

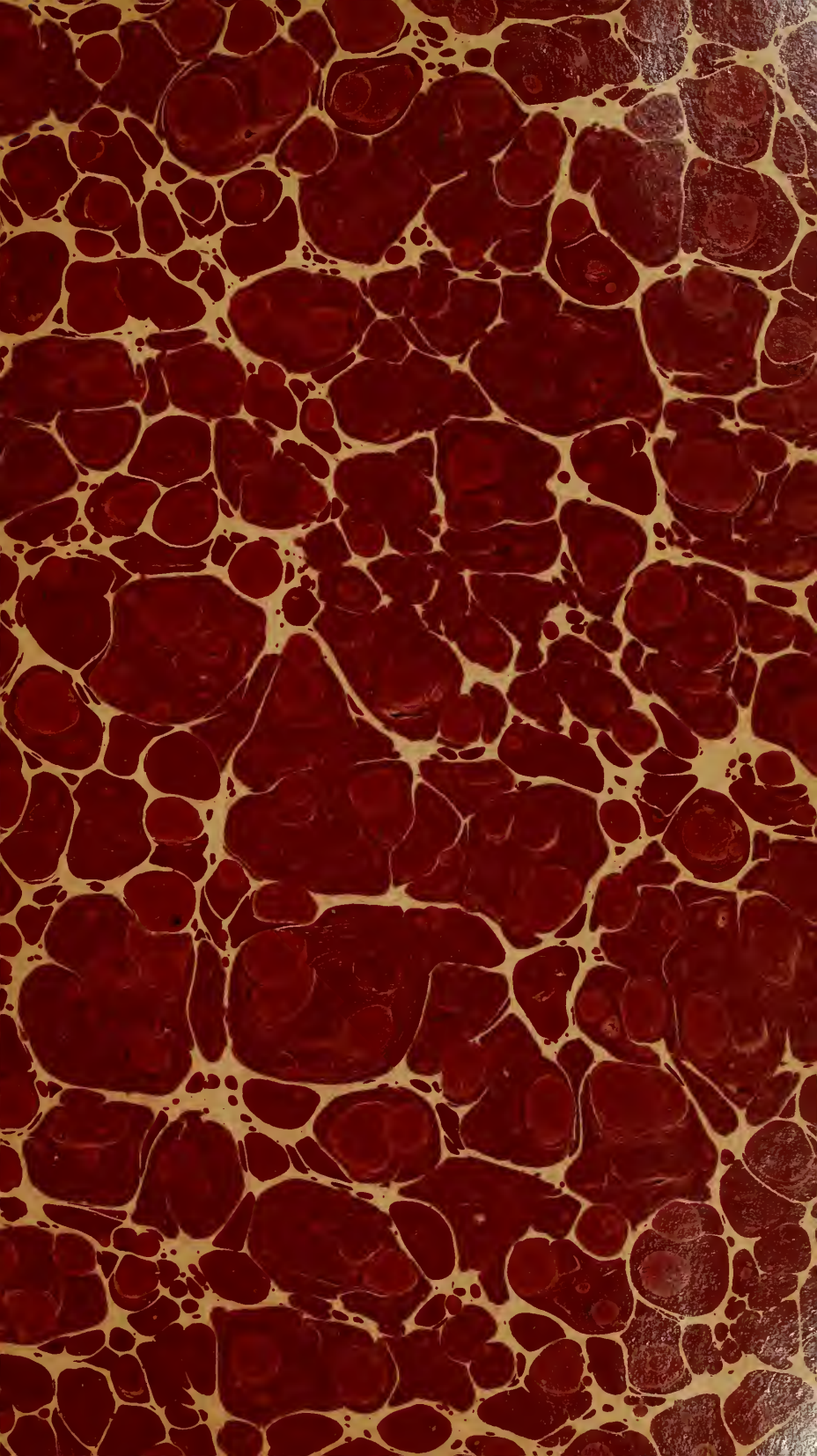




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COLLECTIONS
OF
CAYUGA COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AUBURN, N. Y.

NUMBER NINE

1891.

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At the regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society held January 14, 1890 :

By Mr. Seward :

Resolved, That the next publication of the Society be the *Record of Current Events*, prepared by B. B. Snow.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, residing within the County of Cayuga and State of New York, and being also citizens of the State of New York, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, do hereby associate ourselves and form a corporation, pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, known as chapter 267, of the laws of 1875, as amended by chapter 53 of the laws of 1876.

The name by which such corporation shall be known in law, is "THE CAYUGA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY."

Said corporation is formed for social, literary and historical purposes, and the particular business and objects thereof, shall be the discussion of general and local history, and the discovery, collection and preservation of the historical records of Cayuga County, aforesaid, comprising books, newspapers, pamphlets, maps and genealogies; and also of paintings, relics and any articles or materials which may or shall illustrate the growth or progress of society, religion, education, literature, art, science, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the trades and professions within the United States, and especially within the County of Cayuga, and State of New York.

The principal office and place of business of said Society, shall be in the city of Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The said corporation shall be managed by seven trustees. The names of said trustees for the first year of existence of said corporation, are, Benjamin B. Snow, Blanchard Fosgate, James D. Button, Lewis E. Carpenter, David M. Dunning, John H. Osborne, and J. Lewis Grant, all of Auburn, N. Y.

It is hereby intended to incorporate an association heretofore existing under the name of "The Cayuga County Historical Society," but heretofore unincorporated.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the 23d day of January, 1877.

CHARLES HAWLEY, [L. s.]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, [L. s.]

JAMES D. BUTTON, [L. s.]

B. B. SNOW, [L. s.]

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W. D. BALDWIN, [L. s.]

D. M. OSBORNE, [L. s.]

OTIS M. GODDARD, [L. s.]

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

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SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD, [L. s.]	W. H. CARPENTER, [L. s.]
NELSON B. ELDRED, [L. s.]	F. P. TABER, [L. s.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 Cayuga County. } ss.

On the first day of February, 1877, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said county: Charles Hawley, William H. Seward, James D. Button, Blanchard Fosgate, Benjamin B. Snow, John S. Clark, Franklin L. Griswold, John H. Osborne, William A. Baker, David M. Dunning, Lewis E. Carpenter, Dennis R. Alward, Joseph W. Dunning, Horace J. Knapp, Alonzo G. Beardsley, Jr., Silas L. Bradley, Charles J. Reed, Nelson B. Eldred, David M. Osborne, Otis M. Goddard, Byron C. Smith, Charles A. Smith, John Underwood, George R. Peck, John T. M. Davie, James Seymour, Jr., David H. Armstrong, Frank P. Taber, Ed. S. Newton and A. W. Lawton, to me personally known to be thirty of the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

CHARLES M. BAKER,
Notary Public, Cayuga County.

CAYUGA COUNTY, ss.

On the 2d day of February, 1877, personally appeared before me, Samuel W. Duffield, Gorton W. Allen and William H. Carpenter, to me known to be three of the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.

CHARLES M. BAKER,
Notary Public.

The undersigned, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, for the Seventh Judicial District of the State of New York, hereby consents to and approves of the filing of the foregoing certificate.

Dated Auburn, N. Y., February 2, 1877.

CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Jus. Sup. Ct., 7th Jud. Dist., S. N. Y.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

The literary exercises of the fourteenth annual meeting of the society were held at the residence of the President, Gen. Wm. H. Seward, Friday evening, February 27, 1891.

The President read his annual address, setting forth the prosperous condition of the society for the past year.

A paper entitled "A Day with Gov. Seward at Auburn, in 1870," prepared by Hon. F. B. Carpenter, was read by John W. O'Brien, Esq.

The following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That a committee of nine, of which the President shall be a member, be appointed to take into consideration the centennial celebration of the settlement of Auburn.

The committee is constituted as follows :

Gen. Wm. H. Seward, B. B. Snow, Frank W. Richardson, John W. O'Brien, Thomas M. Osborne, Nelson B. Eldred, Henry D. Titus, Henry A. Morgan.

The society and friends were entertained by the President and Mrs. Seward with their customary cordial hospitality.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

A SERIES OF PAPERS,

READ BEFORE THE CAYUGA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

(1879-'90.)

BY B. B. SNOW.

(SECOND SERIES.)

INTRODUCTORY.

The death of the late President of this society, was a source of sincere sorrow to all its members; but aside from the personal loss to his associates in the society, the death of Dr. Hawley was an irreparable loss to the society itself. He had been its President from its organization. He felt a deep interest in its prosperity and labored assiduously to promote its aims. Entering upon a line of special historical research, which was of national, as well as of local interest, he gave to the public the results of his investigations, through the medium of the society, thereby securing for it an enviable prominence among similar societies throughout the land. His special work ended with him, or at least is indefinitely suspended.

But the loss has not been wholly without compensation. The members of the society, who had long been associated with Dr. Hawley, felt that the work he had inaugurated should not be discontinued, and that it would be a most appropriate tribute to his memory, to prosecute the work of the society with such ability as they could command and in such lines as they might find available.

Sharing this sentiment, I have consented to renew for a season, my contributions to the exercises of the society. It would be to me a pleasant duty, if other exacting cares were less jealous of my time. Should the effort serve in any degree to promote the prosperity of the society and perpetuate its existence, by adding interest to its gatherings, I shall feel amply recompensed for assuming a burden which is by no means light.

When I undertook a task somewhat similar to this, some years since, the distinguished Dr. Schliemann, famous in a special line of Oriental research, was just coming prominently before the public, by the publication of a volume relating his discoveries in excavating the site of ancient Troy. The fancy occurred to me that I might put my record in the form of letters to a Dr. Schliemann of the distant future, delving among the ruins of buried Auburn, untold centuries hence. In so doing, I disclaim any thought of disrespect to the eminent archæologist of our own time. The epistolary form is usually pleasing, is free from restraint, and affords a convenient medium for news, gossip, or whatever else may strike the fancy. I have therefore decided to continue the fiction, and the shadowy "Dr. Schliemann" will continue to act as scene-shifter at the stereopticon entertainments which I have undertaken to present.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

SECOND SERIES.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 13, 1886.

MY DEAR DR. SCHLIEMANN:

I was surprised, upon consulting the date of the last record I prepared for you, to find that upwards of seven years had since elapsed. And now, as I come to renew my task, it is with no little misgiving lest my former efforts may have surfeited you. But you are in the fortunate position of being at liberty to drop the record whenever it wearies you.

A vast deal of history accumulates in seven years. I shall not attempt to present more than a meagre sketch of events, which have transpired since I last wrote you. I would restrict myself to the narrative of local history, but for the fact that in these latter days, all history is local. The facilities for intercourse between the nations of the world, are today better than were those between the counties of England a century ago. The world is a family of nations. A rumpus in one household breaks the quiet of the entire neighborhood. A shot fired in the Balkans, on the Afghanistan frontier, on the banks of the Nile, disturbs the nerve centers at London, Paris, New York, Chicago, and through them reaches the extremities of civilization. I shall therefore assume your interest in some of the more important events which have broken the quiet of the leading nations, before taking up the less eventful record of our own hamlet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

When my last record closed, England was just emerging from a successful intervention between the Czar and the Ottoman Porte, by which Constantinople was saved from falling into the possession of Russia. Closely following upon the close of the war between Russia and Turkey, England felt herself compelled to interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan, in the interest of her Indian empire. The sovereignty of Afghanistan being disputed, England espoused the cause of her favorite among the claimants to the throne, and dispatched an army into the country to establish his claim. Through the summer and fall of 1879, much severe fighting took place, not always to the advantage of the English, whose forces suffered severely, but the rebellion was finally crushed and the sovereignty established in the interests favorable to the British crown.

Meantime a war broke out in South Africa, between the British colonies and the fierce Zulu tribe under the leadership of their King, Cetawayo. The Zulus fought with a desperation which was more than a match for British valor, and only the superior arms and discipline of the British troops gave them the final victory. On the 28th of August 1879, King Cetawayo was captured which virtually ended the war. The fallen monarch was taken to London, August 1, 1882, given a free ticket to all the shows in the metropolis of the world, and was then sent back home and restored to his throne. He has since been better natured, although another tribe, the Boers, have demonstrated the undesirable character of savages as neighbors.

As a sad episode in the fierce Zulu war, I should not forget to mention the fate of Prince Louis Napoleon, only son of Napoleon III and the fair Empress Eugenie, the heir to the empty and garreted throne of France. On the 27th of February 1879, he volunteered in the English service and departed for South Africa. On the 2d of June following, he fell in an

ambush of the natives, with seventeen assagai wounds in his body. His remains were brought to England and buried with much pomp and ceremony, in June following.

Close upon the termination of the Zulu war, followed the war in Egypt. This dependency of the Ottoman Porte had become greatly indebted to both England and France for moneys advanced, and the Khedive was not so prompt in meeting his obligations. His cabinet got him into trouble, and in May 1882, the aspect of affairs assumed a serious hue. On the 11th of July the English fleet bombarded Alexandria at the mouth of the Nile, and the limited resources of the Egyptian government rendered the conquest of lower Egypt a holiday excursion for the British troops.

But more serious work awaited them. The false prophet, El Mahdi, had incited an insurrection in the Soudan, and the English General Gordon had been sent by the Khedive to quell the same. The fanatics who gathered to the standard of the false prophet, fought with a desperation which has no parallel in the history of warfare. On the 16th of February, 1884, General Gordon reached Khartoum, where his garrison was surrounded and eventually taken and massacred, January 26, 1885. The English government attempted his rescue by sending forces up the Nile, but the fierce opposition of the natives and the natural obstacles to be overcome, rendered the advance of the army of relief too slow to be of avail. The Egyptian campaign was the most disastrous of any in English history.

Domestic troubles have harrassed the home government almost continuously. The discontented Emerald Isle has caused more trouble and expense to England than the whole island is worth. Conspiracies, assassinations, dynamite plots, labor riots, have been constantly recurring. On the 13th of December 1884, an attempt to blow up the famous London bridge with dynamite was made and one of the stone abutments was seriously shattered. On the 24th of January 1885,

a similar attempt was made to destroy the parliament buildings and London tower, three separate explosions occurring almost simultaneously. A reorganization of the ministry after the elections in December last, restores Mr. Gladstone to the premiership, he having been set aside in June previous on account of the general dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Egyptian war. The great question which is agitating the English public now is the demand for Home Rule in Ireland. On the 8th of April instant, Mr. Gladstone presented to parliament his scheme for granting a separate parliament, and substantially Home Rule to the Emerald Isle, an event the importance of which and of its issue engrosses the attention of the civilized world.

The Indian empire of England has been quiet since the Afghan war until, in the last year, a misunderstanding arose with the neighboring kingdom of Burmah. Theebaw, King of Burmah, succeeded his father who died September 11, 1878. To make his throne secure, he caused his uncles and his cousins and his aunts to the number of eighty-six to be assassinated, lest they might be possible aspirants to the throne. His rule has been in keeping with his accession, and England thought best to take his possessions into her own keeping. On the 30th of November, 1885, King Theebaw surrendered to the British, and on the 1st of January 1886, by proclamation, the kingdom of Burmah ceased to exist, being annexed to the Indian empire, except a little strip which was ceded to China to straighten out the line fence.

FRANCE.

France has been progressing quietly in her new role of a republic. Ineffectual attempts have been made from time to time by her legislature to secure an act of expatriation of the Orleans princes and for the sale of the crown jewels, on the ground that the presence of these scions of a royal stock and the baubles of their ancestors is dangerous to French liberty.

She has shown a disposition, of questionable policy for a

republic, to extend her sway to remote parts of the earth. She secured the over-lordship of Tunis in Northern Africa, in May 1881, and gained a foothold in Anam in Eastern Asia, in May 1882, which has involved her in an expensive war with China. On the 25th of August 1883, she closed the war in Anam by the capture of Hué, its capital. The complications with China ended with a Treaty of Peace, in May 1884, but in August following a second war broke out which continued until a second Treaty of Peace, June 9, 1885. She attempted the conquest of Madagascar, but the natives evaded her by fleeing to the inaccessible heights of the interior, leaving the French, however, in possession of the Port of Tamatave, on the eastern coast. Peace was concluded on the 22nd of December last.

She secured a footing on the western coast of Africa, March 28, 1883, near the mouth of the Congo, by occupying Porta Negra and Loango, so as to be in position to avail herself of the advantages of the newly formed free state in Central Africa, which Stanley under the auspices of Belgium, has established. The most important of her domestic measures, has been to divorce her schools from ecclesiastical influence. A decree has already been enacted, requiring the children of all government officials to attend the public schools. On the 31st of March the senate passed an act providing that after five years, priests and nuns shall be excluded as teachers from all public schools. The act is pending before the Chamber of Deputies and will undoubtedly become a law.

On the 28th of December last, at the expiration of his first term of office, her president, M. Grevy, was re-elected for seven years. He is the first ruler of France for sixty-five years, who has not either been deposed, or has resigned.

SPAIN.

Spain has kept herself free from wars. In fact, the decrepit condition of this once powerful monarchy, renders a peaceful

policy indispensable. Her king, Alfonzo, died in December last, and his five-year-old daughter now sits unsteadily upon the tottering throne, which in the palmy days of Spanish ascendancy was occupied by Ferdinand and Isabella. The Queen Mother, the Grand Duchess Maria Christina, of Austria, (whom Alfonzo married on the 29th of November 1879, after the death in June 1878, of his six months' bride, the fair young Mercedes,) is acting regent of the realm.

The progress of the age has impressed the tired old monarchy with the propriety of abolishing slavery in her West Indian possessions, which she has finally done.

RUSSIA.

Russia has been a prey to the plots of the nihilists ever since the close of the Turkish war. After several ineffectual attempts to assassinate the czar, the conspirators finally succeeded. On the 13th of May 1881, two dynamite bombs were thrown into his carriage which accomplished the fatal act. The present emperor, Alexander III, was crowned at Moscow May 27, 1883. The nihilists have made several ineffectual attempts to take his life but he has thus far escaped.

The great empire is not content with its boundless possessions. It has eaten off a large morsel of northern Afghanistan and is constantly gnawing at the edges of the Chinese empire. It is worthy of note that Russia limits her ambition to the acquisition of adjacent territory and her empire today, extensive as it is, is a compact territory. It is reported that she is about to establish a protectorate over Corea, which means the eventual gobbling up of that peninsula. How long she will be in absorbing the rest of Asia time alone can tell, but for a despotism torn by internal dissensions she has a grasping disposition, and a remarkably retentive faculty which holds her possessions well in hand.

Germany has been recuperating after her war with France and cultivating pleasant relations with the pope. Belgium has been establishing the great free state in Central Africa, but has recently been much disturbed at home by communists in strikes and labor riots, resulting in great destruction of property and loss of life. Italy has stretched forth her rejuvenated hand and established herself in a small way, on the eastern coast of Africa. Servia and Bulgaria got into a little squabble late in the fall, but the old folks put their hands on the boys' heads and said, "Boys be still," and they put on their caps and went home. The little Bantam, Greece, wants to enter the ring with Turkey but the sporting nations say no. And so the old world wags on.

On this side the Atlantic, history has not been neglected. Brazil has caught the spirit of the age and has provided for the gradual emancipation of her slaves. In the Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres got mad for a time and would not play with the other states but soon became reconciled.

Chili and Peru had a bloody main. In the spring of 1879, a misunderstanding arose between the two countries as to some guano beds on the western coast of South America. By way of taking off her coat for the fight, Chili ceded the barren province of Patagonia to the Argentine Confederation on the 27th of June, and began prosecuting the war vigorously. Bolivia was drawn into the contest as an ally of Peru, but their united forces were no match for the fiery Chilians. On the 17th of January 1882, Bolivia having enough of the contest, effected a peace with Chili, ceding her entire Pacific coast line, a fruitful region of guano and earthquakes, and retired from the contest. Peru kept up the unequal contest until her navy was demolished and her army annihilated. When there was no one left to fight, there was no one left to treat with for peace. A temporary government was patched up, and on the 20th of October 1883, a Treaty of Peace was signed. Peru has been in a state of anarchy which is still prevailing. Chili now extends like

a huge caterpillar nearly 3,000 miles in length, along the western coast of South America.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

On the 12th of February 1883, King Kalakaua was crowned sovereign of the Sandwich Islands. He shares the distinction with Dom Pedro of Brazil of being one of the only two sovereigns of the Western Hemisphere. He made a brief tour of our country in the early part of 1881, landing in San Francisco January 30, for the purpose of selecting a few of the more important improvements of our people for introduction into his realm. His name proved a stumbling-block to our reporters, and he was dubbed with the undignified sobriquet of King Calico. Long may he reign.

CANADA.

Our neighbor Canada has been peaceably inclined, although not without her domestic troubles. On the 23d of October 1883, Lord Lansdowne was inaugurated Governor-General of the province. During the winter of 1885 an educated but restless half-breed, named Louis Riel, incited a rebellion among the Indians and half-breeds of the western provinces, which assumed considerable proportions. Riel was captured, however, on the 16th of May and the rebellion quelled. It being Riel's second attempt to incite insurrection he was executed by hanging, at Regina, on the 16th of November last.

On the 17th of May 1885, the small-pox broke out in Montreal. The malady increased in virulence and during the fall months raged almost unchecked. The deaths numbered some 3000, but little more than one hundred of the victims being of the Protestant population.

On the 15th of June the Niagara Falls Park was opened. This is a kind of joint stock concern between Canada and the state of New York. By agreement the two parties purchased

the interests of the local proprietors and dedicated the great waterfall and the lands adjoining to public use. The premises are to be restored as nearly as practicable to a state of nature and the tribe of Hack-Drivers is to be transferred to a reservation in the far west. It is to be hoped that the Dominion authorities as well as those of the state of New York, will make and enforce stringent enactments prohibiting "going in swimming" in the river, as it is not safe.

NATIONAL EVENTS.

When I closed my last record the inoffensive President Hayes wielded the destinies of the nation. True to his promise when nominated for the presidency he did not seek a re-nomination. On the 2nd of June 1880, the Republican National Convention assembled at Chicago, and on the 8th, after an exciting contest, nominated General James A. Garfield of Ohio, for President and Chester S. Arthur of New York, for Vice-President. The Democratic Convention assembled in Cincinnati on the 22nd of June and nominated General Winfield S. Hancock for the presidency. Garfield and Arthur were elected November 2nd following, and were duly inaugurated on the 4th of March 1881.

A bitter factional fight arose between Senator Conkling of this state and the President, and when the President nominated Hon. William H. Robertson for collector of the Port of New York, on the 23d of March, Mr. Conkling exerted himself strenuously to defeat the confirmation. Foreseeing that he was to fail in this project, Mr. Conkling on the 16th of May resigned his seat in the senate, as did his colleague, Senator Platt. Both of them appeared before the legislature for vindication by re-election but failed, and New York was without representation in the United States senate until the 16th of July following.

Senator Conkling retired to private life and has since been successfully practicing law in the city of New York. His late prominence in the important investigation of the Broadway railroad franchise has led some of his political opponents to predict his return to active political life.

During the excitement occasioned by the political complications and on the 2d of July, President Garfield was fatally shot by an assassin named Guiteau, and died on the 19th of September following. Vice-President Arthur succeeded to the presidential chair and completed the term therein. On the 13th of February 1882, President Arthur nominated his political associate, Roscoe Conkling, for Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which Mr. Conkling declined and the president then appointed our former townsman, the Hon. Samuel Blatchford to the position, in which he was promptly confirmed.

1882, JUNE 30.—Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was hanged in Washington.

1883, MAY 24.—The Brooklyn Bridge, the great mechanical wonder of the age, was opened to the public.

JUNE 4.—The first trains on the West Shore railroad begin running as far as Newburgh.

SEPT. 4.—The Northern Pacific Railroad from Duluth, Minnesota to Portland, Oregon, was completed, the last spike, a gold one, being driven at "Gold Spike," Montana. I presume "Gold Spike" is an important city by this time but I have not been successful in finding it on my map.

I pass over the events of 1882 and 1883 to the eventful year of 1884. On the 6th of May of this year the Marine Bank of New York failed, owing to the defalcations of Ferdinand Ward, the junior partner in the banking house of Grant & Ward. Financial disasters followed quickly one after the other, with astounding developments of rascality, upon a scale hitherto unknown in the history of finance. The bottom of financial integrity seemed to have wholly fallen out. Our neighboring

province of Canada proved an asylum for the afflicted, and more rascality crossed the border in the year succeeding than in any like period in our previous history. Auburn's population was however increased by one, for, on the 27th of June 1885, Mr. James D. Fish, president of the Marine Bank, was sentenced to the State Prison at Auburn for ten years, while on the 31st of October following, his co-partner in iniquity was sent to Sing Sing for the like term of ten years.

1884, MARCH 28.—Occurred one of the most formidable riots which this country has witnessed, and singularly enough it was a rising in behalf of law and order. The courts of justice of the city had become so shamefully derelict in their duty that the trial and acquittal of the most hardened criminals was of almost daily occurrence—and Cincinnati witnessed the singular anomaly of a mob clamoring and fighting for the enforcement of law and the promotion of justice.

1884, JULY 4.—The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World was formally presented to the United States at Paris. On the 6th of August following the corner-stone for the base of the statue was laid on Bedloe's Island, at the entrance to New York harbor.

OCT. 14.—The N. Y. C. R. R. and the West Shore R. R. commenced a war of extermination. Passenger rates were reduced on both roads to one cent per mile, and so continued for nearly a year to the delight of the light-pursed traveler. The issue was easily foretold. The West Shore weakened and passed to the tender keeping of the New York Central for nurture and instruction as to how to run a railroad.

This again was presidential year. The Republicans put into the field James G. Blaine, long an aspirant for presidential honors. The Democrats pitted against him a comparatively new man in politics, Grover Cleveland, Governor of New York. The prohibitionists nominated J. P. St. John, and the Greenbackers

confided their standard to the keeping of the irrepressible Benjamin F. Butler.

The success of the Democratic ticket resulted in a political change in the national administration for the first time in twenty-four years. One of the last acts of the Republican administration was the tardy justice of placing General Grant upon the retired list of the army, with a salary of \$13,500.

On the 4th of March 1885, Grover Cleveland was inaugurated President, and the long lease of power passed quietly from the Republican party. On the day following the sun rose complacently as if no political earthquake had occurred.

I can only glance at a few of the succeeding events. On the 17th of June, the Bartholdi statue arrived in New York in charge of officers of the French navy, who were cordially received and hospitably entertained by the ever hospitable New Yorkers.

1885, JULY 23.—General Grant died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga.

My last record left the general on his way to the far east, after a reception by the dignitaries of Europe, such as had never before been accorded to an American citizen. After visiting Japan and China, where he was received with honors in no wise inferior to those accorded him in Europe, he turned his course homeward, reaching San Francisco, September 20, 1879, and on the 16th of December following, having completed the circuit of the world, he is honored with a grand reception at Philadelphia. The following winter he visited the West Indies and Mexico, returning through the southern states, where he was enthusiastically received by those who were lately in rebellion against the government he was fighting to preserve. On the 2d of June 1880, the Republican Convention met in the city of Chicago, and General Grant's name was for the third time presented to a Republican Convention as a candidate for the presidency. It was warmly pressed by his friends, led by the

Hon. Roscoe Conkling then senator from this state, but the partisan cry of "Third Term," the factional division in the delegation from New York, resulted in his defeat although 304 delegates voted for him solidly from the first to the last ballot. General Garfield was nominated and General Grant retired to private life, if a life such as his could in any sense be called private. His subsequent career may be told in a few words. Taking up his residence in New York city he entered into the banking business with one Ferdinand Ward, who proved to be a rascal of the most unmitigated type. He cheated the confiding veteran out of every dollar of his fortune, and left him a pauper so far as his own means of support were concerned.

But the indomitable spirit of the great general proved equal to the occasion, and though death stared him in the face from disease whose cure no mortal skill could effect, he commenced his autobiography, at which he labored with a patience and persistence that was heroic, through long months of exhausting illness, and when his last work was completed, the grandest victory of his life was achieved, the noblest monument to his memory was finished. The nation stood silently watching the diminishing pulse beats, till at length the great warrior, released from care, strife, disappointment, the calumnies of party malice, the deceits of designing adventurers, sank to his rest with a record as clean, an honor as unsullied, and a career as noble as this or any other age can boast.

He was buried at Riverside Park, overlooking the Hudson, on the 8th of August 1885.

On the 14th and 16th of September 1885, occurred the great international yacht race in New York, between England and America, for the possession of the "America cup," a prize which our country won from England and still holds. The English cutter, "Genesta," was pitted against the "Puritan," but hadn't the speed to get away with the little Yankee craft,

and American models and seamanship still rule the wave for speed in sailing craft.

On the 10th of October the great dynamite explosion of Flood Rock in Hell Gate, at the entrance to Long Island Sound, took place. Some three acres of rock which had squatted here in the channel, ages and ages ago, went up in a terrific blast in a second of time and this great snag in the mouth of the harbor no longer remained to crush the inoffending craft for which it lay in wait.

1886, JANUARY 19.—The President approved the presidential succession bill. Hitherto in case of the death of the President, Vice-President, and Speaker of the House, the succession was not provided for. The fatality which has befallen our executive officers during the later administrations, rendered it a matter of wise prudence to provide more definitely for the succession. The bill now in force makes the cabinet officers in the order of station, the successors to the office of President in case of the death of both President and Vice-President.

I have too far exceeded my limits to pause more than to glance at the great labor troubles which are prevailing throughout the land.

On the 4th of February 1886, 27,000 street-car drivers struck in New York city for higher wages and less hours' work. Their demands were reasonable and were acceded to and they went to work again. Their success encouraged similar movements in other cities with like results. But a restlessness prevails in all branches of labor. On the 1st of March it was reported that there were 51,000 laborers out on strikes in the United States. Since then the great strike on the Jay Gould system of railroads at St. Louis and westward, have been inaugurated with disastrous results and with no present indication of compromise. It is earnestly to be hoped that prudence, intelligence, and justice will prevail, and that our land may be spared the direful scenes which the countries of the old world have so often witnessed, when labor and capital came in contact.

LOCAL EVENTS.

1879, FEB. 28.—The Governor signs the new city charter for Auburn, increasing the number of wards from seven to ten, and materially changing the organization of the city government. At the city election immediately succeeding, Hon. D. M. Osborne was elected mayor under the new charter.

1879, MARCH 11.—Seventy-five days' continuous sleighing are reported to date, indicating a "snug winter."

1879, APRIL 1.—The premonitory symptoms of the succeeding roller skating craze were developed by the opening of a roller skating school at the Academy of Music.

1879, JULY 5.—Governor Horatio Seymour addressed the prisoners of the state prison in their chapel, an event which elicited much favorable comment and not a little that was unfavorable, according to the political standpoint from which the critic viewed it. It is safe to say that notwithstanding Governor Seymour's political prominence, the address produced but little political effect upon his audience, and the wisdom of the act had a significance scarcely appreciable by those of an unthinking turn outside the prison walls.

1880, JAN. 1.—Every debtor is one per cent. richer today from the operation of the six per cent. interest law, which was enacted in March 1879.

1880, APRIL 1.—The letter-carrier system is inaugurated today, five carriers being put into service. Owing to the irregularity of street numbers, the system works somewhat unsatisfactorily at first, but the Common Council having ordered a re-numbering of residences and business houses, the innovation continued with increasing favor, and now is an established success, eight carriers being employed.

1880, AUG. 13.—The State Fireman's Convention is held, for which the streets are elaborately arched and decorated. The festivities are marred by the sad taking off of Chief Engineer Morris by his own hand.

1880, OCT. 26.—The presidential campaign being at its height, a Republican mass meeting in the interest of General Garfield was held at the Osborne store houses on Seymour street, which General Grant attended and made a brief speech in behalf of the Republican candidates. He was briefly entertained by General Seward and returned to Syracuse early in the evening.

1880.—The interest in military matters having greatly declined, Col. Storke of the 49th regiment tendered his resignation, and in September of this year the regiment was disbanded. In December following, a movement was set on foot to organize a separate independent military company. On the 17th of December an organization was effected and Mr. Gorton W. Allen was elected captain, and Messrs. Wm. M. Kirby and Henry S. Dunning first and second lieutenants respectively. Mr. Allen declined the promotion on account of the pressure of private business, whereupon Lieut. W. M. Kirby was elected captain on the 3rd of January 1881. The company was mustered into service May 24th following with fifty-eight men, and on the 8th of June chose the name of the "Wheeler Rifles," in honor of Mayor Wheeler. The company has since maintained a creditable organization besides keeping possession of the state armory, and is a terror to organized evil doers, if any such characters may be presumed to be in existence in our city.

1881, MARCH 21.—The subsequently distinguished firm of Watson & Neyhart opened their broker's office, at No. 82 Genesee street.

1881, MAY 2.—George B. Lightfoot, the first colored policeman upon the Auburn force, is appointed and enters upon his duties the 4th.

1881, MAY 24.—The early closing movement is inaugurated—the stores closing at 6:00 P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

In June of this year the Revised New Testament reaches Auburn.

1881, DEC. 19.—The Common Council orders the street names to be prepared and properly posted for each street and the service is performed in July and August of 1882.

1882, MARCH 1.—Postmaster E. D. Woodruff assumes charge of the post-office and improves the office by extensive renovations and repairs.

1882—In March the American Express Company inaugurates in this city, the system of express money orders.

1882, JUNE 7.—Sam. Williams, colored, is convicted at Lyons, Wayne county, of the murder of a colored man named Hall, at Sodus in the winter previous, and is sentenced to be hanged July 27th. Williams was granted a new trial upon which he was acquitted on the 22nd of December 1883.

1882, JUNE 14.—Gen. John N. Knapp is appointed collector of internal revenue for this district by the President and is confirmed July 1st, following. By the consolidation of districts General Knapp was relieved from service in July 1883.

1882, SEPT. 1.—The Texas cattle fever having made its appearance in the vicinity of Auburn, the State Board of Health examine into the matter and order twenty-seven head of affected cattle in the adjoining town of Sennett to be killed and buried.

1883, JULY 1.—The law abolishing the use of two cent stamps for checks goes into operation, and the new postal money order system goes into effect; the first order from the Auburn office being issued September 3rd, following. The "trade dollar" goes into disgrace and is refused by government authorities.

1883, OCT. 1.—A letter can be sent by mail to any place in the United States today for two cents, the law reducing postage from three to two cents taking effect today. This of course applies only to letters weighing a half ounce or less, which is

deemed sufficient for an ordinary business communication. For the benefit of voluminous correspondents, the limit of weight was increased to one ounce, on October 1st, 1885, and the immediate delivery system took effect by which upon paying ten cents extra, a letter is delivered by special messenger immediately upon its receipt.

1884, JAN. 21.—The trial of Franz Josef Petmeky for murder commenced. He was convicted on the 24th and sentenced to be hanged March 21st.

JAN. 22.—The Gentlemen's Club is organized. In the spring following it established itself in the Club House, corner of Genesee and Fort streets, which it has since occupied.

FEB. 14.—A freight train on the Southern Central Railroad breaks through the bridge across the Seneca river, and the engineer, fireman, and a brakeman are drowned.

DEC. 11.—The Princess Skating Rink opened.

DEC. 17.—Dr. Oliver S. Taylor celebrates his one hundredth anniversary.

1885, JAN. 5.—The firm of Watson, Cox & Co., brokers, is dissolved; the Auburn members of the firm taking quarters with Sheriff Myers. The firm was organized in 1880, as Watson & Neyhart. Mr. Neyhart retiring, Mr. Ashby succeeded him and a New York broker, named Cox, was introduced. The firm did a large business in the purchase and sale of stocks, and great expectations of large fortunes were indulged in, which I regret to say, were not in all cases realized. Some misunderstanding having arisen between the firm and its patrons, the business office was removed and negotiations were carried on at the jail until the 8th of May, when the restrained brokers were honorably discharged.

1885, JAN. 18.—A religious revival service was inaugurated at the Princess Rink which was rented for the occasion. On Monday the 19th, the Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D. of Brooklyn arrived and took charge of the meetings, which were

continued in the rink each evening until February 1st. Dr. Pentecost was assisted by a Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins of Brooklyn, as vocalists.

1885, FEB. 1.—The St. Alphonsus Church, German Catholic, having undergone some repairs is re-dedicated by Bishop McQuaid.

FEB. 28 —Congressman Payne secures a congressional appropriation of \$150,000 for a government building in Auburn.

MARCH 29.—The congregation of the First Baptist Church hold their last service in the old church, which is subsequently sold to Ald. Henry Traub and converted into a furniture store.

APRIL 16.—The Genesee Skating Rink opens for the last time, the company having become consolidated with the Princess Rink Company and the enthusiasm having subsided to the extent of rendering one rink sufficient for the popular demand for roller skating.

1885, MAY 28.—The Owasco lake steamer Ensenore, is launched and duly christened by the present esteemed president of the Cayuga County Historical Society.

JUNE 28.—The distinguished banker, James D. Fish, takes up his abode in the Auburn Prison for ten years, less commutation for good behavior.

JULY 13.—The Common Council orders the extension of Green street, from Clark to Genesee street. The cost for land taken and damages to property owners was assessed Sept. 1st, at \$18,418.88. The street demolishes the eastern end of the Princess Rink, which felt the first blow of devastation April 5 1886.

1885, AUG. 17.—Prof. M. L. Browne announces the discontinuance of the Young Ladies' Institute, a school which he had conducted with varying degrees of pecuniary success for thirty years.

SEPT. 1.—The Young Men's Christian Association move their quarters from the Academy of Music Block into their

new building, which is nearing completion. On the 18th of December following the new building was formally opened.

OCT. 19.—The Seward Post of the Grand Army of the Republic starts for Richmond, to enjoy the hospitalities of the R. E. Lee Post Confederate Volunteers, whom they had entertained acceptably on Decoration Day previous.

NOV. 11.—The commission appointed to select a site for the new government building agree upon the lot at the corner of Genesee street and Green street extended, taking therefor the Underwood lot now owned by Mr. Anthony Shimer, the lot of Dr. George next west, and the Groot house and lot owned by Mr. C. S. Burtis, next west of Dr. George. The selection was confirmed by government and notice of confirmation received by Mayor Wheeler, March 31, 1886.

In December of this year Westlake avenue, extending from Fort street through to Court street and connecting with Linden Place, is opened.

1886, FEB. 12.—The will of the late Lyman Soule is presented to the surrogate for probate. As the will will doubtless be contested, the final settlement of the estate will be indefinitely deferred.

MARCH 4.—Gilmore's Band gave an afternoon and evening concert at the Princess Rink. Those who were there in the evening need not be assured that it was a fair house after one got inside.

MARCH 10.—Rev. A. S. Hughey is installed as pastor of "Westminster Church." I was in doubt where to locate the edifice with so pretentious a name, until I by chance identified it as the Willard Chapel, on West Genesee street.

MARCH 22.—The announcement is made that the fare to San Francisco is reduced to \$45. Many a "Forty-Niner" will wish that he had waited till this time, so that he could avail himself of the "cut" in rates.

APRIL 5.—The president appoints William J. Moses as postmaster at Auburn, in place of Mr. E. D. Woodruff, whose term had expired. Mr. Moses is the first Democratic postmaster in Auburn, since Col. Charles W. Pomroy retired in 1861.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—ARCHITECTURAL AND OTHERWISE.

1879.—The St. James Hotel having become tenantless, the owner, Mr. Anthony Shimer, instituted a series of changes and improvements, involving the extension of the front out even with the street, fitting the same up for stores, with hotel attachment above and in the rear. Mr. Shimer, being the architect and boss workman, the work progressed somewhat slowly and was still incomplete when the building was burned, on the 26th of March 1884, an account of which is among the records of the society.

1879.—In May, was commenced the Hose and Truck House, in the rear of the City Hall, extending from Market to Franklin street.

1879, JULY 9.—The Garrow street school building was commenced and the building was completed in September following. The Division street school building was much enlarged at the same time. During the same summer, the Button Factory on Logan street, was much enlarged and the manufacture of silk introduced.

1879.—The Ross Block on the west side of State street near the State Armory, was erected during the fall of this year.

1879, OCT. 6.—The Telephone Company commenced the erection of a tower on the museum building, and the present telephone system was inaugurated immediately thereafter. The office was removed to its present location in Mr. D. A. Smith's store, Dec. 30, 1881.

1880.—The trustees of the Auburn City Hospital, having purchased the old Dr. Lansing homestead on North street, the

house was refitted and formally opened for the purposes of the Hospital, April 20, 1880.

1880, MAY 25.—The corner-stone of St. John's Church (Episcopal) at the junction of Fulton and East Genesec streets, was laid. The church edifice was completed during the year following and opened for service, Sept. 4, 1881.

1880, SUNDAY, AUG. 26.—The corner-stone of St. Mary's parochial school on Clark street, was laid by Bishop McQuaid, and the building was completed and school opened therein on the 10th of January following.

1880.—In September was commenced the work of replacing the wooden pavement of State street from Dill to the bridge with Medina sandstone. The work continued until the northern end froze up, and was not completed until the following spring.

1880, Oct. 6.—The E. D. Clapp Wagon Company was organized, and commenced the erection of the extensive workshops on the west side of Division street, since used by them. The works were started January 22d, 1881, since which time the big whistle has daily reminded us of this important industry.

1880, Oct. 10.—St. Joseph's Cemetery, R. C., near the foot of Owasco lake, was consecrated by Bishop McQuaid.

1880.—During the summer of 1880, the D. M. Osborne Mower and Reaper Company commenced a series of additions to their workshops on the west side of Mechanic street, and built two large storehouses on the east side of the Central railroad, north of Seymour street, and in the following March 1881, commenced the erection of their present extensive Rolling Mill Works in the northern part of the city.

1881, APRIL 4.—The belt street-car line opened, the track through North to Franklin street having been removed and connection being made through Seminary avenue. The roads were consolidated and placed under the management of a com-

pany of which Hon. D. M. Osborne is president, September 22, 1882.

1881, APRIL 30.—Aldermen Bell and Webster, of the Common Council, visit Troy to see the big bell cast, for which the Council had contracted, to be placed in the City Hall tower for a fire alarm. On the 12th of May following the bell was put in position, and being tested on the 19th, was pronounced inadequate. It was returned on the 24th, and June 17th following, the present bell weighing 6,300 lbs., was substituted and has since done duty as a fire alarm bell.

1881, MAY 2.—Hose 6, known as the Alerts, dedicate their new hose house, corner of State and VanAnden streets, by a house-warming.

1881, JULY 18.—Supt. Underwood commenced extensive improvements in the City Hall park, spading up and leveling off the surface, sowing it to red-top and timothy and enclosing it with a modest railing. The work exhausted the better part of three days and has since afforded a pleasant outlook for the City Hall dignitaries.

1881, AUG. 10.—The first train over the Ithaca, Auburn & Western Railroad, ran into Auburn in charge of Col. F. T. Peet, the superintendent of the road, who officiated as engineer for the occasion. On the 31st of August following, an excursion party from the south part of the county over the road, was given a public reception in the Academy of Music.

1881, SEPT. 30.—The E. M. Birdsall Manufacturing Company organized and commenced the manufacture of portable engines etc., in the old Cayuga Chief shops, which the D. M. Osborne Co. had lately vacated to occupy their new shops on Mechanic street and at the Rolling Mill.

1881, OCT. 12.—St. Lucas German Protestant Church on Seminary avenue is dedicated, "after four years of passions and struggles."

1881.—In the summer of 1881 the great second ward sewer

was commenced, which was completed in the fall of the year following at an expense of about \$30,000.

1881.—The N. Y. C. R. R. demolished the old workshops north of the present depot, during the latter part of 1881 and the beginning of 1882, devoting the lands upon which the shops stood to sidings.

1882, APRIL 17.—The corner-stone of the new county clerk's office was laid. The building was completed and occupied about the middle of March, 1883.

The Madison avenue school building was erected during the summer of this year, but was not ready for occupancy till February 26, 1883.

1882. AUG.—Mayor Wheeler began his fine block of flats for residences on William street, which were not completed and occupied till the spring of 1884.

In the fall of this year, the present residence of Mr. John H. Osborne and that of Mr. G. W. Allen on South street were begun.

1882—Ross Place was opened in August 1882 and graded the winter following. The residences of Mr. E. D. Clapp and Mr. Charles L. Sheldon were improved about the same time.

OCTOBER 9.—The suggestive name of "Love Lane" was officially changed to "Linden Place."

OCTOBER 14.—The D. M. Osborne Co. commenced building their railroad along the bank of the outlet to their works on Genesee street from the N. Y. C. R. R. depot. The work was nearly a year under way, the dummy making its first trip, Oct. 5, 1883.

In October of this year, the New York Central R. R. Co., commenced the present stone freight house.

1883.—In the early summer of this year the First Presbyterian Church Parsonage, corner of Franklin and Holly streets, was begun.

MAY 22.—The Water Works Company began extending its main pipes to the Owasco lake.

During the summer of this year the Evans street school house was built and the hose house of Letchworth Hose 5 on Fulton street.

JULY 17.—The corner-stone of the Second Baptist Church at the junction of Genesee and Owasco streets was laid. This edifice occupies the site of the ancient and somewhat disreputable pile familiarly known as the "Codfish Block," which residents in the immediate vicinity were glad to aid in purchasing and donating to the church, thereby ridding themselves and the street of a nuisance.

The church was completed and dedicated April 13, 1884.

1883.—The South street, Hamilton avenue, and MacDougall street sewers were built during the summer, connecting with the great second ward sewer.

SEPT. 9.—The Soule Cemetery in the town of Sennett, east of Auburn, a gift of Lyman Soule to the city, is dedicated.

SEPTEMBER.—The Harrington Block on Dill street is begun and the Harrington House was opened as a Temperance Hotel, April 1, 1884.

OCT. 1.—The work of paving Water street with Medina stone is commenced.

The cottages of Mrs. George Underwood and Mr. Joseph N. Steel on the west side of South street erected.

OCT. 30.—The Thomson-Houston Company commence stringing wires in the streets for the electric light. On the evening of November 28 following, the first electric street lights were lighted, although Mr. D. M. Osborne had been using them in his works for nearly a year previous. On the 27th of January 1884, the old First Baptist Church was lighted by the electric light. On the 28th of January the Common Council adopted the Thomson-Houston system, but the proprietors of the Brush-Swan system having made a proposition, the Common Council on the 1st of February squabble over the two systems. On the 29th of March the Brush-Swan Company placed lights upon

a staff on the Auburn Savings Bank tower and at several places in the streets. Then the Thomson-Houston placed lights upon a staff on the Court House cupola and for some months portions of the city were brilliantly lighted by contesting companies, without expense to the city. On the 9th of October 1884, the Common Council ordered a contract to be made with the Thomson-Houston Company for lighting some of the principal streets, which the mayor vetoed. The Council passed the resolution over the mayor's veto and the contract was duly executed. The official lighting of the streets by the electric light commenced Dec. 15, 1884.

