marked at the present time by beds of shells ten to thirty feet deep and covering hundreds of acres. Into these shell heaps the archæological experts have dug, piercing through strata representing generation upon generation of savages past and gone. They have found human bones, weapons, implements, objects of art, and even fragments of the vessels in which the oysters were cooked. That the oysters were opened by cooking is shown by the shells, which exhibit no signs of fracture, and it may be assumed that they were placed on heated stones and covered with moist sea weed.

"These aborigines mined for mica on a considerable scale. Uncovering the deposits of that mineral they broke the massive crystals with hammers and selected the best sheets for mirrors and for cutting into ornaments. Their houses were of birch bark, covering a framework of poles. Fire they obtained by twirling a pointed stick in a hole in a block of wood."

CHAPTER XXX.

Rock Creek and the Zoo.

MONG the inviting regions around Washington none is more interesting than the Rock Creek district. A great National Park was established by Congress in this region. It extends from the Maryland line to the boundaries of the city proper.

The Park takes its name from the stream which rises in Maryland hills and courses its way to the Potomac. It comprises sixteen hundred acres of broken, hilly country, most of which is heavily timbered. The wildness of nature reigns throughout. A good part of the Park, in truth, is a forest gorge. There are steep cliffs and wild forest paths, while a few roadways are found within the limits. It has not been the plan to make this attractive region too artificial by destroying its natural grandeur. It does not need the modern improvements, because there are so many parks and drives in and around Washington which meet all these requirements. Rock Creek is the place for a forest ramble by those who love to commune with nature. Their hope is that it may long continue a natural park.

Beginnings of the Zoological Garden.

The National Zoological Garden, better known as the " Zoo," is a growth of recent years, but it promises to become one of the leading attractions of the National Capital. It covers an area of one hundred and sixty-seven acres, lying along Rock Creek Park; and is composed of wild lands, running brooks, and wooded hills — just the kind of a region for animals.

The Zoo had its beginning a dozen years ago or more when some buffaloes were presented to the National Museum. The species was fast becoming extinct, and the donors hoped that some way might be found for preserving the species. A few acres of ground were fenced in for them near the Department of Agriculture. Then came presents of deer and other animals native to the American continent. They needed more room than could be given them in the Smithsonian grounds, and Prof. Langley began an agitation for money with which to purchase land enough to establish and maintain a National Zoological Park.

The original purpose was a Government reservation for breeding purposes, but this was amplified and the idea of a permanent playground which would afford the means of popular instruction was encouraged. Ultimately Congress made an appropriation for the purchase of land and agreed to contribute one-half to the expense of maintaining a National Zoo, the other half being borne by the District of Columbia. Under this arrangement, the land which was bought was prepared for the animals. Rustic approaches were constructed and gravel walks built, but not to the extent of interfering with the natural advantages of the place.

W. T. Hornaday, traveler and naturalist, whose adventures in the jungles have delighted more than one generation of American children, was the first superintendent and gave the benefit of his experience in the collection of animals. He was succeeded by Dr. Frank Baker, the present superintendent.

Science and Popular Instruction Both Considered.

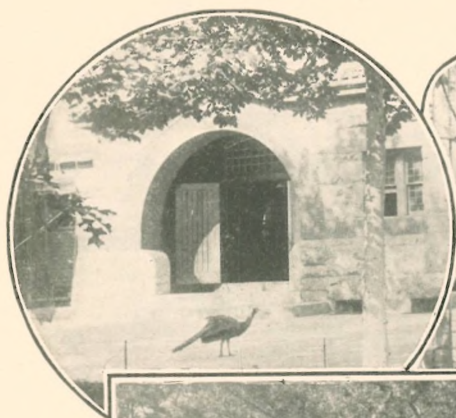
Under the present direction the double idea of science and popular instruction has been carried out with great success. The Zoo is constantly receiving new accessions to its collection of animals by gifts from travelers in all parts of the world. Many of these gifts are from Army and Navy officers whose duties have taken them to the Philippines, to South Africa, to South America, and to other countries. They have secured rare specimens of animals and birds, and have taken great pains in bringing them safely to the Zoo.

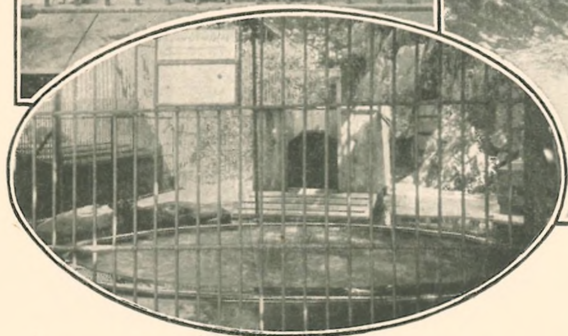
There are so many points of interest that it is difficult to specify what proves most attractive to the visitors. The young people usually find their way to the place where the elephants are kept. Generally there are two of these; sometimes loaned by owners of traveling menageries, and kept in the Zoo during the winter.

Indoor and Outdoor Animals.

The animal house is a stone building, which has an annex with outdoor cages in which the tigers, lions, and other wild beasts are kept during the summer season. There are also leopards, panthers, and other animals of fierce natures. The snake-houses, as they are called, are at once fascinating and, to many persons, repulsive. The Zoo has a large collection of snakes and reptiles of all kinds.

Out-of-doors there is nothing more entertaining than the bear-dens. These are caves blasted out of the cliffs of an abandoned quarry, and are supplied with bathing pools. Big iron cages enclose the animals and the cliffs are too steep for them to climb. Nevertheless, it has happened, once or twice, that a bear has





SCENES IN THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

got away and there has been a scare until the keepers succeeded in discovering and recapturing him. All kinds of American bears, black and cinnamon, polar and grizzly, are kept in these dens. The polar bears are unusually fine specimens of their species.

There are large herds of bisons or buffaloes, elks, and deer which have ample pens staked out for them, and which are hardly in captivity at all. Many of these came from the Yellowstone Park, in which the Government permits captures to be made for the benefit of the National Zoo.

There are numerous paddocks and retreats, such as those of the beavers and the gophers, or prairie dogs. Wolves and foxes are also kept in paddocks, and of these a large variety has been collected.

Coon Tree Is the Weather Sign-Board.

Visitors who enter the Zoo from the Columbia road used to have their attention drawn to a big tree which was called the 'possum tree, because of a big opossum which was in the habit of lodging there. Too much publicity destroyed his retreat, and he is no longer seen. There is, however, in the center of the Park the coon tree, which is often pointed out to visitors as the weather tree, because in it live a large family of raccoons, and these are the barometers. It is said that on the bright sunny days they climb as high as they can get and sit far out on the branches. When the signs are of coming rain or of bad weather they gather lower down and nearer the trunk, and when a storm is coming they huddle together in the hollow base of the trunk.

Garden Described by an Author-Naturalist.

Much that is interesting about the Zoo has been told by Ernest Seton-Thompson, the naturalist, author, and artist, in a series of articles in *The Century Magazine*.

Of the Zoological Garden itself, he says: "Here the animals live, and, no doubt, enjoy their lives, and the observer has a chance to see them pretty much as they were in their native range. They group themselves naturally among trees and rocks, while the uneven ground induces attitudes of endless variety; and the close imitation of natural conditions causes the animals to resume the habits native to their lives in a wild state, thus affording the zoologist and the artist an opportunity to study never before equaled among captured animals.

"The antelopes are provided with a little plain, and the deer have a small woodland where none can harm them or make them afraid. The buffalo has its little rolling prairie-land, where it may bring forth its young without fear of the

deadly omnipresent rifle, and regardless of its aged foe, the ever-near gray wolf that used to hang on the outskirts of the herds to kill the mother at her helpless time, or failing, to sneak around like an arrow in a bent bow, watching his chance to spring and tear the tender calf.