1883, DEC. 27.—The new Methodist Sunday School Chapel in rear of the church on South street, was dedicated.

1884, FEB. 27.—Letchworth Hose 2 open their newly completed hose house on Fulton street.

APRIL 4.—The Hardenberg House in the rear of City Hall is sold to Max Volkman, who converted it into a hotel and opened it as such June 28 following.

APRIL.—The fine residence of Mr. W. H. Ernsberger on East Genesee street is begun.

APRIL 28.—The upper end of State street is torn up for paving with Medina stone.

1884, JUNE 3.—Corner-stone of the First Baptist Church was laid. The church is located on the corner of Genesee and James streets. The work was commenced in the fall of 1883. The edifice with the exception of the tower is completed and was first occupied for service June 28, 1885.

1884, JULY 15.—The block of Orlando Lewis on East Genesee street east of his flouring mill is erected.

Mr. E. H. Avery's block on State street next north of the Gaylord House is built.

JULY 27.—The Salvation Army Barracks on the Shimer lot dedicated.

1884, AUG. 14.—The Princess Rink on the Shimer property was begun.

AUG. 27.—The excavation for the foundation of the new Y. M. C. A. building is completed and the corner-stone of the building was laid on the 30th of September following.

1884, SEPT. 11.—The Genesee street skating rink was opened in a building just completed, on the site of the old Richardson livery stable.

1884, OCT. 15.—The Overland Telephone Co. is organized and during the following months strung its wires throughout the city from the tower at the corner of Genesee and North streets. The wires have ever since maintained a respectful silence in deference to an injunction served upon the company by the Bell Telephone Co.

During the fall of this year the Genesee street sewer from about the middle of the Exchange Block to the outlet was enlarged and deepened so as to drain the cellar of the Young Men's Christian Association building.

The portion of Genesee street from State down to the middle of the Exchange Block was paved with Medina stone the summer previous.

NOV. 30.—The Willard Chapel on West Genesee street is dedicated. October 27, 1885, the society is organized as a church.

1885, APRIL.—Mr. Shimer during the fall of 1884 having excavated the cellar of the Underwood house to a fabulous depth for the building sand and gravel which he discovered there in abundance, commences his improvements upon the house. The roof is raised up about four feet on stilts where it has ever since remained, defying the most furious winds to disturb it. The front of the house was removed and the incipient stages of extending the front to the street and converting the residence into stores were undertaken and a partition wall some ten feet high carried out to the street. The improvement has since been taking a rest, partially on account of the probable selection of the site for a government building and partially because

the proprietor was busy elevating the Opera House into a man-trap with stores beneath. Now that the government has decided to condemn the Underwood property for its own use, Shimer's crowning project for the improvement of the western part of the city by converting the entire north side of Genesee street into grocery stores will probably not be realized.

1885, MAY 1.—The improvement of the National Hotel property is begun. The wooden part long known as "Parmelee's Tavern" is demolished and a fine brick building erected on its site. The hotel was completed during the summer and fall and formally opened as the New National Hotel on the 23rd of December.

A fine block of two stores was, during the same period, erected on the vacant lot adjoining on the east.

JUNE 28.—The First Baptist Society occupy the audience room in the new church at the corner of James and Genesee streets.

1885, SEPT. 14.—The first stone of the Aurelius avenue bridge is laid. This is an historic structure. I find that in my first record of April 1877, the "Aurelius Avenue Bridge" is constantly occupying the attention of the Common Council and much eloquence was poured forth both in favor of a stone bridge and against it. On the 4th of June 1877, the Council adopted a resolution to build a "two-arch stone bridge" at the Aurelius avenue crossing. The project was contrary to the conception of the executive as to a due regard for the interests of the tax-payer and on the 12th of June a veto of the project by the mayor was announced. The parties interested were not to be put down without an effort for success. Their persistency has been rewarded and the Aurelius avenue bridge will eventually become a fixed fact. I am glad that the project was not brought to completion earlier as it is a fruitful theme for historical notes. On the 4th of November 1885, the Common Council annulled the contract for the building of the bridge

on account of the unsatisfactory progress of the work and the Council took the completion of it into its own hands. Whether this action will invest the mayor with the honorary title of *Pontifex Maximus* is uncertain, but we shall probably hear more of the "Aurelius avenue bridge," as the contractor, the doughty Luther G. Perkins is jealous of his reputation and zealous in defending it.

1886, JAN. 8.—The toboggan slide was opened. The slide is on the west side of South street opposite Swift street. It consists of an artificial chute some 25 feet in height with a sharp incline of some 160 feet and a natural descent of some forty rods farther in an open field. The toboggan may be described in a general way as a thin board some eighteen inches wide and four feet or more in length, with the forward end turned over in a graceful curve. This is taken to the top of the chute loaded with two or more passengers according to its capacity or the inclination of the parties and fired off. The steersman sits at the rear using an extended leg for a rudder. A lady passenger is essential, as ladies hang on best and have the most felicitous selection of adjectives to describe the trip.

Tobogganing is an importation from Canada. It is a kind of gilt-edged riding-down-hill. It can be indulged in, in an ordinary suit, but the perfection of enjoyment is only reached when you are clad in a flannel rig prepared expressly for the exercise, of such color or colors and general make-up as will most completely disguise you from yourself and your most intimate friends.

Tobogganning will hardly reach the distinction of a national diversion, for the reason that ice is an essential element to its perfection, and it will necessarily be limited to the high latitudes of our country.

Of the indoor amusements which have prevailed since I last wrote, I must not fail to speak. Some three years ago, a game known as "commerce" had a popular run. I think it was sub-

stantially a game of ordinary whist, the parties scoring the most games for the evening securing the prize which in some instances was valuable enough to arouse considerable interest.

During the past winter, "progressive euchre" has been the rage. The ordinary game of euchre is played at several tables the winning parties advancing from the lower to the higher tables at the close of each game. The parties securing the greatest number of games at the highest table secure the first prize and those losing most games secure the "booby" prize. The intervening tables are known as "love tables" and are quite popular with the majority of the party although no prizes may be secured thereat.

Still another game known as "progressive bean bag" has its admirers with those who fear the influence of cards. It consists in pitching a small bag of beans across the room at a hole in a board and is governed by rules similar to those of progressive euchre. It is a modification of the old-fashioned recreation of pitching copper cents.

The most remarkable craze that our community and in fact our whole country has witnessed has been the roller skating amusement. During the summer of 1884 the Shimer Opera House was given over to the amusement. Everybody who went became infatuated with the exercise and in the fall of that year two large skating rinks, the Genesee and Princess, were erected. Professional skaters, some of home talent, others from abroad, alternated with amateurs and "new beginners" in gliding over the smooth floors; polo games and other attractions drew crowds of spectators and nearly all ordinary amusements seemed abandoned for roller skating. But the excitement died out as suddenly as it arose and the rinks of today can scarcely present an attraction sufficient to draw a paying audience.

The Salvation Army invaded this country in March 1880. The invading force consisted of seven women and one man who landed in New York from an English steamer. After no

little skirmishing in the metropolis the army established itself there and began extending its lines. On the 20th of March 1883, an outpost was established in the neighboring city of Syracuse. The predominance of the rough element in the City of Salt, rendered the attack upon that stronghold of sin of questionable issue, but after considerable rough handling and occasional imprisonment, the army still holds the fort. On the 4th of February 1884, Capt. Evans reconnoitered Auburn and effected a lease of Tallman Hall at the corner of State and Dill streets for one year from April 1st following, with the privilege of five for the barracks of the detachment to be sent here.

On Sunday, April 6, 1884, the army made its first reconnoissance in force. The host consisted of Capt. Whiteside, "Salvation Carpenter," and Lassies Capt. Brock and Lieut. Darrow. After a noisy street parade the army called a halt and held its first meeting on the steps in front of the Court House. From this time on parades were made each evening, with singing, dancing and tambourine playing by the army, accompanied by hooting, crowding, jostling and pelting with missiles of various kinds, by the following crowd of hoodlum boys. On the first of May the proprietor of Tallman Hall barricaded the barracks, in other words locked the army out, declared them a nuisance in that they made so much noise late into the night that his horses could not sleep in the neighboring stable.

The army submitted to the inevitable and took up its quarters at No. 13 Wall street, where it remained until the 23rd of May when it established head-quarters at the African Zion Methodist Episcopal Church on Washington St. Negotiations were opened with Mr. Anthony Shimer for leasing a lot in the rear of the Underwood house for the erection of barracks. The Common Council declined permission for the erection of barracks according to the original plan, but the army equal to the emergency surrounded the Council by building of brick

for which no permission was required, and the present barracks were opened on the 27th of July following.

The army has come to be an established feature of our city. It parades nightly at 8 o'clock, unmolested, the novelty having worn off and the police having proved efficient. A snare drum, a bass drum, three or four tambourines and at one time a French horn, make sufficient din to attract the attention of all within hearing distance. The body composed mostly of women marches in a hollow parallelogram, at times singing their characteristic songs, the leaders hippity-hopping backwards, beating time with their elbows, and manifesting an exuberance of spirits which is heightened by a pouring rain or drifting snow. The uniform of the males is whatever the fancy dictates, the more ludicrous the better. That of the females is a plain blue gown relieved in some instances by a red trimming and a dark poke bonnet with a red band.

The army does not perceptibly increase in number although they claim to have secured many recruits who have united with various churches. It claims to reach an element in community which no other influence does or can, and if there are sinners who can be tambourined into righteousness whom other appliances would fail to reach, we bid the Salvation Army God-speed in its mission. One or two episodes I must not omit to mention. Whether because the army became imbued with the spirit of our revolutionary forefathers, or from some other cause I will not stop to inquire, but after it became established in our land, some of the leaders took it upon themselves to rebel against the authority of their English officers and set up for themselves as an American organization. The sympathizers with the foreign organization did not yield readily and on the 7th of December 1884, Maj. Moore came here in the interests of the original army and held a jubilee at the Academy of Music on the 10th. Both armies paraded the streets but no collision occurred. The doughty major skirmished in the city

for a time but finally left the field, which has since been occupied without molestation by the American branch. The Salvation Army of America was officially incorporated by papers filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, March 26, 1885.

1885, MARCH 4.—A hallelujah wedding was held at the barracks. Capt. Penny of Rochester became smitten with the charms of Capt. Mary Smith of the Auburn corps, and their fortunes were united with great rejoicings of the rank and file of the army who devoted the day to feasting mentally and physically.

FIRES.

1879, MARCH 18.—Burr & Thorne's Flouring Mill on the Owasco outlet above D. M. Osborne & Co's Reaper Works burned in the early evening.

NOV. 17.—The building in the prison occupied by Hayden & Smith for the manufacture of saddlery hardware.

1880, MAY 31.—Bell's livery stable on Garden street partially consumed by fire.

JUNE 17.—The rear addition of the Osborne House burned, at which time young Chadderdon was killed by a falling wall.

1882, MAY 8.—The Home of the Friendless on Grant avenue was partially destroyed by fire.

1883, MAY 19.—Richardson's livery stable in Genesee street east of Lewis' Mill was burned. It was originally built for a freight depot for the Auburn & Syracuse Railway.

1884, MARCH 26.—The remodeled St. James Hotel, vacant as a hotel but with occupied front stores, was burned during a pouring rain in the afternoon and in the presence of a vast crowd of spectators.

1885, JAN. 10.—The Parmelee malt house on Barber street west of Washington street is burned.

FEB. 10.—Hurd's Planing Mill on Dill street goes up in flames.

MARCH 22.—Pimm's clothing store on Genesee street just west of State is burned. The owner of the building is uninsured as is all of Mr. Shimer's property.

SEPT. 27.—Shimer's barn on west Genesee street adjoining his extensive lumber yard is burned. A horse perished in the flames but the lumber yard escaped injury.

1886, JAN. 4.—Quite an extensive fire occurred at the Clapp Manufactory destroying the plant of the Rolling Mill and involving a reported loss of \$40,000.

DISASTERS.

The appalling disasters which have been happening from time to time would make too long a list for me to present here. I note only a few of the more important.

1881, APRIL 3.—An earthquake occurred at Scio in the Grecian Archipelago by which 18,000 persons were injured or killed.

December 8 of the same year the Ring theater at Vienna in Austria was burned and 734 persons perished in the flames.

1883.—In the latter part of July a terrible earthquake visited the Island of Java and vicinity in the East Indies by which it is estimated that 75,000 lives were lost.

The Mediterranean Islands and countries have been visited with similar disasters from time to time but I will not stop to give the details.

1886.—On the 14th of March of the present year the Cunard Steamer Oregon was sunk near the entrance to New York harbor by collision with a mysterious vessel, no tidings of which have been obtained. Happily the entire number of the passengers and crew of the Oregon were rescued by passing vessels but the strange circumstances attending the destruction of this noble ship render it one of the most remarkable disasters of the age.

While our own land has been free from pestilence and plague the outside world has not escaped. In the fall of 1883 the cholera prevailed to an alarming extent in Egypt there being upwards of 27,000 victims. In the summer of 1884 it crossed the Mediterranean and invaded the southern part of France where it carried off many victims. In the early summer of 1885, the same disease devastated Spain with increasing violence there being 5000 new cases reported on August 5. Happily the precaution of the authorities limited the ravages of the disease to the south of Europe and the fears of its extending to this country are allayed.

Our own land has not however been free from disaster from natural causes. In 1882 during the month of February the Mississippi overflowed its banks causing an immense loss of property and life. In 1883 from Feb. 3 to 15 occurred a great flood in the lower Ohio valley which was very destructive to property. Again in 1884 from February 3 to 14 the Ohio was flooded, the river rising seventy feet at Cincinnati and destroying a vast amount of property. On this occasion congress made an appropriation of \$200,000 for the sufferers, the first instance of a like appropriation in the history of our country.

Locally the most notable visitation we have had was the Texas cattle plague which broke out in the latter part of August 1882. The State Board of Health looked into the matter and ordered 28 head of cattle to be killed and buried, in the adjoining town of Sennett, to prevent the spread of the disease.

NECROLOGY.

My necrological record has surprised me by its extent. Although selecting only here and there a name of one more prominently known, the list has grown far beyond what I had anticipated. As I glance at the long-familiar names of the departed, grouped together here on my pages, I seem to be traversing an Auburn of the past, and my being here today partakes of the

nature of a dream. How real must be the solitude of old age when the friends and companions of younger days have been gathered in an earlier harvest.

I have classified my record, placing first some of the dignitaries of the world who have been summoned from their posts of honor and seats of power. Following these is a limited list of distinguished characters in our own land. I confess that I have been surprised at the magnitude of this list. I dropped into the establishment of one of my aldermanic friends the day after the death of General Hancock when he vigorously assured me, "I declare, so many big men dying now-a-days, it makes me feel *scared*."

Then follows a list of some of the more distinguished authors whose pens are laid aside forever, then the local death roll, fathers and mothers of households, young, middle aged, venerable.

I have been surprised at the advanced age which many of our people reach, and it is apparent to any one who looks at the record that the longevity of the later generations far exceeds that of those who preceded us by no more than a half century.

I have prepared the list chiefly for purpose of reference.

FOREIGN DIGNITARIES.

1879, FEB. 21.—Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan age 55. He had reigned since 1863, one year excepted.

JUNE 1—In South Africa, killed by the Zulus, Prince Louis Napoleon only son of Napoleon III and the Empress Eugenie age 23.

1881, MARCH 13.—Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, assassinated by Nihilists age 63.

APRIL 19.—At London Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield age 81.

JULY 18.—At London Arthur Penrhyn Stanly, Dean of Westminster age 68, familiarly known as Dean Stanly.

1882, MAY 6.—Lord Frederick C. Cavendish, Chief Secretary of Ireland, assassinated in Phoenix Park Dublin.

JUNE 2.—At Caprera on the Island of Sicily the Italian hero and patriot, Guiseppe Garibaldi, age 76.

1883, JULY 13.—Ranavaolna II, Queen of Madagascar.

1883, JULY 20.—Tuduc, King of Anam in Asia after a reign of 36 years. His successor died Aug. 2, 1884.

1884, JUNE 21.—The Prince of Orange, Crown Prince of the Netherlands, at The Hague age 32.

1885, APRIL 27.—At Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Emma, Queen Dowager, age 49.

1885, JULY 22.—El Mahdi, the false prophet of the Soudan is reported dead of small-pox.

1885, Nov. 25.—At Madrid, Alfonzo, King of Spain, age 29, leaving his 5-year-old daughter Mercedes to succeed, under the regency of the Queen Dowager Christina.

1885, SEPT. 16.—At St. Thomas, Canada, the mastodontic monarch of the animal kingdom, Jumbo. I have been at a loss how to classify this famous pachyderm and perhaps I err in naming him among the foreign dignitaries. He had been a resident of the United States some three years having landed in New York April 8, 1882 and of course was not entitled to citizenship. He was a native of India and came to Paris at an early age to secure an education. Thence he went to England and took a prominent part in the athletic sports of the zoological garden. It was here that the great American Barnum made his acquaintance and entered into negotiations by which Jumbo was to take up his abode in the new world. He was the largest known animal in the world. He stood eleven feet eleven inches high (Barnum's measurement) in his stocking feet. He had contracted some bad habits in his travels. He chewed tobacco and drank whiskey, but had too much self-respect to smoke a cigarette. He was a kindly disposed pet and will be much missed by the children, although they will

be permitted to gaze upon his stuffed hide and fleshless bones, before they are consigned to the keeping of his legatees, the Bates College and the Smithsonian Institute. I notice that Barnum has purchased Alice the widow of Jumbo, who did not accompany her husband to this country.

Jumbo was killed by being run into by an alien train of cars during a temporary sojourn in Canada. As he was not a naturalized citizen government can of course take no official cognizance of the circumstances attending his death, but in the arbitration of the fishery question now in contemplation, this indignity to a guest of the nation might properly and profitably be considered.

1879, MARCH 6.—At New Britain, Conn., Elihu Burritt, the Learned Blacksmith age 68.

APRIL 4.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Madame Jerome Bonaparte age 94.

APRIL 21.—At New York, General John A. Dix age 81.

MAY 24.—At New York, William Lloyd Garrison, philanthropist age 75.

SEPT. 17.—At New York, Daniel Drew, a prominent financier age 82.

OCT. 31.—At Garden City, L. I., Major General Joseph Hooker, familiarly known as "Fighting Joe Hooker" age 66.

1880, OCT. 2.—At Bronxville, Westchester Co. Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox age 87, father of James R. Cox, Esq., of this city.

Nov. 10.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Lucretia Mott age 87, philanthropist, sister of Mrs. David Wright of this city.

DEC. 26.—At New York, Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Chapin a distinguished divine of the Universalist denomination age 65.

1881, FEB. 13.—At Hot Springs, Ark., Fernando Wood age 69, son-in-law of the late Judge Richardson of this city.

MAY 25.—At New York, Commodore Nutt age 37.

1881, SEPT. 13.—General Ambrose E. Burnside age 58.

SEPT. 19.—President James A. Garfield age 49, assassinated July 2d by Charles J. Guiteau.

DEC. 17.—Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Arctic explorer, aged 49.

1882, JULY 16.—At Springfield, Ill., Mrs. Abraham Lincoln age 67.

NOV. 22.—At New York, Thurlow Weed, editor and politician age 86.

1883, FEB. 14.—Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, the "War Governor" of New York age 72. His wife died March 26, 1885 age 74.

MARCH 4.—At Atlanta, Ga., Alexander H. Stephens age 71, a prominent southern statesman, governor of Georgia and vice-president of the late southern confederacy.

APRIL 4.—At New York, Peter Cooper, philanthropist, age 93.

JUNE 21.—At New York, Charles Backus age 51, a famous negro minstrel.

JULY 15.—At Middleboro, Mass. Charles Haywood Stratton age 46, more widely known as "General Tom Thumb."

1884, FEB. 2.—At Boston, Wendell Phillips age 72.

MARCH 18.—At New York, Madame Anna Bishop age 70.

MAY 12.—At Nantucket, Mass., Charles O'Connor, a distinguished lawyer of New York.

JUNE 8.—At Montreal, Canada, Henry G. Vennor age 44, a distinguished weather prophet.

1884, July 10.—At New Orleans, Paul Morphy, aged 47, the the champion chess player of the world.

JULY 22.—Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm aged 68, a distinguished abolitionist and advocate of woman's rights.

SEPT. 4.—At Geneva, Charles J. Folger, Secretary of Treasury, U. S., age 66.

Nov. 26.—At New York, Henry Ivison age 76.

1885, JAN. 13.—At Mankato, Minn., Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice-President age 62.

JULY 23.—At Mt. McGregor, N. Y., Gen. Ulysses S. Grant age 63.

AUG. 25.—At Jamestown, N. Y., Ex Governor Reuben E. Fenton age 66.

OCT. 9.—At New York, Cardinal John McClosky age 75, the first American cardinal.

OCT. 29.—At Orange, N. J., Gen. George B. McClellan age 59.

OCT. 31.—At Albany, J. Wesley Smith, associate editor of the *Argus*, formerly of Auburn, age 58.

NOV. 20.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the U. S., age 66.

DEC. 8.—At New York, Wm. H. Vanderbilt the railroad king, age 64.

DEC. 15.—At Washington, Ga., Gen. Robert Toombs, age 75, he who in the palmy days of slavery, boasted that he would live to call the roll of his slaves from Bunker Hill monument.

1886, JAN. 31.—At Washington, Mrs Bayard, wife of Thomas Francis Bayard secretary of state.

FEB. 9.—At Governor's Island, New York, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock age 62, of "Second Army corps" fame.

FEB. 12.—Horatio Seymour age 76, a distinguished Democratic politician, ex-governor of New York, and candidate for president against General Grant in 1868. His wife, Mary Bleeker Seymour, survived him less than a month, dying on the 8th of March following.

FEB. 14.—At Syracuse, Hon. Dennis McCarthy, the leading merchant of that city and for many years state senator from the Onondaga district.

FEB. 18.—John B. Gough age 67, a temperance orator of upwards of forty years active and efficient service.

AUTHORS.

1879, MARCH 3.—At Rome, Italy, William Howitt age 87. He was noted as the senior partner of the firm of "William and Mary Howitt," authors.

APRIL 30.—At Philadelphia, Mrs. Sarah J. B. Hale, formerly editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, age 91.

1880, OCT. 20.—At Wayland, Mass., Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, age 78.

DEC. 22.—At London, England, at the age of 60, Mrs. Cross, widely known as George Eliot, one of the most distinguished novelists of her day.

1881, FEB. 5.—At London, England, Thomas Carlisle, age 81.

APRIL 8.—At Lynn, N. C., Sidney Lanier age 39. Poet, and author of the "Boy's Froissart."

JUNE 2.—Alfred B. Street age 70. Poet, and state librarian at Albany.

OCT. 12.—Dr. Josiah Gilbert Holland age 63, author of "Bitter Sweet," and editor of the *Century Magazine*.

1882, JAN. 7.—At Rome, Italy, Richard H. Dana age 77.

FEB. 7.—At Cannes, France, Berthold Auerbach age 70.

MARCH 24.—Henry W. Longfellow age 75.

1882, APRIL 20.—Charles Robert Darwin, age 73; father of the modern "Theory of Evolution."

APRIL 27.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, preacher, poet, philosopher and essayist, age 79.

MAY 11.—At London, England, Dr. John Brown, age 62. Author of "Rab and his Friends."

DEC. 6.—At London, Anthony Trollope, novelist, age 67.

DEC. 18.—At Boston, Henry James Sr., age 71.

1883, JAN. 23.—At Paris, Gustave Doré, French artist, age 50.

MARCH 7.—At Mentone, Italy, James Richard Green, English historian, age 45.

OCT. 21.—At London, Capt. Mayne Reid, novelist, age 65.

DEC. 14.—At St. Quentin, France, Henri Martin, age 73, French historian.

1884, FEB. 8.—At Princeton, N. J., Arnold Henry Guyot, age 76, author of Guyot's geographies.

APRIL 11.—At London, Charles Reade, age 70, novelist, author of "Never Too Late to Mend," "Christie Johnston," etc.

OCT. 20.—At New York, Alexander J. H. Duganne age 71, a minor poet.

1885, MARCH 6.—T. S. Arthur age 76.

1885, APRIL 11.—At New York, Richard Grant White age 73, Shakesperian critic.

MAY 22.—At Paris, Victor Hugo age 83, French novelist and patriot.

AUG. 12.—At San Francisco, Helen Fiske Hunt Jackson age 54, known as "H. H."

OCT. 14.—At Monterey, Cal., Henry W. Shaw, age 67, a quaint humorist known as "Josh Billings."

1886, MARCH 28.—Richard Cheveneux Trench, D. D., age 79, formerly archbishop of London, author of "The Study of Words, etc."

LOCAL NECROLOGY.

1879, MARCH 1.—Philip R. Freeoff, age 59. Mr. Freeoff was a native of Holland but had resided in Auburn for many years. In his early career he was successful, but in later life suffered from want.

MARCH 6.—Burton B. Tyler age 70.

APRIL 9.—At Owasco lake, George C. E. Thompson age 91, one of the early settlers of Cayuga County.

APRIL 25.—At St Louis, Thomas Towne age 35.

MAY 12.—Goddard H. Doud, in his 66th year, for many years a blacksmith in this city.

MAY 13.—At Chicago, Stephen A. Goodwin, age 60, formerly a prominent lawyer and politician of Auburn.

MAY 19.—Elmore P. Ross age 70, a well known business man and politician, formerly of Port Byron but latterly of Auburn.

MAY 20.—David Smith, a veteran of the war of 1812, supposed to be over 100 years of age.

JULY 21.—Nathaniel Williams, teamster, well known for his integrity and industry, age 87.

AUG. 12.—Simkins Snow age 76, father of Supt. B. B. Snow.

SEPT. 11.—Elliot G. Storke age 68, at one time superintendent of schools for Cayuga county, afterwards a publisher and at the time of his death a manufacturer.

1879, OCT. 19.—John H. Hinman age 51, son of the late Col. Hinman, and long engaged in the grocery trade.

NOV. 1.—Adam Miller age 66, a wealthy citizen, and till lately actively interested in local politics.

NOV. 12.—Edward Rathbun age 73, formerly of the firm of Smith & Rathbun, dentists.

DEC. 23.—Franklin L. Griswold age 63, a prominent clothing merchant.

DEC. 29.—Andrew V. M. Suydam age 79, long engaged in the business of harness and trunk making.

1880, MARCH 14.—Josiah Douglass age 69, a builder of some note under the firm of Douglass & Billings, but better known as an ardent politician, a Clay whig before the war, who entered the Democratic ranks through the medium of the so-called "Know-Nothing" party.

MARCH 22.—Thomas M. Skinner age 89, an old time printer and publisher.

APRIL 21.—Thos. A. Graham, long connected with the telegraph service, and the pioneer of the telephone service in Auburn.

1880, MAY 1.—Josiah Barber, for many years a prominent manufacturer of carpets in Auburn, age 80.

MAY 7.—Israel F. Terrill, a prominent hardware merchant of long standing in the firm of Terrill & Johnson, and the later firm of Terrill & Dunning, age 73.

JUNE 9.—David H. Armstrong, M. D., age 53, a prominent and successful physician of the city.

JULY 19.—Nathan Osborn, age 90 and upwards, well known as a gardener by the last generation.

AUG. 1.—Amasa B. Hamblin, age 56, for many years engaged in the printing business, and at times intrusted with the offices of City Clerk, City Treasurer, member of the Board of Education, etc.

AUG. 14.—Barent Low, an aged resident of Auburn, at the age of 86.

SEPT. 24.—Truman J. McMaster age 84.

OCT. 8.—Elon C. Denio age 49, a prominent citizen in the employ of the Auburn Manufacturing Co.

OCT. 26.—Benjamin Lattin age 86.

DEC. 20.—Rev. John M. Austin age 75, a clergyman of the Universalist denomination, and for several years the editor of the *Christian Ambassador*, published in Auburn.

1881, JAN. 7.—William Allen age 63, for a number of years a prominent lawyer of the city.

FEB. 11.—At New York city, Henry B. Fitch, age 47, a former well known resident of Auburn, and the third son of Abijah Fitch.

APRIL 15.—Hon. Milo Goodrich, lawyer, age 66.

APRIL 26.—At East Orange, N. J., Charles P. Fitch, age 51, second son of Abijah Fitch and a former merchant of Auburn.

MAY 14.—Henry Underwood, age 63, brother of Superintendent John Underwood.

JUNE 21.—At Sherwoods, Slocum Howland, age 87, one of the early settlers of southern Cayuga.

JULY 5.—Harley Huggins age 78.

JULY 16.—Daniel Hewson, age 85, a much respected citizen and in his prime a prominent business man of Auburn.

AUG. 20.—In New York, Walter S. Weed, in his youth a prominent young man of Auburn.

OCT. 10.—Isaac S. Allen age 77.

OCT. 13.—Col. Edwin B. Morgan of Aurora, age 75, former M. C.

1881, OCT. 18.—Jesse D. Smith, merchant of long standing, age 48.

Nov. 3.—Sumner L. Paddock, former city clerk, age 28.

Nov. 4.—John B. Strong, age 50 years 7 months, collector of Internal Revenue.

Nov. 5.—Henry J. Sartwell, age 61, a successful merchant.

Nov. 7.—Lewis W. Meaker, age 78, a well known resident of Auburn for many years. Father of Mrs. John W. Haight.

Nov. 28.—In New York, Col. John A. Dodge, formerly a prominent manufacturer of Auburn.

DEC. 2.—Abner E. Warriner, age 52, for many years manager of the telegraph service in Auburn.

DEC. 7.—Eleazer Hunter, an early settler, age 92.

DEC. 15.—Nelson Peabody, a well known insurance agent, age 72.

DEC. 26.—Thomas Douglass, former clerk of the prison and in bygone days first fiddle in the orchestra at social dances, age 79.

1882, JAN. 1.—Enoch Harris, a life-long resident of Auburn, age 82.

JAN. 7.—Jasper Trowbridge, father of Mr. Charles S. Trowbridge, age 86.

FEB. 2.—In New York, Henri Tucker, a native Auburnian, celebrated as a musical composer, age 56.

FEB. 19.—Seth Rockefeller, age 59.

1882, FEB. 24.—John P. Hunter, age 70.

MARCH 2.—William D. Woodin, a prominent citizen of the town of Scipio, age 72 years 7 months.

APRIL 23.—Edward H. Groot, for many years engaged in business and building, age .

MAY 10.—James Henderson, a retired merchant, age 71.

MAY 13.—Horatio J. Brown, of the old firm of Brown & Lee, grocers, age 69.

JUNE 7.—Oliver Wood, lawyer, age 51.

JULY 13.—Daniel B. Keyes, age 79, formerly merchant tailor in Auburn.

JULY 17.—At New York, Isaac Sherwood, eldest son of Col. John M. Sherwood at one time a prominent citizen of Auburn.

JULY 18.—At Canandaigua, Wm. B. Smith, age 71, formerly clerk at the Auburn Prison.

AUG. 3.—Rufus Sargent, for many years a successful manufacturer.

AUG. 28.—Rev. Wm. A. Cromwell, age 63 years 8 months, at one time pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, but in his declining years reduced to the necessity of taking service as cook in one of the saloons of the city.

1882, SEPT. 1.—Capt James E. Tyler, age 74, for many years an officer in the state prison.

SEPT. 6.—John Clapp, age 75, long a respected resident of Auburn.

SEPT. 8.—At Saratoga, James R. Hills, age 52, a lawyer of New York, but in his younger days a resident of Auburn, brother of the late William Hills.

SEPT. 11.—Capt. John Wall, age 53.

NOV. 5.—Dewitt C. Richardson, age 58, senior partner of the firm of D. C. & G. W. Richardson, furniture dealers.

NOV. 16.—Augustus Alexander, age 70, a manufacturer of fine boots and shoes of excellent local reputation.

DEC. 8.—James E. Hart, age 70, father of Rev. Wm. Hart.

DEC. 27.—Peter E. Taft, age 67, a respected citizen long engaged in the milling business.

1883, JAN. 18.—William Gregory, age 70, engaged in the undertaker's business in his later life.

1883, JAN. 28.—Eleazer R. Abbey age 68, a painter by trade.

JAN. 30.—Abijah Fitch age 84, for many years a prominent business man of Auburn.

FEB. 28.—William Lindsley, age 82, a bookbinder by trade.

APRIL 15.—Charles E. Cootes age 54, for many years Police Justice, and Recorder of the city.

APRIL 17.—Silas L. Bradley age 66, a retired merchant, and president of the Bank of Auburn.

MAY 2.—Artemus W. Bodman age 62, a wood-worker by tradé and for some years past a constable of the city.

MAY 7.—Charles T. Ferris age 64, an active business man of Auburn for upwards of 30 years.

MAY 7.—Nelson Chapin age 66.

MAY 18.—Daniel D. Buck age 80 years 4 months, former sheriff of Cayuga County.

MAY 19.—Daniel Selover age 70, a well known mechanic.

JUNE 1.—James Parish age 85 years 8 months, a respected citizen, well known to the older residents of the city.

JUNE 8.—Wm. C. VanVechten age 81 years 5 months, father of Wm. Page VanVechten, Mrs. W. Hollister and Mrs. E. R. Fay.

JUNE 27.—John T. Pingree age 48, a prominent lawyer.

1883, JULY 4.—Gideon Sanford age 85 years 6 months, father of the well known Dr. Charles P. Sanford.

JULY 30.—Gardiner S. Tubbs age 75, ancestor of the somewhat eccentric R. Heber Tubbs.

AUG. 10.—Peter V. R. Coventry age 68, a former well known tobacconist.

AUG. 19.—William H. Wellner age 62 years 4 months.

AUG. 21.—Villers Merrill age 89, father of the Merrill Bros., formerly foundrymen and machinists in Auburn.

AUG. 30.—Charles A. Warden age 50, the highly esteemed general freight and passenger agent of the S. C. R. R. Co.

SEPT. 5.—Dr. Charles C. Bates age 54, a well known physician.

SEPT. 19.—Enos T. Throop Martin age 75.

SEPT. 22.—At Northville, in the town of Genoa, Samuel Adams, a well known and highly respected citizen.

1883, OCT. 3.—Col. Terance J. Kennedy age 63, distinguished among other things for being the first soldier to enlist on the Union side in the war of the Rebellion.

OCT. 6.—David P. Greeno age 70, one of the former firm of Holiday, Lamey & Greeno, leather manufacturers.

OCT. 11.—John Thomas Marshall Davie age 51, a well known lawyer, acting surrogate and at the time of his death the Republican candidate for county judge.

OCT. 26.—At Moravia, Hon. Hector H. Tuthill, former member of assembly, age 56.

NOV. 2.—Nelson Payne age 79, uncle of Congressman Payne.

NOV. 11.—In New York, Charles M. Hinman age 53, son of Col. Hinman late of Auburn.

DEC. 11.—Thomas R. Stalker, a former well known builder, age 67 years 9 months.

DEC. 16.—Michael S. Myers age 82 years 8 months, a well known lawyer resident of Auburn since 1817.

1884, JAN. 31.—William Shapcott age 70.

FEB. 2.—Charles Coventry, a well known tobacconist, age 84 years 3 months.

FEB. 19.—W. M. Williams, son-in-law of the late Gen. John H. Chedell.

MCH. 13.—Dr. Thomas N. Calkins age 82 years 4 months, for many years a respected physician of Auburn.

MAY 3.—John E. Patten age 72, the proprietor of a meat-market for 45 years or more.

MAY 4.—James Hyde age 76, a well known jeweler.

MAY 16.—Charles C. Button age 43, son of Dr. James D. Button.

MAY 18.—In Detroit, Charles N. Tuttle, a former popular druggist of Auburn.

MAY 22.—Capt. George W. Bacon, florist, age 52 years 3 months.

MAY 23.—Dr. Stephen Ball age 83 years 10 months, in his prime a prominent dentist.

JUNE 5.—John L. Chatterton age 28, a popular young attorney of Auburn.

1884, JULY 22.—Edgar H. Titus age 42, eldest son of Mr. Samuel Titus.

AUG. 3.—Chauncey B. Delano age 64, proprietor of the National Hotel.

AUG. 16.—Morris S. Bradford age 72, a much respected citizen, by trade a painter.

AUG. 18.—Eli Gallup, 70, a prominent Democratic politician, at one time mayor of the city (1870).

AUG. 21.—Lorenzo Lombard age 71.

AUG. 26.—Charles T. VanOmmen age 91 years 2 months, a much respected Hollander.

NOV. 25.—Henry Ivison age 76, formerly of Auburn, but for many years at the head of a book publishing house in New York.

DEC. 10.—In the town of Scipio, David Aiken age 79, for many years returned as supervisor from the town of Venice, to contest the payment of the railroad bonds of that town.

DEC. 20.—Walter Bray Sr., aged 96 years 7 months, father of Walter Bray, the saddle and harness maker.

1885, JAN. 2.—At Lawrence, Kansas, Nelson T. Stephens, a former prominent lawyer of Auburn.

FEB. 4.—Palmer Holly age 92, one of the oldest residents of the city.

FEB. 21.—Horatio N. Fleetwood age 77.

FEB. 22.—H. F. Phillips, a well known machinist in the employ of Messrs Sheldon & Co., age 68.

MARCH 3.—In New York, Erastus G. Knight age 61, a long time resident of Auburn.

APRIL 19.—Oliver Swaine Taylor, M. D., age 100 years 4 months and 2 days, an honorary member of this society.

JULY 1.—Samuel C. Lester age 78, of the former firm of Lester & Bradley.

JULY 6.—Joseph Osborn age 65, formerly and for many years a leading druggist in Auburn.

JULY 19.—Harrison Daniels age 71 years 8 months.

AUG. 5.—At Detroit, Edward H. Cobb age 67, formerly of Auburn.

AUG. 9.—Wm. H. Kelsey age 85, a well known manufacturer of brick.

1885, AUG. 14.—A. T. H. Groot age 32 years 4 months.

AUG. 16.—John Curtis age 71, a well known manufacturer.

SEPT. 12.—William R. Craig age 79.

SEPT. 23.—John Elliott age 72 years 5 months, an esteemed citizen engaged in candle manufacture.

SEPT. 29.—Lorenzo W. Nye age 77, for many years engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods and carpets.

OCT. 25.—Col. W. H. Carpenter age 64.

NOV. 1.—Harmon Woodruff age 78, for many years a prominent merchant of Auburn.

NOV. 20.—Joseph Neyhart age 65, long engaged in the flour trade.

NOV. 24.—Joseph Anderson age 52, an active business man in the hardware trade.

NOV. 25.—Rev. Charles Hawley, D. D., for twenty-eight years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and president of this society, age 66 years 3 months.

NOV. 28.—Lyman Soule age 91 years 8 months, distinguished for his success in accumulating wealth.

1886, JAN. 1.—At the Ovid Asylum, James H. Ashby age 44, father of Benj. S. Ashby of the firm of Watson, Cox & Co.

JAN. 3.—Hiram Whiting age 67, father of Mr. Augustus Whiting of local newspaper fame.

JAN. 12.—Thomas Reed age 61, former sheriff of Cayuga county.

JAN. 16.—David H. Schoonmaker age 59 years 8 months, a former partner of Sheriff Reed, and a prominent citizen of worth.

JAN. 20.—Edwin A. Woodin age 36, eldest son of Senator

Woodin, a prominent and promising lawyer of the city, and at the time of his death city attorney.

JAN. 20.—Jacob M. Brown age 80 years 9 months, a genial and much esteemed old gentleman, moderately engaged in real estate transactions.

JAN. 29.—Miles Perry age 68, a retired business man of some thirty years' residence in the city.

MARCH 7.—Rev. Ezra Dean age 77, a retired clergyman of the Baptist denomination.

MARCH 12.—Dr. Sylvester Willard, a retired physician of much wealth, a liberal donor to religious institutions, aged 87 years 3 months.

MARCH 19.—In New York, J. Fred Dennis age 44, son of the late C. C. Dennis.

MARCH 21.—Daniel Woodworth age 82, a prominent and highly respected citizen.

APRIL 5.—Harvey Hitchcock age 68 years 4 months, a veteran of the late war.

APRIL 11.—Peter Sheil age 75, a merchant tailor of long and respectable standing in Auburn.

At Middletown, Conn., Dr. A. M. Scheu, former physician at the State Insane Asylum in this city, and son-in-law of the late S. L. Bradley, age 45 years.

1879, MARCH 12.—Mrs. Mary A. Hutchinson, relict of Chas. B. Hutchinson, and mother of Mrs. David M. Dunning age 58.

APRIL 20.—Miss Phœbe Morris age 87.

APRIL 23.—Mrs. Aurelia Allen age 89.

SEPT. 16.—Miss Ursula L. Sittser age 45, for many years a teacher in the public schools of this city.

SEPT. 23.—Mrs. Clara Bradley Scheu, only daughter of the late S. L. Bradley.

1880, JAN. 7.—Laura C., wife of W. M. Williams and the only surviving child of the late Gen. John H. Chedell.

FEB. 6.—Charlotte B., wife of Prof. Rufus Sheldon of Brooklyn and daughter of the late Dr. L. B. Bigelow age 48.

FEB. 11.—Mrs. Lizzie E. P. Meaker, wife of Wm. H. Meaker, and daughter of the late C. W. Pomroy age 41.

JUNE 2.—Mrs. Elizabeth Barber age 84, who survived her husband Josiah Barber only one month.

JULY 6.—Miss Jennie Browne, of local note as a vocalist.

JULY 20.—Miss Mary E. Jenks age 69, who had for many years successfully conducted a small private school in this city.

SEPT. 28.—Mrs. Polly A. Howe at the age of 94.

1881, MAY 11.—Mrs. Louisa E. McNeil, wife of David B. McNeil age 59.

1882, JAN. 6.—Mrs. Cornelia A., wife of Daniel Cook age 61.

JAN. 30.—Maria Louisa, wife of Mr. D. M. Kirby age 30.

FEB. 13.—Mrs. Almira M. B. Clary, relict of the late Dr. Joseph Clary age 95.

JULY 5.—Miss Janet Pomeroy, eldest daughter of Hon. T. M. Pomeroy age 24.

JULY 27.—Mrs. Eliza VanVechten, mother of Mr. W. Page VanVechten age 79.

NOV. 1.—The venerable Mrs. Betsey Slade of Kelloggsville age 101 years 5 months.

1883, FEB. 15.—Mrs. Laurania Coffin age 90, relict of Capt. Wm. H. Coffin and mother of Mrs. Winnifred Laurence.

MAY 7.—Mrs. Julia Coventry age 75, wife of Charles Coventry.

AUG. 15.—Mrs. Eliza Skinner age 93 years 6 months, relict of Thomas Skinner, deceased.

SEPT. 22.—Mary, wife of Wm. Lamey age 66.

OCT. 1.—Diana, wife of Deacon Palmer Holley age 87.

DEC. 6.—Mrs. Isaac S. Allen, relict of the late Isaac S. Allen.

1884, JAN. 15.—Anna Sanford age 82, relict of the late Gideon Sanford.

JAN. 26.—Miss Mary Martin, daughter of the late E. T. T. Throop Martin.

APRIL 22.—Deborah Foster age 67, wife of Wm. H. Foster

and mother of Mr. John Foster of the firm of Foster & Burghduff.

JUNE 2.—Mrs. Mabel P. Williams, relict of the late Charles P. Williams at the age of 62.

JULY 20.—Mrs. Eliza F., wife of Horace T. Cook age 63.

JULY 28.—Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of James McDougall age 70.

AUG. 23.—Mrs. Louisa W. Beardsley, daughter of Hon. David B. McNeil.

SEPT. 3.—Mrs. Sarah, relict of the late D. C. Richardson age 44.

NOV. 15.—Mrs. Eleanor Peat age 88, mother of Robert Peat.

DEC. 28.—Mrs. Jane H. Woodruff age 73 years 5 months, wife of Harmon Woodruff since deceased.

1885, JAN. 4.—Mrs. Ellen A. Pomroy age 63, wife of Henry R. Pomroy.

JAN. 23.—Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Rev. S. M. Hopkins, D. D.

FEB. 17.—Mrs. Hattie P., wife of Dr. C. L. George.

MAR. 3.—Mrs. Viola J. Parrish age 33, only daughter of the late J. Lewis Grant.

MAR. 30.—Mrs. Elizabeth J., relict of the late James E. Tyler age 76.

MAY 18.—Mrs. Mary E., wife of John K. Tallman age 57 years 4 months.

JULY 13.—Miss Myra Paine age 66.

JULY 14.—Mrs. Minerva Pomroy age 70 relict of the late C. W. Pomroy and mother of the late Mrs. W. H. Meaker.

JULY 25.—Mrs. Wealtha A. Allen age 83.

AUG. 6.—Mrs. Nettie C. Burtis, wife of Mr. E. C. Burtis and eldest daughter of John S. Lanehart, Esq.

AUG. 12.—Mrs. Lorania, relict of the late D. O. Baker age 65.

AUG. 29.—Mrs. Susan, relict of Isaac Selover and mother of Mr. E. C. Selover age 84.

SEPT. 28.—Mrs. Mary A., wife of George W. King age 46.

OCT. 23.—Mrs. Mary C., wife of the venerable Dr. Richard Steel age 85.

OCT. 29.—Mrs. Minerva, relict of the late Morris S. Bradford age 69.

DEC. 2.—Mrs. Elizabeth S. Olmsted, wife of John Olmsted.

DEC. 19.—Mrs. Eliza Coalson age 81 years 8 months, relict of Nicholas Coalson.

DEC. 20.—Mrs. Caroline F., wife of Col. John B. Richardson age 61.

1886, JAN. 11.—Miss Elizabeth T. Keeler, granddaughter of the late Dr. O. S. Taylor.

JAN. 20.—Mrs. Phebe A. Hewson age 82 relict, of Daniel Hewson.

FEB. 18.—Mrs. Mary Ann Parish, relict of James Parish and sister of the late Josiah Barber age 88.

MAR. 19.—Mrs. Rachel Ward age 87, mother of Mrs. D. O. Baker deceased and sister of Mrs. Sally Ann Stone.

MAR. 23.—At Ovid Asylum, Mrs. Winnifred Laurence, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. H. Coffin.

MAR. 29.—Mrs. Abbie Mumford Porter age 86, widow of John Porter and mother of Mrs. A. G. Beardsley.

I may add to this list the name of Mrs. Deborah Depew, widely known in our community as "Debby Depew," a colored lady, who died on the 8th of April 1879 at the age of 54. Debby was active, intelligent and pious. She was a zealous supporter of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, and at the annual donation parties for the benefit of the pastor, was always a prominent character.

Nor should I omit to mention the venerable Harriet Stewart, who died October 13, 1880 at the advanced age of 107, if the family record, which is doubtless carried in the head, may be relied upon. Mrs. Stewart was the mother of the celebrated Harriett Tubman of underground railroad fame.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

1879, AUG. 28.—Morris Barnes, a respected citizen long engaged in conducting a meat market, committed suicide by hanging himself.

SEPT. 30.—Near Titusville, Pa., Jacob S. Gray age 60, took his life by hanging himself during a fit of temporary insanity. He was formerly a respected citizen of Auburn, but went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania when the oil excitement was at its height.

1880, JUNE 17.—Lewis A. Chadderdon, a fireman, killed by the falling walls at a fire in the rear of the Osborne House.

AUG. 14.—Joseph H. Morris age 37, chief engineer of the fire department, killed himself by cutting his throat during the Firemen's State Convention in Auburn.

1881, JUNE 20.—Edward S. Fearing age 32, of highly respectable connections, but somewhat dissipated in his habits, took his life by poisoning himself.

1882, JULY 27.—David Shaw age 55, killed by cars on Mechanic street near Genesee.

1883, MARCH 26.—Frank Rich age 48, a prominent lawyer of the town of Ira, hanged himself at the village of Cato.

JUNE 1.—Josef Petmeky murdered a Mrs. Froitzheim at No. 94 Perrine street.

JUNE 17.—Mr. Eugene Root age 37, died at the City Hospital from injuries received at the fair grounds by being thrown from a sulky, in which he was driving in a trotting match.

1884, FEB. 16.—George R. Bardsley killed at Owasco lake, by the upsetting of an ice-boat which he was sailing.

JULY 23.—A man by the name of George Fedderkill fell from a window in the third story of the Radney House and was killed. He was supposed to be partially intoxicated.

1885, JAN. 29.—A machinist named James Sampson age 35, while inside a boiler at Nye & Wait's factory, which he was

repairing, was steamed to death by the careless admission of hot steam from an adjoining boiler.

JULY 26.—Two colored men named Parker Stewart and William Carlisle, both intoxicated, were drowned in Owasco lake by the upsetting of the boat in which they were rowing.

AUG. 21.—Franz Josef Petmeky hanged for the murder of Paulina Froitzheim.

SEPT. 26.—Thomas Dunn Jr., a young merchant age 28, who had recently commenced business in the store of the Y. M. C. A. building, drowned himself by leaping into the Owasco outlet from Lizette street bridge.

OCT. 1.—Henry Dickerson of Moravia shoots his wife and then himself, near the village of Moravia. This seems to be a favorite amusement of Moravia husbands. Mr. Dickerson did not shoot himself enough, and convalescing was brought to jail in this city January 2, 1886, where he awaits trial.

SCIENTIFIC.

1879, JULY 8.—The yacht *Jeannette*, fitted out by James Gordon Bennett of the *New York Herald*, sails from San Francisco for the North Pole, by way of Behring Strait. This was the first expedition of the kind to take this route, all earlier explorers having taken the Baffin Bay entrance to the Arctic, or having gone by the north of Europe. On the 11th of June 1881, the *Jeannette* was crushed in the ice north of Siberia. The crew took to their boats and after a perilous voyage reached the mouth of the Lena river, where most of them perished. Lieut. Danenhauer started overland and with three companions reached St. Petersburg and arrived in New York May 28, 1882. A relief expedition was at once sent to the rescue of the survivors, but most of them had perished from cold and hunger. Three reached New York Sept. 13, 1882, and four more March 27, 1883.

1879, Nov. 14.—The shore end of the French Atlantic

Cable from Brest, was laid at Eastham on Cape Cod, Mass., on the 21st of Nov. 1879. M. Grevy, president of the French Republic, sent a congratulatory message to President Hayes on the completion of the cable.

1879, SEPT. 3.—Prof. Nordenskjold, the Swedish explorer, arrives at Yokahama after a long and perilous voyage across the Arctic Ocean north of Europe and Asia.

1880, JULY 20.—The Egyptian obelisk known as Cleopatra's needle arrives at New York after a voyage of about a month. This interesting relic of antiquity was a present from Ismail Pacha to New York city.

1881, JUNE 23.—A small comet appeared in the northeast and remained on exhibition for several evenings.

AUG 23.—Another comet disclosed itself in the north in the evening, attracting the attention of those scientifically or otherwise inclined, and then faded from sight after a display of a few evenings.

1881.—In July of this year, the Greely expedition under the government auspices, started for Lady Franklin Bay in the Arctic regions, which point it reached on the 12th of Sept. following. The expedition consisted of 26 men with Lieut. A. W. Greely in command, and was to remain in the polar region for two winters for the purpose of scientific observation. In the summer of 1882, a relief steamer attempted to reach the party but failed, and returned home after leaving provisions at various points for the party. In the summer of 1883, a second expedition was sent out to bring the Greely party home. The vessel was crushed in the ice and the Greely party was left to its fate. In the spring of 1884, vigorous measures were taken to succor the expedition, and on July 17, 1884, news was received of the finding of Lieut. Greely and six of his companions at Littleton Island, barely alive from their sufferings, the other 19 men of the expedition having perished from cold and starvation. The expedition reached latitude 83° 24' north

in longitude $44^{\circ} 5'$ west, the most northerly point yet reached by any explorer.

1882, MARCH 12.—A comet was visible in the north just beneath the pole star, and on the 2d of October of the same year, the most brilliant comet of modern years became visible to the naked eye in the southeast. It reached its greatest brilliancy October 15, being then nearest the earth and at a distance of about 15,000,000 miles. It was known as "Thallon's comet," and was claimed to be first discovered at Nice in France, about noon Sept. 18.

Astronomers watched the strange visitor with much interest to ascertain its form, volume and component elements. This was important as it may aid in solving the vexed question whether comets are dead worlds, scooting around through space, with hair on end in infinite fright at some great calamity which befel them ages and ages ago, or whether they are incipient worlds hunting for an eligible location to set up in the planet business. The solution of this question would seem to depend upon the determination of the nature of the luminous appendage to the nucleus. If, as the ancients supposed, this appendage is hair (they named the visitor "*cometa*," meaning "*long hair*,") then the comet is doubtless a dead, or a very much scared world. This theory is plausible; for suppose a large bullying planet to kick a smaller one out of its orbit; or suppose a fair sized planet to run against something in the dark and knock the breath out of its body, nothing would be more natural in either case, than that the afflicted orb should start off on a tangent and go into the comet business.

But the developments of modern science tend to the opposite theory, namely, that comets are young worlds which are sowing their wild oats, and have not yet settled down to business. Hence, while the name "*Comet*" is retained in deference to the feelings of our ancestors, the appendage is almost uniformly denominated a *tail*. Now if it can be satisfactorily determined

that the luminous appendage is a tail, it settles the question as to the nature and ultimate destiny of comets. For, reasoning by analogy, let us take the case of the frog. In his infancy and childhood he is a pollywog with a tail. He retains his tail even after his legs have sprouted and have become well developed. But when he enters upon the specific duties of batrachian life, he discards his tail and knows it no more forever. Again to take an example from the higher order of animal life: it is the opinion of Darwin and others who have given the subject much research and thought, that our ancestor, the miocene man, sported a tail. When he became sufficiently evolved, so that it was unnecessary for him to hang from a limb by his tail to pick coconuts, he ceased wearing it, and a man with a caudal appendage in this age of the world would be regarded as a great curiosity. Presuming, therefore, that the law of nature, which still holds good in the case of the pollywog, which operated in the case of our ancestor, the miocene man, and which for aught we know may prevail in thousands of other species of animal life, is applicable to comets, is it not safe to assume that if the brilliant trains which seem inseparable from them are in fact tails, our remote descendants will witness the day when these wanderers will settle down to sedate planetary life? In other words we may safely predict that the comet will shed its tail and become a respectable and law-abiding member of some solar system.

1882, DEC. 6.—The transit of Venus occurred, an event which had the deep interest of scientists and astronomers the world over. All civilized nations vied with each other to secure the most complete and accurate observation of the passage of the planet across the sun's disc. Several European nations sent expeditions to this country to secure observations, and our own nation sent two expeditions to the Southern Hemisphere for a similar purpose. The astronomical value of accurate observations of the transit, rendered the outlay of liberal sums justifi-

able. The transit will not occur again until June in the year 2004.

1883, SEPT. 21.—Direct telegraphic communication between New York and Brazil via Central America is opened, the first message being congratulatory from President Arthur to the Emperor Dom Pedro.

1885, Nov. 18.—Sunday at 12 M., the new Standard Time Schedule was put in operation. The standard time of Auburn is now regulated by that of the 75° meridian. The longitude of Auburn being 76° 36' west, by the new arrangement, we are required to get up in the morning six minutes and twenty-four seconds earlier than is natural for us.

1885.—The winter of this year was remarkable for long continued low temperature. On the 26th of February, Seneca lake was reported as completely frozen over for the first time in fifty years.

1885, AUG. 21.—Occurred one of the most remarkable and wide-spread electric storms which has visited us for many years.

And here, my dear doctor, my record ends. If it has been a tithe as wearisome to you in its perusal as it has been to me in its preparation, you will regret, as I have again and again regretted, that I ever undertook its preparation.

Very truly yours,

B. B. SNOW,

Historiographer.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1886.

My Dear Doctor Schliemann:

The record which I had prepared for you in April last, was a surprise to me. I was surprised that I had written so much. I was more surprised and not a little chagrined that I had left out so much. Choice morsels of news that I had carefully done up and securely laid away, to be incorporated in my record, afterwards began to come to light in pigeon holes and drawers as I rummaged about, and reproached me for my over-anxiety in secreting them from the vulgar gaze until it was too late to use them. I repent but cannot repair the mischief.

I was again surprised that a relaxation from the duty of recording the events of the day, had seriously impaired my facility in performing the task, that the added weight of years impeded the freedom of the pen, that so many of those who aforetime inspired me to continue my work by their cordial presence, were absent from their accustomed places never to resume them, and that they had been succeeded by those who might not sympathize fully, at once, with the familiar relations and confidences that have so long existed between us. However, as I have given my bond to continue my work, I make its fulfilment a sacred duty. And so I somewhat unexpectedly to myself continue my record this evening.

In one of the early October papers I chanced to notice an account of the marriage, at Lenox, Mass., of D. Percy Morgan, son of the late David P. Morgan of New York. I was satisfied from some statements in the marriage notice that D. Percy

Morgan is an evolution from David P. Morgan, who died in Washington on the 24th of January last, in the 55th year of his age. I had intended to include his name in the necrological list of my last record, but it escaped my attention. Something over forty years ago, David P. Morgan was a school boy in Auburn, at what was then the Auburn Academy, now the High School. I remember him as a bright, shrewd boy, active and interested in all school boy sports, an adept at playing marbles, in which he was always a winner. His career in school gave promise of his future success in life. There were no loose ends about him.

He commenced his business career in the commission trade in New York, but eventually turned his attention to stocks, in which he was eminently successful. He left an estate estimated at \$3,000,000. One of his old schoolmates, in speaking of him, said that "he panned out the best of any of the old Academy boys," for which reason I was desirous that his name should appear upon my record.

An enterprise was started in our city about one year ago, which was unheralded in the public prints, but which in its influence for good has no superior, if an equal, among the public institutions of our city. I refer to the Reading Room established and supported at his private expense by our esteemed President, General Win. H. Seward. A neatly furnished room in Exchange street, over the post office, comfortably warmed and pleasantly lighted, was fitted up and provided with the prominent periodicals of the day, and the leading newspapers from all over the country. Any one could go and partake freely without money and without price. The rooms were open every week day and evening, and a portion of Sunday. The only restriction placed upon visitors was, that each should conduct himself so as not to disturb others. If one wished to read he could read; if he wished to write, the materials were at hand without cost; if he wished to smoke, he could do so, but he must

furnish his own cigars. There are no by-laws or regulations with regard to the use of books or papers, no restraints of any kind. The visitors break no rules because there are none to break. An elaborate set of regulations, even if they required nothing more than the decorum which at present characterizes the rooms, would materially diminish the attendance. The average man does not relish being advertised of his ignorance of propriety and admonished to behave himself. It is needless to add that the room was bountifully patronized throughout the season, which extended to the first of May, the total attendance being upwards of 22,000. It was re-opened this season on the first of November with the addition of some two hundred volumes of attractive books—histories, travels, biographies, fiction, poetry—and gives promise of growing popularity.

It is to be regretted that this enterprise is not more extensively patronized. I do not mean by those who partake of its benefits, but by those who contribute to its support, that more might "learn the luxury of doing good." I suspect however that there are no shares in market; and doubtless it is as well as it is. Moreover there is a charm in an individual enterprise which attracts the mass. I question whether any charitable or benevolent institution in the hands of an association or corporation can secure that measure of popular favor that an individual enterprise does. This view of the question reconciles me to the personal sacrifice which our worthy president is making.

Having to some extent made my peace with my last record, I feel more at ease in addressing myself to the present.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins has received notice to quit prophesying destructive storms, devastating earthquakes and other natural disturbances, otherwise he will be dismissed from the weather bureau of the Dominion, in whose service he is. This is a great *blow* to Wiggins (not one that he prophesied), but a relief to those credulous, or nervously inclined. The fact is Wiggins is too venturesome. He should heed the admonition

of Mr. Hosea Biglow's grandfather, "Don't never prophesy unless you *know*." On the 10th of July he predicted, "September will open cool and stormy, premonitory to my great storm, commencing on the afternoon of September 29, and the great war of the elements will come as sure as the sun is in the heavens. It will be a storm of unparalleled violence, and after sweeping across the Atlantic and traversing the country, will exhaust its energies upon the rugged front offered by the Rocky Mountains."

By some error in his calculations Mr. Wiggins missed a golden opportunity, or he would have predicted the earthquake which shattered Charleston on the 31st day of August and proved so destructive to life and property. These shocks continued throughout September and October and even into November, extending over a wide area of country. Seeing that it appeared to be a good season for earthquakes, Mr. Wiggins recast his prediction, and changed the storm for September 29 into an earthquake, which would prove very destructive in the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico and throughout Central America. But the 29th of September came and went, as calm as a June day, without a symptom of earthquake or storm, and the scared people of the south once more breathed freely. This was Mr. Wiggins' second great mistake. He should have adhered to his storm, moved it down into the Gulf of Mexico, and postponed it until the 12th of October, when he would have hit the tornado which swept across the gulf and utterly demolished the village of Sabine Pass, with a loss of some 200 lives.

These failures of Prof. Wiggins have placed him under a cloud, and the decisive action of the Canadian authorities in cancelling his license to prognosticate publicly, will doubtless retire him from the public gaze. It cannot be justly charged that his career was a failure. The masses had not been educated up to his standard of prophecy. It would be safe to assume that there would be a disturbance of the elements some-

where upon the globe within a month or so of the time he fixed ; it would be equally safe to assume that the precise day which he fixed upon would be without incident worthy of mention. A negative good would therefore result by anticipating unusual quiet upon the day of his predicted disaster. It is but justice to Mr. Wiggins to add that late advices attribute his persistency in prognosticating storms to Mrs. Wiggins. Having achieved some local celebrity through some attention of her bishop, she nagged the professor into the snare of prophecy, hoping thereby to raise him to the plane of greatness which she had achieved. This report should be taken with some allowance as possibly being another phase of the old story, "a woman did it."

My former record has contented itself with the humble task of chronicling the weather that has past, rather than forecasting that which is to be. It is a pleasant task when the season has dealt so good-naturedly by us as has the past.

The latest frost of the spring occurred on the 8th of April, and the tenderest vegetation was not again disturbed until the 2d of October. A warm shower on the 12th of April set the marsh frog trilling his monotonous love song. On the 23d of April, cherry trees were in bloom, three weeks earlier than in the previous year, and two weeks earlier than the average season. And still, the oriole, which delights to revel among the cherry blossoms, delayed its coming till the 7th of May, two days after the apple trees had donned their blossoms. Some years ago a respected citizen, somewhat advanced in years, assured me that we always had a snow-storm in May, a statement which I subsequently verified by observation. I took a fiendish delight in predicting this disagreeable episode in May weather to my incredulous friends, the nearest I ever came to being a weather prophet. I made the same prediction the present year, and watched for its fulfillment with no little interest. The nearest approach was a cold rain on the 16th of May, but not a flake of

snow fell, at least not in Auburn, but it snowed in the Mohawk valley. There are exceptions to all general rules, still I am content to be placed on the retired list of weather prophets.

The season has dealt very graciously by us here at home. Long stretches of sunny weather have been characteristic, with rains at intervals to protect us from drouth, which has prevailed to some extent in other sections, particularly in the west. The only episode of note was on the 17th of July, when a playful thunderbolt shattered the staff upon which the signal service weather symbols are displayed, at the corner of Genesee and North streets. That there was no malicious intent, may be inferred from the fact that no one was injured, whereas any one of a dozen men or horses in the street below might have been knocked into splinters, and could not have been replaced as easily as the staff was. It was hinted at the time that the act was intended as a rebuke to the weather bureau, which had been displaying the blue crescent or fair weather signal, through several days of persistent showery weather.

Other portions of our country have not fared so securely. On the 15th of April, a terrific tornado swept across Minnesota, laying waste everything in its course. The villages of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids were demolished, with the loss of seventy lives. On the 13th of May, the city of Xenia, Ohio, was visited by a destructive storm and flood, causing a great destruction of property and the loss of some thirty lives. On the 31st of August, the city of Charleston was almost completely demolished by an earthquake, and sixty-one lives were lost. On the 12th of October, the village of Sabine Pass on the boundary between Louisiana and Texas, was wiped out by storm and flood, with a loss of 200 lives. About the same time severe tempests swept over the Great Lakes, carrying wreck and ruin in their path.

And still with all this prodigality of wind which our country is known to possess, not enough could be secured for a good cutter breeze, at the international yacht race at New York, early

in September. Lieut. Henn of the Royal Navy fancied that he could capture the America cup, which has been so long coveted and so frequently sailed for by English yachts, but which is still so securely held by our American craft. So he issued his challenge and came over with his cutter, the Galatea, to engage in the friendly contest. Our favorite, the Puritan, who so gallantly maintained the prestige of American yachts in the contest of the year before, was a little sulky when the new sloop Mayflower was selected to defend the cup, but submitted with good grace. Three races were to be sailed, but as the Mayflower won the first two, the latter on the 11th of September, the third race was not sailed. Lieut. Henn complained of the lack of a "cutter breeze," and it must be confessed that the elements seemed to show partiality. However, the Mayflower accepted the situation complacently. She was out there to *sail*, and she sailed, whether the wind blew or not. Among nautical men, much interest centered in the contest. The comparative merits of English and American models of sailing craft were to be tested. The conservative Briton clings to his narrow, deep-keeled cutter; the Yankee seems to have taken a Mississippi flat-boat for a model, adding a centerboard to hold what he makes to the windward. Last year the Puritan, showed the superiority of the American model, and the Mayflower this year confirmed it. When the Yankee's speed is on trial he doesn't often get left.

Owing to the exceptionally favorable season, the sea-serpent has been prevalent, and quite inclined to be sociable, during the summer. He is reported as disporting himself in the waters of the Hudson, perhaps his first visit to the new capitol. Several witnesses who saw his snake-ship, are prepared to testify before a legislative committee or elsewhere, as to the reality of his existence. But the most reliable account comes from a clear-headed school-master, the head master of the Franklin school of Boston, who was refreshing himself with a sea-side vacation,

at Cape Ann, on the New England coast. From the veranda of his cottage, he calmly surveyed the oceanic ophidian through a marine glass, for the space of ten minutes. The monster was moving slowly over the surface of the sea, at a distance of about 40 rods, his head projecting above the calm surface of the water, but the opposite extremity being wholly submerged, doubtless busy with the propeller, or the rudder. The school-master estimated the serpent's length at 80 feet, and describes his head as about the size of a nail-keg, from which I infer that all nail-kegs are of the same size. Scientists who have hitherto regarded the sea-serpent as a myth, must give the Boston school-master a respectful hearing. It is scarcely probable that he saw the serpent for the purpose of advertising his school; his presumed intelligence would render him a discreet observer, while his position shields him from the suspicion of using anything stronger than a marine glass for his observations. On the whole, the weight of testimony at the close of the season, strongly tends to the conviction that the sea-serpent is a veritable entity.

The Salvation Army still continues its campaign against sin, in its peculiar way, unmolested, but still an object of curious wonder to the majority of the community. In the early summer, a local paper criticised the propriety of allowing the army to march through the streets nightly, "disturbing the peace and quiet of the city." Singularly enough, another element immediately caught at the suggestion, and for two or three evenings there were evident indications of a disposition to put a stop to the disturbance by interrupting the procession. Some influence however interfered in behalf of the army, and it has since nightly "disturbed the peace" without molestation. On the 26th of October, the army celebrated the anniversary of its incorporation with a banquet at the barracks, followed by an all-night prayer meeting. Several distinguished officers from out of town were present, and the occasion was one of marked interest.

Prompted by curiosity, I followed the bass drum and the tam-

bourines into the barracks the other evening, and sat through the exercises. I was impressed by the simplicity and apparent sincerity of the services. Barring the instrumental music and the gymnastics, there was nothing to offend the most devout. Two or three experts from the audience, not of the army, took part in the exercises, but their efforts lacked the spontaneity and the characteristic extravagance, bordering on the grotesque, of the regular army, and apparently made little impression. However much we may criticise the army's methods of advertising for hearers, or their methods of presenting religious truths, it must be admitted that they reach a class which no other influence does, and if they do little permanent good they certainly do no harm.

On the 16th of October, the celebrated Evangelist, D. L. Moody, commenced a series of revival meetings at the Genesee Rink, which were continued day and evening for twelve days following. Crowds of people attended the meetings, many coming from long distances, although the local interest was more than sufficient to fill the rink. Mr. Moody was ably seconded by Major Whittle, in the work of exhortation.

In view of the increased interest which may be reasonably expected from this religious awakening, it may be regarded as especially fortunate that the church accommodations of the city have been largely increased during the summer. The Central church congregation has been engaged for some months, in erecting an elaborate front to the old church edifice on William street, which will add largely to its accommodations, and greatly improve the architectural appearance of the building.

The Wall street M. E. church at the corner of Washington and Wall streets, having outgrown the old building, on the 27th of July, laid the corner stone of an enlarged edifice which is rapidly approaching completion.

On the 14th of October, Trinity church on Evans street, was

dedicated. It is a neat little edifice whose size should not be measured by its name, in which latter particular however, it restores the equilibrium between the eastern and western portions of the city, which was slightly disturbed by Westminster church, on West Genesee street.

While a commendable interest has been shown in the erection of temples for worship, temporal interests have not been neglected. Among the more important structures, have been the Hollister Block on the old Hardenberg homestead, the Lewis Block adjoining the old stone mill on the west, on Genesee street, and the Tallman Block on Dill street. The staid old Bank of Auburn has caught the infection, and is erecting a beautiful and commodious banking house, adjoining its old home, on the east.

On the 24th of September, after much tribulation, ground was broken for a new High School building, on the present High School grounds, and the foundation walls are rapidly approaching completion. Aside from these, the number of private residences which have been erected is unusually large, not so much that the increasing population demanded more room, as that the prices for building have been unusually low.

Among the public improvements, the paving of North street in the latter part of August, is perhaps the most important. The famous Aurelius avenue bridge has quietly settled down to public use, although a difference of opinion as to the payment therefor exists between contractor Perkins and the city authorities, to the extent of involving litigation. During the month of April, Green street was extended from Clark street through to Genesee street, and opened to public travel. In tearing away the front of the Princess rink for the street, on the 14th of April, the front wall fell, killing one of the laborers. Westlake avenue was also opened to the public, from Fort street to Court street, in the early summer.

My necrological list is far more extended than my inclinations would have made it, although much briefer than a complete record would have required. The most distinguished foreign dignitary who has been called was Ludwig II, the lunatic king of Bavaria, who drowned himself and his medical attendant on the 14th of June. Singularly enough, the throne descended to King Otto, who is also insane, and the kingdom is under the regency of Prince Luitpold, who was made regent June 28th.

In Berlin, on the 23rd of May, died Leopold Von Ranke, a highly distinguished German historian, at the advanced age of 91.

At Baireuth, in Bavaria, on the 31st of July, died Abbé Liszt age 75, one of the most celebrated composers of music of his age.

In our own land, we lose Edwin Percy Whipple, who died in Boston, June 16, at the age of 67. He was a well known essayist and lecturer, and will be remembered as having appeared upon the platform in the early lecture courses of Auburn.

JULY 6.—Near Groveton, in Georgia, Paul H. Hayne, a poet of some note died age 67.

JULY 16.—At Stamford, Delaware county, N. Y., Edward Z. C. Judson died age 64, more widely known as "Ned Buntline."

AUG. 20.—In Newport, R. I., Mrs. Ann S. Stephens died at the age of 73. She was a prolific writer of magazine stories, and rather a favorite a half century ago, in the days of the old "Ladies' Magazine."

Other than authors, I have noted the following:

MAY 21.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Dr. Dio Lewis died age 63. He was formerly a resident of Auburn, and a native of the adjoining town of Aurelius. In his early career he was a traveling physician, visiting different localities for a few days at a time, and prescribing for the ailments of the many who

flocked to him for healing. To facilitate his work, he used a stereotyped form in imitation of his handwriting, which served as a diagnosis for the disease of each patient, and all that was needed more was to fill the blank left for the prescription. He finally located permanently in Boston, making a specialty of light gymnastics, especially for ladies, and achieved a wide notoriety. The name Dio, is the remnant of Diocletian, which was his baptismal prænomen.

JUNE 1.—In New York, after a lingering illness, John Kelley, the noted Tammany chief, at the age of 64.

JUNE 1.—In New York, Burr W. Griswold age 62, a distinguished lawyer of the New York bar. He will be remembered by older Auburnians, as the junior member of the law firm of Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, which was prominent in Auburn some thirty years ago.

AUG. 4.—At Greystone on the Hudson, Samuel J. Tilden, the "sage of Gramercy Park," age 72. He was the acknowledged leader of his party in his prime, and as a shrewd political manager had no superior. His infirm physical condition had withdrawn him from active politics since his canvass for the presidency in 1876, although his counsel was eagerly sought and implicitly followed by his political adherents.

OCT. 25.—In New York, Mrs. Stewart, widow of the merchant prince, the late A. T. Stewart, age 83. There being no immediate heirs to the vast estate, it passes chiefly to the control of Judge Hilton, the confidential friend of the millionaire, and executor of his will in connection with his widow.

Our society has been called upon to mourn the loss of two of its most esteemed members :

JULY 6.—David M. Osborne died at the age of 63 years, after a lingering illness which long foretold its fatal termination.

SEPT. 13.—Wm. G. Wise died suddenly at his desk, in the midst of the active duties of his business, age 65. The esteem in which these two members were held has been made a matter

of record by the society, and my record may remain silent of further detail.

Of those well known in our community, from long residence or prominence in business affairs, who have passed away, I have noted the following.

APRIL 26.—Sidney W. Palmer, a well known inventor and manufacturer, at the age of 64.

MAY 19.—Capt. Hugh Hughes, a veteran of the late war—age 63.

JUNE 16.—John I. Brinkerhoff of Owasco, a prominent citizen and life-long resident of Cayuga County, age 83. He contributed a valuable paper to the archives of this society a few years before his death.

JUNE 22.—In New York, William L. Finn, for many years the publisher of the leading Democratic newspaper in this city, age 65.

JUNE 23.—John Olmsted age 86, a highly respected resident and worthy citizen.

JULY 9.—John M. Hurd age 54, a prominent manufacturer, and ex-mayor of the city.

JULY 26.—Isaac A. Bennett age 76, well known in our community as an efficient member of the police force.

AUG. 2.—William Furness age 77 years 8 months, an industrious and much respected citizen, a mason by trade.

AUG. 11.—William C. Barber, a prominent manufacturer of carpets and woolen goods, age 62.

SEPT. 25.—Charles P. Sanford, M. D., age 60 years 5 months, for many years a physician of limited practice in our city, but successful in accumulating wealth. He was the proprietor of the Sanford Block, at the corner of Genesee and William streets, which it is rumored is, by the terms of his will, to be erected into a "Girls' Home," upon the death of his widow.

OCT. 6.—William H. Foster age 69, an esteemed citizen who had led a secluded life for many years, the result of impaired health.

OCT. 7.—Charles S. Trowbridge age 74, from a sudden attack of paralysis, while acting as foreman of the grand jury then in session.

OCT. 8.—Darius Hubbard age 71, a worthy citizen of humble station, but of strict integrity and high moral worth. He was one of the early settlers, if not the pioneer, in the hot peanut trade of the city.

OCT. 12.—Galen O. Weed age 81, in former years somewhat prominent as a Democratic politician.

OCT. 23.—John T. Knapp age 84, former sheriff of the county, and a life-long active business man in the northern part of the county.

Local events, outside the ordinary routine of Auburn summer life, have not been abundant. The community was somewhat startled by the murder of an aged man named Peter Porter, in the adjoining town of Owasco, on the 2d of May, but on the whole our people have been orderly and well behaved.

During the month of August, a natural curiosity, in the way of a blossoming century plant, was on exhibition at the grounds of Mr. George Casey, on North street. This was the second instance of the blossoming of a plant of this variety in New York state, and its rarity attracted a large number of visitors, not only from the city and its vicinity, but from long distances outside. With his accustomed liberality, Mr. Casey allowed free access to his grounds to all who chose to avail themselves of the privilege.

But while Auburn has been in a measure uneventful, the country has been more than usually excited. The great labor question has assumed a prominence never before known, and in some instances has developed phases which threatened the peace and prosperity of the country. The great strikes of the winter and early spring encouraged a more dangerous element to assert itself, and on the 4th of May at Chicago and the 5th at Milwaukee, alarming riots occurred. In the former city, six police-

men were killed outright and sixty-one seriously wounded, by the bursting of a dynamite bomb, thrown into their ranks as they were attempting to disperse a street meeting of anarchists in Haymarket Square. Numerous arrests were made, and eight of the leaders were placed upon trial for the offence, and on the 20th of August were convicted, and subsequently seven of them were sentenced to be executed and now await their doom. This calamity is in no wise directly chargeable to the legitimate labor interests of the country, but it will scarcely be denied that the unsettled and disturbed condition of the laboring masses was made a pretext, and was seized upon as an opportune time for a baser element to defy all law and order, and to attempt to utterly subvert established authority. The discovery of an abundance of destructive missiles in the city of Chicago, is evidence of long and careful preparation for a decisive blow.

Happily, no similar calamity has since visited us, and the prompt measures of the authorities doubtless had a salutary effect. But a much to be deplored restive feeling has pervaded the industrial classes throughout the land, particularly in manufacturing and railroad centers. Labor strikes have been of frequent occurrence and often of startling proportions; sometimes ill advised and of short duration, and again with more justice in the claim; but always with deplorable results, both to labor and capital. The loss to the material interests of the country, which is shared by both labor and capital from the effect of the strikes during the past year, is inconceivable. Only a short time since, a strike was inaugurated in Chicago among the employees of the packing-houses, to enforce the eight hour system of labor with ten hours' pay. It was of short duration and the men were glad to resume work. But only last week the strike was renewed, and the 25,000 employes in the packing houses of Chicago are today in idleness. In New York, the great strikes have been chiefly among the street railroad

employes and have not been uniformly successful. But all lines of manufactures have been more or less disturbed. As a result of these disturbances, capital is becoming wary of investment in productive industries, and the outlook is not promising. It is worthy of mention that with the vast influence under its control, the labor organization has taken little distinctive action in political matters. At the late mayoralty election in New York, a candidate was presented who was claimed to be identified with the labor interests, and was quite generally supported by the laboring masses, but failed to secure the coveted prize. Out of a total vote of 218,961, the candidate of the labor party received 67,699, upwards of 5,000 less than one third, there being three candidates in the field.

The peaceful solution of the Labor question is the task of our own time and of our own land. The interdependence of Labor and Capital makes mutual concessions a necessity, but the stronger will always command the lion's share. Ever since Jacob entered into the service of Laban, it has been the prerogative of the employer to determine the terms of service. It is not probable that this long established custom will be materially changed in this later age.

Another episode, partaking more of a local than of national character, has been the ferreting out of the great bribery scheme in connection with the Broadway railroad franchise in 1884. It has been well established that all the aldermen in the New York board in 1884, with two exceptions, were the recipients of liberal bonuses for their votes in favor of granting a charter for the Broadway surface road, for which the city got no compensation. The guilty parties who had the assurance to remain this side the Canadian border, have been arrested and placed under heavy bonds, and unless they all follow the example of the first of their number who was brought to trial, and become insane, they will without doubt "do the state some service" in recompense for their "ill-got gains." There seems to be no chance for a successful strike in their cases.

The meteoric shower of defaulting cashiers across the Canadian border has been kept up during the season, and Canada is becoming quite a "Botany Bay" for the more aristocratic class of criminals. Meantime our Canadian neighbors have been asserting and enforcing their treaty rights to the fisheries along the Atlantic coast, to the great annoyance of the New England fishermen. It is more than probable that the smart little Cape Ann fishing craft have been playing exasperating antics along the Nova Scotia coast in times past, and if occasionally one gets caught and is drawn across the knee of the British Lion, the American eagle will not be inclined to utter a very shrill cry.

Your already wearied patience admonishes me to draw my record to a close. I should like to linger upon the details of the marriage of our respected chief magistrate on the 2d of June, with the fascinating Miss Frances Folsom. I hold the subject at arm's length however, lest the fragrant details intoxicate me, and make me garrulous beyond endurance. I must satisfy myself with the statement that our nation seemed to enter heartily into the enjoyment of the occasion, and to this day, the public prints delight in pleasantries about "Grover and his Frankie." Even the staid Queen of England sent a congratulatory message to the bride and groom. President Cleveland was the first president ever married in the White House. President Tyler came near to it, but he hadn't quite the assurance, so he was married in New York and immediately repaired to the White House for his honeymoon. A White House wedding is not altogether a novelty however, for Mr. Cleveland's was the ninth which had been solemnized there.

Yesterday the President and Mrs. Cleveland were the guests of Massachusetts, on the occasion of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College. It is needless to say that the President carried himself with becoming dignity, and the reporter says that "the critical and skeptical

Bostonians have with one voice pronounced the President's bride charming," which I suppose is the Boston way of saying "perfectly lovely." The President, with a rare appreciation of the fitness of things, which is a prominent characteristic of him, declined the proffered honorary degree of LL. D. which the college authorities of the University tendered him.

I must not forget to mention the capture of Geronimo, the notorious Apache Indian chief, with his band, who had been on the war path for several weeks, plundering and murdering throughout New Mexico. He was forced to surrender without discretion, but there seems to have been a saving clause in the terms of surrender, by which the lives of the savages are to be spared. They go however to a far distant home in Florida, where in future they will be kept under close surveillance, boarding at the expense of their "Great Father."

On the 29th of October, the famous Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," was dedicated on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor, with appropriate ceremonies. A large delegation of French dignitaries came over to take part in the ceremonies, and the act of international comity was completed. How much it will strengthen the ties of friendship between the two great republics of the old world and the new, remains for the future to develop, as the inception, execution and completion of the design, has been rather an individual than a national work.

When my last record closed, Mr. Gladstone, who had been made premier on the 3rd of February previous, was vigorously pressing in the British parliament his measure for home rule in Ireland. It came to a vote upon the second reading of the bill in the House, on the 8th of June, and was defeated by the close vote of 311 to 341. As is the custom when the minority is defeated Mr. Gladstone resigned, the parliament, was dissolved, and a new election was ordered. The election was hotly contested, but the conservative element was in the majority, and

home rule for Ireland was doomed to bide its time and await a change in public sentiment. A new cabinet was formed, with Lord Salisbury at the head, on the 3rd of August.

Meantime the laboring element throughout the kingdom, particularly the tenantry in Ireland and in portions of Scotland, have been excited and uneasy, and London itself has not been free from mobs of the disorderly class. Today is Lord Mayor's day in London and threats have been made that a procession of unemployed workmen would follow the pageant of the Lord Mayor's show. This project however has been wisely abandoned.

In Belfast, Province of Ulster, Ireland, frequent and continued bloody riots have taken place. It is difficult to account for the exact exciting cause. At times it seemed to be sectarian differences, Protestant against Catholic, although with true Irish instinct, sectarian differences vanished as soon as the police appeared upon the scene, and Catholic and Protestant stood shoulder to shoulder, or more properly shillalah to shillalah, to club off the officers of the law.

Reports have been prevalent of famine in the western portion of the island, and on the whole the outlook for our mother country is not brighter than in times past.

Across the channel, our sister republic has succeeded in getting rid of the suspected royal family. On the 23rd of June, an act was passed, banishing the Bourbon Princes from the republic. The three princes accepted the situation quietly, packed their gripsacks and peaceably went into exile. Who shall say when, and in what capacity each or any of them shall return to the land of his fathers. We treat our fallen magnates more leniently here.

I must not omit to mention the Bulgarian complication, which for some time has threatened the peace of Europe, and still occupies the attention of the great powers. When Alexander was placed upon the throne of united Bulgaria, all the great

powers of Europe except Russia, concurred in the arrangement. Russia, however, was suspicious of so important a power growing up on her borders, and through her machinations an insurrection was incited in Bulgaria, which resulted in the sudden deposition of Alexander and his deportation from the country. The Bulgarian army however was true to its king, and rose with the people to restore their deposed ruler. Alexander returned to the throne, and at the instance of his advisers, wrote a humiliating and submissive dispatch to the czar, which was received with contempt. Thereupon on the 4th of September, Alexander abdicated the throne, no more to return. Russia is today throttling Bulgaria. Turkey, Austria and England are looking anxiously at the issue of the contest, while Germany, equally interested, stands in the background with unannounced, but doubtless with decided convictions of her policy. A general European war would seem to be farthest from the interests and wishes of the great powers, Russia excepted, but it is an event whose probability, those versed in diplomacy are far from ignoring.

With this hurried and imperfect sketch of the events of the past few months, I submit my record, my dear doctor, to your keeping.

With renewed assurances of esteem, I remain,

Very truly yours,

B. B. SNOW,
Historiographer.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1887.

My Dear Doctor Schliemann:

In my last record, I briefly referred to the fact, that the respected chief magistrate of our nation was honoring by his presence, the quadri-millennial anniversary of the founding of Harvard College, and that his young wife, by her winsome ways, had completely captivated the cultured dames of the Hub. An episode of the occasion which I did not mention, because I did not then know it, should be embalmed in this record for its moral effect, if for no other reason.

In the course of his after-dinner speech on the occasion, the President, metaphorically speaking, took the secular press of the country across his knee, and administered a severe chastisement for its pertness and impertinence generally. I more than half suspect that he impressed one of Frankie's slippers into his service as a castigatory weapon. Doubtless the President is little disturbed by the press criticisms upon his official acts, but when the reporter smuggles himself into the domestic arena of a newly wedded pair, and proclaims to a curious public the awkward details of inexperienced housekeeping, it is time for the man of the house to assert himself.

But the President undoubtedly made a mistake. Quadri-millennial anniversaries are rare occurrences. The newspapers can come at him three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, with a day added for leap year. He may have to wait two hundred and fifty years for a like occasion to retaliate, which does not give him a fair chance. I ought to profit by the President's experience, but fear that the lesson is lost upon me. I

too, in a humbler way, have my grievance against the Press. Of course I am dependent upon the journals, which I read assiduously, for the news and events to be embodied in my record. Not unfrequently, in my hurried ramble through the telegraph dispatches, I run full tilt against a patent medicine advertisement of somebody's pills or bitters, which has smuggled itself into position, with an innocent head-gear about the Emperor William, or the land riots in Ireland. I have time and again pursued a promising item ambushed under a startling headline, only to fall headlong over a ventilating stove, or into a can of baking powder. Everybody is familiar with the benign and motherly countenance of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, which has graced the columns of nearly every paper in the land, within the past ten years. Is it conceivable, that the remains of this venerable benefactor of her race can rest quietly in the grave, when her descendants are smuggling items like this into the news columns of respectable journals—"Three women can keep a secret when two of them are dead: all druggists keep Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound!"

Still, I continue to read the papers. I suppose that every item is interesting to somebody. I have no right to expect that the paper should be solely devoted to the signal service report, simply because I wish to know what the forecast of weather is for the "Lower Lake region," or whether a cold wave is approaching from Dakota. Miss Calenduline Ferguson is delighted with the announcement that she took the 11 o'clock train for Pimple Hill, where she will be the guest of Miss Mame Perkins. Miss Ferguson is a regular subscriber, and why should not the paper be made readable for her? After all, I fear that my indictment of the newspaper will fail.

People who keep no cash or expense account, are at a loss to determine at the end of the year, what has become of all their money. They can remember paying \$10 here, \$50 there and \$100 elsewhere, but that does not account for a large deficiency

which went 5, 10 or 25 cents at a time, and which is not remembered. I am told that the cost of a lady's suit is chiefly in the braid and buttons and lace trimmings. The chemical analysis of a \$20 hat would probably develop nineteen parts ribbons, beads and feathers, and one part hat. I doubt not that, if I were to ask any of my friends for a resumé from memory of the events of the past year, the account would be meagre indeed. The fact is, our lives are not made up of important events. The warp and woof is very subdued and unpretentious; the little things predominate; still when completed, even the most humble career is replete with interest. I have a great admiration for people who keep a diary, for they treasure up all the braid and buttons and bits of lace and ribbons and beads and feathers of events, which make history complete, and without which it is meaningless.

Since my November record, local history has pursued the even tenor of its way, with no startling contrasts. Events which had to come, like Christmas and New Years, and the election of officers in the Y. L. B. P. A., and the Y. M. A. C. H. L*, came at their appointed times. But events which needed somebody behind to boost them into prominence, like the Kaffe Klaatsch of the W. E. S. which was so marked a success at the home of the president, Mrs. Thorne, on the 2d of February, or the inauguration of ten minute street cars, have not been frequent.

Perhaps no recent event has been more effective in giving Auburn the air of a first-class, live city, than this same change from the old twenty minute schedule time of our street cars, to the new ten minute time table. Under the old regime, there was a kind of Sleepy Hollow, jog-trot air to the service. You waited twenty minutes for a car, only to find perhaps that that was just the twenty minutes when the car you wanted didn't run; or if it did, that the driver had a ten minute visit to make with another driver, or with some friend who wanted him to do

*Young Ladies' Bent Pin Association, and the Young Men's Anti-Canned Hash League.

an errand. Still the system had its advantages. If you wished to stop and make a call, the driver would wait for you, and you could catch the driver's eye if you were within a mile of the car and he would wait for you. It is different now; you have to lasso a driver to stop a car. Early in the fall, it was rumored that some New York capitalists contemplated buying up the road, which proved to be true. New cars, new horses, new switches or turnouts were added, and when all was ready, on the morning of the 21st of December the ten minute schedule was inaugurated. All day long cars rattled by, sometimes one, sometimes two or three together, sometimes on the track, sometimes in the middle of the road to let another car pass. Wayfarers ineffectually tried to stop a car to catch a ride, and passengers frantically tried to stop the car to get off, but in vain. The cars seemed to be crazy. They ran like a nest of disturbed ants, and they haven't entirely recovered from it yet. You will with difficulty stop a car, unless you get on the track in front of it with a red flag. If the car has passed you, by so much as an inch, all hope is gone. The drivers are running to make connections, not to carry passengers.

The final settlement of the site for the government building, at the corner of Green and Genesee streets, has at length been made, and the parties whose lands have been taken, have been paid therefor. Very few of our citizens know how narrowly we escaped losing the entire appropriation.

I fear that this determination has had a depressing effect upon the Salvation Army. I have noticed that it has not paraded lately with as much regularity as formerly, and that the parade has lacked in animation and zeal. Then, the clarion voice of the late captain has been missing, and the choruses have lacked coherence and have halted as to time. All the indications have pointed to a decline. This may be due to the prospective ejection of the army from its present quarters, or it may be in part due to the movement of Mr. R. Heber Tubbs

to establish a Free Church in the vicinity of the big dam, where he offers to donate a site, but in either event it is to be deplored. There is room enough in Auburn for the Gov't Building, the Salvation Army and the Big Dam church, or if there is not, we can get the corporation limits extended.

During the late session of the Board of Supervisors and since then, the project of building a new County Jail has been agitated, but without definite results. The necessity for a new and more commodious building for the retention of derelicts is uniformly conceded, but the project of building, when it has to be paid for, is never popular with one whose position depends upon the vote of the tax-payer.

Just before the holidays, the last remnant of Sheldon & Co's Axle works was removed to Wilkesbarre, Pa. This change diminishes the population of the city some 200 all told, and is to that extent to be deplored. It is understood that the motive which actuated the firm in making the change, was the cheaper facilities for manufacture afforded at Wilkesbarre, by reason of the natural gas with which that region is supplied. By the way, I notice that a couple of natural gas wells have recently been discovered in Indiana, which is thus far the most westerly development of this source of wealth. Can it be possible that, as the center of population of our nation advances towards the Pacific, gas wells also *go west*?

Two or three partial hearings have been had in the matter of Perkins against the city of Auburn, to recover upon contract for the erection of the Aurelius Avenue Bridge, but the litigation promises to be as protracted, as was the process of building the bridge for which compensation is sought. I have noted the following events by dates, lest I might seem negligent of duty in that particular.

DEC. 13.—A body of Italians attacked a party of workmen near Port Byron, and although severe injuries were inflicted by stabbing and beating, no deaths ensued. The offenders are now in custody awaiting trial.

DEC. 24.—Four convicts escape from the Asylum for insane criminals, all of whom were subsequently recaptured. There seems to be a method in the madness of these fellows. Perhaps however, they are not insane upon the subject of freedom, especially during the holiday season.