"Here indeed the elk can bugle his far sounding love-song in the fall, without thereby making his stand in the center of a rush of ruthless hunters.

Deer That Washington May Have Hunted.

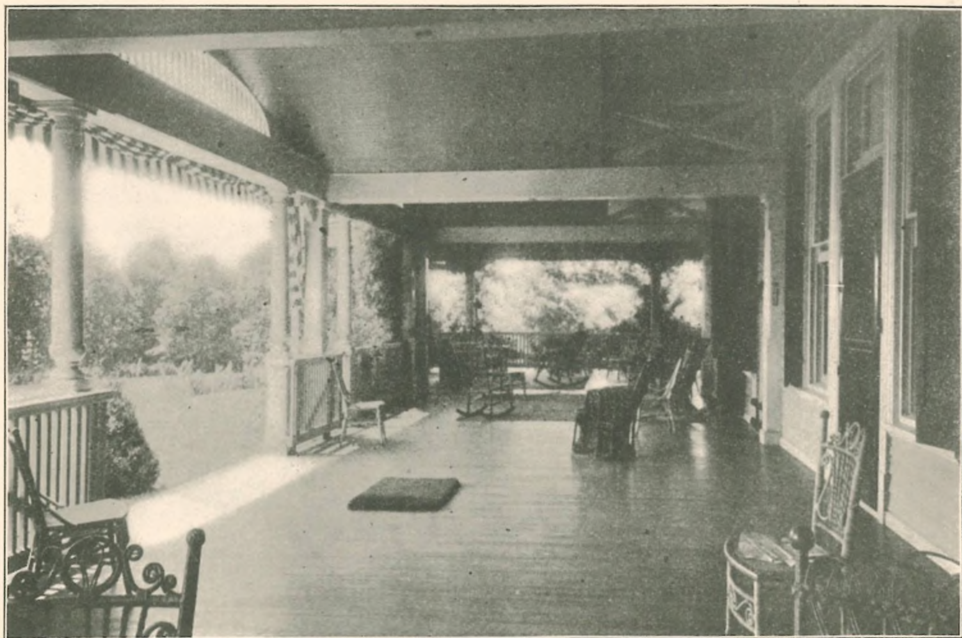
"The paddock immediately to the left on entering by the west gate of the Zoological Park brings us face to face with the first game animals that met the

"WESTOVER," COUNTRY HOME OF C. C. GLOVER.

eyes of the pilgrim fathers, as well as those of the first settlers of Virginia; and it is tolerably certain that General Washington himself hunted the superb creature, the Virginia deer, over this very ground where it is now protected, in the city of Washington, and assured a little land of lasting peace.

Gorgeous Peacocks Showing Their Splendor.

"One cannot linger many minutes by the Virginia deer-paddock without seeing some of those gorgeous Asiatics, the peacocks, walking about among the thicket or negotiating the wire fences with absolute precision whenever it suits



THE PORCH AT "WESTOVER," THE COUNTRY HOME OF C. C. GLOVER.

their purpose to do so. The original half-dozen birds have increased to a hundred, and the vast stretch of broken wooded country is so perfectly suited to their needs that they give us a very good imitation of life in the Indian Kingdom. During the winter they roam about in promiscuous groups; but when the early spring comes and the cock is in his full regalia, the mating instinct prompts them to scatter, and each family withdraws to a part of the park that is understood to be theirs, and to defend which the cock is ready to do battle with all feathered intruders.

"Close to the deer-paddock is a sunny open grange that was for long the special domain of one particular peacock. All about it is thick shrubbery, where the soberly dressed hens might have been seen quietly moving about paying no obvious heed to their gorgeous partner, who mounted habitually on a little sandbank and spread and quivered his splendid jewelry in the sun, turning this way and that to get the best effect, occasionally answering the far-away call of some rival with a defiant qua, or replying to the dynamite explosions in a near quarry with a peculiar bizz, the exact meaning of which I have failed to discover."

Calling Out a Chorus of Wolf Music.

The same writer has this to say about wolves and wolf music:

"The fine collection of wolves gives a good opportunity of seeing how near they are to dogs in their general habits and appearance. To-day it is believed that either the wolf or the jackal was the wild ancestor of the dog. I am convinced that the jackal is the stock-parent, though a strain of wolf blood has certainly been infused in some countries. The general color of a wolf is grayish, with a black or dark tail tip, rarely with light-colored spots or 'bees' over its eyes, and with a height at the shoulder of about twenty-six inches. The general color of the jackal is yellowish, with more or less white hair in the tip of its tail and invariably with 'bees' over its eyes; its height is about twenty inches at the shoulders.

"While making these notes among the animals at the Washington Zoo, I used to go at all hours to see them. Late one evening I sat down with some friends by the wolf cages in the light of a full moon. I said 'Let us see whether they have forgotten the music of the West.' I put my hands to my mouth and howled the hunting-song of the pack. The first to respond was a coyote from

A GLIMPSE OF THE WOODS, CLEVELAND PARK.

the plains. He remembered the wild music that used to mean pickings for him. He put up his muzzle and 'yap-yapped' and howled. Next an old wolf from Colorado came running out, looked and listened earnestly and, raising her snout to the proper angle, she took up the wild strain. Then all the others came running out and joined in, each according to his voice, but all singing that wild wolf hunting-song, howling and yelling, rolling and swelling, high and low, in the cadence of the hills.

"Again and again they raised the cry and sang the chorus till the whole moonlit wood around was ringing with the dim refrain, until the inhabitants in the near city must have thought all the beasts broken loose. But at length their clamor died away, and the wolves returned; slunk back to their dens, silently, sadly, I thought, as though they realized that they could indeed join in the hunting-songs of old, but their hunting days were forever vanished."

Buffaloes Joined in Deadly Combat.

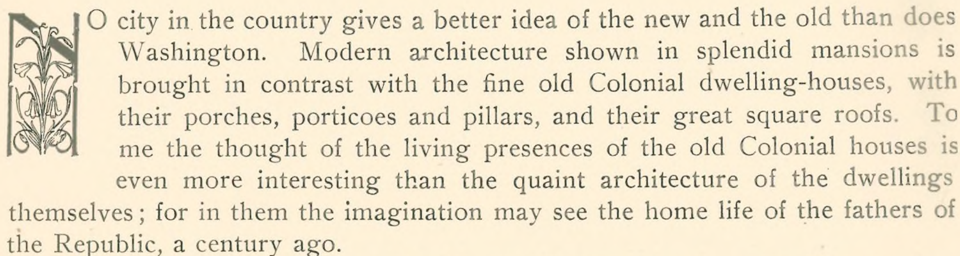
Another interesting glimpse of animal life is given in this account of a fight to the death between two buffaloes:

"The buffalo herd had so far reverted to the native state that the old bull ruled for several years, much as he would have done on the plains. One of the younger bulls made an attempt to resist him once and had to be punished. The youngster never forgot nor forgave this, and a year or so later, feeling himself growing in strength, he decided to risk it again. He advanced toward the leader and shook his head up and down two or three times in the style recognized among buffaloes as a challenge. The big fellow was surprised, no doubt. He gave a warning shake, but the other did not take warning. Both charged. But to the old bull's amazement the young one did not go down. What he lacked in weight he more than made up in agility. Both went at it again, now desperately.