DEC. 27.—Some three score and ten of the large brained citizens of our community partook of a college alumni dinner at the Osborne House, the first gathering of its kind in the city of Auburn. Local reports speak of the feast of reason as highly refreshing, and the flow of soul as a regular freshet.

1887, JAN. 1.—The much enduring and sorely tried Southern Central Railroad passes under the control of the Lehigh Valley Railroad by lease, which extends far down the centuries. Auburn's little investment of \$400,000 seems thus to be permanently provided for, and our posterity to the remotest future will have a vested interest in the road.

JAN. 3.—Steel's drug store, for seventy years in the family of its founder, Dr. Richard Steel, passes into alien hands. The last proprietor, Mr. Joseph N. Steel, turns his face westward, and seeks new fortunes in the whirl of Kansas City's phenomenal growth.

JAN. 10.—The most destructive conflagration of the year occurred; Kennedy's cigar and tobacco manufactory and Bray's trunk and harness shop, near Genesee street bridge, being destroyed, with a loss of some \$25,000. I think it was about 50 years ago this winter, that Barber & Coventry's tobacco factory was burned near the same locality.

JAN. 13.—The Wall street M. E. church is dedicated, the enlargement thereof having been fully completed.

Meagre as this list of events may appear, it is all that I have noted.

In a general way the current of events has not varied much from former years. I might except the fact that the social progressive euchre parties, which were the distinctive craze of

last year, are in a measure under ban. What has supplanted them I am not advised. I was told by a local dealer, early in the season, that the trade in "poker chips" had never before been so active. I suspect that this trade was encouraged, rather to build up a local industry engaged in the manufacture of chips, than to countenance the great national game of poker.

The toboggan club mended its finances by extending its membership, which enabled it to mend the slide for the opening season. Unfortunately the weather will have its own way, and this season it has seemed to have a pique against tobogganing. This is doubtless owing to the fishery troubles with Canada; either the Canadians are holding back toboggan weather, or the weather is boycotting tobogganing, because it is a Canadian invention.

A formidable rival to tobogganing has arisen, through the inadvertance of the Common Council in granting permission to the boys to use West Genesee street and Logan street hills to ride down upon "bobs," after 6 o'clock in the evening. The boy puts the usual liberal construction upon this license, and extends it to every declivity in the city, and without limit as to time of day. The only thing that stops him is a thaw.

During the prevalence of good sleighing after the holidays, evening sleighride parties were much in vogue. The resonant tin horn, at early and late hours of the night, told unmistakably of the coming or going of the well filled sleighs of pleasure seekers. I am told that the attractions of a sleigh-ride are cold feet and a tin horn. All that you have to furnish is the horn.

With all these out-door attractions, I notice that the free reading room in Exchange street does not lack for patrons. The cheerful light attracts me to the rooms occasionally, of an evening on my way home from my work, and I find no lack of readers. I have suspected that occasionally a young man has found the reading room a convenient place to drop into, until the entertainment at the W. C. T. U. rooms, across the way,

closed. His gallantry would not admit of his letting the young ladies go home alone.

The vagaries of the weather for the past three months, would require the services of a proficient stenographer to make anything like an accurate record.

I learned, a short time since, that some distinguished English scientist had determined, from a compilation of statistics, that the "Lower Lake" region of the United States, ranked fourth of all places upon the globe for its changeable or uneven temperature. It has certainly sustained its reputation, for the last three months. On the 13th of November, a foot and a half of snow fell. This gradually melted away, and alternate snows and rains have been characteristic of the weather ever since. Whether this has been due to the discontinuance of the weather signals at the corner of North and Genesee streets, I am not prepared to assert. But it would not be strange if the weather should play pranks, when it found that it had no one watching it. A prominent feature of the weather has been the prevalence of easterly winds, as well as the prevalence of high winds. Several times during the fall, and particularly on the 18th of November, fierce gales have swept the upper lakes, with great destruction of property and loss of life. During the fall, fifty-seven vessels and one hundred and thirty lives were lost. This startling loss is partially due to the great increase in navigation upon the lakes during the season, resulting from the activity in the iron industry.

The latest phase of weather effects has been the slippery walks of late January and early February, which have sorely tried the equilibrium of the just as well as the unjust. The ancient chestnut, musty and mildewed, that the wicked stand on slippery places, has been forced into prominence from the very nature of the case. Several falls have resulted in broken arms, but statistics thus far show no discrimination in favor of the just over the unjust, upon a slippery walk. The unusual occur-

rence of a thunder storm in winter was witnessed on the 28th of January at night, the storm being light here, but in one instance fatal in its effects in Illinois.

The late rains and thaws have set the Ohio river upon its annual rampage, and on Saturday, February 5th, the water was fifty six feet above low water mark. A little more rain would cause much damage.

A few days since, when the rain had melted all the snow from the ground, and a balmy southern air prevailed, I noticed that the English sparrows began to chatter and chirp and quarrel in my apple-trees, as if it were absolutely necessary to begin at once to build nests and go to housekeeping. I have my opinion of a bird that does not know enough to wait till after the 14th of February before even thinking of housekeeping, and I rejoiced the next morning to see everything frozen up in good old winter fashion, and every straw, that would answer for a bird's nest, covered with at least four inches of snow.

I grudgingly accord to my necrological record the large space it claims. Noiselessly, but steadily and relentlessly, death claims its own. Day by day the roll of the departed lengthens. Of the more distinguished, who have died since my last report, I have noted the following :

Nov. 18.—In New York, Gen'l Chester A. Arthur, ex-president of the United States, age 56. General Arthur's health had been steadily failing ever since he left the presidential chair, in March, 1885.

Nov. 21.—In Boston, Mass., Charles Francis Adams, age 79. Mr. Adams had also been in failing health and of impaired faculties for some ten years, and for two years prior to his death had been unable to recognize even the members of his own family. He was the grandson of President John Adams and the son of President John Quincy Adams. He was candidate for vice-president upon the Free Soil ticket, headed by Martin Van Buren, in 1848. He was appointed minister to England by President Lincoln in 1861, holding the position seven years.

Nov. 25.—At West New Brighton, S. I., Erastus Brooks, age 72. He was a printer by trade, a journalist by profession, and a politician by force of circumstances. He and his brother James founded the *New York Express* in 1836, and Erastus continued his connection with it till 1877. He was also one of the founders of the Associated Press.

Nov. 29.—Dr. John P. Gray, age 61, for many years superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

Dec. 26.—At Washington, General John A. Logan, United States senator for Illinois, after a brief illness, age 61.

1887, JAN. 2.—In New York, Bishop Horatio Potter, at the advanced age of 84.

JAN. 10.—In New York, John Roach, aged 71, a noted ship-builder and contractor for government vessels.

JAN. 14.—In New York, Henry B. Stanton, age 82. Mr. Stanton was formerly a resident of Seneca Falls, and will be remembered as an energetic anti-slavery advocate in *ante-bellum* days. He will also be remembered as the husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the advanced thinkers of her day, who advocated a reform in woman's dress, notably endorsing the "Bloomer costume" and for some time wearing it in public. It had a limited and brief acceptance with the ladies. Mrs. Stanton survives her husband.

JAN. 14.—At Worcester, Mass., Abby Kelly Foster, aged 76, another old time anti-slavery advocate, and a vigorous reformer in many lines. She refused to pay taxes because she was not allowed to vote, and several times her property was levied upon and sold to pay taxes, her friends bidding it in at the sale.

JAN. 16.—Gen'l Wm. B. Hazen, aged 56, chief signal officer at Washington since 1870. He was responsible for the cold waves and heated terms which have, with characteristic irregularity, visited us since the establishment of the weather bureau.

JAN. 18.—Prof. E. L. Youmans, age 65, a distinguished scientist and founder of the *Popular Science Monthly*, in 1872.

Of foreign dignitaries, the most distinguished was Lord Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Henry Northcote) minister of foreign affairs in the Salisbury Cabinet, who died suddenly of an affection of the heart, at London, January 12, age 68. He had just been unceremoniously removed from the cabinet.

In our immediate vicinity, I have noted the following :

1886, Nov. 20.—Albert Garrett age 62, a respected citizen and, in bygone days, an alderman.

Nov. 21.—Thomas W. Smith, age 65. Mr. Smith was a son of the late David B. Smith of Port Byron and father of Mr. Wilbur B. Smith of the firm of Dunning & Co., and had been a man of leisure about the city for several years.

Nov. 26.—Moses M. Frye, a prominent farmer of the town of Owasco, age 83. He was the father of Dr. M. M. Frye of this city.

Nov. 28.—Richard C. Steel, age 49. Mr. Steel's death occurred after a brief illness and was a great shock to our community. He was one of the most prominent and successful lawyers in Central New York, and his death was widely and deeply lamented.

DEC. 9.—At Cayuga village, Mrs. Victoria Lalliet at the advanced age of 103 years. It is expected that the interesting and romantic career of this somewhat noted woman will be given to the society at length at an early day.

1887, JAN. 11.—In Texas, where he had established his home several years since, Col. Sidney Mead, age 52. Col. Mead was a veteran of the late war and distinguished for his courage and soldierly character. Early in the the war, he was a prisoner in the Libby Prison at Richmond, from which he made his escape and reached our lines in safety after startling adventures. He was elected sheriff of this county after his return from the war.

JAN. 18.—Wm. H. H. Tyler, age 69. He was for many years prominently engaged as a carpenter and builder in our city.

JAN. 23.—Capt. George Crocker, age 85. Some fifty years

ago, several New Bedford and Nantucket sea captains, having amassed a competence in whaling, migrated to Central New York and settled in and near Auburn to pass the remainder of their lives in quiet. Capt. Crocker was of the number; others were Capts. Coffin, Fosdick, Chase, Swain, Folger, Cottle, Hussey and others; all long since gathered to their fathers. Capt. Crocker survived the entire body.

1887, JAN. 30.—At Aurora, Henry Morgan, age 76 years 6 months. Mr. Morgan was well known in this community having, until within a few years, had prominent family connections here. He was a prominent business man, and for many years an active and influential politician.

FEB. 4.—At Auburn, Vincent Kenyon, age 80, father of Mrs. E. B. Parmelee of this city. Mr. Kenyon was formerly quite prominent as a business man in this vicinity, but impaired health has for many years kept him secluded. During the years 1842 and 1843 he represented the southeastern district of this county in the house of assembly at Albany.

My record turns from our quiet community to glance at the occurrences of the outside world. The chief event of popular interest in our metropolis has been the bringing to justice of the board of aldermen of 1884, for the offence of bribery in disposing of the franchise of the Broadway Surface Railroad. The first alderman brought to trial was declared to be insane, and was released under bonds. The second succeeded in securing a disagreement of the jury on his first trial, but a second trial immediately following resulted in his conviction. The third was also convicted readily and the two remaining this side of the border will doubtless share the fate of their associates. This episode in New York city administration will go into history with the Tweed ring abuses, as one of the great rascalities of the age, which has been persistently and successfully prosecuted to merited punishment.

Another episode which has lately attracted especial attention,

has been the attempt of the Roman church to discipline the Rev. Dr. McGlynn of St. Stephen's church, for heterodox utterances in the Henry George campaign for mayor last fall. The doctor seems to have been a little off in his views of socialism, holding with Henry George and others of that ilk, that land is the common property of all, and should be held in common. The church disclaims this doctrine, and mildly remonstrated with the doctor for proclaiming such views, whereat the doctor became balky. The church insisted, and ordered the doctor to Rome, whereat he became recalcitrant and was removed, much to the displeasure of his congregation. Evidently the doctor is honest in his convictions, but the breach between him and his church is too wide to be spanned over, and his future lies in other paths than those of the church of Rome. It is difficult to reconcile Father McGlynn's appeal to the early fathers of the church, for authority for his position upon the land question, with his rebuke of the later fathers for their condemnation of Galileo and Copernicus.

The labor troubles, which were so prominent in the early part of the year, have continued, but though wide-spread, it seems to me with constantly declining energy. The frequent failures to secure relief, the evident result that in nearly every instance the strikers were by far the greater losers by the movement, have set the more thoughtful of the laboring class to look with less hope upon a forced assent to their demands, through the instrumentality of strikes. Moreover, it is not the American way of doing things, and if I mistake not, the era of labor strikes is rapidly coming to an end.

The great eight-hour strike, which was in progress in Chicago at the time of my last report, suddenly collapsed by an order from the head of the workingmen's organization to discontinue it, and the men, who were employes in the packing houses, were glad to return to their places. Late in November a general strike for more pay and less time was inaugurated by

the street-car employes of San Francisco. The companies declined to make concessions and employed substitutes for the strikers. Two or three explosions of dynamite bombs under cars on their passage, developed a spirit in sympathy with the Chicago anarchists, but fortunately no one was seriously injured by the explosions. This strike is still in progress. In January, a strike was begun by the coal handlers on the Jersey side of New York. A reasonable demand was made for an increase of wages which was denied by the coal companies. A strike was ordered which gradually extended until it absorbed several other lines of labor, the long shoremens, freight handlers, &c. No serious disturbances have occurred, a result chiefly due doubtless to efficient police precautions. The dynamite fiend was at work last week, and succeeded in exploding a bomb upon the old dominion steamer Guyandotte, as she was going out of the harbor, damaging her so that she returned to her dock, but fortunately causing no loss of life. These concomitants of labor strikes, although having the sympathy of few if any of the strikers, are highly detrimental to their cause.

In December last, a Trades' Union was organized at Columbus, Ohio, which it was claimed would have some influence in counteracting labor troubles. No open results of its action have yet been observed, but it is greatly to be desired that the labor interests of the land may settle down to quiet productiveness, satisfactory alike to the employer and the employed.

Our sea-board community has continued to be exercised over the fisheries trouble; our Canadian friends showing no disposition to yield any of the rights which they claim. The United States senate has passed a measure designed to retaliate upon the Canadians by closing our sea-ports to them, but the House thus far fails to endorse it. Meantime, the matter is being considered by the home government, and doubtless some amicable adjustment will be reached. Our congress has also just enacted

an Interstate Commerce law, which has in view, among other things, the regulation of railroad freights for the benefit of intermediate shippers. It is expected that under the law, coal can be shipped from the mines in Pennsylvania to Auburn, as cheap as it can be shipped over the same route through Auburn to Fair Haven, some thirty-five or forty miles further on. But whether the Auburn rates will be lowered to meet the Fair Haven rates, or the Fair Haven rates will be increased to meet the Auburn rates, is a mooted question. There is much diversity of opinion, as to the operation of the law, and its constitutionality.

A ripple of excitement upon the Theological sea has been occasioned by the trial of the professors of the Andover Theological Seminary for heresy. The charges were argued before the commission appointed for the hearing, and the cases submitted for decision some two months since. No conclusion has been made public as yet.

On the 18th of January, Miss Nina Van Zandt, an heiress, of the city of Chicago, took out a license to marry August Spies, one of the condemned anarchists awaiting execution in the Chicago jail. She announced herself as of sound mind. The sheriff, too tender-hearted to willingly make a widow, declined to allow the marriage to be solemnized in the jail, and as Spies could not well be spared from the jail to attend the ceremony, that seemed to settle it. But true love knows no restraint of bolts or bars, and when August gave his brother a power of attorney to marry Nina by proxy for him, the silly girl went through the ceremony, and now calls herself Mrs. Spies, and has opened an office to sell her husband's biography. One hardly knows whether to pity or scorn such a simpleton.

During the present winter, two of those terrible holocausts which make us shudder at their details, have occurred. The first was a collision of two trains near Tiffin, Ohio, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and occurred in the early morning

of January 4th. The cars were burned, and seventeen passengers perished in the flames in sight of their companions, who could do nothing to succor them. More terrible was the catastrophe a month later, at White River junction, near Woodstock, Vt., when, on the morning of the 5th of February, a train of two sleepers and two passenger cars left the track and went off the bridge into the river some 50 feet below. The heavy ice kept the cars above water, where they slowly burned, consuming some forty human beings imprisoned therein. It was one of the most horrible accidents of modern times.

I turn to glance for a moment at the movement of affairs in the old world before closing. The prominent characteristic has been a condition of uncertainty and uneasiness, which has developed a distrust of one another's motives, among the crowned heads of Europe.

The complications in western Europe resulting from the abdication of Alexander, King of Bulgaria, at the instance of Russia, are still unsettled. At times the situation has assumed a decidedly squally aspect, but the manifest aversion of the great powers to a general European war, which the slightest spark would kindle, has postponed, if not wholly averted an outbreak. Early in November, the Bulgarian Sobranje elected Prince Waldemar, youngest son of the King of Denmark, to succeed Alexander. This was not congenial to Russia, so King Christian advised his son to decline the honor, or rather declined it for him. Russia suggested Nicholas of Mingrelia for the vacant throne. This potentate is the proprietor of a little principality on the eastern coast of the Black Sea in Trans-Caucasia. He isn't a first class power. It is said of him that he accepted a *douceur* of \$10,000 as an inducement not to divorce his wife within a year after marriage. The Ottoman Port does not regard the candidacy of Nicholas with favor. It was suggested at one time that an American be selected for the vacant throne. I don't know why the scheme was abandoned. Geronimo

could be spared and would make as acceptable a ruler as Nicholas. Ex-President Hayes is also out of a job. Evidently the European powers are looking with some favor upon American nobility. It was even hinted during the past year, that the royal family of England was considering the propriety of making American alliances. It is not improbable that an American girl might be found who would take the chances of marrying an English nobleman. At any rate one wanted to marry August Spies, one of the condemned anarchists, and did marry him. Not exactly a left handed marriage, but a kind of over-the-left nuptial. We can spare her after August is executed.

Italy is greatly exercised over the failure to secure a permanent foothold in the Soudan, on the west shore of the Red Sea ; her forces having been roughly handled by the natives. The relations between France and Germany, although placid upon the surface, cover troubled waters beneath. The feud between the two peoples which dates back centuries, is none the less bitter for the supremacy of Germany. Bismarck rules with no uncertain hand. When his legislature declines to let him prepare for war in time of peace by voting the budget he prepares, he closes the session and sends the members home to their constituents to be taught better manners. It is not quite clear why Bismarck would strengthen his army at this time.

France also has her troubles. The failure of her legislature to vote the supplies asked for, lately resulted in the formation of a new cabinet, or substantially a change in governmental policy.

England has been kept busy watching her various interests. The occupation of Burmah has entailed no little care and expense to her eastern possessions. At home, the troublesome little Emerald Isle has been a source of constant annoyance ; the land question and the collection of rents, by their complications irritating the masses, while the friends of Home Rule sit by and abide their time. The disgraceful developments in

her divorce courts during the year have been absolutely astounding. The licentiousness of the English nobility vies with that of the court of the Bourbons in the worst days of the absolute monarchy. England, too, has not been unmindful of the necessity of guarding against the chances of a European war. Her war budget split her cabinet and ostensibly occasioned the withdrawal of Lord Randolph Churchill therefrom. But on the whole the nation has been happy and prosperous. On the 28th of June next, will occur the fiftieth anniversary of Victoria's coronation. Great preparations are making to celebrate the event. John Bull is at his wit's end to know what to do. He wants to build something or establish something to commemorate the event. What shall it be? Meantime, the Royal Yacht Club has arranged for a yacht race around the British Isles in commemoration of the event. It is to take substantially the same course that the retreating Spanish Armada took just 299 years ago. Our yacht club has been invited to join in the contest, but of course the Puritan and the Mayflower could not take part, for it is to be a cutter race; besides, it would not be good manners for us to go over and take the prize on such an occasion. Possibly the Dauntless, which is to make a race across the Atlantic in March, will, if she survives, enter the race.

It is worthy of note that Victoria has reigned longer than any former British Queen; Elizabeth, who comes next, reigning but forty-five years. It is not certain, however, that Elizabeth did not reign *more* in her forty-five years than Victoria has in her fifty years. It is also worthy of note that the third edition of monarchs in England seem to have the best staying properties. The three longest reigning monarchs prior to Victoria, have been Henry III, fifty-six years; Edward III, fifty years and George III, sixty years.

Victoria will be sixty-eight years old on the 24th of May

next, and may reign some years yet. Every year of her reign shortens that of her successor, the Prince of Wales.

But I must hasten to a close. I have only time to refer to two or three items, the development of which must await a future record.

On Sunday, February 6, the great explorer, Henry M. Stanley, sailed from Suez for Zanzibar, on the eastern coast of Africa, to enter upon his expedition for the relief of Dr. Emin Bey and his colony, who are surrounded by hostile natives near the sources of the Nile. Mr. Stanley, after his last Congo expedition, had come to this country, and had commenced a series of lectures upon his travels, when, on the 11th of December, he received a dispatch calling him back to Europe. It was presumed at first that the message would take him back to the Congo, to recapture the station at Stanley Pool, which the natives had taken, but the result showed that it was to place him in charge of the expedition upon which he has gone. He immediately cancelled his lecture engagements and sailed at once for England. On the 13th of January, he was accorded the freedom of the city of London, an honor which is reserved as a most distinguished mark of greatness for the recipient.

I should not forget to mention, that Lord Tennyson has revisited Locksley Hall, after an absence of 60 years, and reports a very gloomy condition of affairs. Probably the old rookery needs repairing.

The scientific world is elated at the discovery of a comet on the 18th of January last, by Dr. Thorne, director of the observatory at Cordova, in the Argentine Confederation, South America. It is said to resemble the great comet of 1880, and is on its way north. Two other smaller comets were discovered about the same time. Whether they presage war, famine or pestilence remains to be seen. Very likely the South American comet was what caused the cholera to cross the

Atlantic from the Mediterranean to South America, because it could not get transportation across the North Atlantic. If it should follow the Isthmus up into this part of the country, or if we should get into a brush with Great Britain on account of the fishery troubles, it would set at rest the mooted question as to whether comets are really precursors of disaster.

And here, my dear doctor, at the dawn of our New Year, let us abide. The past is secure, what the future has in store for us, belongs to the record when the future shall have become the past.

Very truly yours,

B. B. SNOW,

Historiographer.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1888.

My Dear Doctor Schliemann:

Every one of us periodically opens a new quarry of good intentions. We work it assiduously, while our besetting sins sit complacently by, selects the most promising samples of our work and bears them off to the imps who are constantly engaged in paving a region where pavements are of short duration.

Perhaps I have made the foregoing statement too broad. I am desirous of being in good company, but if there is any one to whom the statement does not apply, he is at liberty to regard himself as the exception of which all general rules admit.

I was impressed with this bit of philosophy when I recalled the resolve I made upon renewing my correspondence with you, to make my reports at regular intervals, and with as much minuteness of detail as might be consistent with the importance of the subject. This tardy compliance with my resolve may relieve the prickings of my conscience, and, with the confession of my dereliction, partially restore me to your confidence.

The year which has just ended has not been prolific in history, that is in the sense in which we usually understand the term. It has been a year of jubilee. The Temple of Janus has been closed. Throughout the wide world, nations have been at peace and war has no where been waged among men. Is it the calm that precedes the storm? Let us hope not. Still the year has not been without significant preparations for war. Prince Bismarck has been standing on the French frontier with a chip on his shoulder, which France has been aching to

knock off, but dared not. An apparent sympathy between France and Russia was sufficient to put Germany on her guard, and her standing army has been greatly strengthened. Russia has not been idle. The settlement of the Bulgarian struggle by the election of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, as Prince of Bulgaria, on July 3, was offensive to Russia, and not particularly gratifying to the other European powers. Ferdinand has, however, strengthened himself by judicious action, and seems to have come to stay. Meantime, Russia has been massing forces on her western frontier, without avowed purpose, but much to the suspicion of Germany and Austria. In November the Czar took it into his head to run over to Copenhagen, and make a family visit to the royal family of Denmark. While there, he concluded to run down and shake hands with Bismarck and the Emperor William before going home. This little trip was attended with beneficial results, and possibly, deferred a declaration of war between the two countries. It has since been made public that a treaty, offensive and defensive as against Russia, exists between Germany and Austria. Of the domestic affairs of the nations, the repeated attempts to assassinate the Czar, have been a source of constant fear. The serious illness of the Crown Prince of Germany, the result of cancerous affection of the throat, has occasioned much solicitude, especially in view of the advanced age of the Emperor William, who celebrated his 90th birthday on the 20th of March. I noticed a statement also, that the prince's mother-in-law, Queen Victoria, was solicitous for a settlement, proportioned to her station, to be made by the Crown Prince, upon his consort, in view of his precarious health, an evidence of the providential oversight of even royalty over its progeny.

The French Republic has been exercised by its ill-feeling towards Germany, and by some complications resulting from the border relations of the two nations, as well as by factional intrigues at home. On the 2d of Dec., M. Grevy, president of

the republic, after several ineffectual attempts to form a cabinet, resigned. He was succeeded by M. Sadi Carnot, who was elected Dec. 3, and installed president of the republic, with a narrow escape from the anarchy and bloodshed which has so often, in the past, characterized a change of administration in France.

Of the other continental nations of Europe, Spain has been irritated by the intrigues of the Ex Queen Isabella, but the old lady has now been banished the realm, and the regent queen can rule in peace the realm of her baby king.

Italy has been pursuing the even tenor of her way, the slight difference of opinion between King Humbert and the pope, as to the temporal possessions of the latter, not perceptibly disturbing the pleasant relations between the two dignitaries. Turkey still dreams away a useless existence as a nation, further than as lessening the strength of some other nation by not being of her possessions. Her sole strength is in her weakness. June 1, she formally ceded to Great Britain the Island of Cyprus which, it will be remembered, was placed in care of Great Britain in 1878, at the close of the war between Russia and Turkey.

Great Britain while nominally at peace, has been sorely agitated with domestic strife. Her relations with Ireland have been a source of constant turmoil, and the attempt to enforce the coercion act, passed July 8, has resulted in much bitter feeling and no apparent good. The solution of the Home Rule question is as distant, to all appearances, as when it was first broached. But peace and general prosperity have prevailed throughout the realm. On the 21st of June, the Queen's Jubilee was celebrated, it being the fiftieth anniversary of Victoria's accession to the throne of England. The pageant in the city of London was the most elaborate and imposing which the city ever witnessed. The jubilee year was inaugurated in India, February 16, last, by the release of 25,000 imprisoned debtors and politi-

cal offenders. The celebration of the event throughout the queen's dominions seems to have been general, sincere and enthusiastic, as her majesty deserved.

On the 1st of January, Pope Leo XIII celebrated his jubilee, it being the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance upon the priesthood. The chief feature of the jubilee was the presentation of gifts to his holiness from all nations of the globe, and of untold value. Our president modestly recognized the occasion by the presentation of a copy of the constitution of the United States. Considering the fact that our government makes no appropriation for presents to foreign dignitaries, this gift of the president was very appropriate, as any expense therefor, that he could not charge up as postage or stationery, would have to come out of his own pocket.

The advent of the Hon. Wm. F. Cody in London, in April last, with his show of the Wild West, was an event which must not be overlooked. Mr. Cody, who is more widely known on this side of the Atlantic as Buffalo Bill, seems to have taken the London world by storm. There was not enough of Buffalo Bill alone to go around to all the feastings tendered by royalty and the nobility, so the cowboys and Sioux Indians had to be impressed into service as substitutes. No such hit has been made in London from this side the Atlantic, since Artemas Ward captured the London public with his lecture on Salt Lake City and the Mormons.

Later in the year, the distinguished pugilist, John L. Sullivan, became the center of attraction, and still continues an object of almost reverential awe in the English sporting world. The Prince of Wales has been especially delighted with the great American Mauler, and has not disguised his admiration of him.

I must not forget to follow the career of our old friend and co-worker, Henry M. Stanley, of Congo river fame. Mr. Stanley set out from Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, on the 24th of February, upon his expedition for the relief of Emin

Bey. Emin has been in the equatorial provinces of Africa some ten years. He holds a commission from the Egyptian government, and was sent to his present station by the unfortunate General Gordon, prior to his retreat to Khartoum. For two years, his communications with the outside world have been cut off by the savage tribes surrounding him. He is reported to be ruling his province well, and to be in no hurry to return to civilization. He appears to be a dignitary among his adopted people, has become a good Mohammedan, and has a harem of the most becoming African maidens, as is the custom of royalty in Central Africa. It has been intimated that he does not want to be relieved; that all he cares for is more ammunition, and a convoy to get some 75,000 lbs. of ivory, which he has collected, to market. In any event, Stanley is on his way to the doctor's relief by way of the Congo river. It was reported at Berlin, January 10th, that Stanley had reached Emin Bey, December 22d, but the report was subsequently denied. But it is past time for Stanley to be there, and the trials he has undergone and the suspense which his long journey has occasioned, will make us all the more anxious to read the \$5 book he will publish on his return to civilization.

But I linger too long in the Old World. Perhaps the most startling national disturbance on this side the Atlantic, was the revolution of July 1, in the Sandwich Islands. King Kalakaua, or King Calico, as the small boy of the press dubbed him upon his recent visit to this country, had been going too fast, he had been spending money faster than he earned it, and as a result, had resorted to means for increasing his exchequer, which was not wholly to the liking of his people and in accordance with strict regal integrity. So his people rose in their might and demanded reform. The king must dismiss his advisers, and accede to certain modifications of the constitution, or they, the aforesaid people, would pitch his majesty into the Pacific, and run the monarchy according to their notions of an Imperial

government. The king acquiesced—he could not do otherwise and be king—and he wisely concluded that he would be more useful to his people as a live king, with limited powers, than as a deposed sovereign, food for fishes in the bottom of the Pacific. Since the bloodless revolution, the government has run smoothly, and to the apparent satisfaction of sovereign and people. Aside from this episode, and a feeble attempt at revolution in Central America, the nations of the western world have maintained their usual quiet. The unpleasantness between our own country and our Canadian neighbors, resulting from the fishery question, has continued, and although Great Britain has sent Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, one of her distinguished diplomats, to confer with our authorities as to a settlement, nothing has of yet come of it.

So much for the affairs of nations. I have noted some domestic events with specific dates, which have seemed to me deserving a place in my record. At the date of my last record, the trial of the “boodlers,” or New York aldermen, for the great swindle in the Broadway franchise was in progress. O’Neil was convicted, February 11, and sentenced to four and one-half years in State Prison and a fine of \$2,000. The trial of Jacob Sharp for bribery, was next taken up, and proved to be one of the most remarkable trials on record. The jury was completed June 15, after an examination of 1,196 jurors. The trial ended June 30, with the conviction of the prisoner, being the first instance of the successful prosecution of bribery in this state. The triumph was of short duration. The case went to the court of appeals, judgment was reversed and the defendant released from custody on bail, November 30. The final disposition of the case is important, as establishing the fact that the crime of bribery cannot be successfully prosecuted in this state.

FEB. 28.—Roxalana Druse was executed by hanging at Herkimer, being the first instance of the execution of a woman for crime in this state.

MARCH 12.—The yachts *Coronet* and *Dauntless* sail from New York for a race across the Atlantic. The *Coronet* was successful, reaching Queenstown, March 27, after a voyage of fourteen days, nineteen hours, three minutes, and twenty-three hours ahead of the *Dauntless*.

MAY 4.—Queen Kapiolani, consort of King Kalakaua, pays her respects to the president. The queen is on her way to London to attend Victoria's jubilee, having been invited specially by her majesty, Victoria. Kapiolani preferred to go across lots rather than around the Horn, so she landed at San Francisco, came across to Chicago, thence to New York and then to Washington. She is accompanied by her sister. They are royally received and entertained at Washington, are shown all the sights, and return to New York, whence they sail for England, May 25. I doubt not that the Barbarian queen regarded Victoria's invitation to her grand party, in the nature of a command to be there. Not unlikely she expects Victoria to meet her at the dock and take her up to her house, and give her the great room during her stay. The occidental queen returned by the same route she went, late in July, but no reporter successfully interviewed her as to whether she had had a good time or not. She hastened home, to be at the side of her husband during the trials of revolution, which had culminated in her absence.

JULY 9.—Dr. McGlynn, the recalcitrant Catholic priest of New York, who was silenced for complications growing out of his adhesion to the cause of Henry George, is formally excommunicated from the church of Rome. Although he claims that he will be restored upon hearing, he is too sensible a man not to know that his relations with the Roman Church are severed forever.

I omitted to say that the president and Frankie spent a few days trout fishing up in the Adirondacks, in the latter part of June.

SEPT. 23.—The cholera comes as a passenger in a ship from the Mediterranean, but is compelled to stay down New York bay in quarantine. Having got so far, it will doubtless commence its tour of our country with the opening of summer travel.

SEPT. 30—OCT. 22.—The president and Frankie make an extended tour of the west and south, to get something of an idea of the extent of their realm, and incidentally to extend their acquaintance. It is usually dangerous for a presidential aspirant to swing around the circle, but when he has a shrewd and attractive consort, the danger seems to be lessened.

SEPT. 27—30.—The most exciting of the International Yacht races, for the America cup, took place in New York harbor. The Scotch yacht, Thistle, which had easily distanced any and all craft on the other side the Atlantic, came over confident of carrying back the cup, because she was built to do it.

The Mayflower and Puritan, which had successfully defended the cup in the races of the two preceding years, yielded the honor of attempting its defence to the new but untried sloop, Volunteer, designed and built by Capt. Burgess, the designer and builder of both Puritan and Mayflower. The Volunteer fulfilled her designer's expectations and won both of the first two races, and secured the cup to America until some faster craft can be designed across the water.

Nov. 11.—The last scene in the tragedy of the Chicago anarchists was enacted. Of the seven condemned men, four, Parsons, Spies, Fischer and Engel, were hanged. The sentences of Fielden and Schwab, were commuted to imprisonment for life. Lingg, on the day previous to that fixed for the execution, took the executioner's duty into his own hands, and deliberately blew his head off with a dynamite bomb. Strenuous efforts were made throughout this country and in Europe to bring influence to bear to save the lives of the condemned, but for once at least, justice was firm. The pitiful spectacle of a

Chicago simpleton, Miss Nina VanZandt, who had become so enamored of Spies, one of the condemned, as to marry him by proxy, is a curious commentary upon the sentimentality of that portion of our female community that rejoices to pour out its sympathy for the felon, no matter how little such sympathy may be deserved.

Nov. 20.—Barnum's menagerie was burned in its winter quarters, at Bridgeport, Conn. Barnum has been successfully burned out two or three times before, and this disaster promises to be as good an advertisement as any of his previous misfortunes. Already has he bought up the chief collections of animals in Europe, and the promise of the greatest show on earth for the coming season, bids fair for faithful fulfillment.

DEC. 18.—The great raft of logs, which was being towed from Nova Scotia to New York, was abandoned in a storm, off the Island of Nantucket. It was found a week later, by vessels sent out to look after it, completely wrecked, its logs floating, each on its own hook, far out at sea.

DEC. 21.—Our neighboring city of Rochester, was badly demoralized by the explosion of naphtha, which had escaped into the sewers, from a pipe leading to the Gas Works. Two or three buildings were burned and five lives lost, as a result of the explosion.

I have noted but few local events with strict accuracy of date :

FEB. 11.—A fire in rear of the Groot block, on State street, destroyed about \$1,000 worth of property, including two horses.

MARCH 6.—E. D. Clapp's new house on West Genesee street, which was just approaching completion, was burned.

APRIL 16.—Corning's shoe store, on the Genesee street bridge, was burned.

Several alarms of fire have occurred, and some unimportant fires have damaged buildings to a slight extent, but the Fire Department has proved its efficiency and worth by its prompt

action and successful contest with the flames, whenever called upon. The annual parade of the Fire Department occurred Sept. 13th, and was distinguished for the sobriety and manly deportment of those who took part, as well as for the excellence of the display.

Notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable business outlook, the building improvements of the city will compare favorably with former years.

The front addition to the Central Church, on William street, was completed in September; and formally dedicated on the 27th. The style of architecture is a departure from the prevailing styles of church architecture in the city, and is very creditable to the taste of the architect.

The new Bank of Auburn building, on Genesee street, opposite the head of State street, was completed and first occupied for banking purposes, October 17th. How this conservative institution felt in its new quarters, one would be curious to know; probably as awkward as we all feel in a new suit of clothes. Late in October, the Second Presbyterian Church, completed its renovation externally by a coat of paint, which greatly improved its appearance. Some needed repairs were also made to the steeple—notably the lubrication of the weather vane, of which I have elsewhere spoken.

On the 27th of October, the Gaylord House, on State street, renovated and improved, was re-opened as "The Avery," with Ex-Sheriff Myers, proprietor. The new name is in compliment to the owner, Mr. E. H. Avery.

The new Government building, at the corner of Genesee and Green streets, consists as yet of a high board fence and a derrick, so far as the outside world is concerned. Rumor has it that those inside the fence say, that excavations for the foundation have been made, at a depth greater than Shimer reached in delving for building sand. It is reported now that vigorous work will be at once commenced on the building, with the open-

ing season. The truth of this report is reinforced by the fact that this is the presidential year, and the incorruptible voter will not refuse a job, even on government work.

Early in the spring, the residence of the late M. L. Browne, on North street, was purchased by the Roman bishop of this diocese, and converted into an orphan asylum, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

During the summer months, the New York Central passenger depot was renovated and greatly improved, and is now one of the most commodious and convenient depots on the line of this road.

The progress upon the new High School building, which was to have been completed September 1st, has been provokingly slow. It is not expected that it will be occupied for school purposes before the opening of another school year.

Our old friend, the Aurelius avenue bridge, the "two-arch stone bridge," of ten years' controversy, still thrusts its shadow at stated intervals upon the sunshine of our municipal prosperity. An item in the daily papers, now and then, advises an interested public, that the suit of Perkins vs. The City of Auburn, was called before the referee and adjourned to allow the plaintiff to complete some figures, or for some other equally potent reason.

The project of a new County Jail has been agitated for several years, and has just culminated in a resolution of the Board of Supervisors to build one the current year, and the contract therefor has just been awarded to Messrs. Barnes & Stout; the work to commence at once. The material of the old jail is to be used in building the new one, but the Supervisors were more thoughtful than the English Parliament, who once solemnly enacted that a new jail should be built out of the materials of the old one, and that the prisoners should be confined in the old jail, until the new one was completed. Our Supervisors have arranged to have the prisoners confined in the City Hall.

The toboggan slide, which established itself with something of a flourish of trumpets at the head of South street, did not prove a success, and it has been moved down nearer the heart of the city, on the east side of Fort Hill, facing Elizabeth street. I fear that the project is destined to ultimate failure. Imported sports and games do not seem to take strong hold of our people. Foot-ball, cricket, both imported, stand no chance with base-ball, a native sport. Tobogganing may be fostered for a time but it will eventually give way to riding down hill on a bob. There is danger enough in that.

APRIL 9.—The office of the late Dr. Pitney which for years had stood perched upon Genesee street, in front of the Pitney homestead, was removed. It was a landmark, back of which the memory of few now living extends.

APRIL 15.—The Industrial Fair, under the auspices of the Wheeler Rifles, is inaugurated and proves a bountiful success, both in the satisfaction of the visitors, and in replenishing the treasury of the worthy organization which originated the scheme.

During the summer, the street car tracks were taken up and relaid. The long switch on Genesee street, between State and North, was put in, premonitory of a double track one of these days, when Auburn has grown enough. When that time comes, we shall have to build an elevated road for cutters and sleighs, during winters of deep snows like the present. On the 5th of December, the first car passed over the Clark street branch of the road, and on the 13th of December the belt line opened, and has been kept open regularly since. It is due to the present energetic management to say, that the service is exceptionally good. Still it is a little difficult to catch a car, unless you are very nimble, or can attract the attention of the man leaning against the hitching post, some distance down the street, who will yell at the driver and point with his thumb toward you. I chased a car nearly a quarter of a mile, the

other day, and should doubtless be chasing it yet, had it not got mixed up with a drove of cattle, which was crossing the street. I asked the driver, with all the severity I could command with the limited amount of breath which I had left, if he ever looked one side to see if any one wanted to take his car. He replied, "yes, sir," with so much honest simplicity, that I was ashamed to have asked him the question. But whatever their shortcomings in other particulars, the drivers do not strike. By the way, we had a strike on the 16th of February, of sixteen hammersmen for higher wages, at the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Company's works. I do not remember to have heard of it after it was announced in the papers. Auburn is a poor place for strikes. It is worthy of note that the strikes throughout the country, during the year, have almost uniformly resulted disastrously to the strikers. The great strike, which began January 1, on the Reading Railroad and extended to the coal miners of the region of which the road is the outlet, promises to be the most disastrous, and to cause the most suffering of any strike which has been inaugurated. It is easy to foresee what the result is to be. Starving men may subsist for a time upon contributions of their more fortunate friends, but the contributions have a limit, while hunger has not.

I must not forget to note that, on the 25th day of June, the respected president of this society quietly packed his satchel and sailed away across the Atlantic, for a summer tour in Europe. Whither he went or what he saw, has been revealed only to his family and intimate friends. He is too modest to publish a book of his travels, but this society would enjoy an evening in Europe with him, or a half dozen as for that.

I am reminded here that the genial "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" has just given us in book form, his "Hundred Days in Europe." I was impressed with the truth that all mankind are kin, when I saw, in his book, a statement to the effect that a person of inferior intelligence, traveling through England, and

seeing at every station the big yellow posters with the name "Coleman," in big letters, would be impressed with the belief that the chief industry of the country was raising mustard, and that Mr. Coleman was the greatest man in the country. Evidently, Mr. Coleman has profited by his intercourse with American advertisers.

A person with sufficient intelligence to look at a picture, not to say read a newspaper or a magazine, would conclude that the chief industry of this country is the manufacture of *soap*. It would seem to stand unsurpassed in general utility, from blowing soap bubbles, up to civilizing the untutored savage.

I must not forget to mention that, as the long evenings of fall and winter drew on, the free reading room in Exchange street opened its hospitable doors and extended its cheerful welcome to the many who gladly avail themselves of its advantages. I hardly know how to characterize the institution. It is not a charity nor a reformatory. It doesn't advertise, and few, except its patrons, know of its existence. It doesn't pass around the hat, nor a subscription paper, and yet it pursues the even tenor of its way, costing nobody anything, so far as has been made public. It has established its right to stay, and ranks among the most worthy institutions of our city.

The Non-Partisan Society for the Political Education of Women (Limited), is a new organization of the year, which supplies a long felt want. The name is somewhat ponderous, but it is in grateful contrast with the prevailing Roman letter or initial names of so many of our organizations, as we see them in print. It is to be hoped that the ladies having this organization in charge will strenuously resist the tendency to wear the name down to the N. P. S. F. T. P. E. O. W. The objects of the society, so far as they have been made public, are pacific—study, inquiry, research as to the constitutional rights of women touching the elective franchise, and presumably to know their rights and dare maintain them. One cannot but admire the

spirit with which the society approaches the subject, so much in contrast with the action of indiscreet extremists in other localities, who are now seeking to avert the penalty which offended justice affixes to their indiscretion. Our society wisely seeks instruction, that it may not be constrained to seek clemency.

At the time my last record was in preparation, there were indefinite rumors of projects afoot, to advance the material prosperity of our city. So vague were they however, that I did not deem it essential to embody them in my record. On the evening of February 17, just nine days after my last report was made, a preliminary meeting of a few of our prominent citizens was held at the sheriff's office in the Court House, to consider the situation. After a couple of intermediate meetings, on the 9th of March by-laws were duly adopted, and the

"AUBURN BOARD OF TRADE

was declared duly organized." I write Board with a big B, in fact, I write the whole name in capitals, as representing about all the capital that the new project had to begin business with. But through the vigorous efforts of the management, the defect was soon remedied.

Mr. Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., was made president of the new organization, and Mr. A. W. Lawton, secretary. Rooms were secured for the Board in the new banking house of the Bank of Auburn, opposite the head of State street, and the business of booming Auburn was enthusiastically begun. The mails to all parts of the country were burdened with information as to the business advantages and facilities of the city.

There are doubtless thousands of people in the United States, living today, who have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. How many of them would be alive, had they not taken the remedy, we have no means of knowing, but we may be reasonably certain that, had they never heard of the remedy, they would not have taken it. In like manner, there are

doubtless thousands of people in the United States, who knew little or nothing of Auburn, until they received the Board of Trade circular. How many of them will take up their abode in Auburn as a result of the information thus obtained, we have no means of knowing, but we may be reasonably certain that not one of them would have come here voluntarily, had he never heard of the place. The moral is obvious,—*Advertise.*

The Board has taken hold of its work enthusiastically and vigorously. It has secured the location here of three business enterprises: the Ithaca Piano Co., the Scotch Cap Co., and the Walkley Hardware Co. manufacturers of tacks. It has interviewed a dozen or more other enterprises; has advocated a public park, a new opera house; has even sympathised with a natural gas movement. It started the movement for a great *Jahrmarkt* in the fall, but it took so long to explain what the word meant that the project fell through.

But the most important work which the Board has done is to wake up Auburn, to demonstrate that things don't do themselves, but that enterprise and push will overcome apparently insurmountable obstacles. Still, I fear that the balance for the year, so far as business success is concerned, will be upon the wrong side. One of the new industries, the Scotch Cap Co., has been compelled to suspend. The Swartout clothing store was closed early in the fall; Barber's factory was compelled to suspend operations on account of the failure of their consignees, and 200 operatives were thus thrown out of employ. Finally, to fill the cup of disaster, the First National Bank suspended payment and closed its doors on the 23d of January last. How many failures this will entail cannot at present be estimated with any degree of certainty. This is the first instance of the failure of a bank in Auburn. What occasioned the failure is not as yet definitely known, but from the fact that the cashier, Mr. Charles O'Brien, and the bookkeeper, Elmer W. Morse, silently stole across the border into Canada,

the refuge of many distinguished financiers, it is inferred that the management of the affairs of the institution were not in accordance with the most approved methods of modern financial dicker.

I am disposed to bunch my weather notes, as did the charming "White of Selborne," a century ago. The spring opened somewhat reluctantly, as is the custom of our northern springs, but on the whole favorably. Robins and bluebirds were reported as early as March 13, which is not early for them. I did not, however, see them until April 2d. I think they were frightened away, if they came, by the cold weather which prevailed during the last half of March. The first frog of spring trilled his notes April 11, a few days earlier than usual. April 15, we had our first thunder shower. May 3, the first oriole came, four days in advance of the cherry blossom, an unusual occurrence. May 13, horse-chestnuts in bloom. The usual May frost and snow-storm were omitted, whether by request or otherwise, I would not presume to say. The temperature for May was about the average; for June and July about the average, while August was below. A slight frost occurred the 25th of Sept., but nothing severe till the 14th of Oct. The first snow was on the 11th of November. On the 19th of Dec. enough snow fell to make good sleighing, which has continued without a break ever since. We are having a genuine old fashioned winter, plenty of snow with steady cold weather, but without the extreme cold which we sometimes experience.