"As they pushed and parried, the young bull managed to get under the other, and with a tremendous heave actually pitched his huge body up into the air and dashed him down the hillside. Three times the old bull was thus thrown before he would yield, and then he sought to save his life by flight. But they were not now in the open plains; the pen was limited and the victor was of a most ferocious temper. The keepers did what they could, but stout ropes and fences interposed were no better than straws. The old bull's body was at last left on the ground with sixty-three gashes, and his son reigned in his stead. This is one of the melancholy sides of animal life — the weak to the wall, the aged downed by the young. It has happened millions of times on the plains, but perhaps was never before so exactly rendered for human eyes to see."

CHAPTER XXXI.

Notable Palatial Residences.



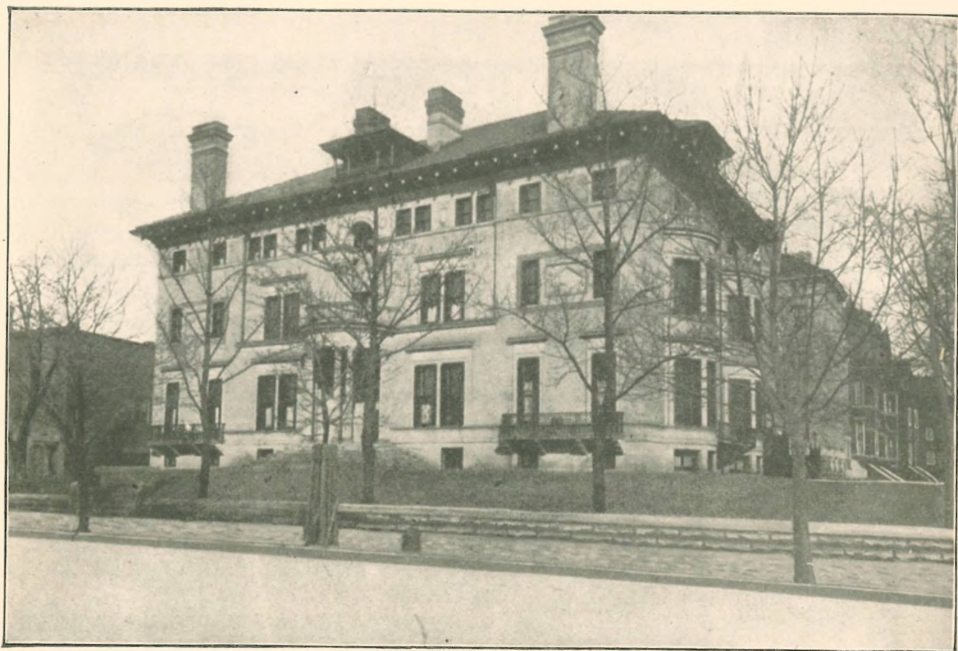
NO city in the country gives a better idea of the new and the old than does Washington. Modern architecture shown in splendid mansions is brought in contrast with the fine old Colonial dwelling-houses, with their porches, porticoes and pillars, and their great square roofs. To me the thought of the living presences of the old Colonial houses is even more interesting than the quaint architecture of the dwellings themselves; for in them the imagination may see the home life of the fathers of the Republic, a century ago.

" Domestic architecture in Washington," says a local paper, " has undergone many changes since the old Colonial houses once lorded it over the incipient city. In the first place the early mansions and humbler homes were all built in the same style. There was no variety. The same plain, red brick or stuccoed walls, the same modified Queen Anne details, the white columned porch or portico, the fanlight over the doorway, the green blinds, the gabled roof with dormer windows and chimneys rising square and plain, prevailed. It was the old style imported from England into the Colonies.

Variety Is Seen in Modern Structures.

" In the modern structures endless variety of style is sought. In proof of this fact one may take any of the great avenues in which the houses lately have been built. No two residences are alike, either in detail or general aspect. It would seem as though the architectural styles of all ages and all peoples were sought to be combined in one thoroughfare.

"A house — modern in general aspect, with a bay window — is adorned with carvings in the Byzantine manner. Next to it is a residence designed after the Venetian-Gothic style, and next to that again is an example of Italian Renaissance. Then there is to be seen strivings after the sombre effect of a Gothic castle and the light and airy gracefulness of a French pavilion. There are houses of no particular style whatever, which owe their vagaries to the taste of the individual owner and architect, and there are modern imitations of the old Colonial style again."



RESIDENCE OF SENATOR EUGENE HALE.

Of the private residences there is an abundance of mansions which show all that is original in modern architecture. Some were designed by Richardson, the great architect. One of these, on K street, is generally credited with being his masterpiece. It is occupied by the family of the late B. H. Warder, of Ohio.

Mrs. G. W. Childs, the widow of the Philadelphia publisher and philanthropist, lives in one of the most pleasing of all the modern mansions. It is on K street.

Then there is the fine residence on Dupont Circle of George Westinghouse, the Pittsburg inventor, which was built and occupied by James G. Blaine.

Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, has one of the finest residences in the city. It is on Sixteenth and K streets. Secretary John Hay also has a fine residence on Sixteenth street, which is built after the English style and does not make much outward show.

One of the most commanding mansions in the city is the structure known as Castle Belmont, at the head of Fourteenth street, which is the home of A. L. Barber, the capitalist, whose great fortune was made in Washington real estate and in asphalt paving. Another castle-dwelling of a different style of

architecture is the brownstone mansion of former Senator James B. Henderson, of Missouri, at the head of Sixteenth street. Its mistress is noted for her artistic taste.

The home which was presented by the American people to Admiral Dewey is not a pretentious structure. It is on Rhode Island avenue. Mr. John R. McLean, the Cincinnati editor and capitalist, has a fine home, without much outward show of architecture, fronting on McPherson Square. During President Grant's time it was the residence of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and was noted for the hospitality which was there dispensed.

House in Which Lincoln Died.

Possibly as interesting a house as there is in Washington is that in which Abraham Lincoln died. It is on Tenth street and is an old-fashioned, plain

LIBRARY IN SENATOR HALE'S RESIDENCE.

brick-front building. It now contains what is known as the Oldroyd Lincoln Memorial Collection, which covers three thousand articles pertaining to the martyred President. This collection was gathered by Osborn H. Oldroyd, one of Mr. Lincoln's friends and neighbors in Springfield. He has given forty years to the work of making this collection.

A Few Examples Here and There.

Beriah Wilkins, the proprietor of the Washington *Post,* occupies a handsome residence on Massachusetts avenue.

The home occupied by Mrs. Sheridan — the widow of gallant Phil — with her children, is on Rhode Island avenue, near Scott Circle. It was a gift to General Sheridan by Chicago friends. During his last illness he could look out of the windows of his house on the equestrian statue of another military hero, Gen. Winfield S. Scott.

HOME OF SENATOR J. B. FORAKER.

Former Senator and Secretary John Sherman lived in a handsome, white marble-front residence overlooking Franklin Park.

Secretary Gage has a home on Massachusetts avenue, which is noted for its artistic interior furnishings, these being the gratification of Mrs. Gage.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles has a house which is filled with treasures and trophies of his long and distinguished military career.

Senator M. A. Hanna occupies a fine, old-style house fronting on Lafayette Square. It was formerly the home of J. Donald Cameron, and later of Vice-President Hobart. It has many beautiful rooms.

Senator J. B. Foraker has a fine home at the corner of Sixteenth and P streets.

Logan and Grant Memories Recalled.

The Logan homestead is on Columbia Heights. Many pilgrimages are made to it by the admirers of the greatest Volunteer soldier of the Civil war. Mrs. Logan preserves priceless mementoes of the General.

HOUSE ON TENTH STREET IN WHICH LINCOLN DIED.

For the American people, probably no home in Washington has greater interest than that occupied by the widow of Gen. U. S. Grant. It is a spacious structure beyond Dupont Circle. It was the home of George F. Edmunds, when he represented Vermont in the United States Senate. It is filled with memorials of the great commander. Mrs. Grant has made her home in Washington for several years, occasionally mingling in official society. With her lives her widowed daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, and family.

Old-Style Houses Remodeled and Modernized.

When one tires of these modern mansions it is a relief to view some of the old-style homes which have been occupied by distinguished men and women and which have a history. Some of these have been modernized and some have been remodeled and turned into business blocks. But many preserve their

GENERAL MILES' INDIAN ROOM.

original character. The great, square, brick house on E street near the old Post-Office Department, which was the home of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, has become a boarding-house. The modest, square, brick residence at the corner of I and Thirteenth streets across from Franklin Park, which was the home of James A. Garfield when he was a Congressman of growing fame, has been remodeled and extended into an apartment-house.

One of the fine old homes is the plain building on H street which was occupied by George Bancroft, the historian. Close by is the splendid mansion which was the property of W. W. Corcoran, the banker and philanthropist. It was the home of Daniel Webster and later of Monsieur Montholon the French Minister. It is now occupied by Senator Chauncey Depew.

Historic Decatur House.

The historic Decatur house is not far away on H street, fronting Lafayette Square. It was built by Commodore Decatur, and for almost a century there has been little outward change. It was Commodore Decatur who proposed the celebrated toast " My country, may she always be right; but right or wrong, my country." Commodore Decatur was wounded in a duel with Commodore Barron and was brought home and died in this house. It has since had many distinguished tenants, among them being Henry Clay, President Martin Van Buren, and has been the Embassy of various foreign Ministers. It is now occupied by Mrs. Beale, the widow of Gen. E. F. Beale.

RESIDENCE BUILT BY JAMES G. BLAINE ON DUPONT CIRCLE.

In the older part of the city, lying close to the Potomac, are many historic old homes, and some of these are now occupied by public men and Army and Navy officers of high rank. One of these is known as the Everett house, and was the home of Edward Everett, when that distinguished statesman was Secretary of State. The most noted building is that which was known as the Octagon house, which was the property of Col. John Tayloe, a distinguished citizen of Washington who was the friend and the host of eminent men for more than a generation. It is now occupied by the Washington Architectural Club, which has sought to restore its Colonial landmarks.

OCTAGON HOUSE — HOME OF THE ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

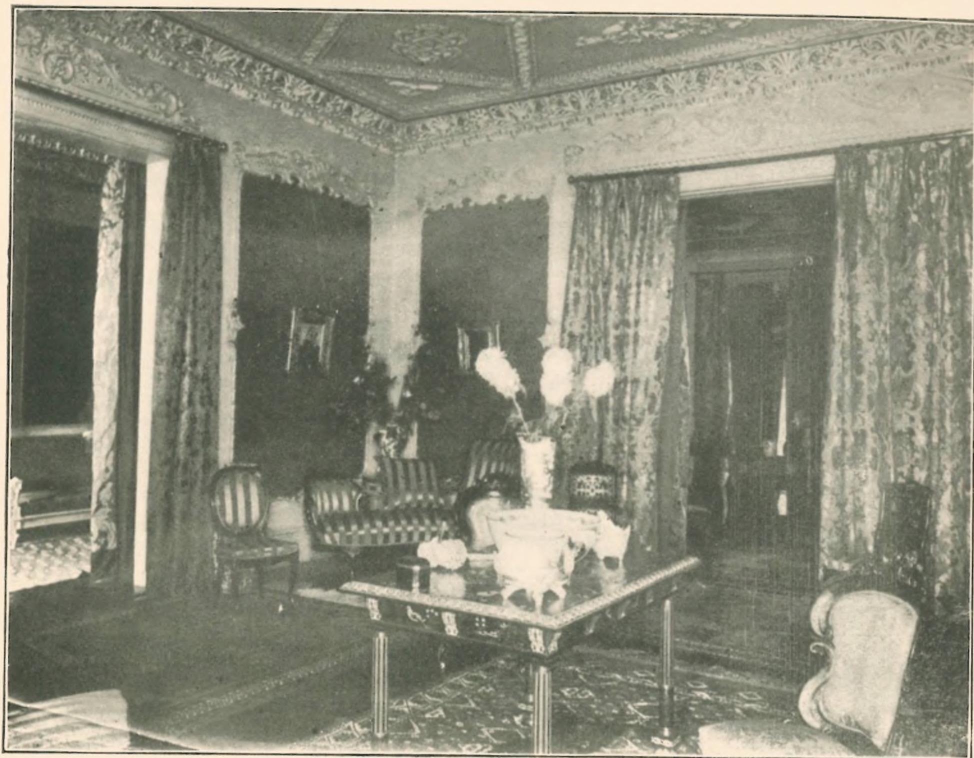
OLD CORCORAN HOMESTEAD, OCCUPIED BY SENATOR DEPEW.

Memories of Van Ness Cottage Recalled.

This chapter may be fittingly closed with something about the oldest home in Washington. The structure has lost its historic associations; for it, and the grounds around it, have of late years been used for purposes of public amusement; but this oldest home was once the cottage of David Burns, the stubborn Scotchman who owned most of the land on which the National Capital was laid out by Major L'Enfant, the French engineer, and who did not hold George Washington in awe, because he gave George a piece of his mind whenever they had a dispute about the property. But here is the whole story, told by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, in her entertaining book "Historic Homes of Washington:"

"When Washington made the contract with Mr. Burns, he agreed to have the lines of the streets so run as not to disturb the cottage of the latter. This agreement was faithfully carried out by the Government, and the oldest home to-day in Washington is the 'Burns cottage.'

"Such was the life under this roof in the old Colonial days, when the master was plain Farmer Burns. But when the sale of the broad acres had brought



DRAWING-ROOM IN SENATOR DEPEW'S HOME.

him wealth, there was a change in all this. The places of the plain farmers who came, in surtout and doublet, to drink their round of apple-jack, were taken by men famous in the world's history. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr were frequent visitors. The Calverts, the Carrolls were his intimate neighbors. Tom Moore was an honored guest.

"Could such a cottage stand through the centuries and not have its chapter of romance to bequeath tender legacies to the after-time? Whisperings have brought to us the name of one whose graces made this old home beautiful.

"The fairest belle in all the realm was Marcia Burns. It was a rich inheritance indeed, to this child of nature, to be surrounded with fields of waving grass and trees and singing birds and the broad acres, to give her the sense that she was born to a noble principality. It was one that brought many suitors to her home; but of them all, John P. Van Ness was the lucky man. He was a member

of Congress from New York. We read of him, that he was 'well-fed, well-bred, and well-read;' elegant, popular, and handsome enough to win his way to any maiden's heart.

"Marcia Burns married Mr. Van Ness at twenty years of age, and being the only living heir, inherited the whole of her father's vast estate. For several years after their marriage they continued to live in the cottage in which she was born, a plain, unpretentious home; yet in the day it was built it had no rivals, and was known as the Burns Mansion — a low, one-story house with a garret, four rooms in all. In all its appointments it bears the most primitive stamp.

"In 1820, when their only child returned from school at Philadelphia, a new mansion was ready for occupancy. It stands in the same grounds that surround the cottage, and was the most magnificent of all the houses in the place. No historic house to-day in Washington compares with it in elegant pretentiousness. Latrobe, whose master-hand is seen in the Capitol, was the architect.

"It was into the new home that Ann Elbertine Van Ness was brought. Like her mother, she was lovely in character, form and feature.