The average temperature for January was 2° lower than that of any January for the past ten years. Thursday, January 12, the mercury stood at zero in the early morning, while the barometer stood at 30.1, the highest point noted for several years. The sky was cloudless, and the air was so crisp that it almost crackled as one breathed it. Before 12 o'clock at night, a blinding southeast snow-storm was prevailing with the wind at 60 miles per hour. In the western states and territories,

the storm became a blizzard, and the loss of life was beyond that occasioned by any storm before known. In February of last year, great destruction of cattle on the cattle ranges east of the Rockies, was occasioned by the continued storms, but the severity was not so great as this year. This storm extended as far south as Texas, where the temperature was the lowest known for years. The mercury fell to 60° below zero in Dakota. We have thus far been free from the extremes of cold to which we are sometimes subjected.

I have been greatly aided in my local observations of the weather, by the restoration of the weather vane upon the 2nd Presbyterian Church steeple to its normal integrity. It will be remembered that this vane for several years had been pointing steadily and unswervingly to the west. The warm south wind wooed it tenderly, but ineffectually, the fierce Norther blustered and threatened, all to no purpose. At morn and eve, in sunshine and shadow, in calm and storm, like the Sphinx's gaze beside the Nile, it looked only in one direction; while all else changed, the wind changed not. I fancy that this vane had become disgusted with the coquetry of the winds, and had determined to have no more to do with them. A fatal mistake which seriously impaired its usefulness. At length, the vane disappeared from its accustomed place for a time, but on the first day of November, a man ascended the dizzy height of the steeple and restored the vane to its place. The gilt exterior had given place to a soberer coat of chrome yellow, but the vane responded daintily to the slightest breath of air. It was surprising to see how many people had missed it; how many would have gladly contributed to the expense of its restoration. I can remember when no church was complete without a weather vane. I know of but two in the city at present, which have them. The prevalence of Gothic church architecture is the cause of the change. The Goth never cared which way the wind blew.

I have been a little annoyed by an occasional exhibition of a disposition on the part of my restored friend to dissent from the views of its neighbors. I found, one morning that the vane upon the church was pointing directly south, while the vane on the Y. M. C. A. building was pointing northeast. The little mediator on the building of Richardson's furniture establishment confirmed the testimony of the church vane, and the Y. M. C. A. vane fell from grace by continuing to hold northeast for ten days or more. Last Sunday morning again, the church vane pointed south, the Y. M. C. A. vane directly north and the Richardson vane southwest. So much diversity of opinion would be puzzling on any other day than Sunday.

Among the many deaths that have occurred in our community since my last report, I have noted the following:

MARCH 5.—Dr. Jonathan Griffiths, age 86 years three months, a peripatetic herb doctor, a resident of the adjoining town of Fleming, but to be seen any day trudging the streets of the city, bearing a faded and threadbare carpet bag of herbs, visiting his patients, of whom he had not a few. I suppose he would be classed as a tramp or a quack, by the regular school. In an earlier age he would have passed for an oracle, or a soothsayer, later perhaps as an alchemist, or an astrologer—but always with confiding followers. He accumulated a liberal competence by his practice.

MARCH 17.—Dr. A. R. Shank, age 52, a physician of good standing in our community.

MARCH 27.—Mrs. Sarah M. Hunt, aged 85 years, relict of Thomas M. Hunt, many years ago engaged in the drug trade, in the same store now occupied by his son. Mrs. Hunt was distinguished for her Christian character and exemplary life.

APRIL 18.—Daniel Peet died at the age of 78 years 7 months, having been a lifelong resident of Auburn.

APRIL 19.—Joseph Newbold, age 58 years 8 months, well known as baggage-master for many years, at the New York Central depot.

APRIL 23.—Mrs. ——— Calkins, relict of the late Dr. T. N. Calkins, and one of the oldest native inhabitants of the city.

APRIL 29.—Andrew W. Johnson, age 63, well known as the junior partner for many years of the firm of Terrill & Johnson.

MAY 4.—Larnard C. Mann, aged 71. It is supposed that Mr. Mann committed suicide by drowning in Cayuga lake. His body was not recovered till May 19.

MAY 6.—At the City Hospital, Major Aretas A. Sabin, aged 79, a man, who in his prime, was somewhat prominent as a politician, but in his declining years, a pensioner upon his friends, political and otherwise.

MAY 29.—Roswell Johnson, age 81, a well-to-do farmer, who had recently moved to Auburn from the town of Niles.

JUNE 2.—Samuel C. Williams, age 67, an old time printer and pressman, who had spent a lifetime of quiet usefulness in Auburn.

JUNE 19.—Mortimer L. Browne, aged 58 years 6 months, for many years the proprietor of the Young Ladies' Institute. He was a successful teacher, but did not realize an independence from his profession, in which particular he was not an exception.

JULY 2.—Rev. Malcolm N. McLaren, D. D., age 89, a retired clergyman, long resident of the city.

JULY 4.—Horace B. Fitch, age 47, the youngest son of the late Abijah Fitch.

JULY 4.—At his home in Venice, Cyrenus Wheeler, Sen., age 96 years, father of Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., of this city.

AUG. 7.—Charles G. Briggs, age 74, for many years an esteemed and prominent business man of Auburn.

AUG. 7.—Charles T. Samson, age 74. Mr. Samson came to Auburn from Sheffield, England, about 1843, and was the first to establish the industry of file cutting in Auburn.

SEPT. 11.—Blanchard Fosgate, M. D., age 79, one of the charter members of this society.

OCT. 25.—James Tibbles, age 97, a lifelong resident of Auburn.

NOV. 6.—James D. Button, M. D., age 84, also a charter member of this society.

DEC. 12.—Hiram Tift, age 76, formerly a member of assembly from the southern district of Cayuga county.

1888, JAN. 24.—At Seneca Falls, Louis R. Brown, age 24, a promising young man of this city and a member of the senior class of Yale College.

JAN. 25.—At Port Byron, Archibald M. Green, aged 70 years, and upwards. Mr. Green had outlived his day and generation. A scant item with few particulars announces his death. Twenty-five years ago, he was a power politically, in this community, and his death then would have called forth a column at least of eulogy.

FEB. 4.—Charles E. Swift, M. D., age 67, the third physician who has died in our city within six months, an evidence of the impartiality of the Destroyer, and of the impotence of the healer.

FEB. 7.—Peter W. Hopkins, age 77, a lawyer by profession, a recluse in life. Born in Auburn and always residing here, outside of his immediate neighbors, he was probably known to as few as any man in Auburn. Mr. Hopkins never married. I do not know that he ever took the subject of matrimony into serious consideration. In this I think he made a mistake. I have known many excellent men who never married, but I am confident that they all made a mistake.

Of former residents who have died elsewhere, I have noted Augustus Howland, who died at Kirkville near Syracuse, March 18, age 77 years. Mr. Howland was formerly president of the Auburn City Bank, which became the ill-fated First National Bank.

At Cleveland, Ohio, March 31, Burget C. Freeman, age 57, only son of the late Luke Freeman, an emancipated slave of Col. Hardenburgh. In his younger days, Burget was a popular barber in this city.

APRIL 19.—In Brooklyn, Col. Edward B. Lansing, age 58, formerly a resident in Auburn.

MAY 4.—General Andrew J. Alexander, a retired army officer, age 53, on the cars near Utica, while on his way home to Willow Brook, the home of his father-in-law, E. T. T. Martin.

MAY 24.—At Manchester, England, George J. Letchworth, age 59, formerly of the firm of Hayden & Letchworth of this city.

And these of our country of wider renown :

1887, FEB. 24.—Benjamin F. Taylor, at Cleveland, Ohio, age 68. Mr. Taylor was a poet of no little note, distinguished for the tenderness, rather than for the brilliancy of his productions.

MARCH 8.—Henry Ward Beecher, the eminent Brooklyn divine, aged 74. He was stricken with apoplexy March 5, and did not rally therefrom. His remarkable power as a speaker and writer will be universally acknowledged. Little more could be said of him that would not provoke controversy. A just estimate of him will be made by a future generation.

MARCH 8.—At Nassau, N. P., Capt. James B. Eads, age 67. Capt. Eads built the bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, in 1870-74. He also deepened the channel of the south pass of the Mississippi, by building jetties or break waters, and at the time of his death was engaged in a scheme for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

MARCH 31.—John G. Saxe died at Albany, age 71. Mr. Saxe was a lawyer by profession, but more noted as a humorous poet. A generation ago he was quite popular.

APRIL 10.—At Evansville, Ind., John T. Raymond, age 51, well known as the unequalled impersonator of Col. Sellers.

APRIL 20.—Lieut. John W. Danenhower, age 37, fatally shot himself at Annapolis, Md. Lieut. Danenhower was one

of the twelve survivors of the thirty-two officers and men of the ill-fated *Jeannette*, wrecked in the Arctic ocean a few years since. He was a son-in-law of State Senator Sloan of Oswego.

MAY 12.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, age 40 years, formerly pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, and a man of no inconsiderable literary celebrity.

MAY 29.—At Washington, Ben Perley Poore, age 67, a journalist and writer of considerable note.

JUNE 4.—Ex-Vice-Pres. William A. Wheeler, age 68. He was President Hayes' helper.

JUNE 17.—Mark Hopkins, age 85, for many years president of Williams College.

JULY 18.—At Fount Hill, Va., R. M. T. Hunter, ex-secretary of state of the southern confederacy, age 78.

JULY 20.—At Hyde Park, Mass., Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., age 64, a prolific author of wild literature, peculiarly attractive to boys fond of adventure.

SEPT. 1.—At Cambridge, Mass., Charles M. Hovey, pomologist, age 77. He was the author of Hovey's seedling, one of the choicest by-gone varieties of cultivated strawberries.

DEC. 24.—After a lingering illness, Daniel Manning, age 57. Mr. Manning was President Cleveland's first secretary of the treasury. He was purely a politician, of a higher grade than the average; without education, except as picked up in the strict school of politics, but of strict integrity and honesty of purpose and fidelity to his friends, he achieved a prominence which was eminently creditable, but at the same time fatal to him. His untrained intellect could not stand the strain of the responsibilities which his position imposed, and he died from the effects of overwork.

Dr. Asa Gray, Professor of Botany at Harvard University, and well known as an author of botanical text-books.

Of foreign notarieties I have made record of the following only :

FEB. 28.—At Rome, Italy, Cardinal Jacobini, age 55, pontifical secretary of state to Pope Leo XIII.

JULY 14.—At Essen, Germany, Alfred Krupp, age 75, the famous maker of artillery known as the "Krupp Gun."

OCT. 31.—At Shortlands, England, Dinah Maria Mulock Craik, age 61. Mrs. Craik was an authoress of some distinction, most widely known by her novel, "John Halifax, Gentleman."

NOV. 2.—At Malvern, England, Jennie Lind Goldschmidt, the "Swedish Nightingale," aged 67 years 8 months. It is nearly thirty-seven years since she visited Auburn and sang in the 2nd Presbyterian Church. My recollection is that tickets with reserved seats were \$5 each and difficult to get at that.

1888, FEB. 2.—At Rome, Italy, Mary Howitt, age 84. I can scarcely realize that she has not been dead at least a score of years but it seems not. Mary was a poetess of some note, being the author of the familiar poem entitled "The Spider and the Fly." She had lived in Rome the latter years of her life, had become a devout catholic, and during the last year was given audience with his holiness, Leo XIII.

The year has been noted for the number and extent of its disasters and accidents, a few only of which I may stop to note :

On the 23rd of February an earthquake extended over Southern Europe, causing the loss of from 1,200 to 1,500 lives.

MAY 3.—An earthquake visited Arizona and New Mexico, causing a loss of 150 lives.

In May, 500 pearl fishermen were lost by hurricanes in the Indian Ocean. The overflow of the Yellow river in China, late in October, flooded a thickly populated district, 7,000 square miles in extent, with unknown destruction of life.

In Southern Asia and Europe, cholera has raged with terrible fatality.

MAY 25.—The Opera Comique was burned in Paris, and upwards of a hundred people perished in the flames.

SEPT. 5.—The Theater Royal, at Exeter, England, was burned and 140 victims perished.

MARCH 14.—A train on the Boston & Providence Railroad went through a bridge at Roslindale, near Boston, and thirty passengers were killed and 100 injured.

MARCH 18.—The Richmond Hotel, in Buffalo, was burned and ten of the inmates perished.

AUG. 10.—An excursion train went through a bridge near Chatsworth, Ill., and seventy-six passengers were killed and 279 wounded.

1888, JAN. 10.—A railroad accident at Haverhill, Mass., caused by spreading of the rails, resulted in the death of eight passengers, besides whom several were wounded.

The list of disasters by sea, and by land, if minutely presented, would fill pages of my record, but I have not the time to recount them, nor you the patience to listen.

If I were to mention any special feature of general prevalence throughout the year, I should say it was an earnest effort to induce people to get rich. I have been so puzzled as to which was the surest road to wealth that I still linger at the parting of the ways. One seems certain of success in the manufacturing districts of Alabama. If one could be content with doubling or trebling his money, Kansas City, or Omaha would seem to meet his wants. But what shall we say of Southern California, where one not only secures the most delightful climate in the world, but his investments increase in value so rapidly that he can scarcely keep pace with them? Still I hesitate, for rumors come at times that a kite string has broken, and an investment has sunk from sight.

And here, my dear doctor, my wearisome record must end. In preparing it, I have been perplexed to determine what to embody and what to omit. Much that is unimportant has crept in, much that would have been interesting has been crowded out.

As I recur to the date of this record, I find that today is St. Valentine's day. The morning opened bright with a balmy wind from the south which sent the mercury exultantly up to 48°, the highest point it has reached within the last sixty-five days. The streets show little rivulets of discolored water, busily picking their way to disconsolate pools, or the more fortunate to a sewer opening that is not closed. I notice that the sparrows are house hunting today, peering into the hollows of decayed limbs and the crevices of projecting gables and cornices, and all the time chattering progress to an interested listening mate. I am gratified to know that the straw, with which this graceless intruder would construct its nest, is still buried under at least a foot and a half of solid snow. It reconciles me to the cloud that obscures the sun, to the veering of the wind to the west, to the downward trend of the mercury, to the consciousness that the winter is not yet ripe. I confess that years of association have increased, rather than diminished, my dislike of the sparrow. As my joy in looking forward to the coming of the robin and the bluebird, the finch and the wren, is tempered by the consciousness that the sparrow will enjoy the springtime as much as my native friends, and will appropriate much of it that belongs to them, I am tempted to wish that the sparrows might be compelled to dig through the snowbanks for the material for their nests. But I am rebuked by the question nearly twenty centuries old, "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?"—and I am silent.

And so my record ends.

Very truly yours,

B. B. SNOW,

Historiographer.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 14, 1889.

My Dear Doctor Schliemann :

My tardy record for the year has grown up spindling and hueless in the shadow of many cares. This is no fault of events but rather of your correspondent. Occurrences, which in their time seem trivial, may subsequently become important, but they soon slip from the memory if they are not at once pinned down by a memorandum, which one is not at all times prepared to make. I not unfrequently find myself groping in vain after some forgotten incident, which my cotemporaries will wonder that I have not noted for your information; and so, I fear that the characteristic of my record will be its omission, rather than its presentation of facts.

I resume my narrative where last year's record left it, in the genial social gathering of the society at the home of our President, on the 14th of February, 1888.

Adhering to the custom which I have unconsciously adopted, I shall glance briefly at the important events which have taken place in the world at large, before addressing myself to strictly local history.

ENGLAND.

Our nearest neighbor across the water, and our national ancestor of a century ago, has been pursuing the even tenor of her way, with only the trials incident to the management of so large a family. A slight unpleasantness between the royal families of England and Germany, arising from a disagreement of doctors as to how the hopeless affliction of the Emperor Frederick should be permitted to terminate his life, came to the surface for

a brief time, but they have a way of shutting off unpleasant gossip concerning royalty in the old world, more effective than anything we have yet discovered.

The controversy over Home Rule for Ireland has apparently made little progress, and the enforcement of the Crimes Act has kept the Emerald Isle in a state of continual turmoil. The commission of the House of Commons to investigate the charges of the *London Times* against Mr. Parnell, resulted in the complete vindication of the Irish leader, and a crushing defeat for the *Times*. The pretended informer, who furnished the letters upon which the charges were based, confessed the forgery of the Parnell letters, fled to Spain, and ended his career by suicide.

During the summer and fall, London was greatly exercised over the mysterious and brutal Whitechapel murders. Nine dissolute women were in quick succession murdered and horribly mutilated, and no efforts on the part of the police authorities availed to detect the perpetrator of the crime. Sir Charles Warren, chief of the London police, was forced to resign his position, Nov. 12th, on account of the clamor against the efficiency of the force.

The relations between England and our own country were unpleasantly interrupted, during our presidential campaign, by the "Sackville Incident," and for six months past, no minister from her majesty has represented her at our national capitol. Minister Phelps also retired from the Court of St. James, early in the year, so that the two nations have since been nominally without official relations. The coming of Sir Julian Pauncefote as successor to Lord Sackville, and the appointment of Mr. Robert Lincoln to the Court of St. James, give promise of a speedy restoration of the *ante bellum* serenity.

The English nobility still continue to show their preferences for available American brides. On the 15th of November, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who the year previous visited this country as one of the commissioners to formulate a treaty as to the

Canadian fishery complication, wedded Miss Marie Endicott, daughter of Secretary Endicott, of the War Department. This is better than the average catch of the American belles, as Mr. Chamberlain is neither a bankrupt nor a libertine.

The English sporting world is still restless over the fact that an American yacht holds the champion cup, which for nearly forty years English yachts have striven in vain to wrest from us, and Lord Dunraven has sent a challenge to sail his new yacht, *Valkyrie*, the coming fall, to contest for the cup. It is needless to add that the challenge has been accepted, but the yacht which is to defend the cup against the Norse competitor, has not been named. There is a weird and ominous ring to this name "*Valkyrie*," and our amateur tars must not rely upon artificial wind to retain the cup.

Among the minor events of the year, of interest to Americans, is the close of the career of the steamship, *Great Eastern*, which in former years was an occasional visitor to our shores. In August last, she was beached in the Mersey, preparatory to being broken up. Her life was a failure, except the brief portion of it devoted to laying submarine cables. She was too slow for this age, and ends her career with none to lament, except possibly her stockholders. She was built about forty years ago.

Among the distinguished sons whom England has been called to mourn, I note the following :

Matthew Arnold, the noted poet, scholar and critic, died April 16, 1888, at the age of 65. He was the eldest son of the famous Dr. Arnold of Rugby.

On the 12th of September, Richard A. Proctor, the popular lecturer on astronomy, died in New York, of yellow fever, contracted in Florida, at the age of 51. He was, at the time, on his way to his home in England.

On the 27th of March last, the great English orator, John Bright, died at the age of 77. For the past fifty years he had

been one of the most prominent and influential actors in English political history.

FRANCE.

Across the channel, France has been engaged in preparation for her third World's Exposition, which opened in Paris on the 6th instant. The centennial celebration of the meeting of the states general in 1789, was held at Versailles on Sunday, May 5, one day of the week later than the original meeting, doubtless in deference to the passion of the French people to do big things on Sundays.

Not the least interesting feature of the Exposition is the completion and opening of the great Eiffel Tower, in the Champs de Mars, near the river Seine. This wonderful tower is the highest structure in the world. It is 984 feet in height, being over five times as high as the First Church spire. A Yankee would have kept on up to an even thousand feet, but as the French use the metric system, they stopped at 300 metres. The tower, which is composed wholly of iron and steel, rests upon four pillars at the corners of a square 328 feet on each side, or about the distance from the corner of the Dunning store to the middle of South street. Visitors may climb up by an outside winding stairway or be carried up in an elevator, but are not admitted to the summit, which is reserved for scientists.

While France has been preparing to celebrate the birth of the First Republic, General Boulanger, a member of the chamber of deputies, is charged with scheming to subvert the existing Third Republic. He was impeached, fled to Belgium, was requested to leave, and late in April, took refuge in London.

The great Panama Canal scheme of M. De Lesseps, in which all France had invested, collapsed during the early winter, and awaits more venturesome capital to continue the work.

Marshal Francois Achille Bazaine, of the German Invasion fame died September 24, 1888, at the age of 77, an exile from

his native land, in the city of Madrid, Spain. In 1873, he was tried and convicted of treason for the surrender of Metz, and was sentenced to death, the sentence being commuted by the president to banishment for twenty years.

On the 9th of April, 1889, Michel Eugene Chevereul died, in Paris, aged nearly 103 years. He was a noted chemist, and directed his talent mainly to the practical application of the science. He was the inventor of the stearine candle, and aided largely in the discoveries of the practical uses of glycerine. He was for sixty-two years a member of the institute of France.

* GERMANY.

Germany has witnessed a year of national bereavement, unequalled in the annals of any other nation. Within a little more than three months, she has been under the rule of three different emperors, grandfather, son, and grandson.

On the 9th of March, 1888, Emperor William I died, at the advanced age of 91. He was the great-great-nephew of Frederick the Great of the House of Brandenburg in Prussia. He became king of Prussia in 1861. In 1866, in the "Seven Weeks' War," he wrested the North German States from Austrian control and established the German Empire. In 1870, he completely conquered and humiliated France, and was proclaimed Emperor of Germany, Jan. 18, 1871, in the hall of Louis XIV, in the palace of Versailles. Upon his death, he was succeeded by his son, Frederick William Nicholas Charles, under the royal title of Frederick III. Frederick was at the time at the portal of death, suffering from cancer of the throat. He reigned three months and six days and died on the 15th of June. His son, Frederick William Victor Albert, succeeded him under the title of William II. In all these changes Germany's great prime minister, Bismarck, has quietly guided the ship of state, the power behind the throne more potent than royalty itself.

The peaceful relations between Germany and our own country have been slightly imperiled by complications arising as to the protectorate of the Samoan Islands, a group of thirteen small islands worth about ten shillings, lying in the southern Pacific.

The terrible hurricane, of which I shall speak further on, went far towards settling the complication by settling the entire fleets of both nations then at Samoa, beneath the mad waters of the worthless bay of Apia. On the 29th of April, a commission of arbitration met at Berlin, at which were representatives from our own country, England and Germany, which differences they will doubtless amicably adjust.

Of the other European nations, the little kingdom of Servia seems to have been most troubled by dissension. King Milan secured a divorce from his Russian wife, Natalie, on the 24th of October and abdicated his throne on the 6th of March, 1889, in favor of his twelve-year-old son who comes to the throne under a regency, as Alexander I. Milan has since undertaken a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and the latest report is that he has become a monk.

Austria has suffered the loss of her Prince Imperial, Rudolf Francis Charles Josef, who came to his death January 30th, 1889, at the age of thirty, whether by his own hand or by the hand of an assassin, it is difficult to determine from the conflicting reports as to his taking off. He would seem to have been killed at least once for each of his names, and from the variety, the royal family were pleased to select suicide as least objectionable and secured a special dispensation from the pope for his burial in consecrated ground—consideration unknown.

Pope Leo XIII continues to bewail the loss of his temporal possessions in Rome, of which he was shorn by Victor Emanuel, and pleads earnestly for the faithful to reinstate him in his sovereign capacity. But no hand is raised, not even the palsied hand of Spain, which, in its palmy days, rejoiced to be the acknowledged champion of the Roman church, both in its defen-

sive and in its aggressive policies. The nineteenth century is an unfavorable era in which to renew or re-establish and continue a polity which wore out centuries ago.

The flea on the elephant is the nihilist in Russia. What a perfect nightmare must be the life of the sovereign of this semi-barbarous realm! No sooner does the Czar escape from the ruins of a wrecked royal express train than a plot is unearthed to blow his royal individuality into smithereens, by means of some newly fashioned infernal machine! I would rather run a buzz saw than be Czar of Russia. Still the Czar Nicholas seems to view the situation differently, and plans to keep what he has and get what he can. Russia has recently suffered a severe loss in the death of General Count Peter Schouvaloff, who shoveled off this mortal coil, at St. Petersburg, March 22nd, 1889, at the age of 61. Count Schouvaloff was distinguished not simply as a military leader, but as a diplomat of marked shrewdness and ability, and an executive officer of rare merit.

On the 7th of May instant, Count Demetrius Tolstoi, Russia's Minister of the Interior, died. He should not be confounded with Count Tolstoi, the well known Russian author.

The infant empire of the far east has taken an important step towards placing herself in the ranks of civilized nations. In February last Japan promulgated her first constitution, based substantially upon the model of Prussia's charter, which is to become operative in October, 1890. We beat Japan in this particular by nearly a hundred years, although the Japanese Empire was founded upwards of twenty-four hundred years ago.

The great South American Empire, Brazil, abolished slavery throughout her dominions on the 13th of May, 1888, being the last of the civilized nations of the globe to relieve herself of this curse. How narrowly and by what a terrible ordeal our own land escaped this distinction!

Our old friend, Stanley, is advertised to lecture the coming season under the auspices of the indefatigable Major Pond.

Stanley has been advertising liberally in Central Africa for the past two years and will undoubtedly draw well. He has been variously reported as a prisoner of the Mahdi, as killed in various ways, and generally used up. As a relief expedition he was not a great success. Letters reached England on the first of April, detailing his march through the impenetrable forests and jungles of the upper Nile region, with the loss of two-thirds of his men, and when he reached the camp of Emin Bay, on the Albert Nyanza, in May, 1888, he was about as sorry a relief expedition as one could well imagine. There is room for suspicion that his expedition was as much for purposes of exploration as for the relief of Emin. The latest reports bring the intelligence that he is piloting the Pacha and his colony, several thousand in number, in their exodus from the heart of Africa to the eastern coast of Zanzibar.

Of other reports from the Dark Continent, not the least important is that of the death of Emperor John II, of Abyssinia, who was killed in battle on the 12th of March last. John claimed, with some show of probability, to be a lineal descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and was therefore of the oldest royal house in the world.

It is reported that, on the 29th of February, 1888, the sarcophagus containing the remains of Alexander the Great was discovered at Sidor in Persia. Alexander died at Babylon, 2,211 years ago, and it is quite interesting to renew acquaintance with so distinguished a skeleton, after so long an absence. It is also reported that the grave of Miles Standish has been discovered down in Massachusetts, but the old Puritan seems to have been crowded out in some way, and the skeleton that occupies his quarters is that of a female. Let us hope that such has not been the fate of him who wept because there were no more worlds to conquer.

Our neighbors across the border have continued to assert their fishery claims, in which they have been seconded by the

Home Government, and the questions at issue are still unsettled. On the 15th of February, 1888, a treaty upon the subject was agreed upon and signed by representatives of the British crown and of our own government, but our senate failed to confirm it.

The Canadian parliament has lately been somewhat exercised over a government appropriation to the Jesuits, and no little rancor has been expressed in debate. The question of annexation has been broached and somewhat seriously discussed on both sides of the border, but we don't want Canada. We are corpulent enough now. Besides, we don't want the mass of ignorant and bigoted peasantry and the cold sterile lands of the Province of Quebec, even with the advantage of securing the North Pole for our national flag staff. Much more gratifying is the recent action of the Canadian Parliament, by which future defaulting cashiers and like offenders will no longer find a city of refuge within the borders of the Dominion. Canada was getting to be too much of a Botany Bay.

The little republic of Hayti has been rent by dissension, and a revolution of considerable magnitude for so small a republic, has been for some months in progress. On the 14th of August, President Solomon fled from the island, and since then war has been in progress between the contending factions.

One of the belligerents seized the steamship, Haytien Republic, which was sailing under American colors, upon the pretense that she was carrying goods contraband of war, which was probably true. Two of our war vessels were dispatched at once to Port au Prince. The officers went ashore, took a square meal and something to drink with the authorities, secured the release of the seized vessel and \$350,000 indemnity, and returned home without the loss of a man, except those who died of yellow fever. Whereupon the American eagle winked his left eye at the sun, and screamed a wild pean of triumph.

Our own land has been the theater of much commotion and incident. The year of a presidential canvass is always lively,

and a canvass with eight different presidential candidates in the field, does not lack for material to make it warm. The Prohibitionists were early in the field, nominating Clinton B. Fisk as their candidate, on the 31st of May. They were anticipated by the Equal Rights Convention, which nominated Belva A. Lockwood, on the 23d. On the 6th of June, the Democrats renominated President Cleveland, and on the 25th of June, the Republicans nominated Benjamin Harrison. On the 15th of August, the American party nominated James Langdon Curtis, and three additional candidates were put in nomination by labor and other organizations. The distinctive feature of the canvass was the display of the "Red Bandana," in which both of the prominent parties indulged. The canvass ran along with customary zeal and smoothness till the 24th of October, when the Sackville letter was made public. The British minister, Lord Sackville West, was drawn into indiscreetly advising one of his countrymen, who had written him in apparent good faith as to how he should vote, to cast his ballot for President Cleveland. This was a bonanza for the opposition, and the most was made of the asserted foreign interference with the sacred American franchise. Lord Sackville was requested by President Cleveland to pack his gripsack and discontinue his official functions at the court of him whose cause he had indiscreetly espoused, and he indignantly complied with the request.

Mr. Harrison was elected. The electoral college of this state upon its meeting, January 14, honored itself and this society, by selecting our president for its presiding officer.

President Harrison was duly inaugurated on the 4th of March, and Ex-President Cleveland immediately took up his residence in New York city to engage in the practice of law. Preparatory to resuming hard work, Mr. Cleveland went on a junketing excursion with some of his political intimates to the island of Cuba, leaving Frankie at home to get the house settled, and recuperate from the exactions of public life.

President Harrison made up his political household, presumably to the satisfaction of himself, if not in all cases in accordance with the wishes of his political supporters. Occasionally a slip, as when he invited Mr. Eugene Schuyler to a subordinate seat in the cabinet, and then unceremoniously drew the chair from under him. And again when he nominated Mr. Murat Halsted as minister to the court of Berlin, and the senate stood upon its dignity and refused to confirm the nomination of one who had mercilessly criticised some of its members. The office of president is not without its trials.

Not a little uneasiness has existed throughout the land, in the various departments of labor, manifesting itself in frequent risings against employers. When my last record closed, a strike of the employes of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad system was impending. It culminated on the 27th of February, 1888, when 2,500 skilled workmen threw up their positions. For many reasons it was one of the most notable and significant strikes in the history of labor troubles. It attacked a system which was operating nearly 5,000 miles of road. The laborers were chiefly identified with the organization known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, theretofore one of the most prudent and conservative of the labor organizations. It was a bitter contest and involved the humiliation of the road or the disruption of the Engineers' Union. It lasted nearly a year, and ended in a costly victory for the road. The annual statement of the company shows a loss in net earnings of upwards of \$7,000,000. The loss in wages to the strikers must reach nearly \$3,000,000. The strike was finally declared off, January 4, 1889.

On the 7th of October, 1888, a strike of the street-car employes of Chicago was inaugurated, which lasted eight days, and was attended with serious riots.

On the 30th of January, 1889, a general strike of the street-car employes of New York and Brooklyn was begun, which

ended on the 5th of February. In February, a general strike of the weavers of Fall River, Mass., took place, and after a few days' continuance ended with no advantage gained by the strikers. Not disheartened by the ill-success of strikes in the larger cities, the street-car employes of Minneapolis, St. Paul and of our neighboring city of Rochester, have lately been trying their hand at it, but the contagion has not yet reached the street-car employes of our own city. On the whole, it is safe to say that labor has gained little or nothing by the strikes of the year, if it has not actually been a loser thereby. It is worthy of note that we hear of comparatively few strikes in the Southern States. Is it because the foreign element is not so predominant there, or is it because there are so few laborers? Perhaps both, but I am inclined to regard the principal of strikes as un-American, and certainly the worst features of them are prompted by an alien element.

DISASTERS, &c.

The year has been noted for the number and magnitude of terrible disasters. On the 19th of February, 1888, the town of Mt. Vernon, Illinois, was demolished by a tornado, and thirty-five persons were killed outright.

On the 12th of March, 1888, New York city and eastern New England, were visited by the worst blizzard known in history. Forty-nine and a half inches of snow fell in New York, and the streets were impassable for several days. Many vessels with their crews were lost along the coast.

On the 11th of August, yellow fever broke out in Jacksonville, Florida, and raged with great virulence until late in the fall.

On the 14th of August, the two ocean steamers, Thingvalla and Geiser, collided off Nova Scotia, by which 100 lives were lost.

On the 21st of August, a cyclone swept over Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and Louisiana, killing thirty persons and destroying \$4,000,000 of property.

On the 10th of October, two excursion trains collided at Mud Run, Pa., killing sixty persons.

On the 9th of November, forty lives were lost by a fire in Rochester, N. Y.

On the 23rd of December, the steamer Kate Adams, was burned near Commerce, Miss., and thirty-five lives were lost, and on the day following the steamer John H. Hanna was burned near Plaquemine, La., by which thirty lives were lost.

On Christmas day, the city of Marblehead, Mass., was completely destroyed by fire.

On the 9th of January, a fearful tornado swept down through Pittsburg and Reading, Pa., demolishing substantial buildings, and causing much loss of life and property. A branch of the storm swept off to the northeast, destroying the Suspension Bridge nearest to Niagara Falls, and carrying destruction in its course through the Canadian province.

On the 2nd of February, a \$3,000,000 fire visited Buffalo.

On the 18th of February, the Park Central Hotel at Hartford, Conn., was demolished by the bursting of a steam-heating boiler in the basement, and sixteen of the inmates of the hotel were killed.

On the 16th of March, one of the most terrible disasters in maritime history occurred in the harbor of Apia in the Samoan Islands. The harbor was visited by one of the terrific hurricanes which traverse the Pacific during the spring months, and every vessel in the harbor with a single exception, was either sunk or beached. The English steamer Calliope, with great difficulty steamed out of the harbor, and rode out the storm in the open sea. The American men-of-war Trenton and Vandalia, were utterly wrecked, with a loss of fifty lives, while the Nipsic was beached and badly damaged, but has since been got afloat.

The German fleet suffered a similar fate, two of their vessels being wrecked, with the loss of a hundred lives, while the third was beached, but was afterwards floated with little damage. The recital of the bravery of the officers and crews of the doomed vessels surpasses the most thrilling romance. When the British steamer, *Calliope*, was slowly gnawing her way through the angry billows to the open sea, as she passed the struggling and doomed *Trenton*, the sailors of the *Trenton*, with death staring them in the face, gave the British flag and the triumphant crew of the *Calliope*, a rousing cheer of encouragement, which a London paper characterizes as "pluckier and more human than any cry ever raised upon the deck of a victorious line-of-battle ship."

And when later the *Trenton*, helplessly driven to her doom, swept by the sunken *Vandalia* and cheered the few brave men of the *Vandalia*'s crew clinging to the rigging, who sent back a mournful cheer in response, the band of the *Trenton* sent forth above the roar of the waves and the howling of the tempest, the cheering notes of the *Star Spangled Banner* as the noble old ship sank to her last resting place. Nor was the bravery confined to the civilized races who struggled against the relentless devastation. From their entrenchments upon the hillside, the barbarous Maoris came down to the rescue of the struggling sailors, helpless in the seething billows. At the risk of their own lives, they boldly defied danger by rushing into the sur- and rescuing friend and foe alike, with indiscriminating heroism. Poor, simple-hearted savages, they fairly won from Christendom, in that terrible ordeal, the right to be let alone!

On the 4th of April, 1888, the steamship, *Danmark*, from Copenhagen, with some 730 passengers and crew, broke her shaft in mid-ocean and was at the mercy of the waves. Happily the new steamship, *Missouri*, came to her rescue and landed her entire list of passengers and crew at the Bermudas. The terrible suspense as to the fate of those on board, was not relieved

until the arrival of the Missouri at Philadelphia on the 22nd of April.

On the 28th of April one of those terrible holocausts, which at intervals result from railroad accidents, occurred at Hamilton, Canada. A train jumped the track and was wrecked and burned, with the loss of twenty lives, eighteen of the victims being burned beyond recognition. They were chiefly western excursionists on their way to the New York centennial.

DOMESTIC EVENTS.

On the 26th of March, 1888, the International Council of Women commenced its session in Washington. The meeting has a local interest, from the fact that the original Woman's Rights Convention was held at Seneca Falls, July 19 and 20, 1848. The contrast between the two gatherings shows the progress which the movement has made. In the first convention, John Mott, a Quaker, but none the less a man, presided. At the Washington gathering, Miss Susan B. Anthony, "in a gown of lustrous black satin and a soft red shawl about her shoulders," presided, "never looking more radiantly happy nor feeling more pardonably proud." At the first convention, the record names among those present, Lucy Stone, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Lucretia Mott, Martha Wright. What a contrast in euphony with the names of those at the later convention! As we read the proceedings, with what measured cadence do the names drop trippingly from the tongue! Lillie Devereaux Blake, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Louisa Reed Stowell, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Caroline Gilkey Rogers, Mrs. Ashton Wentworth Dilke, Bessie Starr Keeler, Laura Curtis Bullard— one's ears fairly tingle with these musical combinations. The meeting was characterized by the harmony of its councils and by the absence of any incendiary tendencies.

I may here add that the Women's Non-Partisan Society for Political Education and Constitutional Inquiry, of our city, has

witnessed a year of quiet progress and well-earned success. They visited Weedsport, and took tea with a branch of the organization established there, and again at Port Byron, and I believe a return match at tea-drinking with Weedsport, was held in this city. The society has made material progress by securing an amendment to the local school law, by which women are entitled to vote at school elections, which gives the society great prestige among its associates.

On the 30th of September, Hadji Hussein Ghooly Khan, the first Persian minister to the United States arrived in New York. I noticed that President Cleveland was reported to have been somewhat disconcerted, when the minister presented his credentials to the imperial authority of our realm, getting down upon all fours and pressing his forehead upon the floor in true oriental fashion. The books of court etiquette were silent as to the proper course of procedure in such cases, and the President was in doubt, whether to stand on his head or turn a back summersault in response.

On the 27th of October the National Base-Ball season ended, with the championship pennant in the keeping of the New York nine. During the winter, two crack nines, the Chicago and All America, made an exhibition tour of the national game, around the world, playing in the presence of the potentates and nobility of the old world with great acceptance.

It is singular what a hold this sport has secured with the American public. Imported games like cricket, foot-ball, tennis and the like have a limited following, but the American game of base-ball has no competitor. Auburn indulged in the game to a limited extent last season and secured the championship of a local league. This year the fever has set in with renewed fervor, and Auburn is to have a professional nine of no little pretension.

On the 8th of October, Melville W. Fuller of Chicago, was duly installed Chief Justice of the United States Court, in place of Morrison R. Waite, deceased.

The new year was ushered in by a total eclipse of the sun, not visible in Auburn. Several parties of astronomers made pilgrimages to California, and are generally enthusiastic over the results of their observations.

On the 22nd of February, President Cleveland signed the bill providing for the admission of four new states into the Union, Washington, Montana, North, and South Dakota. They are to hold conventions on the fourth of July next, adopt the constitution, when they will be formally admitted, and our Union will be increased to forty-two states.

In the latter part of February, a steamer sailed from New York with a band of pilgrims destined to Rome and the Holy Land. They were chiefly adherents of the Roman Church, and it is the first pilgrimage of the kind from this country. Though they did not set out barefooted and staff in hand, they were perhaps as devout as the enthusiasts of the middle ages.

On the 16th of March, the authorities of New York city, commenced cutting down the telegraph and telephone poles in the streets, to get rid of the net work of electric wires, which have long been an unmitigated nuisance.

On the 22nd of April, the new territory of Oklahoma was opened to settlers. The wild rush of boomers across the border at 12 o'clock, was unprecedented in the history of civilization. As was to be expected, vast multitudes of the emigrants were soon as anxious to get out, as they had been wild to get into the promised land.

On the 30th of April, New York city celebrated the Centennial Anniversary of the first inauguration of Washington. The celebration commenced on the 29th of April and continued three days. It was probably the largest gathering of people on any similar occasion, if not on any occasion, in the world's history. This society was represented by its president and corresponding secretary, who are enthusiastic over the courteous reception accorded to them. Auburn indulged in an impromptu

celebration of no mean proportions, on the 30th. The day was ushered in and out, by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. Services befitting the occasion were held in several of the churches, and a parade, such as Auburn rarely witnesses, took place in the evening. Decorations of red, white and blue abounded everywhere, and for the first time the national colors floated from the flag staff of the new Government Building. A centennial ball was given in the evening, at which no jealousies existed, for everybody was in the Four Hundred who danced the Cotillion of Honor. It was a day, when everybody was happy, patriotic, and proud to be an American citizen, whether native or by adoption.

On the first of January, the law providing for capital executions by means of electricity, instead of by hanging, became operative in this state, and the gallows is a thing of the past. I notice also, the invention of a machine, for throwing dynamite bombs from a rapidly revolving wheel, by which it is claimed that a bomb can be thrown with absolute precision, a distance of five miles. Such appliances are valuable to lessen the expense of building forts for the defence of our harbors, and will subserve a temporary purpose. But when we get further along, we shall station a man upon some headland with a battery under his arm, who will rain thunderbolts into the magazine of an iron-clad, hull down at sea. There is money in the pocket of the man who perfects such a method of coast defence.

I must not forget to mention the popular craze of the "Pigs in Clover." This is not an invention, it is an inspiration, a kind of divine afflatus; the highest manifestation of poetic instinct. It might have been christened "Hogs in the Potato Patch," "Steers in the Corn," or "Hens in the Melon Patch," with equal propriety, as a model of the perversity of animal nature, but it would have lacked the poetic combination which has secured for it such unprecedented favor with all appreciative minds. Assuming that there are twelve million families in

our land, at least ten million of them will supply themselves with this irresistible household gem. Assuming further a profit of five cents for each put-out, a fortune of \$500,000 stares the inventor of the happy thought in the face. He takes rank with the great benefactors of the age—the inventors of the wire spring clothespin, the friction match, the gimlet pointed screw, and the fountain pen.

In addition to the distinguished foreigners whom I have hereinbefore noted as having died, I may add the Sultan of Zanzibar, who died March 27, 1888, at the age of 53, and Duke Maximalian of Bavaria, who died at Munich, at the age of 80, which is old for a Duke.

I also notice that the King of Anam died the latter part of January. I mention the fact simply for the reason that one of my late records notes his accession to the throne, some two or three years ago.

The papers announce the death, a few days since, of Father Damien, a Jesuit Priest, at the age of 49, on the Island of Molokai, one of the Sandwich Island group. His career was so unusual in the present age, that I need not apologize for briefly sketching it. In 1865, the Hawaiian government established a colony of lepers on the sandy peninsula of Kalawao, a tongue of land three miles long and one mile wide, extending into the Pacific from the Island of Molokai. All the lepers throughout the kingdom were forced to take up their residence in this cheerless abode. For eight years they lived here in utter destitution, with scarcely the necessities of life, uncared for, lawless and depraved. In May, 1873, Father Damien voluntarily exiled himself, by entering upon a mission with this doomed band of unfortunates. He was then 33 years of age, a man of marked ability and of unusual promise. For eleven years he labored zealously and unceasingly for the physical and spiritual welfare of the unclean flock, to whose welfare he had devoted his life. There were then 816 lepers in the colony, all in the

most degraded and helpless condition. Father Damien became to them as he writes, "physician of soul and body, magistrate, school teacher, carpenter, joiner, painter, gardener, housekeeper, cook, and of undertaker and grave-digger." In 1886, Father Conrady of Oregon joined him, and shortly after seven sisters of the Franciscan Order came as nurses—two of them, Sisters Cyrilla and Irene, from our neighboring city of Syracuse. Five years ago, the dread disease attacked Father Damien, and after a lingering illness he died. It is consoling to know that the loss of a valuable life, voluntarily consecrated to this loathsome mission, was not sacrificed in vain. His devotion aided greatly in alleviating the sufferings of his afflicted flock, and the leprous horde of barbarians was converted into a Christian community. Such self-sacrificing devotion surpasses heroism and partakes of the Divine nature.

Of the more distinguished persons in our land who have died during the year, I have noted the following:

1888, FEB. 15.—David Ross Locke, aged 64, more familiarly known as Petroleum V. Nasby. No humorist of our time attained the merited celebrity which the Nasby letters secured for Mr. Locke. The first of these letters appeared March 12, 1861, and its subject was the secession of South Carolina. From that time until Mr. Locke's death, these good-natured satires upon public men and measures appeared at frequent intervals, and an estimate of the importance attached to them may be gathered from the fact, that President Lincoln offered Mr. Locke any position he might name, but he declined the offer. President Grant also made him a direct tender of the mission to St. Petersburg or to Berlin, which he also declined. Governor Boutwell, in a speech at Cooper Union, said that the crushing out of the Rebellion could be credited to three forces—"The Army, the Navy, and the Nasby Letters." At one time in his career, Mr. Locke became quite addicted to the drinking habit, but abandoned it, and became a warm advocate of temperance

for the remainder of his life. His brother, John A. Locke, was made Deputy County Clerk of Cayuga county in 1859, but died shortly after of consumption, the same disease which closed the career of the distinguished satirist.

FEB. 17.—Alfred Smith Barnes, aged 71, the head of the widely known publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Co., and of local interest as one of the promoters of the Midland Railroad scheme, in our county.

FEB. 24.—William W. Corcoran, the millionaire patron of arts and of public and private charities, of the city of Washington, aged 89.

MARCH 4.—A. Bronson Alcott died in Boston, at the age of 88 years, 3 months. He was a mild and inoffensive crank of the Concord School of Philosophers, of which he was one of the founders. He left a diary of fifty-seven large bound volumes, chiefly ante-dating and largely exceeding in quantity the present series of Schliemann letters. He was the father of Louisa M. Alcott.

MARCH 6.—Miss Louisa M. Alcott died in Boston, at the age of 55. She was an authoress of some note, her most popular production being "Little Women." She had not been informed of the death of her father, who was buried on the day she died.

MARCH 12.—Henry Bergh aged 65, died in New York. He was distinguished as the founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in New York, which was instituted in 1865.

MARCH 23.—Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, of the United States Court, died at the age of 71.

MARCH 24.—John T. Hoffman, Ex-Governor of New York, died at the age of 60.