"Miss Van Ness was soon after married to Arthur Middleton, of South Carolina, but in less than two years from the time that the Van Ness mansion

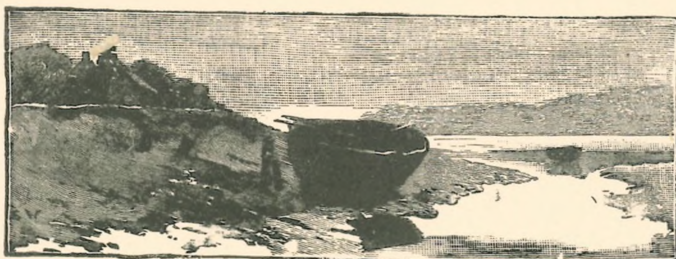
LOGAN HOMESTEAD ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

had echoed with the merry laughter and happy voice of girlhood's glee, the young wife, which had always brought joy into the home, had gone out forever; the young wife and mother was carried to the grave with her baby in her arms.

"There is a legend that six headless horses still gallop around the Van Ness mansion on the anniversary of his death, thus classing it among the haunted houses of Washington, in the vocabulary of the superstitious.

"It would seem that instead of six headless horses, the spirit of Marcia Burns would come back and cry out against such vandalism.

"The houses and the grounds are fast going to decay. The stars of Bethlehem grow flowerless amid the grass, the tangled shrubs and underbrush impede the progress of the visitor, the winding walks are hedged in by overgrowth, the sunset rays pierce through fluttering leaves and rest upon the old cottage roof, glorifying it into something of the aspect it bore, when Washington looked upon it and shared its old-time hospitality."



CHAPTER XXXII.

Newspaper Correspondents and Their Work.

THE everyday life of the National Capital is constantly before the American public. The story of its notable people and of the functions of Government in operation is told daily by pen and pencil and by the steady click of the telegraph instrument. All this is done by a class of men and women who are in themselves a part of the life of the National Capital. These are the press correspondents. What they have to write about is shown in the previous chapters.

There are in Washington probably five hundred persons who are accustomed to writing for the press as a means or a partial means of livelihood. The work of some is limited solely to the daily newspapers, but others write for the weeklies and for the magazines. These include many who are experts on various subjects, and who write on topics on which they have become recognized authorities. But the greatest amount of writing is done by the regular correspondents, who bring the personality of the great men and noted women home to those who do not have the opportunity of seeing or hearing them. The foibles, peculiarities, mannerisms, and everything relating to famous people are always read with interest, probably with greater interest than news about tariff discussions or financial theories. So it is with the inauguration and similar events which are taking place year in and year out in Washington and which call for the best kind of descriptive writing.

Public Men as Writers for the Press.

There are always a number of newspaper editors in Congress and in other walks of public life. Sometimes Congressmen who have not had newspaper training undertake to act as correspondents, but they are rarely successful. They lack what the newspaper editors call snap, and they are too much given to long disquisitions for the ordinary newspaper reader. A carefully prepared article by a public man rarely has the same attraction that has an interview with him written by some correspondent. The reason is that the correspondent

knows what to leave out, while the public man, who is undertaking to do newspaper writing, wants to put everything in. This does not apply to brilliant journalists, such as Congressman Amos Cummings, of New York, and others who have not lost their newspaper faculty in becoming politicians and statesmen.

Nevertheless it is the general rule that the great editor does not succeed in Congress or in any branch of public life. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, who belonged to the newspaper giants of the Civil War period, was keenly disappointed at the lack of recognition which his talents received in Congress. In later days, Joseph Pulitzer, the marvel of modern enterprising journalism, after a term in Congress retired in disgust. There are exceptions, such as editor Charles Emory Smith, President McKinley's Postmaster-General, who is accounted one of the most brilliant and successful members of the Cabinet, but these exceptions do not disprove the general rule.

Sometimes, too, a public man of long experience and of brilliant ideas, when his political career is closed, becomes a fairly successful journalist. An instance of this was the late Senator John James Ingalls, of Kansas. After he retired from the Senate he engaged in newspaper correspondence, and found a keen delight in commenting on the scenes in which he himself once had been an actor.

Aids to Writers from Artists and Photographers.

Of late years the pictures have become an important part of Washington newspaper work, as of all kinds of news. People like to see pictures of the men and women about whom they are reading, and they like illustrations of the events which are described. Hence the sketch artist and the snap-shot photographer are important factors in helping to illustrate the daily life of the National Capital. Mark Twain once declared that the interview was lifeless because the personality of the person interviewed was lacking. He wanted to see the characteristic attitudes, expressions, and gestures of the persons interviewed. Enterprising newspapers undertook to meet this idea by giving what they called illustrated interviews, in which the various attitudes of the persons interviewed were sketched or photographed. These were not a complete success, because the subjects were too apt to pose for effect, while the great aim was to represent them naturally. Nevertheless progress has been made, and not only in interviews, but in describing important events, the newspapers, with the aid of the camera and the sketch artist, do manage to reproduce pretty faithfully the events and the persons described.

How the Correspondents Work.

With these general statements, something may be told of the details of press correspondence at the National Capital. It is the newspaper which follows the workings of the Government, digests the raw mass, sifts the product, and sets forth at the breakfast table every morning what most concerns the people of the country. It is the newspaper reporter in Washington, as elsewhere, a walking interrogation point, omnipresent, insatiable in his quests for the day's happenings, who sees the bearing of events, and by his infallible instinct draws out from others those things which the public wants to know. The Washington Bureau is a part of every leading newspaper. It is maintained all the year and its chief is usually a permanent resident of the Capital.

When Newspaper Row Was Famous.

Years ago everybody had heard of Newspaper Row. Then the offices of the various correspondents were grouped in a single block between two of the leading hotels, and this block came to be called "The Row." It is full of historical associations. Presidents of the United States, Cabinet officers, Senators and Representatives, Generals of the Army, and Admirals of the Navy have been not unwelcome visitors. Henry Villard, the railway magnate, Whitelaw Reid, and other men of distinction in their early newspaper days, had their offices there. Of late years the correspondents have scattered their offices, so that nowadays not so much is heard regarding Newspaper Row. When the term is used, it may be understood that the corps of presswriters is meant rather than a specific locality.

Privileges of the Press Galleries.

The affairs of the newspaper correspondents, so far as they relate to Congress and the Executive Departments of the Government, are managed by a committee chosen from among their number by themselves. Galleries are set apart in the House of Representatives and in the Senate for their use, which are known as the Press Galleries. The privileges of the Press Galleries are limited to those who send dispatches daily. No discrimination is made against women who write. The names of the correspondents who send daily dispatches are printed in the *Congressional Directory*, along with the papers they represent. Usually the correspondents of this class will number two hundred or more, but, as I have stated, there are probably five hundred persons in Washington who write for the newspapers, magazines, and other publications. Many of these are employed in the various Departments, and many, also, who are high authorities on special subjects, are retired officials.

Washington Bureau a Composite Institution.

The Washington Bureau is a composite institution. In many cases it has a direct wire to the home office, so that the connection is of the closest kind. A great daily will maintain its Washington Bureau on an independent basis. During the busy season, which is always when Congress is in session, and sometimes, also, when some great foreign question, such as the Chinese complication, is uppermost, the chief of the Bureau will have several assistants, some of whom may be detailed from the home office. In addition to these, he will have at his command the services of any number of special reporters or writers, who may be needed to meet an emergency in the news.

In these days of enterprise and cheap telegraph rates, the Washington Bureau is not a luxury to be indulged in only by the great and powerful journals. The little daily in Northern Oregon or Southern California, in Maine or Minnesota, or, perhaps, in the interior of Pennsylvania will have its special dispatches from the National Capital, giving the freshest and latest local news. It may not be able to pay for the exclusive services of a correspondent, but it will find some one who, by combining a number of papers, can supply what each one wants.