APRIL 5.—Jacob Sharp, of Broadway railroad fame, died at the age of 70.

APRIL 18.—Roscoe Conkling, Ex-United States Senator, died at the age of 58—a stormy career ended by the great blizzard of March 12.

APRIL 18.—Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, of New York, aged 57, a physician and surgeon of national fame.

MAY 6.—Rev. Dr. Laurens P. Hickok, aged 89, formerly, from 1844 to 1852, a professor in the Theological Seminary of this city.

JUNE 6.—Thomas McElrath, aged 81, the first publisher of the *New York Tribune*, and well known for his long association with Horace Greeley.

JUNE 8.—Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clark, aged 78, a distinguished Unitarian clergyman of Boston.

JULY 19.—Rev. E. P. Roe, a prolific writer of commonplace, but popular fiction, died at the age of 50.

AUGUST 5.—General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 57, a distinguished cavalry leader during the late war of the Rebellion. He was succeeded in command of the army by Major-General John M. Schofield.

AUGUST 20.—Seth Green, the celebrated fish propagator, aged 71.

SEPT. 6.—John Lester Wallack, aged 68, a widely known and popular actor of New York.

SEPT. 21.—William Warren, aged 76, the famous comedian of the Boston Museum.

OCT. 15.—John Wentworth, Ex-Mayor of Chicago, aged 78, famous as "Long John Wentworth."

NOV. 15.—David Hotstetter, aged 58, the millionaire author of Hotstetter's Bitters, a gentle stimulant which admitted of even a Prohibitionist partaking of a square drink, without breaking his pledge.

NOV. 18.—Dr. Henry B. Sands of New York, aged 58, one of President Garfield's attending physicians, in his last hours.

NOV. 21.—Oliver Ditson, aged 77, the widely known publisher of music, in which calling he amassed a vast fortune.

1889, MARCH 8.—John Ericsson, aged 86, the inventor of the stern-wheel propeller, which revolutionized steam naviga-

tion, and of the iron-clad, turreted Monitor, which revolutionized naval warfare.

MARCH 22.—Stanley Matthews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States died, aged 64 years, 8 months.

APRIL 27.—Dr. F. A. P. Barnard aged 80, for sixty years an educator, and for the past twenty-five years, president of Columbia College, New York.

MAY 9.—At Orlando, Fla., General William Selby Harney, aged 89, of Mexican war fame, the oldest officer of the United States army.

The oldest Freemason in the United States has died so many times during the year, that I was obliged to give up in despair making "a record of him." He is as numerous as the oldest postmaster, or the first man to enlist in the war of the Rebellion.

LOCAL NECROLOGY.

I have noted the death of residents, more or less familiarly known in our community, as follows :

1888, FEB. 26.—Joseph Bennett, aged 84, long a resident of Auburn, a quiet, unassuming citizen, warmly interested in politics, of Republican proclivities, and fond of laying small wagers upon the success of his favorite candidate.

FEB. 29.—Stephen C. Hoyt, aged 65, a much respected business man of our community.

MARCH 11.—Richard Steel, aged 92 years, and 4 months. A man of rare probity, and identified with the business interests of Auburn for three-quarters of a century.

MARCH 16.—Deborah Bronson, aged 78, one of the most sprightly, good-natured, and universally esteemed ladies of her day, in our city. She was a native of Auburn, and passed the whole of her cheerful life in our community.

MARCH 22.—Charles Rattigan, aged 68 years, 4 months, an

adopted citizen, native of Ireland ; a man of rare worth, and most respected by those who knew him best.

MARCH 26.—George D. Lanehart, aged 42, an unfortunate victim of the terrible scourge of intemperance. Whole-souled, generous to a fault, his untimely death was widely mourned.

APRIL 6.—Mary Caton Hurd, aged 84, one of the early residents of Auburn.

Lewis Paine, aged 79 years, 6 months, son of Lyman Paine, one of the pioneers of Auburn.

APRIL 24.—Dr. Lansingh Briggs, aged 81 years, 4 months, for more than half a century one of the prominent physicians of our city. Kind and gentle of disposition, he carried the soothing sunshine of his face to many a gloomy bedside of sickness.

JUNE 17.—Mrs. Caroline B. Osborne, wife of Mr. Gorton W. Allen, died, aged 48 years.

JUNE 20.—In New York, James H. Bostwick, aged 81, for many years a prominent citizen of Auburn, but latterly a resident of the metropolis.

JULY 12.—Mrs. Charlotte C. Bates, aged 56, widow of the late Dr. Bates. She was prominently identified with the benevolent enterprises of our city.

AUG. 6.—Samuel R. Rathbun, aged 77, for many years connected with the Auburn Woolen Company.

AUG. 21.—William H. Bogart, of Aurora, aged 78, a prominent journalist in his day.

SEPT. 3.—Dr. T. S. Brinkerhoff, aged 56, a successful medical practitioner in our community.

SEPT. 4.—Jacob H. Harter, aged 68, "Pastor of the Church of the Divine Fragments," as he was pleased to style himself, an erratic man, noted for the number of irregular hymeneal services at which he officiated.

SEPT. 18.—Andrew Race, aged 67, by his own act, hanging himself, a genial good-natured man ; the last whom one would suspect of suicide.

SEPT. 22.—Robert Jenkins died at the advanced age of 94. He was for many years employed as an officer at the State Prison.

SEPT. 24.—Benjamin Gould of Aurora, aged 85, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of the town of Ledyard, and father-in-law of our late postmaster, Col. E. D. Woodruff.

OCT. 12.—Anna M., wife of Charles Standart, died at the age of 77.

OCT. 25.—Phineas S. Hadger, aged 48, for many years a respected business man of our city.

DEC. 6.—Abner J. Sanders, aged 55, late sheriff of the county.

DEC. 7.—Daniel B. Keyes, aged 58 years, 8 months, many years engaged in the calling of printer.

DEC. 13.—William C. Clark, aged 69, for many years a prominent mason and builder.

DEC. 14.—David Wetherby, aged 69, long engaged in the millinery business, a quiet, unobtrusive man, but highly respected for his moral worth.

DEC. 18.—G. Howard Burt, aged 33, a descendant in the third generation of Dr. Burt, one of Auburn's pioneers.

1889, JAN. 5.—Mrs. Lillian F. O'Brien, aged 37, for many years an invalid, and latterly suffering a bereavement which was especially sad.

JAN. 10.—Eber O. Wheeler, aged 49, a highly respected member of the legal profession.

FEB. 8.—Mrs. Azuba C. Hunt, aged 78, in New York, where she had for many years resided. Her maiden name was Terry, and a few years since she contributed a paper to this society, giving her early experiences in Auburn.

FEB. 25.—Harry J. Sunter, aged 39, an artist of unusual merit.

MARCH 11.—Phebe A. Burtis, aged 76, wife of Mr. Cary S. Burtis.

APRIL 17.—Mrs. Prudence McKinney, aged 95, the oldest native resident of the city.

APRIL 17.—C. S. Hutchins, aged 58, the first to introduce the photo-copying industry into Auburn.

MAY 10.—Major E. D. Parker died at the age of 62.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Auburn has been undergoing a year of subdued prosperity, and still not without incident. Our Board of Trade, under the discreet management of its president, Joseph A. Cook, and its secretary, Byron C. Smith, has made less noise, if not so many mistakes, as its predecessor. It is to be regretted that two of the industries secured by the former management have not proved successful; the Scotch Cap Factory and the Tack Factory being obliged to succumb for lack of remunerative patronage. The board of the past year has been diligent in watching for enterprises that were seeking a place to light. It pursued vigorously that Will-o'-the-Wisp, the Masonic Home, until the playful illusion eluded further pursuit by taking refuge in a morass near Utica. The board has been re-organized for the coming year with Young America at the helm; Mr. Frank W. Richardson as president, and Mr. William P. Allen as secretary, and gives promise of accomplishing much for the material prosperity of the city.

The business outlook of the city, which was slightly obscured by the recent failure of the First National Bank at the time my last report was presented, was again clouded by the suspension of the house of Dunning & Co., one of the most extensive wholesale dealers in hardware and iron in Central New York, and the closing of its doors by the sheriff on the 9th of March, 1888. And when on the 1st of April, 1888, the street-cars went into liquidation and fell back to the old twenty-minute interval between trips, it really seemed as if Auburn was getting tired. But the depression was temporary only. During the summer months, navigation of the Owasco lake was put upon

a permanent footing by the establishment of two lines of steamships, the Moravia from Cascade and the Lady of the Lake from Ensenore, which made daily trips, when the wind did not blow too hard, from their respective ports to Port Townsend. This has given such an impetus to lake navigation, that a Yacht Club has been organized for the coming season; the project of a light house at the end of the pier is agitated; the island has been purchased and is to be fitted up for a Merry-Go-Round-Park; Auburn is to be connected by rail with the foot of navigation; a Base-Ball Club has been organized. Barbers' Factory is soon to resume work; the street-cars, since the first of April, have been running fifteen-minute trips, and last, but not least, the Common Council has just accepted the munificent donation of Mr. Charles Standart, of the tract of land twenty-one and a half acres in extent, known as Standart's woods for a city park. Nor should I neglect to mention the gallant capture of the Ithaca, Auburn & Western Railroad from the Lehigh Valley management, early in January, by Col. Peet, thus opening up a vista of commercial intercourse for Auburn which is cheering to the beholder. Then our new jail, not remarkable for its imposing architecture, has been completed, and was occupied by our criminal household in February, and the new government building has been developing its fair, but somewhat contracted proportions, with commendable rapidity. The Aurelius avenue bridge controversy received a seeming quietus, when the referee decided it substantially in favor of the city, on the 15th of June last, and the Common Council, on the 7th of January, 1889, voted the necessary \$6,600 to pay the claimants. But the phantom still haunts us, in the shape of a new action between the claimants, for an equitable distribution of the avails. A slight cloud overshadows us in the suit instituted by a Mr. Hayden, who resides some five miles down the Owasco outlet, against the city for polluting and poisoning the waters of the outlet, to

wit, by contaminating said outlet with offensive sewage, thereby creating malarial vapors and noisome odors, whereby the said Hayden has been greatly damnified, to wit, as to the hygienic integrity of his household. I see, however, that the action is, for the present, hung up, to await the event of a similar action pending against the city of Rochester.

It is time to dismiss generalities to make room for the detail of local events.

On the 18th of February, 1888, the Kurtz-Corning elopement afforded opportunity for the display of bizarre head lines in the local papers. The incident has no further place in my record.

On the 22d of February, a mass meeting of the depositors of the defunct First National Bank was held, at which the prevailing sentiment was manifest, that the depositors should be paid the full amount of their respective deposits, or as near the full amount as might be convenient; in accordance with which sentiment, the receiver has paid, in divers installments, sums amounting to 45 per cent. of the claims.

On the 27th of February, Mr. John H. Osborne's residence on South street was badly damaged by fire, but was saved from total destruction by the active interposition of the Fire Department. Mr. Henry Carpenter's barn on Elizabeth street, was less fortunate when attacked by fire on the 11th of March.

The Second Separate Company N. G., our favorite Wheeler Rifles, have performed valiant service during the year. They indulged in a well conducted fair at their armory, during the week of April 18, 1888. They enlivened our Fourth of July parade, and on the 7th of August set out for the State Encampment at Peekskill, for a week's military picnic. They drilled a good deal during the year, and at the great military parade in the New York Centennial, kept up the reputation of Auburn, by winning the praise of being the crack company in the line.

During the week of May 29, the State Sportsman's Conven-

tion met with us, and wasted an immense quantity of ammunition on clay pigeons, enough in fact to have exterminated the entire race of English sparrows in our city, to which purpose I wish they had devoted it.

On the 5th of June, our beautiful new High School building was dedicated, on which occasion addresses were made by Mr. Thomas M. Osborne, president of the Board of Education and by the Hon. Andrew D. White.

JULY 4.—Auburn celebrated the anniversary of our National Independence by an imposing parade and by a grand display of fire-works in the evening. An ambitious rocket took fire before it was placed in position, and seriously injured Mrs. Robert Wylie.

On the 9th of August, Wells College at Aurora, Mrs. President Cleveland's Alma Mater, was destroyed by fire.

SEPT. 3—Was a legal holiday, known as "Labor Day" throughout the state; the first of its kind, and not distinguishable in Auburn from any ordinary working day of the week.

On the 4th of September, the corner-stone of the new government building was laid with elaborate masonic ceremonies, and a poem by Mr. Albert L. Childs.

On the 9th of September, Mr. Patrick Flynn was unsuccessfully shot in a street broil near the corner of State and Dill streets.

Nov. 1.—Rev. Dr. John Brainard celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his rectorship of St. Peter's Church, receiving on the occasion the congratulations of the host of friends in all classes of community, which his quarter century of acceptable and worthy service had won for him.

Nov. 15.—A bronze statue of William H. Seward was unveiled in the Seward Park, in the presence of a vast course of people, who assembled in spite of the drizzling rain which prevailed. Hon. William M. Evarts, delivered the oration on the occasion.

During the late fall and early winter, an episode in the literary experience of Auburn was occasioned by the publication of a weekly paper, named after the city, under the management of Mr. Wm. P. Allen. Its career was limited to fourteen numbers. It was purely literary, reformatory, and progressive in its aims, and sought the best talent for its contributors. The "Tax-Payer," "A Subscriber," "Justice," "One Who Was There," did not revel in its columns. It was spicy, sprightly, unique, *sui generis*—such a paper as only its projector could produce. It made warm friends of all its acquaintances. Had it survived the ordeal of teething, its long life was assured. But "whom the gods love die young," so did *Auburn*. The constant gnawing at the pecuniary vitals of the proprietor induced him to adopt the heroic treatment, and the readers of *Auburn* saw its obituary with sincere regret.

The destruction that wasteth a noonday settled down upon Auburn, on the first of February. The Goddess of Industry, in holiday attire, sauntered aimlessly through our streets; the God of Traffic, nervously smoking his own cigars, stood at the portal of his warehouse, and in subdued tones spoke words of comfort in the hearing of the moody Goddess. Capital shrank hurriedly into its stronghold, and Want, rousing from her lethargy, clad herself for an impending mission. Men said that public opinion sympathized with the capricious Goddess in her escapade, but when the presumed mouth-piece of the sentiment of community is neither the leader nor the exponent of public opinion, it is hardly just to base one's judgment upon the expressions of a limited number of interested parties. I am loath to believe that sober public opinion, either among laborers or their discreet friends, countenances strikes. The principal is un-American and contrary to the immutable laws which have governed the relations of labor and capital ever since the mandate went forth, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." A temporary advantage may be secured

occasionally by one side or the other, but in the end the pendulum must swing within prescribed limits or the wheels will cease their functions. However, it was in the main a peaceably conducted strike. On the 31st of January, a little pimple of a strike developed at the foundry of Woodcock & Co., which had no ostensible connection with any grievance outside that shop. On the first of February, the moulders in the malleable works of the D. M. Osborne Co., struck for an advance in wages. Soon all the moulders in the employ of the company went out, and on the 9th of February, the wood-working and machine shops were obliged to shut down for lack of castings. The company secured a few moulders from time to time from abroad, but the Union persuaded many of them to join the strike, after a short employment. The company made arrangements to have their castings made abroad, but happily the differences were adjusted on the 19th of February, and the men resumed work. I am not well enough informed as to the alleged causes which led to the strike to express an opinion as to its justice, but there should be unusual provocation to warrant a rising against a company that has been so liberal to its employes as has the D. M. Osborne Co.

During the months of February and March, the tall poles of the overland Telephone Company were set in our streets, and the net-work of wires strung upon them. The dizzy heights at which the men worked, made one shudder for their safety and sigh for a race of men of the Miocene age, with tails by which they might dangle as they plied their trade.

The line was opened to the public on the 17th of April, and one can now talk with New York, Boston and other distant cities, as easily, but not so cheaply, as with his neighbor across the road.

On the 7th of February, quite an extensive fire for Auburn, destroyed the three stores on Genesee street, occupied by Keyes for a book store, Simpson the grocer, and Pearson & Rogers, crockery.

On the 10th of March, Joseph Bessel fatally shot himself and wife, and later a mania for suicide seemed to prevail, the particulars of which I omit.

On the first of April, ('89,) the little Ann Cray Hermitage in Exchange street, and the brick parsonage on South street, were demolished to make room for the extension of the cabinet warehouse of G. W. Richardson & Son.

On the 30th of April, Mr. Seward's Free Reading Room and Library, for working men, in Exchange street, closed for the season. The librarian, Mr. James Hamilton, reports the most successful season since this praiseworthy institution was established.

May 3, was "Arbor Day," throughout the state, the first of its kind. It was not celebrated by the public schools of the city for the reason that it occurred during the spring recess of the schools. I hear of a neighboring village in which the school children indulged in an elaborate programme, but planted no tree, because the trustees did not want any trees planted in the school yard,—a play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

On the 7th of May, work was commenced upon the Boulevard which is to connect Swift street with the foot of the lake.

MAY 8.—The W. N. P. S. F. P. E. A. C. I. celebrated the first anniversary of the victory of the society, under the leadership of Major Savery, in securing the right of women to vote at school elections. The celebration was initiated by a "five o'clock tea," or "come and leave your work," at the Grand Union Hotel in William street. Miss Lillie Devereaux Blake was the star of the occasion. A contingent from Weedsport was present. The approaching school election was the absorbing topic of conversation. It ranked in interest the excellence of Landlord Pierce's tea. The reporter does not state that such was the fact, but it would have been eminently proper to have a dress rehearsal of the *modus operandi* of casting the ballot, and also to determine whether the ballots should be printed

on pink or blue paper to guard against desertion. Fears have been entertained that an attempt will be made to colonize the First District on the day of election with the Weedsport contingent, but such suspicions are groundless.

Miss Lillie Devereaux Blake pronounced the oration of the occasion in the evening, at Association Hall. She discussed in an eloquent, mistressly manner, the question "Is it a crime to be a woman?" Strangely enough the published reports do not intimate which side of the question the fair oratress espoused.

On the 11th of May, Mr. James D. Fish, the distinguished guest of his no less distinguished host, Copper John, paid his bill and took leave of his quarters. He had served nearly four years of a ten years' sentence which was commuted by President Cleveland, in January last, so that his term regularly expired on Sunday the 12th. He left with a clean record of deportment during his stay.

I regret that the length of my report does not admit of my tarrying to give more of the detail of the weather for the past year. The temperature for 1888 was upwards of 3° below the average, as I have kept it, for the past twelve years. A characteristic of the winter and spring of this year, has been the prevalence of easterly winds and accompanying fogs, unusual here. The cool summer of 1888 was succeeded by an open fall, with a week's sleighing preceding the holidays, a "green Christmas," a warm open January, a snug February with continuous sleighing, a mild, dry March, a warm, dry April, and a May setting in with unusual fervor, which inclines one to don summer vesture. "Ne'er cast the cloak till May is o't," runs a Scotch proverb, which it may be well to heed. I notice that a recent order of the weather bureau provides for long range predictions in future, and a forecast of the weather in various localities some days in advance, which will be acceptable, if reliable.

Once more, my dear doctor, my wearisome record draws to its close. I find that I have omitted to make mention of the for-

tunes of the toboggan slide, which stands untenanted, grand, gloomy and peculiar, with sphinx-like stare upon Elizabeth street, and of the Salvation Army whose clarion war notes resounded through the streets but a few evenings since, but time forbids my further trespassing upon your indulgence.

I find upon consulting the record that this is the twelfth anniversary of the opening of our correspondence. On the 8th of May, 1877, I presented my first record to the society, in the hearing of a small but select audience in this room, of fourteen members of the society and three visitors. Our esteemed President presided on the occasion in the absence of the President, Dr. Hawley. Our treasurer, secretary and historical secretary are the only other members of the society present this evening who were present on that occasion. The years between have witnessed the death of three other members then with us, Drs. Briggs, Button and Fosgate and one of the visitors, Mr. E. G. Storke.

With renewed assurances of my distinguished consideration, I remain

Very truly yours,

B. B. SNOW,

Historiographer.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 13, 1890.

My Dear Dr. Schliemann :

The year which has passed, since I prepared my last report for you, has been an eventful one. True, the events have not been of that magnitude, of which immense blocks of history are made, but they are of importance as indicating that history is still in the process of evolution.

I come to the task of preparing the present record with no little reluctance. The Historical Society, to whose keeping these records have been confided, has determined to print and distribute them to its members, and to sister societies which have been the recipients of its former publications. The semi-publicity which will thus be given to them, is the source of much misgiving as to the favor with which they will be received. Prepared in the intervals of scant leisure, of which bread-winning cares were jealous, they have been submitted, from time to time, at the society's meetings, rather as a diversion than for any merit in the line of historical work. The pleasantries, which have been kindly received by the few indulgent friends who have listened to them, will have little to commend them to the unsympathetic stranger, ignorant of the circumstances which gave them birth. There is a mite of consolation in the thought that a multiplication of copies will increase the chances of the record coming to your hand, and, in that event, that the aid of the printer will lessen your labor in deciphering it. Beyond this, if here and there the date of an incident may be found in these pages, which otherwise

might have eluded the search of the inquirer, the record will not be utterly valueless, even before it may come to your hands.

Another year has proved an era of undisturbed peace throughout the civilized world. The most important hostile engagement occurred on the 3d of August, when the Anglo-Egyptian army, under General Grenfell, defeated the Der-vishes, near Toski, on the upper Nile, inflicting a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded, and taking 1,000 prisoners. Some slight skirmishes with African tribes have occurred, and a temporary disturbance on the island of Crete, but with these exceptions, peace has reigned. The nations of the old world, ever jealous of one another, have dozed the year away in watchful quiet. Meantime the potentates, availing themselves of the peaceful mood of the nations, have been exchanging courtesies, by friendly visits or formal calls, which augur well for the continuance of the existing peaceful relations. About the middle of May, Nasr-ed-Deen, the jolly old Shah of Persia, paid his respects to his neighbor, the Czar Alexander, by whom he was royally entertained. On the 11th of June, he called upon the young Emperor William, at Berlin, and on the 30th, he brought up in London. It is hinted that he here effected a loan sufficient to enable him to do the Paris Exposition, pay his passage home, and have a surplus left to inaugurate some needed reforms, upon his return to the land of the Fire Worshipers. King Humbert, also, left his peninsular realm for a friendly call upon the German Emperor, at Berlin, on the 21st of May. On the 1st of August, Emperor William honored his grandma, Victoria, with a call, which, from the slightly strained relations heretofore existing, may be presumed to have been somewhat ceremonious. However, William commissioned his grandmother as Colonel of one of his crack regiments, which, if it adds nothing to Victoria's income, will extend her already voluminous titles, and will give her a military standing, such

as women are honored with nowhere outside of Dahomey. On the 11th of October, the Czar of all the Russias ran down to Berlin, presumably for the reason that he had something to say to Billy that he didn't care to put upon paper. He had a long chat with the chancellor, after which he and the Emperor went a hunting and bagged many deer, much as if our gun club were to sally out into a neighboring farmer's sheep pasture, and return with a dozen spring lambs.

On the 27th of October, Emperor William and wife went down to Athens, to attend the nuptials of his sister, the Princess Sophie, and Constantine, Duke of Sparta and Crown Prince of Greece. Among the notables present, were King Christian of Denmark and his spouse, the Prince of Wales and family, and many lesser lights of European nobility. On their way home, the Emperor and wife ran over to Turkey to call upon the Sultan and his wives, arriving at Constantinople, Nov. 2d. They were banqueted in oriental style, and after sight-seeing and shopping until the 6th, departed for home.

Not less notable, in its way, has been our contribution of visiting celebrities. The Hon. William F. Cody, if not the lion, was at least the buffalo of London, during the exhibition of his Wild West show in the metropolis. Even the door-keeper of his show was a coveted guest at the dinners of nobility. Subsequently, at the Paris Exposition, the cow-boy of the plains was the center of attraction, and still later at the anniversary of Leo's 80th birthday, on the 2nd of March, and the twelfth anniversary of his coronation as Pope, the dusky sons of our western prairies mingled with papal dignitaries, cowboys with cardinals, big Indian with archbishop, in a pageant which Rome in her palmiest days might well have envied.

The great and only Barnum captured London and all England with the "Greatest Show on Earth," which was patronized by the nobility and by even the royal family, excepting Her Majesty the Queen. Alas, that royal etiquette precludes the

sovereign from going to Barnum's Circus! One would think it no impropriety for her majesty to take a couple of the grandchildren to see the animals, even if she had conscientious scruples about the circus part of the show. On the 8th of November, the great showman was enthusiastically banqueted in London, and this spring returns to his native land in a blaze of glory, to give to his countrymen, the benefit of his "Great Moral Show." Nor must I neglect to mention our "Squadron of Evolution," which has been evolving in the Mediterranean for the past three or four months, whereby the officers have had a jolly junket, the marines are kept busy, and the prestige of our navy is enhanced in the eyes of Europe as well as in our own.

The most notable feature of the year in Great Britain, as well as in several other European countries, has been the prevalence of strikes among laborers. In the early days of June, 3,000 dock laborers struck in Glasgow, and at the same time the Belfast shipping interest was paralyzed by a general strike. On the 21st of August, 30,000 striking dock laborers marched through the streets of London. The contagion spread to Liverpool, and her docks were idle. Other trades united with the dockmen, and at one time 250,000 workmen were idle in London alone. A compromise was eventually effected and labor was resumed, but the quiet is of doubtful duration. In Belgium, Germany, and Austria, strikes have been of frequent occurrence and of threatening proportions.

France has had a year of comparative quiet. The Paris Exposition was a mammoth success, despite the lack of sympathy and patronage of the crowned heads of Europe. It is said that twenty-five million tickets were used and paid for, besides the dead-head tickets. Fifty thousand Americans are said to have visited the Exposition. An episode in the fortune of the Republic occurred on the 7th of February last, which for a time threatened serious complications. The young Duke of

Orleans, son of the Count of Paris, and grandson of Louis Phillippe, made his appearance in Paris, in violation of the exile law, which banished him and his family from the realm. He was arrested and pleaded that he came to France to enter the army as a private soldier and serve the usual term of three years, as all loyal French youth are expected to do. This pretense was regarded as lacking the requisite consistency, and the duke was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for his boyish prank. Later developments disclose the fact, that a plot had been formed to restore the monarchy in France, and place the young duke upon the re-established throne.

Of the other nations of Europe, Portugal has lost her mild King Luis, and Spain came near losing her infant embryonic sovereign, the three-year-old King Alfonso XIII. It is worthy of note, that a strong and growing sentiment in favor of a Republican form of government exists in both these peninsular realms.

The important event in Germany has been the retirement of the great Chancellor Bismarek, which occurred on the 17th of March last. He had been Chancellor of the German Empire since January 19, 1871, and prior to that was Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia, from September 23d, 1862. For more than a quarter of a century he has been the power behind the throne that controlled the destinies of Europe. Mightier than monarchs, he shaped the policy which made Germany an empire, and placed her in the rank of the great nations of the globe. It is understood that a difference of opinion between himself and the young emperor, as to the policy to be pursued in dealing with the socialist element in Germany, was the cause of the rupture.

Little need be said of the other nations of the Old World. The mysterious death of the Austrian Crown Prince, Rudolph, last year, has proved a sad blow to Francis Joseph, who mourns the loss of his only son, as one not to be comforted. He has

designated the eldest son of his eldest brother Archduke Charles, as heir apparent to the crowns of Austria and Hungary. I neglected to mention that Joseph ran over to Berlin, and spent a week with William, during the latter part of the summer.

Russia has had her usual complement of nihilist plots. The reports of the cruelties inflicted upon political prisoners in Siberia which seem to be well authenticated, have shocked the civilized world. The severe criticisms which have been made thereon by the journals of this country, have resulted in an order, lately issued, prohibiting the circulation in Russia of all the prominent New York papers except the *Herald*.

The King of Dahomey has lately been making war upon the French, in Western Africa. His sable majesty has an army numbering some 15,000, the flower of the army consisting of about 3,000 female warriors. This fact should put to blush the old fogies of civilized communities, who are constantly sneering at the efforts of women to attain their sphere, in the management of public affairs.

Our long lost Stanley has once more emerged from the Dark Continent, with reluctantly rescued Emin in his train. On the 13th of June last, a letter from him, was received at Zanzibar, dated December 31, 1888, announcing his arrival on the south-east shore of the Victoria Nyanza. Rumors and conflicting reports continued to be received from him until late in the fall, when definite advices announced his proximity to the eastern coast of Africa, with the remnant of his own relief party, and a small body of refugees from Emin's Province. He reached Zanzibar on the 5th of December, and, after a brief rest, came up to Cairo in Egypt, where he tarried to write his book. Having completed that, in the latter part of April, he journeyed to Brussels, where he was the honored guest of his patron, the King of Belgium. Thence he journeyed to London, where he arrived on the 26th of April and still remains.

Meantime, Emin, who came near losing his life shortly after his arrival, by a fall from a twenty-foot balcony, at Bagamoyo, having recovered from his injuries, has accepted a commission from the German government, and is preparing to set forth to recover his Equatorial Province, presumably in the interest of the German Empire.

On this side of the sea, another Republic has been added to the roll of self-governing peoples. On the 15th of November last, General Fonesca, chief of the Provisional Government of Brazil, rapped at the door of the Imperial Palace, and politely informed his Imperial Majesty, Dom Pedro, that his services were no longer needed to guide the destinies of the Brazilian people. The Emperor was not disposed to argue the question, but at once set to work packing up his household goods, and two days later set sail with his family for Portugal. A modern writer, more distinguished for humor than for statesmanship, is authority for the statement, "That if history proves anything it proves this; that all revolutions that will succeed must *begin* in blood."

It is within the recollection of many who would resent the charge of being aged, that when the physician was called to the bedside of the sick, his first performance was to bleed the patient to the verge of fainting, then, if sufficient vitality remained to encourage a hope of recovery, to dose the exhausted sufferer with drugs, or torture him in various ways with blisters, leeches, cupping, etc., whereby, if the rebellion of the disease was not put down, the patient was mercifully relieved by death. A more intelligent and humane method of treating disease has been substituted for the practice of a generation ago, and blood-letting and kindred barbarities, except in extreme cases, are no longer resorted to. It is barely possible that, in the light of the broader intelligence of the last decade of the nineteenth century, the practice of phlebotomy upon the body politic may come to be regarded as a relic of barbarism, and that

the milder remedy of arbitration will prove equally efficient and far less exhausting.

One can hardly conceive it possible, however, that a monarchical form of government could be so quietly and speedily transformed, and in an earlier age it could not have been accomplished without bloodshed. But the trend of sentiment in Brazil has been for a long time towards a free government, and the liberal policy of the late Emperor has rather encouraged the growth of the sentiment.

The new Republic is known as the United States of Brazil, and it is rapidly bringing itself into line with sister Republics. The union of church and state has been abolished, and by a late enactment religious teaching in the schools is prohibited.

The only monarchy now remaining upon the western hemisphere is the little realm of King Kalakaua, on the Sandwich Islands, and even his throne trembles upon its foundations. On the 30th of July last, an insurrection of somewhat formidable proportions was developed, which was quelled by the standing army, efficiently aided by a base-ball pitcher, who delivered hand grenades into the ranks of the insurgents with such precision and effect, that the revolution came to a sudden end, and the safety of the throne was firmly established. This achievement should secure royal recognition for our national game, and raise the representative at least, to the position of Minister of War.

The troubles of the Republic of Hayti came to a crisis in the latter part of August, when General Hippolyte occupied Port au Prince, and Lægitime fled to France: On the 17th of October, Hippolyte was elected president of the restored Republic.

Perhaps the most important event in the year's history of our own country, has been the admission of four new states to the Union. Elections were held in each on the first day of October, and constitutions adopted. They were officially declared sovereign states of the Union by presidential proclama-

tion, in the following order : North Dakota and South Dakota, November 1st, Montana, November 8th, and Washington, November 11th. And still others of our territories are knocking for admission, not without probability of success. On the 27th of March, the house voted to admit Wyoming to stateship by a vote of 139 to 127, and on the 3rd of April, an act was passed by the house, admitting Idaho.

The meeting of the Pan-American Congress in Washington, on the 2nd of October, was an event of no ordinary importance in the history of the New World. The congress was made up of representatives from eighteen of the different countries of North and South America. Unfortunately, King Kalakaua failed to appoint a representative, until just on the eve of the adjournment of the congress, so the monarchical element had little weight in the deliberations. The visiting delegates were shown over the eastern, northern and western sections of our country, and then settled down to work, our Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, having been selected as president. The congress labored studiously until the 19th of April, at 12 M., when it adjourned *sine die*. While the action of the congress was simply advisory, it will be of importance in future international intercourse, especially the recommendation of the congress in regard to arbitration, where changes in national domain are involved.

The Hon. John R. G. Pitkin of Louisiana, was appointed a delegate to this congress, but resigned to accept the position of minister to the Argentine Republic, to which he was appointed August 3d. I mention the fact for the reason that Mr. Pitkin's name has a local interest. When President Lincoln made his last call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, in the fall of 1864, the first recruit who offered for enlistment in this district was a slender, nervous, young man, apparently less than thirty years of age, who signed his name to the enlistment papers with an easy grace, not common to the recruits at

that stage of the war. He was credited to the quota of one of the southern towns of Seneca county—the town of Ovid if I remember correctly—and received the town bounty of \$300 only, when substitutes were commanding from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each. He exhibited a commission as captain of cavalry in the Union Army, but stated that he preferred to enter the army as a private. His story was, that he belonged in New Orleans, had been impressed into the Rebel Army, had made his escape and came north to fight for the Union. He was forwarded to Elmira, where he was detailed as a clerk in the office of the assistant provost marshal general, in which position he remained until the close of the war, in April, 1865. His name was John R. G. Pitkin, and he was doubtless the same man who now represents our government at the capital of the Argentine Republic.

On the 16th of October, an international Marine Congress opened in Washington, at which the chief maritime nations of Europe were represented, differing in that particular from the Pan-American Congress, in which the nations of the Old World were not invited to take part.

One of the most important criminal trials in our country's history took place in Chicago, during the late summer and fall. Dr. Cronin was murdered in that city, May 6, 1889, and on the 22nd of that month his body was discovered by chance in a catch basin of one of the street sewers. The suspected murderers were brought to trial, and after seven weeks' effort, a jury was secured, October 20. The trial lasted till the 16th of December, when the jury compromised upon a verdict of murder against three of the prisoners, who were sentenced to imprisonment for life. Another was given three years' imprisonment, and the other accused was acquitted.

On the 10th of November, the centennial of the Roman Catholic Church in America was celebrated in the Cathedral at Baltimore, and on the 13th of November, the Divinity College

of the new Roman Catholic University in Washington was formally dedicated.

On Thursday, the 14th of November, at 9 o'clock, P. M., the first Transcontinental Mail Train left New York and arrived in San Francisco, Tuesday, November 19, at 9:45 A. M., making the unprecedented time of 108 hours, 45 minutes, or four days, $12\frac{3}{4}$ hours, the fastest time ever made across the continent.

This feat was eclipsed, however, by Nelly Bly, (not by mail,) who left New York November 11, 1889, to make the tour of the world in an easterly course. She completed the circuit, and reached New York, January 25, having put a girdle around the globe in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes, a few seconds and some microscopic fractions of a second. Nellie was sent on her trip by the *New York World*, and is famous. I hear that she is lecturing now, doubtless upon the comprehensive theme of what she *didn't* see. Nine hours after Nellie started, a Miss Bisland set out in the opposite direction, with an intent similar to Nellie's, except, of course, that she was to beat Nellie's time. I suspect that her idea was to gain a day by taking the westerly route, on account of the difference in longitude, but she failed to take into account the fact that her speed would be retarded by traveling against the sun, and by struggling against the motion of the earth in its daily rotation, both of which forces would be in Nellie's favor. Miss Bisland required 78 days for her journey, reaching New York, on her return, January 30, showing a difference of between five and six days in favor of the down-hill route, in a journey of some 30,000 miles. Miss Bisland went out under the auspices of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, and is not famous, because she did not win the belt. She is not lecturing.

Of the topics of general interest, which have claimed public attention during the year, I should not neglect to mention the wide-spread discussion of a proposition to revise the creed of

the Presbyterian Church, and the changes in the Book of Common Prayer of the Episcopal Church, but I deem it prudent to dismiss the subject without detailed comment.

The contest between the cities of New York, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis, during the fall and early winter, to secure the location of the proposed World's Fair for 1892, excited no little interest. From the outset the prize seemed destined for either New York or Chicago, with the chances largely in favor of the former city. But while New York was wrangling over a site, and a non-partisan commission to control the fair, Chicago was quietly but industriously securing votes, and when the question came up for decision in congress, Chicago easily secured the prize as against all competitors. While New Yorkers are naturally chagrined at the success of a rival city, I suspect that, under the surface of sentiment, there is a pleasing sense of relief that the white elephant has gone west.

An important extradition treaty with Great Britain was ratified by the senate, on the 18th of February, by which some ten offences were added to the extraditable list. This renders Canada an unsafe retreat for defaulters and bribers.

An unusual episode in the financial world, has been the investment of an immense amount of alleged English syndicate capital in beer breweries, throughout the country. It is possible that at the prices paid, some of the funds thus invested, may not return to the owners with as much rotundity as they came.

In the field of labor, there has been a degree of restlessness, but without the marked instances of forcible rebellion against existing conditions, that have characterized some years in the past. The most noticeable features have been the action of the building trades, which have inaugurated a concerted movement for less hours' work with no diminution of pay. Chicago, as might be expected, takes the lead, with a general strike of

her carpenters, which, on the 22nd of April, culminated in a somewhat serious riot. Similar movements, but without the rioting element, have been made in other large cities, both east and west. The first of May was the day fixed upon among laborers, both in this country and in Europe, for a concerted movement to establish eight hours as the limit of a day's labor. The day was looked forward to by the authorities, particularly of the Old World, as a critical occasion, for which extraordinary precautions should be taken. The day passed off in comparative quiet, however, both in this country and across the ocean, barring some disturbance in Paris, which was quelled by the authorities, and in some cities of Spain, where we have been accustomed to think there were no laborers. The success of the May movement has, if anything, exceeded the anticipations of its projectors. In many of the larger cities, notably in New York and Chicago, the concession of the eight hour demand has been quite general among the builders.

Locally, there has been little demonstration at any time in labor circles. On the 5th of August, the masons demanded a concession, which was acceded to, and thenceforth nine hours' labor was accepted as a day's work for a mason, with no diminution of pay. On the 31st of March, the painters and paperers demanded a similar concession, which was made, with a slight modification in the scale of wages.

Various successes have been achieved during the year by the progressive element among the fair sex of our country. I handle this subject somewhat gingerly, lest I may give offence to some of my esteemed friends, who seem sensitive as to any suggestion from one of the opposite sex. Still, as an impartial historian, I should not be justified in wholly ignoring the movement.

The annual meeting of the Women's National Suffrage Association was held in Washington, about the middle of

February. Not the least interesting event, in connection with the occasion, was the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the venerable Susan B. Anthony, who covered her three score and ten years on the 15th of February. It is an anomaly, that one, however saintly, should be canonized during lifetime, and in fact in less than a century after death, but in the exuberance of spirits on this occasion, the distinguished septagenarian was freely toasted as "St. Susan," and the "Modern St. Anthony."

The chief local event in which the ladies were predominant, was the sixteenth annual session of the W. C. T. U. State Association, which convened in this city, on the first day of October, holding its meetings in the First Presbyterian Church. It was largely attended, and the hospitality of our households was tested to the utmost, to provide for the entertainment of the army of delegates.

The local organization known as the Women's Non-Partisan Society for Political Education and Constitutional Inquiry, has held its meetings with commendable regularity, usually at the residence of one of the members. The local reporter gives us little information as to the nature and scope of the discussions, but rarely fails to speak in highest terms of praise of the tea, which of course is a mere incident of the occasion. The members pretty generally availed themselves of their lately acquired franchise, at the last school election, but as they had been ignored in making up the ticket, they rallied but eighty-six votes of the 1,219 cast. This, doubtless, included some who are not active members of the association.

The year has been phenomenal in the matter of the weather. The oldest inhabitant has scratched his head, in vain endeavor to recall a year, away back in the *teens* of the century, which was the equal of the past season in any particular. I notice that this venerable personage is a little chary of his statements, in regard to weathers he has experienced, since the records

began to be kept. He can safely assert, that when he was nine or ten years of age, he used to chop two cords of wood, and milk six cows before breakfast, and then walk three miles to school, through snow four feet deep, for his schoolmates are all dead, and there is none to gainsay his statement. But when he states that on the 14th of August, '20, snow fell to the depth of six inches on the level, and confirms the date as being the day on which he was married, we confront him with the record showing that the mercury stood at 92° in the shade all that day, and it makes him cautious in subsequent reminiscences.

The remarkable feature of the year has been its high temperature and the unusual rainfall. I see it stated that the rainfall for the year 1889 was some fourteen inches more than the normal. A peculiar feature of the temperature has been, that the warm weather came in the cold months. The highest temperature that I noted was on May 17th and 18th, when the mercury reached 88° at 1 P. M. I heard that the mercury fell to 3° at 7 A. M. on the 3d of December, but it got scared and skittered away up to 19° at 1 P. M., and did not venture below that point, except on February 18th and March 6th, when it settled to 18°.

We had two days of fair sleighing, the 24th and 25th of January, and then resumed wheels. Again, on the 21st of February, a fair coating of snow made sleighing for three days, and Billy Morwick's solitary bell, tinkled its unique solo on the street, recalling the melody of the brindle cow's bell in the depths of the huckleberry swamp, long years ago.

The icemen became nervous about the ice supply for the summer, as week after week passed, and the ponds were not even skimmed over. A limited supply was secured by private parties from Fair Haven, but others still hoped. Never before had the ice supply failed, but when the slight freeze, in early March, barely sufficed to skim over the Owasco, to the depth

of a couple of inches, which immediately gave way under the influence of a warm wave, hope gave place to despair. Mr. Thornton, however, rose to the occasion and arranged for his supply, across the border. Being the only dealer supplied, he has a big thing on ice, and you can take it at his prices, or do without it, as you choose. He does not seem to be disposed to take advantage of a helpless constituency, and about double the usual rates will compensate for tariff, freight, and extra waste of long transportation.

I found the snowdrop in bloom, in my garden, on the first of February, but I think the spring flowers were little, if any, in advance of the average season. The cherry bloomed and the oriole came on the 4th of May, which was very prompt, perhaps a little in advance of the usual time.

Speaking of flowers, my neighbor, whose lawn is a paradise of flowers of different varieties in their season, induced me last year, by the gift of a few choice bulbs, to enliven my own lawn with a touch of color, in contrast with the prevailing green. I was exultant at my success. I watched the passer-by, as, with pleased eye and distended nostril, he admired the perfectly rounded trusses of my daintily tinted hyacinths, and breathed in their delicious fragrance, never dreaming but that I imported the bulbs direct from Holland. On Easter eve, I bade them a lingering good-night. In the gray of the Easter morn, some wayfarer, whose piety was earlier than mine, appropriated the entire stock, and if they decorated any shrine on Easter day, it was not the one whereat I worshipped. I queried whether I was wholly blameless, in placing so great a temptation in the way of the devotee, whose passion for floral decoration rose superior to his respect for the eighth commandment, without setting a man-trap near by, but I reflected that Easter would come this year before the hyacinths were in bloom, and resolved to try again. A peripatetic dog of the neighborhood, that delights in raiding my premises has this

season been the bane of my endeavor. After treeing my pet cats, and tipping over the garbage tub, he rushes to my flower bed, where he growls and paws and kicks, in vaunting his prowess, and the bulbs fly hither and yon, like a brood of scared sparrows. I do not think that it improves the temper of a hyacinth bulb to be kicked out of bed in midwinter. However, I think I shall repeat the experiment, not so much to tempt the pious or to please the dog, as to encourage my neighbor in his laudable efforts to induce people to beautify their lawns.

To return from my digression, I think the weather was peculiar to our locality. While we were having abundant rains, portions of the west and northwest were parched with drouth. On the 8th of November, while we were enjoying a temperature of 50° with light rain, the semi-tropical region of New Mexico and Texas was visited by a blizzard, which lasted for eight days, during which time, several cowboys were frozen to death, and immense herds of cattle and sheep perished.

Not less notable have been the number and extent of disasters caused by the elements. On the 31st of May, occurred the memorable disaster at Johnstown, Pa., occasioned by the bursting of an artificial dam, the loosened flood sweeping away several villages in the Conemagh Valley. The loss of life is variously estimated at from 2,500 to 6,000. About the same time, immense destruction of property in Pennsylvania and western New York, was occasioned by swollen streams and rivers. A disaster similar to that at Johnstown, occurred February 22d, caused by the breaking away of a dam, built for irrigating purposes across the Hassayampa river, in Arizona, by which some fifty lives were lost. On the 9th of July, a cloud-burst at Johnstown, in this state, destroyed a vast amount of property, and occasioned the loss of several lives. On the 9th and 10th of September, a violent gale and unusually high tides wrought immense destruction of property at

Coney Island and vicinity. During the month of April of the present season, the lower Mississippi Valley has been flooded by the breaking of levees, and unusual destruction of property has been the result. Tornadoes have been ricocheting over the country with amazing frequency, and with a singular disregard for the safety of life and property. On the 12th of January, one of these terrors swept over Clinton, Ky., demolishing many buildings and killing ten persons. On the 27th of March, a tornado lit down upon the city of Louisville, Ky., destroying over a million dollars' worth of property, and killing upwards of a hundred people. Happily Auburn has escaped these dire calamities. Remarkably high winds have at times prevailed, but without the destructive force that other localities have witnessed. The most severe blow was on the 26th of December, when a chimney of the Fulton street school building was blown over, which crashed in the roof in its fall. Fortunately the school was not in session. On the 24th of April, an earthquake visited the Pacific coast, the most severe of its kind for twenty years. No great damage was done, but several localities were badly shaken up, and the people were more than ordinarily nervous, for the reason that many of them had just returned from the mountains, whither they had taken refuge to escape the destruction, foretold by a religious enthusiast, which would be wrought by an earthquake on the 14th of April. The prophet was just ten days wide of the mark as to date, and considerably off as to the severity of the quake, otherwise he would have made himself famous, had he escaped the destruction.

Disastrous conflagrations have visited many localities, notably, Seattle, Wyoming Territory, June 6, with a loss of \$5,000,000; and Lynn, Massachusetts, November 26, completely devastating the business portion of the city, with an estimated loss of \$4,000,000. On the 28th of November, \$4,000,000 went up in flames in the city of Boston. The burning of Secretary Tracy's

residence in Washington, on the 3rd of February, was peculiarly sad, from the fact that Mrs. Tracy lost her life in trying to escape from a window, while Miss Tracy and her maid perished in the flames. The secretary, himself, was barely rescued in an unconscious state. Thanks to the efficiency of our appliances for protection against fires, Auburn has escaped any serious loss. Several blazes have started which have been speedily quelled, the only one of any importance in the business part of the city, being the McCrea block in State street, on March 29th. As the ex-mayor contemplated demolishing this relic of early Auburn, during the present season, and replacing it with a building more in keeping with its surroundings, the loss may be regarded as slight. Barring the loss of kindling wood, a more complete destruction would have been money in his honor's pocket.

The year has been notable for the prevalence of sickness. During the late fall and far into the winter, the Russian Influenza or "La Grippe," spread over all Europe, and finally migrated to this country. People were at first inclined to regard the visitation as a joke, but those who lived through an attack of the disease, were disposed to speak with a shuddering respect of the strange visitor. Auburn did not escape the scourge, and the mortality roll of the city, during its prevalence, will be memorable, as far in excess of anything in our previous history. Among children, scarlet fever and diphtheria have been unusually prevalent, as also the whooping cough, and during March and April, the measles prevailed to an extent and severity that the disease came to be regarded as epidemic.

I must pass over unnoticed many inviting topics of general interest, to make room for a brief sketch of some of the more important local happenings.

Political interests have been unusually active in our community. The death of Congressman Nutting rendered neces-

sary the selection of a representative to fill the vacancy. The Hon. Sereno E. Payne, who was Mr. Nutting's predecessor, was elected to succeed him. Mr. Payne, I may add, is at present climbing the ladder of fame, by fathering the Niagara Ship Canal project, to promote the interests of lake navigation.

The conjunction of impending vacancies in the important offices of sheriff, county judge and surrogate, rendered the nominating convention of the predominant party an occasion of more than usual interest. It convened on Monday, September 2, and completed its work a little before 3 o'clock the following morning, indicating that eight hours is not counted a day's work in politics.

The Senatorial Convention for this district assembled in Auburn, Oct. 2d. A triangular contest soon developed, and after nearly three weeks' steady balloting, the convention, which had adjourned to Ithaca, decided upon the Hon. Thomas Hunter, of this county, one of the original entries in the race.

The change in the national administration, occasioned by the election of President Harrison, rendered a change in the post-mastership of this city an imperative necessity. The principle that to the victor belong the spoils, is too well established to be successfully resisted by any sentimentality about civil service. On the 19th of February, General John N. Knapp, was appointed postmaster by the president. An indignation meeting was called, to meet at the Court House on the 24th of February, to protest against the nomination, and to endeavor to prevent its confirmation. It would be unjust to say that the meeting was a mammoth failure. On the contrary, it was largely attended, but the multitude did not bristle with indignation. It was a good-natured body, which waited a reasonable length of time for the indignant spirit to materialize, and upon the failure thereof, adjourned *sine die*, without going through the formality of an organization. Two days later, General Knapp's appointment was confirmed. On the 1st of April, or rather the

31st of March, at midnight, General Knapp assumed the duties of the position. There is something mysterious about this midnight transfer of the official burden. Possibly it was intended to circumvent the reporters, lest they should give a sensational account of it; possibly the adjustment of salary may have been a consideration; possibly it was in deference to a prejudice against making the transfer on All Fools' Day; but in the absence of definite information, there is a weird and uncanny air pervading the transaction. The government inspector counting postage stamps in the subdued light, until he could not distinguish a green stamp from a blue one—the tired clerks, putting their reluctantly abandoned desks in order, the outgoing and incoming officials, watching the slowly moving hands of the office clock, creeping toward the midnight hour, the transfer of keys, the brisk patter of footsteps along the deserted streets, as the old and the new postmaster hasten homeward, to explain to their respective households, the cause of their late hours—all this, if not a cruel, was at least an unusual official execution, the constitutionality of which might well have been tested in the courts. On the 1st of May, or rather on the 30th of April at midnight, General Knapp transferred the office, from its old quarters in Exchange street, to the new government building, which was in waiting. The following morning, the American flag, with forty-two stars, floated from the flag-staff, in token that the new two-cent postage stamp could be procured beneath. This new stamp, by the way, was put into circulation about the first of March. It is somewhat smaller than its predecessors, of a reddish color, bordering on the cherry tint, and doesn't look worth more than a cent. The market continues firm, however, at two cents.

On the 13th of November, the new Burtis Opera House was dedicated, with simple devotional exercises, followed by brief addresses from Mayor Wheeler and Congressman Payne, and the play of *Monbars*, with Robert Mantell as star.

On the 11th of December, the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, gave an oyster supper to twelve hundred boys, at the First Presbyterian Church. A more elaborate combination of boys and noise and joys was never before witnessed in Auburn, if anywhere else on the face of the globe. Addresses were made by several veterans, but the boys were on top, and parental advice didn't count for much. The speakers were glad to retire, with leave to print.

January 17th, Miss Amelia B. Edwards lectured in the Central Presbyterian Church, upon some features of Ancient Egypt. I was busily engaged at the time, in studying the development of the *Grippe*, and was thereby debarred the pleasure of hearing her. She is reputed to be the most learned woman of the age. This may be true, with the possible limitation that she is better versed in the ways of the Egyptians 4,000 years ago, than in the history of the latter half of the nineteenth century. But one cannot be expected to know everything. I was somewhat surprised to read that she preferred Anthony Trollope to either Dickens or Thackeray.

On the 8th of February, the women's police parlor held its first reception, with Bridget Cassidy as leader in the german. This institution, erected under the auspices of the city fathers, at a cost of some \$5,000, is an unpretentious brick addition to the north rear of the City Hall, upon the site of a couple of small wooden dog kennels, which were erected there some two years ago for the accommodation of stray or offending canines, that might fall into the hands of the police. The present building seems far more appropriate for the site, and is said to be fairly sumptuous in its appointments for the comfort and safe-keeping of the wayward sisters, whose destiny leads them to its door.

On the 11th of February, the first call for the new ambulance at the City Hospital was made, for the conveyance of Thomas J. Morris, who fell and broke one of his limbs in State street. The ambulance was the gift of a coterie of young girls, who

secured the funds for its purchase by their winsome ways, and by profitable sales of little immaterials, which girls can always effect.

On the 18th of February, the Historical Society was again entertained by the president and his wife, at their hospitable family mansion. Some literary exercises were indulged in, to keep up the prestige of the society, but the feature of the evening was the generous and unrestrained social hospitality.

Shortly after the middle of March, Mr. Dexter A. Smith, who had purchased the Dunning Block, at the corner of Genesee and Exchange streets, inaugurated a vigorous renovation of the internal arrangements of the building. The rooms above the first floor were nicely fitted up for offices and suits of rooms for residence; a new entrance was made on Exchange street, from which a passenger elevator communicated with the floors above. This is the first experiment in the city, of the introduction of an elevator into a business block, for other than freight purposes. Whether it dates a new era in office renting in the city, remains to be seen.

I should not fail to mention, that the conspicuous dove-cote, that so long graced the building at the corner of North and Genesee streets, was purchased and placed by Mr. Smith, upon the top of his building. It was built some five years ago, by a rival telephone company, as a receiver of telephone wires, and will continue to be used for that purpose. Its sale will enable the directors of the defunct company to make their first and final dividend.

On the 29th of April, or on the 30th, or between the 29th and 30th, at any rate sometime during the week beginning with April 28, William Kemmler was to have suffered the death penalty, in the prison, by means of an electric shock. It would have been the first execution of its kind by due process of law, in this or any other country. The manner of his taking off was asserted by interested parties to be cruel and

unusual, and therefore unconstitutional. The case was carried through the courts, by the usual slow processes, to the court of appeals, but without relief and the decree of the lower court was left unmodified. Kemmler's offence was the murder of his wife in Buffalo, brutally chopping her body into twenty-seven pieces. He is extremely ignorant and from report differs from a brute only in being gifted with the power of speech. Still, he became converted, and having directed how his personal effects, consisting of a pictorial Bible, "pigs in clover," a slate filled with his autographs and a testament, should be distributed among his keepers and spiritual advisers, he was prepared to meet his doom.

As the day approached for his execution, an army of reporters put in an appearance, eager to glean the slightest information upon which to base a sensational article. The law prohibits the publication of the details of the execution, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The freedom of the press was thereby imperilled. The press became frantic to show its defiance of the law. It bored for facts and failing to strike them, gave play to fancy. Lurid head-lines and cuts of fantastic appliances, that were not to be used, flared in the daily papers and pandered to the morbid curiosity, which depraved human nature always exhibits in a capital execution. At the last moment a professedly disinterested attorney appears upon the scene, with a writ of *habeas corpus* from the United States court, staying execution until the constitutionality of the law can be passed upon in the Federal courts. Immediately upon the heel of this transaction, the lower house of our state legislature, hurriedly passes an act to abolish capital punishment, which failed of concurrence in the senate, and went into the legislative waste basket. Meantime, a Buffalo attorney secures a writ of *habeas corpus*, to test the question of transferring to the wardens of prisons, the duty of executing criminals, as against the sheriff of the bailiwick, within which the offence

was committed, who from time immemorial has been solely vested with the authority to kill by law. The hearing was brought before Judge Underwood, on the 10th of May, and by consent of parties a decision, overruling the questions raised, was entered, that it might be passed upon by the court of appeals as soon as practicable.

There can be little doubt that Kemmler will eventually be executed, in accordance with the terms of his sentence, but the records of criminal jurisprudence present no travesty of justice to compare with this. Evidently the law is a mistake. It should have condemned the offender to service as a lineman, with some electric light company. The exact date of execution would have been as uncertain as at present, but the taking off would eventually have been instantaneous, painless, and of sufficient publicity to satisfy the most exacting constituency.

On the 30th of April, Mr. Seward's free reading rooms in Exchange street, closed for the season. According to the interesting published report of Mr. James Hamilton, the librarian and superintendent, the season has been the most successful of any since the library was opened. The total number of visitors during the year was 32,784, something over 2,000 in excess of any previous year. This number, of course, includes the several visits made by the same individual. Rainy days and Sundays developed the largest attendance, and the free stationery department was a constant source of enjoyment and of liberal patronage.

In a general way, Auburn has experienced a year of subdued but substantial prosperity. The Board of Trade has apparently been on a still hunt for the wary goddess, who guides the destinies of productive industry, and reports traces of her footprints within our corporate limits. We have escaped business failures of any importance, while our established industries have been especially prospered. The occupancy of the large Barber Mills, on Washington street, as a shoe manufactory, by the energetic

firm of Dunn & McCarthy, and the continuance of the same business at their old quarters in Garden street, by Messrs. F. A. Barber & Co., enlarges an industry of more than ordinary importance to our community. A similar enterprise, of no less importance, is the shoe manufactory of Messrs. Cowells & Young, on the Owasco outlet, below the big dam. The near completion of a branch of the Cayuga Lake Railroad, from Union Springs direct to Auburn, is an indication that people are in a hurry to get here. The Richardson block, in Exchange street, whose inception I mentioned in my last record, ran up seven stories before it stopped, and is the home of one of the finest and most complete furniture and furnishing establishments in Central New York. The completion of the Burtis Opera House affords an elegant resort for public entertainments, which "fills a long felt want." Our Common Council has accepted the generous donation, by Mr. Charles Standart, of a tract of land for a public park in the north part of the city, which will please our posterity. We have a contract for a new iron bridge across Genesee street. We had some \$30,000 to pay towards its cost, but by injudicious banking, the fund has shrunk to about \$10,000.

Our safety has been enhanced by compelling the railroad companies to station flagmen at all the railroad crossings, within the city limits. Last summer, we introduced a street sweeper; this spring we reinforce the sweeper with a street scraper. I notice also upon the street, a new street sprinkler, which delivers its libation vertically, rather than horizontally as did the old style sprinkler. It is not so dangerous to get behind it. Auburn has been growing handsome, too. Under the supervision of Mayor Wheeler, the Seward Park has been graded, sodded, sidewalked and beautified, till it is now in keeping with its surroundings, and a credit to the city. The Isaac S. Allen homestead, on Genesee street, has doffed the staid architecture of half a century ago, and greets the beholder with a charming

artistic exterior. Similarly, the old Selover homestead, on North street, went through a tedious process of transformation from which it came forth one of the most pleasing private residences in appearance, of which our city can boast. More elaborate still is the change which the home of Col. E. D. Woodruff, on South street, has been undergoing during the long slow months of fall and winter. Over in the somewhat architecturally unambitious locality of the fourth ward, the old Seymour street school building has given place to a beautiful and commodious structure, in keeping with modern ideas of what a school house in a civilized community should be.

I regret to record that there are some things we have left undone. The Appian way from Swift street to the foot of the lake, whose inauguration I prematurely announced in my last, has gone to meet the toboggan slide. The projected Owasco street electric railway, awaits the resuscitation of the Owasco lake park, which lingered a frail summer existence, upon the island at the foot of the lake. But we can get along without bosom pins until we are older.

I must draw my already too extended record to a close. In so doing, I am painfully conscious of many omissions of staid historical fact, that might well have supplanted much herein presented, but this infirmity preserves the consistency of the record, and will tend to obviate any controversy as to the authorship. I ask your indulgence, while I hurriedly recall the names of some of those who have joined the host of the unnumbered dead, during the year, and will then relieve your patience.

My necrological record, perhaps the most valuable for reference of any portion of the whole, is lamentably extended.

Among the distinguished foreigners whose deaths I have noted, are the following:

1889, MAY 16.—In Munich, Queen Mary of Bavaria, mother of King Otto of Bavaria, aged 64.

JULY 31.—In Edinburgh, Scotland, Horatius Bonar, aged 80, a well known writer of hymns.

SEPT. 23.—In London, William Wilkie Collins, aged 66, a popular novelist.

SEPT. 25.—At Wimbledon, England, Eliza Cook, poetess, aged 71. She was a co-temporary of Felicia Hemans and Mary Howitt, both of whom she survived. The most widely known production of her pen is, doubtless, "*The Old Arm Chair*."

OCT. 19.—In Lisbon, Luis I, King of Portugal, aged 51 years. He was brother-in-law of King Humbert of Italy, whose youngest sister he married. He is succeeded by his son, King Carlos I.

NOV. 29.—In London, Martin Farquhar Tupper, aged 79, the well known author of "*Proverbial Philosophy*."

DEC. 12.—In Venice, Robert Browning, aged 77 years, 7 months, the most distinguished poet of his day. His poems are affected and professedly esteemed by the highly cultured, although the obscurity which pervades them is often beyond the penetration of the most persistent study. His greatest production is generally conceded to be "*The Ring and the Book*," which appeared some twenty years ago (1868).

DEC. 24.—In London, Charles Mackay, author, poet and journalist, aged 75.

DEC. 29.—In Oporto, Portugal, Teresa Cristina Maria, consort of the deposed Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, aged 67.

1890, JAN. 7.—In Berlin, the dowager Empress Augusta, of Germany, widow of the late Emperor William, aged 78.

JAN. 14.—In London, Robert Cornelius, Lord Napier of Magdala, aged 79. A distinguished engineer in the British Army, during the Indian mutiny, and later general-in-command during the Abyssinian campaign. He was made field marshal, in 1882.

JAN. 18.—In Turin, Italy, Prince Amadeo Ferdinand Marie, Duke of Aosta, aged 44 years, 8 months. He was the second son of King Victor Emanuel, and brother of King Humbert of

Italy. In January, 1871, he was made king of Spain, but the troubled state of the realm, and frequent attempts at assassination, rendered the king business distasteful to him, and on the 11th of February, 1873, he abdicated the throne and retired to Italy, where he has since lived.

FEB. 11.—Seyyid Khalifah ben Saïd, Sultan of Zanzibar, age and particulars of his career not known. His brother Seynoid Ali, succeeded to the throne.

FEB. 18.—At Volosea, in Austria, Count Gyula or Julius Andrassey, a distinguished Hungarian statesman, aged 67. He was a follower of Kossuth, in the Hungarian revolution of 1848, was sentenced to death when the revolution ended, and for ten years was a fugitive in Constantinople, Paris and London. Amnesty to political offenders having been proclaimed, he returned to Hungary, in 1857, and subsequently became prime minister to the monarch who had decreed his death. He was a devoted and highly esteemed friend of Bismarck, was a representative at the famous International Congress in Berlin, in 1878, and upon the conclusion of the Vienna treaty of peace, in 1879, resigned all his offices, and has since lived a secluded life.

Of the more widely known personages in our own land, whose careers have ended, I have noted these:

1889, MAY 16.—In New York, Allen Thorndike Rice, aged 36. He was the editor and proprietor of the *North American Review*, a periodical whose popularity and success, he established. He was on the eve of departure for Russia, as minister from this country, and his untimely death cut short a promising career of usefulness.

MAY 24.—In South Boston, Mass., Laura D. Bridgman, the noted blind, deaf mute, aged 60 years. The most remarkable case on record of intellectual attainment, despite the entire lack of the two senses most serviceable in the acquisition of knowledge.

JUNE 12.—In Geneva, N. Y., William W. Wright, aged 76,

a genial man of local note in political circles, and at one time a canal commissioner of this state.

JUNE 17.—In Boston, John Gibbs Gilbert, aged 79, for many years a favorite actor at Wallack's theatre, in New York.

JUNE 25.—In Fremont, Ohio, Lucy Ware Webb Hayes, wife of Ex-President Hayes, aged 56 years.

JUNE 26.—In Lancaster, Pa., General Simon Cameron, aged 90, long the Republican political leader of the Keystone State.

JUNE 28.—In Lynn, Mass., Miss Maria Mitchell, aged 71, a noted astronomer, and for many years professor of astronomy in Vassar College.

JUNE 29.—Mary A. Brigham, the newly elected president of Mt. Holyoke College, killed in a railway accident, aged 55.

JULY 1.—In New Haven, Conn., Theodore Dwight Woolsey, Ex-President of Yale College, aged 88.

JULY 7.—In New York, Charles W. Sanders, author of the widely known series of Sanders' School Readers.

JULY 10.—In Richmond, Va., Julia Gardiner Tyler, widow of Ex-President Tyler, aged 69.

SEPT. 2.—In Luzerne, Switzerland, Dr. Samuel A. Allibone, aged 73, author of a popular dictionary of English literature.

SEPT. 11.—In New York, Samuel Sullivan Cox, aged 65, familiarly known as "Sunset Cox." With the exception of about five years, Mr. Cox had been a member of congress continuously since 1857, representing a district in Ohio to March, 1865, when he removed to New York, and was returned to congress from the Sixth New York District, in 1868. In 1885, he was appointed minister to Turkey, where he remained about one year, when he resigned and resumed congressional life. He was the author of several books, and was noted for his genial humor.

OCT. 15.—In Oswego, Newton W. Nutting, aged 49, representative in congress from this congressional district.

OCT. 20.—In New York, B. T. Babbitt, aged 80, millionaire, and author of "Babbitt's Soap."

DEC. 6.—In Cannes, France, Francis Winthrop Palfrey, historian, aged 58.

DEC. 6.—In New Orleans, "the man without a country," Jefferson Davis, aged 81 years, 6 months. After the collapse of the Southern Confederacy, he was deprived of the fame of martyrdom, through the clemency of federal government, but persistently refused to accept the conditions of restoration to citizenship, and died an alien in the land of his nativity.

DEC. 22.—In Utica, Orsamus B. Matteson, ex-congressman, aged 84.

DEC. 23.—In Atlanta, Ga., Henry W. Grady, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, and the eloquent advocate of the "New South."

1890, JAN. 2.—In Philadelphia, George H. Boker, aged 67, a poet of some note, and at one time, United States minister to Russia and also to Turkey.

JAN. 8.—In Canandaigua, Elbridge G. Lapham, aged 75, Ex-United States Senator and a lawyer of some local note. He was one of the two senators elected at the time of the defection of Senators Conkling and Platt.

JAN. 9.—In Washington, William D. Kelly, aged 76, known as the "Father of the House." He was first elected to congress from Philadelphia in 1860 and had held his seat, by re-elections, continuously from that time till his death.

JAN. 15.—In Washington, Walker Blaine, aged 34 years, 8 months, eldest son of Secretary James G. Blaine. At the time of his death, he held the position of solicitor of the state department.

JAN. 17.—In Jersey City, Peter Henderson, a widely known horticulturist and florist, aged 67.

JAN. 22.—In Philadelphia, Adam Forepaugh, aged 69, a showman whose reputation was second only to Barnum's.

JAN. 27.—General Lester B. Faulkner, aged 53, at the time of his death, under sentence to imprisonment for irregularities in conducting a banking institution at Dansville, from which he had appealed.

FEB. 22.—In New York, John Jacob Astor, aged 77 years, 9 months, grandson of the original Jacob, who came to this country in 1783, and started business with a small stock of musical instruments, which he exchanged for furs, and embarked in the fur trade, accumulating a vast fortune, which his descendants have kept together and increased. The estate of the Junior John Jacob, is estimated at anywhere from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000, chiefly in real estate.

FEB. 26.—At Lake Helen, Fla., Martin Brewer Anderson, aged 75, president of Rochester University from 1853 to 1888, when he resigned, on account of advanced age and failing health. He was a man of rare executive ability, a profound scholar, and a great favorite with the students who came under his charge. His wife died at the same place, four days before him, and the remains of both were brought to Rochester for interment.

MARCH 5.—In London, after a lingering illness, Abraham Lincoln, aged 17, son of Robert Lincoln, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, and grandson of Abraham Lincoln.

MARCH 21.—In Chicago, Major-General George Crook, aged 61 years, 6 months. He had an honorable war record as a cavalry leader in the army of the Potomac, and since the war, has distinguished himself in several Indian campaigns in the west. He was in command of the department of Missouri, at the time of his death.

MARCH 23.—In Washington, General Robert C. Schenck, aged 80 years, 5 months. He had an honorable war record, and his congressional career brought him into political prominence. General Grant appointed him minister to Great Britain, a position which he held until February, 1876, when he resigned on account of a scandal, arising from his connection with the

Emma mine speculation. He has since been engaged in the practice of law, in Washington.

APRIL 13.—In Washington, Samuel J. Randall, aged 61 years, 6 months. He was the Democratic leader in the House, although he was a little off color with his party, on account of views upon the tariff question. He had been a member of congress from Pennsylvania continuously since 1862, and had twice been Speaker of the House.

APRIL 27.—At Coney Island, John J. O'Brien, aged 49, a noted and typical New York politician.

MAY 3.—In Washington, United States Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky, aged 68.

MAY 5.—In Chicago, Hon. Andrew Shuman, born in Lancaster Co., Pa., November 8, 1830. In 1846, Mr. Shuman removed to Auburn, and commenced work in the office of the *Auburn Daily Advertiser*, where he remained until 1851, when he entered Hamilton College. He did not complete the course, but after two years of college life, he became editor of the *Syracuse Daily Journal*. He was made assistant editor of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, in 1856, becoming editor-in-chief in 1861. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, in 1876, and held some other positions of political importance, but was chiefly devoted to editorial work. He relinquished the active editorship of the *Journal* some two years since, but continued to retain an interest in the paper, and to contribute to its columns. The last article he wrote was an obituary notice of Senator Beck, who was suddenly taken away by heart failure, while Gov. Shuman was as suddenly stricken down by apoplexy. He was a genial companion, of high moral rectitude, and a notable example of a useful and successful career, achieved by persistent application and unswerving integrity.

MAY 13.—In Albany, the distinguished jurist, Amasa J. Parker, aged 83.

I have noted the decease of the following well known residents of our city and vicinity :

1889, MAY 14.—Luman Matson, age 77, for many years a successful practitioner of dentistry in our city.

MAY 18.—Mrs. Jane Fowler, mother of Hon. John S. Fowler, at the advanced age of 92.

JUNE 10.—Emerous D. Clapp, age 61, a prominent business man, and founder of the Clapp Manufacturing Works, and the Clapp Wagon Company.

JUNE 12.—William F. Nobles, age 39, a popular caterer, and for several years proprietor of a well conducted dining parlor.

JUNE 17.—Rev. William Hosmer, age 79, a distinguished Methodist divine, and aforetime editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*. He was a zealous anti-slavery agitator in his day, and a warm advocate of the Temperance Reform.

JULY 3.—Samuel L. Thorpe, age 73, for many years a keeper upon the Auburn prison.

JULY 3.—Lydia Ann Cornell, age 77, widow of the late Paul D. Cornell.

JULY 22.—Dr. Theodore Dimon, age 73, for many years a prominent physician of this city.

JULY 28.—Dr. Horatio Robinson, age 85, the pioneer of Homeopathy in this vicinity, where he had had a large and successful practice since his removal to the city in 1841.

JULY 30.—John B. Gaylord, age 80, in his prime, the successful manager of a large foundry establishment in the city.

Nov. 21.—Edwin P. Hoskins, age 77, sheriff of the county from 1857 to 1860.

Nov. 24.—Mrs. Sally A. Stone, age 88, a life-long resident of Auburn, and highly esteemed for her christian character and unostentatious worth.

DEC. 22.—Willard D. Bundy, age 74, a well known dealer in household supplies.

1890, JAN. 5.—Corry W. Delano, age 35, proprietor of the National Hotel.

JAN. 12.—Hon. George I. Post, age 64, formerly prominent in local politics, and noted for his active interest in railroad projects.

JAN. 13.—Mrs. Caroline E. Nye, age 71, widow of the late L. W. Nye.

JAN. 13.—William G. Ocobock, age 81, a well known builder in masonry.

JAN. 15.—William H. West, age 49, a tinsmith by trade, and a mechanic of superior excellence.

JAN. 17.—Monroe Hamlin, age 73, a carpenter and builder of local note in his day.

JAN. 20.—Harriet S. Merriman, widow of the late C. H. Merriman.

JAN. 27.—Mrs. Eliza Casey, age 77, wife of George Casey, Esq.

JAN. 29.—Dr. John Wood, age 84, a veterinary surgeon of considerable local repute.

FEB. 7.—In Union Springs, Daniel D. Allen, age 80, father of Mr. G. W. Allen, of this city.

FEB. 8.—Sarah Parker, colored, at the extreme age of 106.

FEB. 21.—Andrew W. Remington, aged 77, a well known carpenter and builder, in by-gone days.

MARCH 16.—Fred H. Powell, aged 45, dealer in seeds, etc.

MARCH 23.—James S. Bradburn, aged 89, a venerable and genial old gentleman, formerly employed as keeper in the Auburn prison.

MARCH 25.—Randolph R. Kimberly, aged 57, accidentally killed by falling from a window, at No. 95 Genesee street.

APRIL 2.—After many years of impaired health, Mrs. Susan B. Avery, wife of Edward H. Avery, a lady highly esteemed for her Christian worth.

APRIL 4.—Wilson J. Keyes, aged 75, a marble cutter by trade, and long a quiet and respected resident of Auburn.

MAY 1.—Milton B. Kimbark, aged 70, for the past twenty years, a clerk in the S. C. R. R. office in this city. He died on

his way to California, whither he had started in hope of regaining his health.

MAY 4.—C. C. Durrant, aged 60, a highly esteemed citizen, connected with the collar manufactory in Auburn prison.

MAY 5.—Commodore Charles Richardson. In his early life, Commodore Richardson entered the United States Navy as a midshipman, a brief experience which sufficed to give him the title by which he was afterwards familiarly known. He was at different times a resident of Auburn, but for some twenty years or more had been engaged in business elsewhere. His death was due to an apparently slight injury received in a railway accident. He was highly respected in this community as a genial Christian gentleman.

Once more, my dear doctor, I extend the parting hand, possibly for the last time. In that event, I am consoled with the report that an organization of ladies has lately been effected in our community, for the cultivation of current events, and I rest in the hope that a more acceptable record for your perusal may be the outcome of their deliberations.

Reviewing the long and wearisome records which I have prepared for you, I am reminded of an incident of my early boyhood life, on the farm. What led to it, has gone from memory, but I remember that the "hired man" turned to me one day as I was following him to the harvest field, with this remark. "Young man, you think you're smart, and once in a great while, you do say something cute, but you keep your everlasting clack going, till you spoil it."

I shudder to think that I may not have wholly outgrown my boyhood, even with the lapse of fifty years, and so hasten to close my record.

Very truly yours,

B. B. SNOW,

Historiographer.

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THE BEGINNINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN CAYUGA COUNTY.

The future historian of the United States will find no period of its history so pregnant with results, none more exciting in events or more important from the view point of the political philosopher, than the decade beginning with the year 1850. In these ten years were concentrated the sifting and arrangement of the elements of the contest which was fought out in the Civil War. Then the issues were framed which were thereafter to be settled by the arbitrament of the sword. This decade will live in history as the time in which was formed a new party which was to carry out a political principle to its ultimate conclusion. The birth of the Republican party is the subject of the deepest interest. The chronicle of the way in which all the elements opposed to slavery and slave extension were fused and welded together into the compact and orderly array which in 1860 was able to carry every northern and western state, makes a story of surpassing interest. The date 1850 is chosen, not merely because it marks the beginning of another decade, but because it was the year which separated the old from the new. It is a distinct and well marked point of departure, for in the year 1850 were passed the Compromise measures by which the halting and confused politicians attempted to stem the rising tide of popular feeling against the slave system. The year 1850 marks the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the reopening of the burning question of slavery in the territories.

Now came the disintegration of the old and the birth of the new party. Prof. Johnston, in his clear view of the rise of the Republican party, gives us the six classes who united to make up the new organization, many of whom were loosened from their old associations by the force of this blow struck in favor of slavery. They were :

FIRST—The old anti-slavery Whigs, represented by Seward, Lincoln and Greeley.

SECOND—The free-soil Democrats, such as Chase and Wade.

THIRD—The American or Know-nothing party, represented by Henry Wilson.

FOURTH—In, but not of the party, the Abolitionists, represented in congress by Lovejoy and Giddings and out of it by Phillips and Garrison.

FIFTH—The southern Whigs, represented by Johnson.

SIXTH—But of a later connection, the War Democrats, represented by Stanton and Butler.

The time of the formation of this party does not fail in picturesqueness, for it began to appeal in all ways to the popular heart. It is a period unsurpassed in our history in the display of popular eloquence. The Republican party adopted all the devices of torch-light processions, grand parades, wigwams, monster meetings—every thing that could touch or fire the popular imagination. Nor did it lack in men able to discuss from the high ground of constitutional law and interpretation, the foundation principles of the republic.

It was a memorable time, full of stirring recollections to all those whose fortune it was to have had any part in the great achievement.

Cayuga county played a very important part in this particular drama. Many causes combined to this. It was a Whig stronghold and was situated near the center of the state. But above all, it was the home of the chief leader in the new departure, William H. Seward. It happened, there-

fore, that to this county was given no inconsiderable prominence in the agitation that resulted in the formation of the party. The passage of the Compromise measures of 1850, was received with great disfavor by the free-soil and anti-slavery men generally and local expressions in Cayuga county in 1851 were all strongly opposed to the fugitive slave law, especially. We find the *Auburn Advertiser* during that year, fulminating constantly against it and we find, farther, that the local free state men were frequent and vigorous in their denunciations in communications to the press.

Hon. George Underwood was then one of Cayuga county's representatives in the state legislature and we find him introducing resolutions in the assembly in which strong ground is taken against the fugitive slave law.

In March, the *Advertiser* speaks with approval of the anti-slavery convention at the Town Hall, at which speeches were made by George Thomson, William Lloyd Garrison, Fred Douglas, S. S. Foster and Abby Kelly Foster. As the year goes on, the agitation daily increases. Judge Conkling is called upon for a writ of *habeas corpus* to take from the custody of the United States commissioner at Buffalo, an alleged fugitive slave, one Daniel. Henry Foster comes to Melrose to obtain the judge's signature to the writ and the judge issues the first writ of that kind which any United States judge has issued since the passage of the fugitive slave law. His action is zealously applauded by the now thoroughly aroused *Advertiser*. On the day on which the judge's decision is reported, we find that the third assembly district convention, held at Stewart's Corners in the Town of Venice, sends William H. Bogart as a delegate to the Whig convention at Syracuse and names Col. E. B. Morgan as substitute.

The political discussion of the year does not lack in spiciness, for the *New Era* and the *Advertiser* have a spat. The *Advertiser* says that the Whigs of the Empire State may be

persuaded, but they cannot be driven; to which the *Era* retorts, that hogs can not be driven, but they can be persuaded. "An ear of corn will do the business for them."

The first assembly district convention sent William Wasson to the state convention and the second district sent the Hon. John I. Brinkerhoff.

Politics in the Whig camp in Cayuga county, were lively in this year of 1851, and the speech which Daniel Webster made in front of the Court House here, was the occasion of some comment on the position which he had taken on the slavery question. The Whig county convention assembled on the 11th day of October, 1851, with Delos Bradley of Niles, as president; Joseph Eldridge of Victory and Stephen Lombard of Aurelius, vice-presidents; L. C. Mann of Auburn and Wm. B. Woodin of Scipio, secretaries. It was claimed that the Whig party was united and unanimous and that it was not friendly to the Compromise measures of 1850. Samuel Blatchford was the Whig nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court of the seventh district, and he was urged not only because of his high ability as a lawyer, but because he was a true Whig, while his opponent, Theron G. Strong of Wayne county, had voted for the Atherton Gag Law, when a member of congress. He had voted against receiving petitions on the subject of slavery. This drove the Rochester *Advertiser* into vociferous denunciation of the Woolly organ, of the Woolly candidate, whose political god-father and political model-artist, is devoting his missionary labors to preaching his higher law doctrine to criminals and volunteering to become the bondsman of conspirators and of fugitive law breakers.

The state elections of 1851, while resulting favorably for the Whigs generally, still left the party not altogether united, for we find the very strongest denunciations by Horace Greeley in the *Tribune* and in local papers in this vicinity, of the conduct of those Whigs whose refusal to vote for Mr.

Blatchford, defeated his candidacy for judge. It was attributed to his known position on the slavery question and his law partnership with Senator Seward. Greeley served notice on that class of Whigs, that he and they would have to part company.

Now came the campaign of '52. Gen. Winfield Scott was nominated by the Whigs and Franklin Pierce by the Democrats. In Cayuga county, the Whigs kept increasing in numbers and influence. A very large and enthusiastic Scott and Graham Club was organized here, of which E. B. Cobb was the president; Samuel Blatchford, William Beach, George Underwood and B. F. Hall were vice-presidents; Christopher Morgan, corresponding secretary; Horace G. VanAnden, recording secretary; James C. Derby, treasurer. A finance committee was appointed, consisting of Adam Miller, Henry Underwood, George W. Peck, Sylvester Schenck, Jacob R. How, Henry G. Ellsworth and Daniel Hewson. General Scott made a visit to Auburn during that campaign, and a reception was held at the Western Exchange, and speeches were made by Mayor B. F. Hall, by Governor Seward and Christopher Morgan. But whatever might have been the zeal and vigor of Cayuga county Whigs, it had little influence on the general result, for Scott was terribly defeated. The Whigs carried Cayuga county by nearly four hundred majority, which was a matter of great jubilation to the local leaders, for they felt that now, Whigism of the uncompromising, anti-slavery, Seward stripe, had a firm hold in Cayuga county. The evidences of party disintegration, began immediately after the election. Within a few days a long article appeared in the *Advertiser* with the title of: "What shall the future course of the Whig party be?" The future course of the Whig party was to be a brief one. It had fought its last campaign and gone down. It was getting impossible longer to keep out of sight, the one great and overshadowing issue. Shall slavery be extended?

Shall fugitive slaves be returned? Nay, shall slavery exist even, began to be the questions of such burning and vital interest that it became impossible longer to interest people with questions of the tariff, canals, internal improvements or even of temperance. There was one curious political episode which made its mark at the time, and which to a certain extent was of permanent importance, and that was the rise of the "Know-nothing order." This, as everybody knows, was a secret political combination, whose object was to prevent the large and increasing foreign population from obtaining a hold upon political power. Many good people of that day grew nervous as they saw the constantly increasing immigration and feared that the new comers would get so firm a grip upon the public offices that they would dominate everything. The result was that American lodges sprang up everywhere. "Put none but Americans on guard," was their motto. Both Whigs and Democrats joined and in some places they became very numerous. There was said to have been a large lodge in Auburn of which Dr. Sylvester Willard was the head. This caused the leaders of both parties no little anxiety and some of the now dominant Whigs joined the new order for the purpose of learning who were connected with it and what might be the danger to it of their new found supremacy. The permanent importance of this evanescent phenomenon, (for it flourished hardly more than two years,) lay in the fact that many men, having broken with their old party affiliations, formed new ones as the result of their membership. And thus it is that we must consider "Know-nothingism" as a factor in any estimate of the political complexion of the time.

One thing which should be said of the Know-nothing excitement in passing is, that the young men, both Democrats and Whigs, joined lodges in great numbers; whether because it was a new idea, or because of the fact that it was a secret organization, it is difficult to say. It is probable that very

few of them joined because they really feared foreign domination in the United States.

In '53 the dissensions in the Democratic party gave to the Whigs a complete victory in the state and a large majority in Cayuga county. The Whigs who were elected on the county ticket were all men of activity in the new movement, the outcome of which was destined to be the formation of the Republican party. They were the sheriff, Elijah Miller; district attorney, Theodore M. Pomeroy and the justice of sessions, Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr.

Toward the close of '53, political excitement seemed to have subsided for awhile, only waiting for the coming session of congress to break out with renewed violence. The occasion was not long wanting. The *Advertiser* of January 10, notes the introduction by Senator Stephen A. Douglas of the Nebraska Bill. This famous measure was in effect a repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, by which slavery was forever excluded from all territories of the United States north of the latitude of 36 degrees and 30 minutes. Political opinion in the north rose rapidly against it. On February 16, a meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, who were opposed to the Nebraska Bill, was held in the Court House. It was presided over by the Hon. John I. Brinkerhoff, and the Rev. J. M. Austin and Elliot G. Storke were appointed secretaries. A committee on resolutions was named, consisting of James R. Cox, Christopher Morgan, Stephen A. Goodwin, Benjamin F. Hall and Thomas Y. How, Jr. Here is the first instance of the Democrats and Whigs uniting on a political question. The former political predilections of Messrs. Storke, Goodwin and How had been Democratic. On the 20th, the *Advertiser* begins the publication of Senator Seward's speech on the question, and contains a call, signed by hundreds of citizens without regard to party, for a great public meeting to hear the report of the committee on resolutions. That meeting was held on the night of February 21.

The *Advertiser* characterizes it as the greatest political meeting ever held in the city of Auburn. Democrats and Whigs united in its management and in the speech making. The resolutions were fierce and strongly denunciatory. The resolutions being :

“ *Resolved*, That the measure lately introduced in the U. S. Senate by Mr. Douglas of Illinois, and commonly called the Nebraska Bill, awakens our profoundest astonishment and we regard it as a breach of the most solemn covenants and as a reckless defiance of that conciliatory spirit which has so long tolerated the institution of slavery among a free and enlightened people.”

One of the most significant of the resolutions was the one which began: “ *Resolved*, That in view of this execrable measure we recognize no obligations of party and no fealty to any political leaders whatever; that we stand as one man unalickably abhorring the whole scheme; that it violates every feeling of our heart, and every conviction of our understanding; and if by the possible defection, the corruption, the weakness, or the apathy of any northern representative in congress by any kind of compromise it should ultimately appear to prevail, we shall not only endeavor to fix the brand of public indignation upon every individual concerned in passing it, but also resist and oppose its operation by every possible constitutional means and endeavor to procure its repeal as soon as possible, in spite of any and all compromises.”

The board of supervisors of Cayuga county passed a resolution denouncing the Nebraska bill and calling upon congress to defeat it. The significant thing about this was that there were twelve Democrats in the board and eleven of them voted in favor of the resolutions. The spring elections resulted in decided Whig victories, and the election of Sardis Dudley, an Abolitionist, as supervisor from Cato.

In the charter election, the question of temperance played

something of a part, but not sufficient to make any particular difference in the result, which was a Whig victory. During this session of congress, Hon. Edwin B. Morgan of Aurora, representative from this district, introduced remonstrances against the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri compromise; among others, one from Slocum Howland and one hundred others, of Scipio; Abijah Fitch of Auburn and a hundred others; John P. Hunter and a hundred others of Sterling; John R. Hopkins and four hundred others of Auburn; W. R. Hewitt and two hundred others of Moravia; Cicero Webster and forty-five others of Weedsport, and about twenty other remonstrances from various parts of Cayuga county with large numbers of signers. During all this excitement on the Nebraska bill, Know-nothingism begins to raise its head to the light. The first official notice of it appears in the *Advertiser* of April 1, 1854. The article states that the objects of the Know-nothings are two-fold: partly religious and partly political.

FIRST.—The applicant for admission to a wigwam, “must be a native born citizen, of native born parents, and not of the Catholic religion.”

SECOND.—To renounce all previously entertained political leanings, and co-operate exclusively with the new order.

THIRD.—To hold neither political, civil, nor religious intercourse with any person who is a Catholic; but, on the contrary, to use all available means to abolish the political and religious privileges he may at present enjoy.

FOURTH.—That he may not vote for any man for office, who is not a native citizen of the United States, or who may be disposed, if elected, to place any foreigner or Catholic in any office of emolument or trust—the latter not being, in the opinion of Know-nothings, “a credible witness,” in any case save where the oath is administered by his priest.

The “signs” and “pass-words” for admission into a lodge are simple enough. We give them for the benefit of mem-

bers having short memories. Rap at the outer door several times, in quick succession. As the door-keeper peeps through the wicket, ask him "What meets here tonight?" He will answer, "I don't know." Reply, "I am one," and he will open the door. Rap four times, slowly and distinctly, at the second door. On its being opened, whisper to the conductor, "Thirteen," and pass in.

The return during that summer of the fugitive slave, Burns, from Boston, after a long and bitter contest in the courts, the calling out of the military and the use of the U. S. revenue cutter, helped to keep alive the intense excitement of the anti-slavery agitation. The Nebraska bill, or as it now came to be called, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, was passed by Democratic and southern Whig votes, and the agitation began to crystalize.

The "underground railroad" always flourishing, became now of great importance and the business which it did was tremendous. Beginning first in assisting negroes from the states over to Canada, in order that they might be saved from the effect of the fugitive slave law, it extended its operations to helping slaves from the south to escape to freedom.

In July, a state convention of all those opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill was called to meet at Saratoga Springs on the 16th day of August. The Cayuga county opponents of that measure were called to meet in convention at the Court House, on August 3, for the purpose of electing delegates to Saratoga. It was expressly stated that all men without regard to party affiliations, who disapproved of that measure, should meet for that purpose. The convention assembled under the presidency of Christopher Morgan, with E. B. Marvin as secretary. Delegates were chosen. From the first district, William Wasson, George R. Rich, Sardis Dudley, John S. Clark, John N. Sawyer. From the second district, Christopher Morgan, David Wright, David Tomp-

kins, William Clark, Benjamin Derby. From the third district, John B. Bowen, Austin B. Hale, William L. Chaplain, H. B. Hewitt and Henry Morgan. The importance of this movement was, that it was one looking toward the union of all anti-slavery men, whatever may have been their former party ties.

The convention assembled at Saratoga, on the 16th of August, 1854, and after passing resolutions against the Nebraska measures, adjourned to meet in September, when the state ticket should be nominated. Mr. William I. Cornwell of Weedsport was one of the committee on resolutions, but no other Cayuga county man seems to have taken a prominent part in the convention.

The Whig state convention that year nominated Myron H. Clark for governor and Henry J. Raymond for lieutenant-governor.

Auburn was the center of great excitement in the fall of 1854, for this Saratoga anti-Nebraska convention adjourned to meet at Auburn and the Free-Democratic convention of the state of New York also met at the same time. John P. Hale was present at the Free-Democratic convention and made a strenuous speech against the Nebraska bill. One of the vice-presidents of the convention was Abijah Fitch, and one of the secretaries was James R. Cox.

After passing resolutions against the bill, the question came up as to whether or not the convention should nominate. We find Judge Snow, of Madison, saying that he thought that the convention should lay down the ground that they would not affiliate with the old parties but would co-operate with the aim of acting with the Republican party. The next day in the anti-Nebraska convention, we find Judge Snow offering the following resolution :

“*Resolved,* That we are in favor of organizing a Republican party in this state to co-operate with our Republican brethren of other states which shall be independent of exist-

ing political organizations; a party which shall represent the sentiment of the friends of freedom in opposition to slavery extension and in favor of employing all constitutional means of overthrowing slavery where it now exists."

Judge Snow's resolution seemed to be lost sight of and he finally called on all Democrats to withdraw. Hon. Christopher Morgan wanted a free discussion. It resulted in the ratification by the convention of the Whig nominations, but there were seceders from these conventions and the irrepressible Snow got together a few earnest fighters at the Court House, nominated Clark for governor. They left off Henry J. Raymond's name from the ticket however, and put on two Democrats and got up a set of resolutions, the first one of which declares independence of the old parties and extends fellowship to the Republican party of the north.

At this time a curious paragraph occurs in the *Advertiser*, which states that Senator Douglas spoke at Springfield, Ill., on the 3rd. Of course a large number of people listened to him and the next day he was replied to by Hon. "A. B." Lincoln, one of the ablest and most eloquent lawyers of Illinois. This is the first notice of this new star.

The Know-nothings this year nominated Daniel Ullman for governor. The results of the election were very gratifying to the Whigs. We find that in Cayuga county, Myron H. Clark, the Whig and Temperance candidate, received 3,815 votes. Ullman, the Know-nothing candidate, received 2,405 and Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate, 2,354 votes. The Whig victory throughout the state resulted in the re-election of William H. Seward to the United States senate.

The legislature of 1855 re-elected Senator Seward. Mr. Seward was bitterly opposed by the Know-nothings, but his attitude on the slavery question made him the idol of the anti-slavery party and his re-election was hailed with great rejoicings throughout the state and even beyond its borders.

In fact, there can be no question that Mr. Seward now occupied the position of the foremost apostle of the gospel of freedom. His speeches were widely distributed and widely read. In these days a speech gets little currency. It may be printed by the thousand, but its readers are few. In the troublous times of which I write, men turned to the speeches of the leaders of thought in their respective parties, as magazines of material from which they might arm themselves.