Enormous Increase in Telegraphing.

At every inauguration of a President the managers of the telegraph companies notice a marked increase in the number of papers for which dispatches are filed. This tendency is an illustration of the growth of the Washington Bureau. It has grown with the papers themselves. There are to-day men engaged in sending dispatches out of Washington who were reporting the proceedings of Congress when the newspapers of New York and Philadelphia began to take by telegraph very brief summaries of the important events of the day, possibly three hundred words. Now these correspondents will often file seven or eight thousand words in a single night.

It was not so long before the Civil War that the most enterprising newspapers received the brief three words summary of what was going on in Washington. Even during the war period, with its throbbing events, quickening the pulse of national life alternately with hope and despair, most of the Washington news which appeared in the papers came by letter. Telegraphing was costly, and no newspaper was rich enough to indulge in it freely. If the wires carried out of the Capital twenty-five thousand words nightly to all the journals of the country, it was thought heavy telegraphing. The night that President Lincoln was assassinated seventy-five thousand words were sent out, and this was looked upon as a marvel. Now, it will take five hundred thousand words to

cover the special dispatches alone during almost any night when something important is going on. An exciting debate, a fresh development in some matter of national or international policy will double the amount, so that it is not unusual for the wires to carry a million words.

Old-Time Journals Were Partisan.

Before the days of the telegraph and the fast mails, the National Capital was the center of political influence, and policies were shaped by the journals published at the seat of Government. Their influence on those who were in public life was direct, positive, and prompt. Their ascendancy over public sentiment in the country at large was great. Journals and gazettes in distant parts took their cue from what was said in the newspapers published at the seat of Government.

When Philadelphia was the Capital, Jefferson's criticism of Alexander Hamilton and of the administration of George Washington, of which he himself was a member, found voice first in the *National Gazette* and later in the *Aurora*. Hamilton's defense and his exposition of the principles of the Federalist party were given in the *Gazette of the United States*, published in New York City. The leaders of the political parties which were just developing, drew their inspiration from these rival journals as much as from personal intercourse or private letters.

Andrew Jackson and His Newspaper.

This was the condition long after the Capital was removed from Philadelphia to the banks of the Potomac. Andrew Jackson, in the fierce storms which rocked his administration, had Amos Kendall bring Frank P. Blair from Kentucky to Washington in order that the *Globe* might attack the enemies of the President. On the other side Duff Greene's *Telegraph*, after the quarrel of Calhoun with Jackson, wielded the scorpion lash across the shoulders of the administration.

In a lesser degree this official journalism existed down to the period of the Civil War. Even during Lincoln's time it was thought necessary that public sentiment should be moulded and the popular pulse felt through the direct agency of newspapers published within the shadow of the White House. Since that period the change, while gradual, has been sweeping, and it is as much due to the growth of the telegraph as to any other cause that official journalism has died out.

Functions of the Press Association Are Important.

What is called the routine news is covered for all the newspapers by press associations, of which the Associated Press is the leading one. It has its trained corps of men who report the debates of Congress, the happenings in the various Departments of Government, and everything else of interest, without comment or partisan bias. Its work is very thorough and extensive, for the newspapers depend upon it for an impartial record of events. Yet, thorough as is this work, it is supplemented by the regular correspondents who constitute the Washington Bureaus. Some of these send daily telegraph letters, giving the gossip of the National Capital, the various phases of its social life, and other matters of possible interest, without much regard to the routine news, which they leave to the press associations.

Other correspondents will supplement the news with comments of their own. For instance, the President's annual message to Congress, or his message on any subject of importance, will be transmitted by the Associated Press, but the regular correspondents will add dispatches of their own, telling how it is regarded, whether approved or criticised, and so forth.

How a Great Debate Is Reported.

Congress would not be Congress without its debates, and, perhaps, I ought to explain the attitude of the special correspondents toward them. Many persons not familiar with the details think that reporting the debates is the chief business of the Washington correspondent, whereas it is the least of his work day in and day out. As I have stated, he leaves the routine proceedings to the press associations, but if there is an important discussion on, or if one springs up unexpectedly, he will give it his undivided attention. The quest of other news is postponed, because a great debate puts all other events in the background.

During the times when the House or the Senate is grinding away at the legislative mill, possibly half a dozen correspondents will be looking down upon the proceedings from the Press Gallery. Let an exciting passage-at-arms occur, a running discussion filled with personality spring up, and in two minutes the gallery will be crowded. Out of the corridors, the committee rooms, everywhere around the Capitol will swarm the correspondents. It may be that the debate will not last twenty minutes, yet there has been enough to break the routine and to furnish material for a special dispatch, which varies the monotony of the regular dispatches. Incidents, events are to newspapers what Demosthenes said action was to oratory. The incident over, the running discussion ended, then the Press Gallery is vacated.

Secrecy Thwarted by Vigilant Correspondents.

Part of the business of the Washington correspondents is to find out various things which it is attempted to keep from becoming known. Usually this attempt is made under the mistaken notion that the news which it is sought to conceal will be harmful to the public interest. The executive session of the Senate commonly is the most fully described, because it is held behind closed doors. When the Senate is discussing nominations made by the President or treaties negotiated with foreign nations the doors are closed, and no one is permitted within the Senate Chamber except the Senators themselves and a very few old and trusted employees.

The newspapers are always at warfare with the executive sessions. The warfare began more than a hundred years ago. When Jay's treaty with England was negotiated, something of its nature became known. After it was submitted to the Senate something more was learned, but there was still much of surpassing public interest that leaked out inaccurately. One day the *Aurora* newspaper published a full synopsis of the Jay treaty. It did not take long for Mr. Mason, a Senator from Virginia, to come forward and avow his responsibility for the publication. He believed that the public interest justified it. In a hundred years there is only this difference, that Senators do not come forward now and avow that they are responsible for the publication of treaties or the action taken on important nominations. But the news comes from them just as it did a century ago. They are the only source of information. Sometimes they hold solemn investigations and summon the correspondents before them, but the newspapers go right on telling what takes place in executive session.

Twofold Relation to Public Men.

The Washington correspondent stands in the twofold relation of mouthpiece and adviser to public men. He is the medium through which public sentiment may be discovered and sometimes moulded. With his co-operation measures may gain a hearing which would otherwise lie dormant. In his intercourse, he is always on the alert. A chance observation may mean to him material for an important dispatch. He is unlike the teacher, the doctor, or the lawyer, in that his best work often is done when he seems to drop his professional character entirely. Some men become absolutely barren of ideas, suggestions, or even statements of fact when they are talking to a reporter or a correspondent. These must be treated as the doctor treats his patient — their minds diverted. Others know how to talk and to talk pointedly.

Steady Round of Interviews.

In one sense a Washington correspondent's work is a steady round of interviews. To go into the subject of interviewing fully would require a chapter by itself, and I can only touch on it here. In interviewing in all its phases is best brought out the mutual confidence which exists between a Washington correspondent and public men. In him the secrets of party plans, of personal ambition, of Government policy find a safe depository until the time comes for their publication, and then it is his judgment which determines how much shall be published.

The reading world never knows and never can know how much there is back of the news which it receives. There may be a brief official statement from the Secretary of State regarding Chinese policy, or from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning some financial developments. Accompanying this may be a column or more for the benefit of the public, explaining the motives which govern this policy and the reasons for following it. This is all in the correspondent's own language and never as a quotation from the Cabinet officer. Yet, to the knowing ones, it is evident that the Cabinet officer is really speaking, though his words may not be quoted. The probabilities are that he has discussed the whole situation with the correspondents and given them considerable information which is not published, but upon which they are enabled to base their conclusions. This could not be done unless the correspondents enjoyed the confidence of the Cabinet officer, and unless he fully trusted their judgment.

Instances of Confidence Are Common.

Perhaps it would not be proper to give recent examples of this mutual confidence existing between public men and the newspaper correspondents, but an instance some years back may be given. It was when William Windom, of Minnesota, was Secretary of the Treasury, and the failure of the Baring Brothers in London portended a world-wide financial crash. That afternoon, after office hours, eight or ten correspondents gathered in the private room of the Secretary. In two or three hundred words he dictated an interview which gave officially the views of the Secretary of the Treasury and which could be published over his name. Then the pencils were dropped, and for half an hour Mr. Windom talked of the finances of the world, the relations of the United States to the European monetary centers, the probable effect of the Baring failure on American securities, and the future policy of the Treasury Department in protecting the public credit.

This talk was very valuable to the correspondents, both for its fruitful suggestions and for its statement of policy, yet it would not have done for these suggestions to have gone out as an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Windom talked to the correspondents for their guidance, and through them for the guidance of the public. That talk formed the substance of a column or more which appeared in various papers the following day, and which was very reassuring. The course of events justified the soundness of Mr. Windom's judgment. It need hardly be stated that all the correspondents who gathered in Mr. Windom's office that afternoon were personally known to him, and he was free to talk to them without the slightest fear that his confidence would be abused.

Close Relation to the Reading Public.

The relation of the Washington correspondent to the reading public is that of a guide as well as a gleaner of news. The American people do not accept ready-made opinions. Nevertheless they are not averse to guidance, and the manner in which the events of the day are treated may give direction to public opinion. The American reading public is exacting. It learns more by observation and experience, rather than by philosophical reflection. It will not stand long speeches or long essays. It looks to the newspapers to sift out the dross and bring the subject to the point. Its intellectual appetite is keen and its imagination vivid.

If there is a great discussion in either branch of Congress it wants a pen-picture of the whole scene. It must see the giants in debate as they tread the aisles, must take part in the applause that rolls over galleries and floor when a brilliant hit is made; must share in the laughter called out by a sally of wit; must hear the cadences of the voices which deal in personalities or philippics, as their inflections show contempt, sarcasm, or mock courtesy. It must do all these things through the eyes and ears of the reporter in the gallery, whose pen-picture of the scene will be flashed over the wires and appear in type as vividly as it appeared to his eyes and ears.

Qualities Which Lead to Success.

For the correspondent himself many qualities are necessary. Washington is no place for the one-idea man. The panorama of national life, which is constantly unfolding, presents too many contrasts. The lights and shades of national character are too vivid for the man whose vision is always fixed on a single point.

As in all departments of newspaper work, the Washington correspondent must have self-respect. The reporter, editor, or correspondent who does not respect himself will find that those with whom he is brought in contact do not respect him. In the gathering and portrayal of news, as in every other department of human activity, there is no force so potent as respect for one's own personality. With self-respect goes self-reliance. Next I should place tact. This is no more true of Washington than of elsewhere, but it is an invaluable gift. Co-ordinate with it is a pretty thorough knowledge of human nature. What is called the news instinct implies a knowledge of other men's characters.

The greatest charm of the Washington correspondent's work is its variety. To-day his leading topic may be a post-office appointment; to-morrow the reception of a naval or military hero; then a glimpse of some phase of American social life; the following day the tariff or the finances; then the latest development in China or the Philippines, and every day there will be the minor themes, which will fit into their proper place.

Meanwhile the leading actors in the drama of national life are constantly flitting across the stage. Whatever the changes in the scenes and the actors, the Washington correspondent is a spectator. Sometimes, too, the imagination is stimulated by the closing act. It may be that the shadows darken in the chamber of some statesman whose career has been a part of the country's history. It may be that some war hero is answering the last roll call. Whatever the event, it will fall to the Washington correspondent to chronicle it.

Must Know About Public Affairs.

The Washington correspondent must have a complete understanding of public affairs. A mere superficial knowledge of the tariff, of the finances, of international relations will not do. The reason is plain. The public man who has spent the greater part of his life in studying economic subjects can hardly afford to trust himself to one who knows nothing and cares nothing about those subjects.

Some years ago, when the Canadian fisheries controversy was at its height, a leading paper wanted an interview with the Secretary of State. Its regular correspondent was absent, the assistant who was in charge had gone home and left a substitute to look after any emergency. He was a first-rate man for a baseball game, a fire, or a railroad accident, and he could reproduce an anecdote in the columns of the paper with a fidelity that made it more than readable.

When the dispatch came in suggesting that the Secretary of State might talk on a certain phase of the pending controversy, like a good reporter he

took the telegram and went right out to the Secretary's house. It happened that the Secretary was willing to talk. The correspondent was a stranger to him personally, but, in his desire to oblige the newspaper, he assumed that its man was a competent one. So he talked freely on the subject-matter. Necessarily he had to deal with some historical phases of it.

A Case Where Ignorance Was Not Bliss.

The correspondent got what he himself described as "a cracking good interview." And the news in it, which his paper specially wanted, he did not miss. But when he came to write out the historical references he made a mess of it. He placed the treaty of Ghent back in the last century, partitioned the fisheries under the Ashburton treaty, made the Halifax award antedate the Civil War, and committed a few other blunders.

It was late when the wires bore that matter into the home office and there was no watchful telegraph editor to correct historical mistakes. The interview appeared the following day, and the Secretary of State was the most astounded man in all this broad country. He vacillated between vexation and amusement. Finally he concluded that the blunders were so fearful that no one would credit the interview and it would be a waste of time for him to seek to correct them. It was a wise decision, for that interview was ridiculed by all the contemporaries of the papers which didn't get it. Thereafter the Secretary of State never took any chances in talking to correspondents of whose ability to pass a civil service examination in American history and international law he was not well satisfied.

Processes of News Gleaning Explained.

The ploughman looks his field over before he puts the blade to earth. Then the soil is turned up, furrowed, seeded, the growing grain watched, and at last harvested. Each process in its turn.

So it is with the news gleaner at the National Capital. Probably before he drifts to Washington he will have had two or three years' experience as a reporter on the local staff. He is pretty sure to have mixed among the politicians and to have attended many conventions. He may have had a turn or two reading copy at the desk, and he is quite apt to have put in at least one term at the State Legislature. Not infrequently he will have had a taste of editorial work.

A beginner starting out in the virgin field of Washington news might naturally lose his bearings, but with some preliminary experience he would

soon be at rights. With a fair understanding of the methods the work which seems so complicated would become simple. It is a process of evolution which unfolds naturally. To give the reader a better idea let us follow one news gleaner for a day, taking a walk about the capital with the correspondent of a leading paper.

He will reach his office between eleven and twelve o'clock, oftener eleven than twelve. His first business will be to read the dailies of Washington, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. He will also glance through some of the leading Western papers and those of New England. Their news will be a day or two old, but their comments and their general tone is what he wants. The correspondent of a Western or a New England paper will naturally read the journals from his own section fully and carefully. In any case he will read, as the exchange editor in the home office reads — for suggestions, hints, information, fresh ideas. He wants to know what the other papers are printing. He is a poor reporter or correspondent or editor who does not know what his rivals are doing. Foreign events, local happenings, general news, everything that has taken place in the preceding twenty-four hours will pass rapidly before his eye.

Mapping Out the Day's Work

At the end of an hour or so the day's work of the Bureau will be mentally mapped out. What is completed history will be dropped out of mind. To the daily newspaper "yesterday" is ages past. What is uncompleted and subject to further development will be unconsciously arranged in the order of its importance. The cable dispatches may have a hint of further developments in the Chinese arbitration, we may say, or some South American revolution, or the Nicaraguan canal. That must be followed up. Foreign news is always closely watched by the Washington correspondent.

Coming around to domestic affairs there may be local matters which must not be neglected. Possibly some of these can be looked after at once. If so, the correspondent or one of his assistants will drop in at the Departments. More likely they will find it better to wait till later in the day. The Washington Bureau first of all has to get the news of the National Capital. The Bureau in this respect is precisely like the city department. The only difference is that its staff is not so large, and that the chief gives himself assignments as well as his assistants.

Ordinarily when Congress is in session the correspondent of a morning paper will reach the Capitol any time up to the middle of the afternoon.

Before going, in connection with his newspaper reading, he will have run through the *Congressional Record,* which is the official report of the proceedings of both Houses. This will supply any omission in the newspaper reports as to what took place the preceding day and may afford a suggestion for further news. The usual meeting hour of the House and the Senate is twelve o'clock, while the various committees meet at ten or eleven. The correspondent's presence is not necessary when either House opens because the press associations are taking care of the routine proceedings.

Getting the Run of Things.

After he reaches the Capitol the correspondent will spend a few minutes in the press gallery of the House or Senate, as the case may be, chatting with his associates, glancing at the faces of the legislators on the floor below, "geting the run of things," as he calls it. Then unless there is something special on he will disappear from the gallery, to be seen there, perhaps, once or twice during the remainder of the afternoon, unless an important debate is under way. Where is he in the meantime? To answer this question, the best way is to continue our walk with him.

During his stay in the press gallery he will have made some inquiries about the bills and resolutions which have been introduced. When he leaves it he will probably follow up this line of inquiry by dropping into the clerk's room, where bills and resolutions are filed before being sent to the Government Printing Office. If a committee report of any local or general interest has been made he will look into that.

Access to the floor of either House or Senate is not given to the newspaper men. Usually their seats are the last places in which to find legislators, so that this is not so great an inconvenience as it seems. The correspondent meets them in the committee rooms, in the corridors, the restaurants, everywhere in fact. I have known a missing member to be found piloting a party of constituents to the dome. If the correspondent fails to run across them in any of the by-ways I have mentioned, they may be in their places. His card taken in by the door-keeper to a Senator or Representative will bring that member out unless there is something demanding his personal attention. In the course of a couple of hours a good many members will thus have been seen by the correspondent.

If it be at a partisan stage of Congress, when that body is engaged in forging campaign election thunder, the party leaders on both sides will have been seen. If the tariff be uppermost the members of the ways and means committee of the House or of the finance committee of the Senate will invari-

ably be hunted up. If financial legislation be the burning question, the men to whom Congress and the country look for guidance will be found, their plans discussed and views interchanged on the outlook. I say interchanged, because usually the correspondent's judgment is more evenly balanced than that of the Congressmen themselves. The Senators and Representatives from the correspondent's special locality will be seen as a matter of course for local news, their plans for legislation given and their new projects outlined.

In two or three hours the correspondent will have covered all the ground he had laid out and ordinarily will leave the Capitol and go up town, dropping in at some of the Departments. If it be a time of financial uncertainty, he will make it a point to reach the Treasury. If there be an international complication, he will go to the State Department. The Departments all close at four o'clock in the afternoon, but the cabinet officers and the leading officials do not enjoy the privileges of the clerks, which is to knock off work at a given hour. Usually they can be found in their offices till five or six.

Taking an Account of Stock.

Let us suppose that it is five in the afternoon and the Washington correspondent has reached his office. He can take an account of news stock gathered by himself and his assistants. He has gone pretty thoroughly over the ground of the "expected." Probably to help him out he has had two or three telegrams from the home office calling his attention to various matters. If he has missed any important news and his rivals have it, he is pretty sure to be told of it, but more likely the telegrams will relate to subjects concerning which information is wanted. This he may already have or he may have to attend to it later in the evening. His first work will be to clear up what is in sight. He will dictate this to a stenographer or typewriter because it saves time. Usually an hour to an hour and a half will answer for this purpose and also for sifting the matter gathered by his assistants. In any event he will try to have everything that can be attended to cleared up, so that it may be put promptly on the wires.

With the afternoon matter thus sifted the correspondent may go home to dinner. But his day's work is far from done. It is the unexpected which makes the newspapers. In looking for the expected the good reporter always has his eyes and ears open. During his afternoon search he may uncover something entirely unlooked for. So the evening will have its share of fresh work. The news of the world will begin to come into the home office. Some of it may have a Washington end. The wire will promptly flash it to the

Bureau, to be followed up there. The Senate or the House may be holding a night session. That will be pretty apt to take the correspondent or one of his assistants to the Capitol. If neither branch of Congress is in session, there may be a party caucus. Its results must by no means be overlooked. The speeches may be bitter and something must be learned of these as it goes along. But they are of trifling importance compared with the decision which the caucus reaches, and as this may not be until midnight it must be gotten quickly and put on the wires with a brief explanation of its effect on the pending legislation.

Once in a great while there may be nothing of importance going on and the correspondent may spend the evening with his family or at some social entertainment. But the Washington correspondent is like everybody else holding a responsible position on a morning newspaper — one day's work runs into another, so that he never can say his day is ended. When he goes home at night it is with several "left over" news possibilities which will have to be watched the following day. It is also a distressing certainty that the last edition of his paper doesn't go to press till four in the morning, and he is liable to be waked up at any time between midnight and daylight by an urgent telegram from the home office asking immediate enlightenment on some late development in national or international affairs.

I have thus roughly outlined the routine of twenty-four hours in the life of a Washington correspondent, because with some knowledge of it the reader may better understand a few general observations. It is only a rough outline, however, and is not complete. To give a fuller idea of the Washington Bureau a suggestion may be made. Take the favorite newspaper and read its Washington news systematically with the end in view of seeing what it covers. Make notes daily of the topics. Then at the end of the week take an hour to run them over. After that the reader will have a pretty fair notion of the Washington correspondents and their work.

What There is to Write About in a Nutshell.

Summing it up, why is there so much to write about at the National Capital? Let us see. Washington is the home, the official residence of the President of the United States. Wherever the Chief Magistrate of seventy-six million people is there will always be "something to write about." A legitimate interest in his personality furnishes only a minor theme. It is as the official head of the Nation "controlling all, himself controlled," that we view the President.

In him are centered the executive functions of the Federal Government. He is surrounded by his Cabinet, its members performing delegated functions

in their turn. Here is the State Department with its management of the foreign affairs of the Nation, its negotiation of treaties and its adjustment of all matters of international intercourse through the Ministers of other countries residing in Washington or through its own Ministers residing abroad. Then there is the Treasury Department with its control of the customs, the finances, and the budget of miscellaneous subjects from the Light House and Life Saving Service to the quarantine and the internal revenue. In the public mind the Treasury takes its importance from its delicate yet overshadowing influence on the fiscal affairs of the country.

Next is the Post-Office Department with its intimate and immediate connection with the people — always full of popular interest. After this I would place the Interior Department. Not to be forgotten is the Agricultural Department. Then there are the War and Navy Departments, and the Department of Justice. Scattered among the great Departments will be found the bureaus in which are centered the leading scientific institutions of the Government — the Coast Survey, the Geological Survey, the Smithsonian, and the National Museum. I need hardly suggest that with the executive departments centralized in Washington it becomes naturally the fount of public patronage. The struggles of those who want to drink at the fount make an endless amount of news, particularly after a change in the National Administration.

CHARLES A. REICHLE

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