The election of Myron H. Clark as governor, though by a very small majority, was to be taken to a certain extent, as an endorsement of the Whig position on the slavery question.

The election of a pro-slavery delegate to congress from Kansas, aroused again the discussion of that burning question. It was freely charged that the Missouri Democrats had gone across the border in great numbers and had changed the result. The country was on fire, and still the timid and conservative kept invoking peace and deprecating agitation. If only these reckless agitators would keep still; if only the abolitionists could be silenced; if only conventions in the northern states would let the slavery question alone, all would go well. But the agitation would not down, and so slavery in Kansas became a question which was being discussed with an energy unequalled by anything since the days of the stamp act.

The early part of the year 1855 passed without incident of particular note so far as this county was concerned. The citizens were alive to the importance of the situation, however, and controversy, public and private, on the absorbing topic raged fiercely. The charter and town elections, however, resulted favorably to the Know-nothings. The craze had developed suddenly and strongly here and it was for some time the chief obstacle to the success of the Republican party.

On September 1st, of that year, the following notice appeared in the *Daily Advertiser*:

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The undersigned, the officers of the "Anti-Nebraska Convention" held at Auburn on the third day of last August, in pursuance of the call for a Republican state convention, deem it proper, (in the absence of any county or district committees) to recommend to the friends of freedom, regardless of previous political associations who are opposed to the extension of slavery and the admission of more slave states, to meet at the Court House in the city of Auburn, (by double the usual number of delegates,) on Saturday, the 15th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of choosing two delegates from each assembly district, to represent this county in the Republican state convention to be held at Syracuse on the 26th day of September, next.

Dated August 9, 1855.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
President.

LEVI COLVIN,
JOHN S. CLARK,
ABIJAH FITCH,
ISAAC SISSON,
WILLIAM D. WOODEN,
AUSTIN B. HALE,
Vice-Presidents.

E. B. MARVIN,
Secretary.

In accordance with this call the convention assembled on the 15th day of September, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House. Samuel Hetfield of Mentz was chosen president, and the vice-presidents were, Walter Weed, Wm. D. Wooden, John I. Brinkerhoff, S. H. Plumb, Levi Colvin and Austin B. Hale; secretaries, James C. Jackson of Sempronius and James R. Cox of Auburn. Delegates were chosen for the coming Republican state convention as follows:

1st Assembly District, James Hickok and James A. Hetfield.

2d Assembly District, Benoni I. Ives and Solomon Giles.

3d Assembly District, Austin B. Hale and James C. Jackson.

The chairman of the convention had long been known as a prominent and influential Democrat. A committee on resolutions, of which B. F. Hall was chairman, introduced a very voluminous platform which was unanimously adopted. Early in the convention however, James R. Cox, introduced a general resolution which was adopted by acclamation which was as follows :

Resolved, That the first and greatest object of the Republican organization is to deliver our country from the intolerable tyranny of the slave power, and secure to ourselves and to our posterity, the blessings of liberty.

The platform as adopted took high grounds on the slavery question and denounced the Know-nothing organization. It is but proper to include here a list of the delegates attending the convention. They are as follows :

STERLING.—Robert Hume, James Swartout, Orlando Barrett, Seth Turner, M. R. Bowen, S. H. Plumb, Walter Thomas, John Cochrane, Wm. Kirk, Eli Turner, Dean Lake.

IRA.—Luther Barnes, Nehemiah Hoyt, Stephen C. Hoyt.

VICTORY.—Joseph Eldridge.

CATO.—Sardis Dudley, J. J. Ferris, R. St. John, Wm. Edminster, James Hickok, P. H. Smith, Cicero Webster, E. E. Dudley, J. J. Joralemon, M. Darwin Drew.

CONQUEST.—Levi J. Colvin, John Hamilton.

BRUTUS.—Eben W. Turner, Solomon Giles, Wm. Baird, Jr., George Cramer, H. A. Lamphere, John Smith, John O. Bostwick.

AURELIUS.—Thomas Bell, Mosley Hutchinson, Orren Foster, J. W. Shank, Abm. C. A. Staats, Phineas Wilson, Harvey Huggins, George B. Hallock, C. K. Winegar.

MENTZ.—S. A. Hetfield, John S. Clark, C. W. Clapp, William A. Halsey, B. B. Clapp, Wm. O. Duvall, Arch'd M. Green, John W. Sawyer, William Graham, M. B. Converse, J. D. Button, Wm. Hayden, Josiah Armstrong, John I. Wilson, C. W. Haynes.

SENNETT.—Wm. Webster, David Crosman, M. C. Remington, Morris M. Olmsted, Norman Strong, Hezekiah Bowen, Jr., Nelson Payne, Aaron Hayden.

AUBURN.—1st Ward, Walter Weed, Jesse Holmes, D. P. Greeno, D. O. Baker, James R. Cox, Harry Crandall. 2d. Nelson Chapin, Jno. W. Haight, L. W. Stone, B. B. Snow, David Wright, J. F. Stone. 3d. Elliot G. Storke, Wm. B. King, Isaac Lewis, Jesse Segoine, B. F. Hall, Wm. Wasson. 4th. Bradley A. Tuttle, Matthew Sittser, Absolam Backus, John S. Lanchart, Theodore Atkins, T. J. Kennedy, Jacob R. How, Benoni I. Ives, Calvin N. Sittser.

FLEMING—Joseph Martin, E. Peck, John C. Clark, David Grover, Seymour Thornton, M. S. Griswold.

SCIPIO—George Marsh, Wilson Wright, Chas. Crocker, Wm. B. Woodin, Alonzo Comstock, Gardiner C. Gifford, Jesse Babcock, John T. Rathbun, R. N. Hudson, D. H. Manchester, Valson Smith, H. H. Parker, Edwin P. Hoskins, David Eddy.

OWASCO.—Moses M. Frye, John I. Brinkerhoff, Samuel B. Noyes, Daniel Swartout, Wm. B. Balcom, David Tompkins.

SPRINGPORT.—Lebbeus Barton, Wm. Clarke, Edward Curry, Andrew Laird, H. Carr, Benj. H. Brock, H. C. Carr, J. B. Clark.

LEDYARD.—W. D. Wooden, S. Gifford, Wm. Empson, James Beatty, John Winters, Henry Gillam, Thomas Banker, E. W. Arms, H. Morgan, L. Carter, G. Hineckley, T. Gould, A. Howland, S. Boyce.

VENICE.—Edson H. Marvin.

MORAVIA.—Austin B. Hale, Loyal Stoyell, J. C. Gilbert, Riley E. Wright, Loren Pierce, L. Townsend, Jacob P. Harter, J. B. Decker.

SUMMERHILL.—Grover Stoyell.

SEMPRONIUS.—James C. Jackson.

The Whig party continued on and assembled as before in

county conventions and chose delegates to the state convention. The state Whig and Republican conventions were called for the same day in Syracuse. On September 26th they assembled. The Whig state convention was presided over by John A. King, of Queens county; the Republican convention, by Reuben E. Fenton, of Chautauqua. B. F. Hall was one of the committee on resolutions in the Whig convention and James C. Jackson of Sempronius was one of the committee on nominations in the Republican convention. A committee of conference was appointed from the two conventions and they agreed upon a platform and ticket. They were ratified by both conventions and then Whigs and Republicans met in grand mass convention in Wieting Hall and on motion of Mr. Dayton of New York, amid deafening cheers, the party thus organized was named "The Republican Party of the State of New York." Preston King of St. Lawrence county was the candidate for secretary of state.

We now find all mention of the Whig party dropped and the Republican party taking its place. When the Republican county convention met, it renominated the Whig incumbents of the offices of county judge, surrogate and clerk, Geo. Humphreys, Jacob R. How, and E. B. Marvin, respectively. After the convention had ratified the Republican state platform and added Austin B. Hale of Moravia and Solomon Giles of Weedsport, Theodore M. Pomeroy and Charles C. Dwight of Auburn to the central county committee, it adjourned.

The Know-nothing county convention nominated Nelson T. Stevens of Moravia for judge, and Stephen V. R. Cooper of Auburn for surrogate, and William Fosgate of Auburn, for county clerk.

The result of the fall elections of '55, was the success of the Know-nothing State ticket, headed by J. T. Headley the historian, by a small majority. In Cayuga county, however, the Republicans elected two out of three members of

assembly, and the entire county ticket. David Wright, the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in the seventh district, was defeated by a small majority, repeating the experience of Samuel Blatchford.

The Republican majority on the head of the state ticket, was very nearly eight hundred over the Know-nothing candidate.

In Cayuga county the party was united, eager and growing. 1856 saw the political excitement still increasing, and the events of this year were not calculated to allay it.

Kansas was still a seething caldron of the fiercest contentions. January 30th, a meeting was held at the Court House, to hear addresses from Messrs. Coles, McCrea and John Hutchinson. David Wright was chairman and Charles C. Dwight was secretary. At this time in congress the long fight which resulted finally in the election of N. P. Banks, as speaker, was at its height. Col. Edwin B. Morgan was our representative there; and among the other resolutions passed by this meeting was the following :

Resolved, That in this the first public meeting held in the city of Auburn, since the convening of the present congress, we most cordially approve of the votes of Hon. E. B. Morgan, our representative, in the attempt to organize the house, and we desire that he shall continue in the same line and let the consequences take care of themselves.

The Republican national committee called a preliminary convention to meet at Pittsburgh on Washington's birthday. Before that Banks had been elected speaker. A meeting was called for the same day for the organization of a Republican club in the city of Auburn, signed by three or four hundred men. The club was properly organized with David Wright as president; D. P. Greeno vice-president from the 1st ward; John S. Lanchart, 2d; Samuel Lockwood, 3d; William Shapcott, 4th; Calvin N. Sittser, corresponding secretary; E. B. Marvin, recording secretary and Theodore M. Pomeroy as

treasurer. Hon. Christopher Morgan, Elliot G. Storke, Josiah Letchworth, Abijah Fitch, Jesse Segoine, Walter Weed, Theodore M. Pomeroy and the president addressed the meeting, and Mr. C. C. Dwight being loudly called for as the report says, offered a set of resolutions which were adopted amid prolonged and deafening cheers.

Meanwhile at Pittsburgh the national conference had called for a Republican convention to be held at Philadelphia on June 7. The republicans were not very successful in the charter election, their Know-nothing antagonists being still too much for them. Charles C. Dwight was the only supervisor elected, while Mr. Sylvanus H. Henry defeated Christopher Morgan for mayor.

As events in Kansas pointed toward the culmination of the excitement there, the note of interest here in Cayuga county grew stronger, and a mass convention was called for May 31, to consider what was proper to be done under such extraordinary and dangerous circumstances. Now came the attack by Preston Brooks of South Carolina on Charles Sumner in the senate chamber. The consideration of that assault was added to the other objects of the meeting.

At this time the state convention met to choose delegates to the Republican national convention and Cayuga county was represented in that list of delegates by Edwin B. Morgan and Wm. Wasson. A mass meeting in Auburn to consider the outrages in Kansas and the assault on Sumner, was held on Saturday, May 31st, beginning at 11 o'clock A. M. and extending through the day. As report says, the farmers of the country were present in goodly numbers. The officers of the meeting were: President, David Tompkins of Owasco; vice-presidents, Daniel Hewson of Auburn, Dr. E. Leffingwell of Aurora and Dr. H. D. Eldridge of Port Byron. The secretaries were: Rufus Sheldon and Calvin N. Sittser. The committee on resolutions were David Wright and the Rev. B. I. Ives of Auburn, and the Rev.

E. Baker of Springport, Dr. H. D. Eldridge of Port Byron and Miles Griswold of Fleming. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. M. Austin, the Rev. B. I. Ives, Mr. Josiah Letchworth, Mason Anthony and Miles Griswold, Warren T. Worden, David Tompkins and Rev. Henry A. Nelson.

June 6, the nomination of James Buchanan by the democracy is announced. The Kansas committee appointed at the grand mass meeting assembled and issued an address to the people of the county calling upon them to furnish their quota of men and money to help establish freedom in Kansas.

June 19, John C. Fremont, and William L. Dayton were nominated for president and vice-president and on the evening of the 20th, a Fremont Club was organized with the following officers :

President—Doctor Theodore Dimon.

Vice Presidents—David P. Greeno, Horatio Robinson, John S. Clary, William Highritter, Edward Rathbun, Ethan A. Warden, Harley Huggins, Elliot G. Storke.

Secretaries—Edwin B. Marvin, George Oscar Rathbun, David P. Wallis.

Treasurer—Daniel Hewson.

Executive Committee—Ebenezer B. Cobb, William H. Carpenter, Darius O. Baker, William Allen, Samuel Lockwood, James H. Bostwick and Stephen S. Austin.

At the grand ratification meeting Jesse Segoine presided and Wm. Wasson, the delegate to the convention, told what had been done there. Speeches were made by the Hon. George Rathbun, District Attorney T. M. Pomeroy, David Wright, Dr. Richard Steel, and T. J. Kennedy. A very active campaign was carried on for Fremont throughout the county and among the speakers as we learn from the papers of the day, were the Hon. George Rathbun, Christopher Morgan, David Wright, T. M. Pomeroy, James R. Cox.

The young men of the city met to form a Rocky Mountain Club. B. B. Snow was the temporary chairman and C. C.

Dwight was made president. Messrs. Pomeroy, George O. Rathbun and George I. Post were among the young men who took part and made speeches. Among the signers of the call we find many familiar names in addition to those already mentioned. We find John S. Brown, Byron C. Smith, Dennis R. Alward, James Seymour, Jr., J. L. Barker, Kendrick Vail, G. J. Letchworth, J. M. Hurd, L. D. Leach, James Alexander, Walter Bray, Jr., E. P. Senter, W. Hollister, H. Brooks, G. W. Elliott.

The activity of the canvass is discoverable from the numerous meetings which were held throughout the county. We find as the campaign advances, added to the list of speakers already named, Charles C. Dwight, Wm. H. Bogart of Aurora, and George I. Post.

We find too, that straws intended to show which way the wind blows were being taken by vote on railroad trains. The list of meetings for one day of this campaign is interesting. On Saturday, September 4th, at Springport the people were addressed by Hon. C. Morgan and G. I. Post, Esq. At Scipio Center by David Wright and C. C. Dwight, Esq. At Venice by L. B. Hewitt, Esq. At Kelloggsville by Hon. G. Rathbun and T. M. Pomeroy, Esq. At Owasco in the evening by T. M. Pomeroy, Esq.

The American party had nominated Milliard Filmore, but he didn't seem to run very well in Cayuga notwithstanding the fact that it was his native county.

The delegates from Cayuga county to the State convention that year were Robert Hume of Sterling and J. D. Button of Mentz, George Rathbun and Jesse Segoine of Auburn and E. W. Arms of Ledyard and C. M. Abbott of Niles. John A. King was nominated for governor and it does not appear that any Cayuga county Republican took a very prominent part in the convention.

H. V. Howland's name is added now to the list of speakers and he discusses the issues of the campaign at Sennett.

The congressional convention met at Port Byron, October 10th, and it was attended both by Col. Morgan, representative in congress, and Senator Seward. On October 11th, the county convention was held in Auburn and Edwin P. Hoskins of Scipio, was nominated for sheriff and Solomon Giles of Weedsport for district attorney.

The district convention nominated James J. Owen, Theodore M. Pomeroy and Hiram Tift for members of assembly.

On October 21st a grand mass meeting was held in Auburn. The meeting was called to order by Col. Wm. H. Carpenter and Nelson T. Stevens of Moravia was made chairman. Senator Seward made a speech and at the conclusion of Mr. Seward's speech, Charles C. Dwight, Esq., president of the Young Men's Rocky Mountain Club of Auburn, in behalf of the Republican ladies of Auburn presented in a neat and appropriate speech, a beautifully wrought banner, to the largest delegation present from any town in the county. The delegation from Mentz received it. This delegation was headed by thirty-three young ladies, all but one draped in white and bearing a flag with the name of each of the States; the thirty-third lady was dressed in black and bore a black flag with the name of Kansas.

William C. Bloss of Rochester spoke and it was closed with a speech by the Rev. B. I. Ives whose powerful and earnest style of oratory was much commended.

The night before election the Rev. B. I. Ives, George Rathbun and Christopher Morgan addressed the final rally in Stanford Hall. The challenging and vigilance committees were all appointed and the last word was spoken before the first grand trial of strength of the Republican party as a national organization. The result was a sweeping Republican victory in this county, Fremont having a majority of 3,300 over both his opponents.

Cayuga Republicans were highly jubilant and they claimed this as the banner Republican county, inasmuch as every

town had given a majority for Fremont over both his opponents. In Auburn, too, the Know-nothings were beaten emphatically. Of course the Republican party was defeated in the national contest, but they came out of the fight like the lusty young giant, strong and confident of future victory. The Republican club determined to keep up its organization, however and at a meeting held November 14th, Wm. H. Carpenter, George W. Peck and Wm. Allen were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and report officers for the club. Those officers were :

President, B. F. Hall ; Vice-presidents, Wm. Lamey, E. G. Storke, E. A. Warden, Harley Huggins, Samuel Lockwood, Edward Rathbun, W. B. Lynch, Stephen Sumrix, Charles H. Garlock, L. C. Mann, Rufus Sargent and Wm. Kelsey ; Secretary, C. S. Underwood ; Treasurer, Daniel Hewson ; Executive Committee, J. S. Lanehart and George I. Post.

And here I will close this brief sketch of the beginning of the Republican party in Cayuga county. It is not and does not aspire to be more than merely introductory to a proper consideration of a deeply interesting historical subject. There is, perhaps, no better opportunity for a study of the genesis of a political organization than to follow its history as it struggles into existence in an enlightened and thoughtful community.

We have in microcosm the birth of the whole Republican organization. Here the men who founded it and their methods may be studied. The forces which were at work on the broader fields of national politics were actively at work here, and by our study of local conditions we may see how there was established one of the most powerful political organizations which has ever helped to form the destinies of mankind.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN CAYUGA COUNTY.

SECOND PAPER.

At a former meeting of this society, I sketched the early beginnings of the Republican party in Cayuga county. That sketch ended with the presidential election in 1856 and the formation of a permanent Republican club, following close after the election. Although Fremont was defeated, he had carried the state of New York, and the result of the election showed that the Republican party was a compact and vigorous organization. It did not believe that its mission was accomplished. Some timid people saw in the election of Buchanan, nothing but proof of the final and complete domination of the slave power; but the more able and resolute of the party leaders believed that the contest had but fairly begun. Of course the Cayuga county Republicans were, above all others, bound to a vigorous prosecution of the contest; for it already had become generally accepted that they were to furnish the next presidential candidate for the new party.

The *Advertiser* of November 19, shows that the Congressional district, comprising the counties of Cayuga and Wayne, was the banner district of the state, Col. Edwin B. Morgan having been elected to congress with a majority of 8,946. Next to him came Reuben E. Fenton from the Chautauqua district and F. E. Spinner from the Herkimer district. During the fall of 1856, political interest of course was all centered on the struggle in Kansas, and Cayuga County's part in it was seen in the efforts made in various towns to provide suitable clothing for the Kansas pioneers who were fighting the free state battle. Eli Thayer of Wor-

cester, Massachusetts, had organized in 1854 an emigrant aid society, with the view of assisting emigration to Kansas in the interests of the anti-slavery party in that state. There was great enthusiasm in the project throughout the North, and the people of this vicinity manifested the deepest interest in the scheme.

The members of assembly from Cayuga County, at the session of the legislature opening January 1, 1887, were all Republicans, and they were Messrs. T. M. Pomeroy, James J. Owen and Hiram Tift. Mr. Pomeroy was made chairman of the committee on insurance, a very important committee. That legislature chose Preston King as United States senator, and Mr. Seward's colleague. We find that in February of '57, there was a meeting of the Central New York Emigrant Company, at the Tabernacle in Auburn, at which Gen. Jesse Segoine presided. A few days after that, we find details in regard to the formation of a Kansas company, and that Hon. John I. Brinkerhoff, George I. Post and David West were appointed a committee to go there for the purpose of locating lands. The purpose of the company is recommended as highly patriotic and their success is prayed for. In the Spring there was a lively election in Auburn, and great interest taken all through the county in the local elections. Republicans were urged to rally in Auburn, and overturn the extravagant "Knownothing" government. In most enormous figures, it was stated that the aggregate expenses of the city for the previous year, had been nearly \$10,000.

The result of the election that Spring was a clean sweep by the Republicans. Dr. Lansingh Briggs was elected mayor, James Seymour, Jr., city clerk, and Delos M. Keeler, Charles C. Dwight, Charles G. Briggs and Stephen A. Austin, supervisors. The *Advertiser* claimed a Republican gain of six hundred in two years. The towns outside had shown as sweeping a Republican victory; the supervisors elected

showing twenty-one Republicans, four Loco Focos, and no Knownothings. This seemed to indicate that Cayuga was an iron-clad Republican county. In March of this year, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its long expected and anxiously awaited decision in the Dred-Scott case.

The Kansas agitation was still kept up, a lecturer from that territory speaking in the Tabernacle on March 10, and urging the advantages of Kansas as a place of residence, in addition to the political aspects of the situation. The *Albany Argus* attempted to draw some consolation from the town elections of Cayuga County of the spring of '57, and to claim that the County was not so decidedly Republican as had been at first supposed. The statistics, however, as compiled, showed that the County was overwhelmingly Republican.

An incident of the inauguration of Buchanan as President was a trip to Washington by the Willard Guard. At this time we find also that the Rev. Wm. Brown, agent for the state society for assisting the escape of fugitive slaves, was at Auburn and addressed the meeting there. At the session of the legislature, Mr. Theodore M. Pomeroy, our member of assembly, made a very able and highly praised speech on the Dred-Scott decision. He was spoken of as being a young and very promising statesman.

In April, '56, we find an appeal to the people to raise money to purchase from slavery, Henry Dixon, a free colored citizen of Rochester, who had been kidnapped and carried into slavery in Georgia. James S. Seymour of Auburn was a contributor and was ready to take care of and forward any sums which should be given for that purpose.

The committee who had been to Kansas reported at this time that the state was fertile and rich; that its climate was salubrious and that it was a very desirable place of residence. The appointment of William Wasson, in April of this year, as one of the canal appraisers, was hailed as a very proper

tribute to an active Cayuga County Republican. On the national field, meanwhile, events were moving fast. Robert J. Walker was appointed governor of Kansas.

The *Advertiser* of April 23, contains an account of great excitement in the city, due to the presence of two Southerners who were supposed to be slave-catchers. An escaped negro in the city was hidden away, and his fellow workmen armed themselves to resist his arrest. The supposed slave-catchers turned out to be here upon other business and the excitement subsided. There was likewise published from time to time, interviews with escaped slaves on their way to Canada by the underground railroad. Auburn appeared to be a prominent station.

The summer was signalized by the division of the Presbyterian Church on the slavery issue. At the general assembly held that year in Cleveland, the southerners withdrew because of the position taken by their northern brethren on this great question. It was in this year that by the reapportionment of the state into assembly districts, Cayuga County lost one member of assembly and the division into north and south districts was made practically as it is today.*

On the 13th day of August, 1857, appeared the first issue of the *Auburn Democrat*. It was published by Messrs. Stone and Hawes, and the political editor was announced as T. M. Caulkins, M. D. They were of the old Hunker variety of Democrats, and the paper supported the Dickinson, Marcy and Seymour leadership. In September, local politics began to assume an air of activity. On the 19th, district conventions were held. From the north district, Cornelius S. Underwood of Auburn, and Nodiah Hart of Ira were chosen as delegates to the state convention. John S. Clark, then of Mentz, was chairman of the convention and Theodore H. Schenck of Auburn, was secretary. The second district convention named

*Since writing the above, another apportionment has been made and Cayuga county has but a single member of assembly.

as delegates to the state convention, Col. Wm. H. Carpenter of Auburn and Wm. D. Wooden of Scipio. Dr. Phineas Hurd was chairman and Charles C. Dwight, secretary of this convention, and highly eulogistic resolutions were passed concerning the efficiency and ability of Messrs. Tiff and Pomeroy, who had represented the district in the last assembly.

On the 23rd, the Republican State Convention was held. At this convention, Thomas Kirkpatrick then of Albany, who afterwards became and for many years remained a citizen of Auburn, was nominated for inspector of state prisons. That convention issued an address to the people.

At the judicial convention held in Canandaigua on October 6th, Thomas A. Johnson was nominated for the Republican candidate for justice of the supreme court. The first district of Cayuga County was represented by H. V. Howland, Solomon Giles and James Wallace. The second district by B. F. Hall, Christopher Morgan and T. M. Pomeroy. Both George Rathbun and David Wright of Cayuga County received votes on the first ballot, and Mr. Rathbun was the closest competitor on the final vote.

The First Assembly District Convention met at Port Byron on the 10th of October, 1857. Dr. J. D. Button, presided. David B. Baldwin was nominated for member of assembly and the convention passed resolutions friendly to the canals, denouncing free passes to legislators and state officers, and animadverting upon the Dred-Scott decision, called upon the legislature to pass, "such a personal liberty bill as shall make slave hunting in her territory a most unprofitable employment." On October 14th, the New York banks suspended specie payment. The terrible financial pressure of the fall of 1857, occupied the attention of the people apparently much more than the contests of local politics, or even than the tremendous possibilities that lurked under the Dred-Scott decision. The Republican County Convention met on October 17. E. B. Cobb was made chairman, and A. W. Allen, secretary.

Horace T. Cook was nominated for treasurer; M. M. Olmsted was nominated for superintendent of the poor. Dr. William Cooper of Niles was the nominee for coroner, a man whose striking personality has made his name long remembered in the southern part of Cayuga county. F. G. Day of Auburn, was renominated for special county judge, and George S. Tilford of Sterling, for justice of sessions. The list of delegates furnished many well known names,—names of men who afterwards became prominent in the work of the Republican party in this county. From Auburn there were William Lamecy, Charles Bemis, William P. Robinson, E. B. Cobb, T. J. Kennedy, William Hart, William H. Carpenter, Bradley A. Tuttle, John S. Lanehart. From the country towns came John Underwood, William I. Cornwell, Levi T. Hamilton, William Watson, William A. Halsey, John S. Clark, William Hayden, James Clary, Thomson Keeler, John L. Parker, C. M. Abbott, Philip Welty, Henry Morgan, E. W. Arms, B. C. Leonard, W. W. Payne, Gardiner C. Gifford, Benjamin Fordyce, William Wasson, C. Wheeler, Jr.

At that time the county committee was called the central committee, and instead of being composed as now of one member from each town and ward, it consisted of a small number appointed by the convention. The central committee for this year were: E. B. Cobb, Dr. L. Briggs, William H. Carpenter, E. G. Storke, T. J. Kennedy, Levi Colvin, William I. Cornwell, John L. Parker and A. W. Allen.

On October 24, Chauncey M. Abbott of Niles was nominated for member of assembly from the second district, Theodore M. Pomeroy declining a renomination. It is interesting to note that Messrs. B. B. Snow and William P. Robinson of Auburn acted as secretaries of the convention. Mr. Abbott was endorsed as an uncompromising opponent of slavery and a Republican from the organization of the party.

The nominations of William Hart of Auburn and Alanson Boughton of Sempronius and David Currie, for school

commissioners, completed the Republican ticket in Cayuga County for that fall. Hart's competitor for the nomination at that time, was Warren Higley. Mr. Higley afterwards was graduated at Hamilton; became principal at the academy at Aurora, and was the first principal of the Auburn High School and the first superintendent of schools of Auburn under the new system of graded public schools.

The methods of party organization at that time are shown in the publication of the challenging and vigilance committees in each ward. A vigilance committee of from thirty to fifty was appointed from each ward and they were notified to appear for work at the polls on election morning. To see the number and character of the men who were expected to turn out and work on election day and compare them with what the party organizers of the present have to depend upon, leads one to serious reflection as to the result of our political progress.

It was always Governor Seward's habit to address his fellow citizens of Auburn on the eve of election, and his speeches on those occasions have often been referred to as models of political discussion. This year, on the night before election, he addressed a Republican rally at Corning Hall, and he was assisted by Christopher Morgan and George Rathbun.

Cayuga County this year gave a Republican majority of about 2,400. The city of Auburn gave a majority for the state ticket of 460. The result showed a very marked decrease in the Knownothing vote. This placed Cayuga County near the top of the Republican counties of the state, St. Lawrence being the only one to give a larger Republican majority.

Now came the crisis in the affairs of Kansas, which roused the Republicans of the whole country. The Lecompton Constitution had been framed. The single question to be submitted to the people of the state was the constitution with slavery or the constitution without slavery. This juggling

presentment was accepted by the Republican party everywhere, as an open declaration that slavery was, at any price, to be forced upon the people of Kansas.

William Beach of Auburn was a strong candidate for the position of canal auditor, and seemed to have had the strong support from leading Republicans throughout the state. Governor King failed to appoint him, appointing E. W. Leavenworth of Syracuse, instead. Practically, however, it did not much matter, inasmuch as the Democratic and Know-nothing combination referred the nomination to a committee, with orders that the committee do not report until July 5, thus virtually making the Democratic incumbent hold over.

In the spring of 1858, came the municipal election in Auburn and the election for supervisors throughout the county. It resulted in a sweeping victory for the Republicans. They elected the whole city ticket, all the aldermen and supervisors in Auburn, while in the county there were only three towns that elected Democratic supervisors. Dr. Lansingh Briggs was re-elected mayor of Auburn.

There was by this time no doubt that Cayuga county was solidly Republican. One of the campaign arguments in the city canvass is of interest now. Attention was called to the fact that under the Know-nothing rule, over \$1,500 had been expended for police protection, while under the Republican administration the same public service had cost only a little over \$300. Among the Republican supervisors elected this year were Adam Miller, Charles C. Dwight, Charles G. Briggs, John B. Shank, Wm. M. Hayden, Smith Anthony, David Aiken, Sanford Gifford, Samuel C. Lyon, B. B. Willey. About this time changes were being made on the prison, the Republican keepers and guards being suspended and Democrats appointed. Thus we see John Vanderhuyden, Charles Burgduff and Owen Gavigan suspended, while Charles L. Wheaton, Theodore Thurber, Henry R. Pomroy, D. W. Simpson, John M. VanAlstine and Patrick Heaney, are appointed in their places.

In the fall of 1858, Cayuga county sent four delegates to the state convention. From the first district went William Beach of Auburn, and William Wyman of Sterling. From the second district went T. M. Pomeroy of Auburn, and N. T. Stevens of Moravia. The convention in the first district was called to order by W. W. Payne of Sennett and E. A. Warden of Auburn was made chairman. The delegates were :

Auburn, 1st Ward.—Byron C. Smith, John Halladay, E. P. Senter, Wm. King.

4th Ward.—Eathan A. Warden, Terance J. Kennedy, James Dolan, David S. West, Theodore H. Schenck.

Brutus.—E. W. Turner, Samuel Barney, Caleb Whiting, Joseph Crain, Wm. Watson.

Cato.—James J. Ferris, Richard McNeal, O. H. Palmater, N. P. Burke, Theodore Cogswell.

Conquest.—Levi Colvin, H. Follett, H. J. Wilcox, Daniel Wilson.

Ira.—Samuel Phelps, Geo. R. Rich, Heman Benton, Lucius Hooker.

Mentz.—James J. Owen, H. Thompson, A. M. Green, G. W. Latham, Lewis McLoud, Wm. Thorn, Wm. Bell, Jr., John S. Clark, M. McCarthy, Alex. Knox.

Sennett.—Asahel Cooley, Alexander Briggs, Wm. W. Payne, Morris M. Olmsted.

Sterling.—Wm. Wyman, Robert Hume, Wm. Kevill, John Cochran, Stephen Carman, David W. Andrews.

Victory.—Israel Jakway, Wm. Mead, George Bruce, N. J. Stiles, Jr.

The second district convention was presided over by John Richardson, and the following delegates were in attendance :

Auburn, 2d Ward.—C. W. Boyce, G. S. Westlake.

3d Ward.—Wm. H. Carpenter, E. R. Abbey, C. Y. Thompson, E. Brown.

Aurelius.—W. G. Wayne, Samuel D. Willard, Robert Westover, Wm. A. Townsend, Henry Willard.

Fleming.—David C. Howell, Franklin Sheldon, A. M. Clark.

Genoa.—E. B. Cobb, Jr., Samuel Adams, Ralph Hurlburt.

Locke.—P. H. Mead, T. E. Loomis, H. J. Lockwood, J. H. Withey.

Ledyard.—Hicks Anthony, Sanford Gifford, Henry Morgan, David L. Parmelee.

Moravia.—G. Jewett, N. T. Stevens, Barney Goodrich, John P. Wood, Orlando Greenfield.

Niles.—W. J. N. Shepard, Wm. F. Cooper, C. M. Abbott, J. L. Parker.

Owasco.—John I. Brinkerhoff, S. B. Noyes, E. B. Marvin.

Scipio.—D. C. Gould, Ery Clark, Leonard Searing, Wm. D. Wooden.

Sempronius.—John Richardson, Benj. M. Hewett, Miller Perry.

Springport.—Caleb Winegar, John D. Weed, S. M. Smith, Wilson Wright.

Summerhill.—Alonzo Campbell, Nathan Chipman.

Venice.—Benj. A. Fordyce, John B. Strong, Jr., W. W. Manchester, P. B. Young.

The state convention which met at Syracuse, was confronted by a proposition for coalition with the American or Knownothing party. Cayuga County Republicans were opposed to a coalition and in the convention, Messrs. Strong and Pomeroy made vigorous speeches against the project. The appointment of a Committee of conference was carried, despite the opposition of our Cayuga representatives; but the Committee of conference were unable to come to any agreement with the representatives of the American party, and a straight Republican ticket was nominated, headed by Edwin D. Morgan for Governor, and Robert Campbell for Lieut. Governor. Thus the position contended for by the Cayuga County delegates was the one finally adopted and Mr. Pomeroy was credited with having made the speech of the occasion.

The Republican County Convention met in Auburn on September 18, 1858. The following were the delegates:

Auburn, First Ward.—J. Halliday, J. Morris, Wm. Wasson, D. P. Greeno.

Second Ward.—James Seymour, Jr., W. H. Foster, A. Shimer, Jacob S. Gray.

Third Ward.—Charles G. Briggs, D. T. Fowler, Wm. Hart, John Crayton.

Fourth Ward.—S. S. Austin, John S. Brown, S. Schenck, L. D. Dennison, B. F. Hall.

Aurelius.—Wm. Moss, John Underwood, Robert Bell, W. G. Wayne, J. A. Hall.

Brutus.—E. W. Turner, G. S. Brisbane, Wm. Watson, E. C. Scaddan, George C. Cady.

Conquest.—Joseph Dehart, A. P. Crowell, Elias Whitford, H. Follett.

Cato.—Chester Morley, Sardis Dudley, Nelson P. Burke, Asa Crossman, J. J. Ferris.

Fleming.—E. M. Sperry, Wm. Babcock, Smith Anthony.

Genoa.—Charles Hull, Orrin Hughitt, Daniel M. Bacon, Solon Lester, John Hull, George F. King.

Ira.—George R. Rich, Heman Benton, Walter Colton, Jerah S. Phelps.

Ledyard.—E. W. Arms, A. J. Culver, Seneca Boyce, Sanford Gifford.

Moravia.—Wm. Keeler, Dugit Lee, D. F. Everson, J. M. Stoddard.

Mentz.—James D. Button, John C. Foster, Ira Peck, J. D. Schoonmaker, Eli Sherman, Lewis D. Fenton, S. M. Stokes, Morton Hosford, C. W. Clapp, J. S. Clark.

Locke.—J. H. Wethey, J. W. Taylor, B. A. Conklin.

Niles.—Roswell Johnson, J. B. Westfall, Wm. Tanner, E. E. Brown, Terry Everson.

Owasco.—Daniel Swartout, Tunis VanArsdale, Daniel Cock.

Springport.—N. C. Simons, J. D. Thompson, J. B. Clark, Thomas J. Thompson.

Sennett.—Norman Strong, Wm. Webster, Adam Fries, M. M. Olmsted.

Scipio.—James Aiken, Selah Cornell, Leonard Searing, Edward Aiken.

Summerhill.—Lewis M. Swift, H. S. Stiles, Geo. H. Allen, Sterling.—Wm. Wyman, S. H. Carman, John Cockran, Harvey Douglass, James Dounce, D. W. Andrews.

Sempronius.—Julius Fitts, Christopher Foster, H. H. Tuthill.

Venice.—Volney Tupper, Nelson Morgan, W. D. Divine, P. B. Young.

Victory.—George Bruce, Aaron Hayden, Adam Seymour, Wm. F. Bishop.

At that time the rival candidates for county clerk were B. B. Snow and John S. Lanehart. The contest finally resulted in the nomination of Mr. Snow. Mr. Snow had, at that time, served six years as deputy clerk, and was regarded not only as a man in every way competent for the position, but a political leader of growing strength.

The county committee for that year consisted of five members. They were John S. Lanehart of Auburn, Joseph Eldridge of Victory, Wm. D. Wooden of Springport, Charles G. Briggs of Auburn, and E. W. Arms of Aurora.

On September 18, the Republicans of the second assembly district, the south end of the county, nominated Chauncey M. Abbott of Niles for member of assembly. Mr. Abbott was for many years prominent in our local politics. While not a man of any especial forensic gifts or attainments, he was a very astute politician, and for a long time held a commanding influence in Republican politics in the county. On October 9, the north district convention nominated Wm. W. Payne of Sennett, for member of assembly. Mr. Payne was a farmer of Sennett, a man who had taken always an

active interest in Republican politics, and was a man well fitted by high intelligence and liberal education, to be a leader and legislator. His early death was a serious loss to the party. His oldest son, Sereno E. Payne, was afterwards to become district attorney of the county, and for several terms to represent this district in congress.

Cayuga and Wayne in 1858 comprised the twenty-fifth Congressional District, and Col. E. E. Morgan of Aurora had well represented it in congress. This year it was conceded that the choice should go to Wayne, and Mr. Martin Butterfield of Wayne was nominated by acclamation, Wm. H. Bogart of Aurora and George Rathbun of Auburn, speaking for the new nominee. That year an active canvass was carried on through the county, and speeches were made in the various towns, by George Rathbun, Rev. John M. Austin, Theodore M. Pomeroy, Benjamin F. Hall, Charles C. Dwight, Jacob R. How. It was in this campaign on October 25, that Senator Seward made his great speech at Rochester, a speech that contained this famous passage: "Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slave-holding nation or entirely a free-labor nation."

The Republicans of Cayuga county seemed to be aroused, because on the Thursday evening before election, Gen. John H. Martindale of Rochester, spoke at the Court House, and over 3,000 people gathered there, although the Court House would hold but a few hundred. Rev. B. I. Ives finished up the meeting with one of his thrilling speeches. Cayuga county rolled up a Republican majority of over 3,100, electing of course the full county and legislative ticket. Gov. Morgan was elected by a large majority. It is very notice-

able that the Democrats did not have a single member of congress west of Albany. An analysis of the vote of Cayuga county shows a Republican gain in every town. After Auburn, Victory led with an increase of 115 votes. The largest vote for any candidate was that for Mr. Snow for county clerk, who had almost twice as many votes as his Democratic and Knownothing antagonists combined.

Of course, during the remainder of this year, the political caldron did not bubble with any great activity. The message of President Buchanan was assailed as a surrender to the slave power upon the Kansas issue, but the Republicans had already come to the conclusion that Buchanan was not to be trusted upon the great question, so there was very little significance in this condition of affairs.

The spring elections awoke the usual interest. They were more than merely the occasions of the choice of mayor and aldermen and supervisors, they were distinctly recognized as genuine political contests, and as opportunities to measure the strength of the growing young giant of Republicanism with its old opponents.

At the charter election in the city of Auburn, the Republican ticket was completely successful. The city ticket was carried by an average majority of 225 and the Republicans elected every candidate upon their ticket in all the wards, with the exception of one constable. Dr. Lansingh Briggs was re-elected mayor, Theodore H. Schenck, city clerk, Horace T. Cook, justice of the peace.

In the country towns they were equally successful, the board of supervisors standing twenty-three Republicans to three Democrats. This time the Knownothings failed in securing any member of the board of supervisors.

The summer of '59 was exceptionally free from the political excitement, and it would seem as if the great political parties had agreed to a truce. But this political fact began to manifest itself: That the southern slaveholders were

drifting farther and farther away from the northern Democrats, and that they were likely to demand of any candidate for the presidency, a submission on the slavery question, so absolute that no northern man could decently make the concession. Stephen A. Douglass was the idol of the northern Democracy, and he had travelled as far toward adhesion to the southern view of the slave question as it was possible for him to do and retain even a decent self-respect. The tone of the southern press was growing more and more belligerent and people felt as if indeed an irrepressible conflict was upon them. Meanwhile the name of a Cayuga county Republican was growing more and more prominent in connection with the presidency, and the keen interest which politics everywhere excited was keener still among us by reason of it. Senator Seward sailed for Europe in the summer of '59, and for the rest of that year disappears from any active participation in politics.

The fall campaign opened briskly. There were the minor state officers, the legislature and county officers to elect. Cayuga county delegates to the state convention were from the north district, John S. Clark, then of Mentz, and B. B. Willey of Victory. From the south district they were, Edwin B. Morgan of Aurora, and Charles G. Briggs of Auburn.

The State Convention that year was presided over by William A. Wheeler, then a state senator, and afterwards to become vice-president. The state ticket was nominated, headed by Elias W. Levenworth of Onondaga.

The assembly nominees that year were Allen D. Morgan from the south district, and W. W. Payne re-nominated from the north district. For state senator, Alexander B. Williams of Wayne county was nominated, the delegates from Cayuga county being John C. Foster of Mentz, Harvey Follett of Conquest, William Wasson of Auburn, Henry Morgan of Ledyard, Charles T. Ferris and John Underwood of Aurelius.

On September 24, the county convention assembled at Auburn, and was organized with B. B. Willey of Victory, as president, Leonard Searing and E. B. Cobb as vice-presidents, and Terry Everson of Niles and A. B. Hale of Moravia as secretaries, the contest for county judge being between Charles C. Dwight of Auburn and Nelson T. Stevens of Moravia. It resulted in the nomination of Mr. Dwight by a vote of sixty-five to forty-one. For sheriff, Daniel D. Buck of Mentz, James Mead, Jr. of Genoa, Charles T. Ferris of Aurelius, Caleb Whiting of Brutus, William H. Carpenter of Auburn, were candidates. Daniel D. Buck received the nomination on the first formal ballot. For district attorney, the candidates were George I. Post of Auburn, Solomon Giles of Brutus and W. E. Hughitt of Auburn. George I. Post was the successful candidate. For surrogate, William B. Woodin of Springport defeated Jacob R. How of Auburn, by a vote of sixty-one to forty-six. Grove Bradley and John B. Strong were nominated for superintendents of the poor.

The minor offices were quickly filled and the convention adjourned.

The Judicial Convention of the seventh judicial district met at Canandaigua, on October 6. Cayuga's delegates were James R. Cox, E. W. Turner, T. M. Pomeroy, Christopher Morgan, George I. Post, Dewitt C. Gould. Two Cayuga county Republicans were proposed as candidates to the convention, George Rathbun and David Wright. The nomination went to Addison Knox of Seneca. Whether this was a case of too many candidates from Cayuga, or whether she would have had any chance on the nomination if she had been there with a united delegation, does not fully appear.

The political quiet of the year was brought to an abrupt close on October 17, when it was telegraphed from one end of the country to the other, that there was an insurrection at Harper's Ferry ; that the insurrectionists were headed by one

John Brown, a notorious abolitionist, who in Kansas had obtained the cognomen of Ossawatimie Brown. The effect of this outbreak, those who lived through those troublous times well know, and those who learn from history can appreciate from the space which it filled in the public press. Virginia was hysterical. Although the insurrection so called, was promptly suppressed, and the stern old fanatic soon incarcerated in the Charleston jail, Governor Wise felt obliged to put Harper's Ferry under what was practically martial law, to call out the militia and to fire Virginia's heart by frantic appeals to her patriotism. Of course it had the effect of arousing to still fiercer intensity the agitation of the whole slavery issue, and so what had been the peaceful year of 1859, went out with the discussion of the slavery question growing more acrimonious than ever.

The result of the fall election was encouraging to the Republicans. The Republican majority in Cayuga County this year was about 2,700, an increase of four hundred over the year before. In the state elections the Republicans were also successful. Two of the candidates against whom the Knownothing or American party united with the Democrats, were defeated, but a third one against whom the same combination united, was elected. This result was of a special interest to Cayuga County Republicans. If New York state went Republican in this fall election, it could go to the convention in 1860, and demand the nomination of William H. Seward for the presidency, and so the result was received with high approval in Auburn and vicinity.

On the last day of the year, Gov. Seward returned to Auburn from his European tour, and was accorded a hearty welcome, in which all citizens, irrespective of party connections, united. He was now fairly launched as a presidential candidate. During his absence in Europe, the Republican press throughout the country had been discussing the question of the coming nomination and opinions

seemed to be crystalizing on the New York senator. His trip to Europe had withdrawn him from the political activities of the fall campaign and removed him from any possible imputation connected with the John Brown raid. He was received on his return from Europe with all the honors of the most distinguished citizen ; honors not extended to him merely as a man of high position in the legislative branch of our government, but to what we are pleased in our later nomenclature to call an "uncrowned king." The eyes of the whole country were upon him, and his journey from New York to his home in Auburn was more like a progress than a home-coming.

The year 1860 was filled with excitement caused by the threats of the southern states, that they would certainly withdraw from the Union, if a Republican president should be elected. The debates of congress are filled with the most inflammatory and revolutionary speeches on the part of the fire-eaters. They were met by resolute and determined expressions of fidelity to the Union, on the part of the northern Republicans. Through it all, the fame of Senator Seward was growing more and more, and the country looked toward him as the coming Republican nominee.

The spring elections in Cayuga County resulted in a still more complete victory. The Republicans carried the city and county. Auburn was carried by a majority of 400 and every Republican candidate was elected, with the exception of that for alderman in the fourth ward. Eli Gallup, who was afterward mayor, succeeded in being elected alderman there. Christopher Morgan was elected mayor ; Amasa B. Hamblin, city clerk ; Jacob R. How, police justice ; Enos B. Ives, collector ; and George S. Westlake, overseer of the poor.

The Republicans elected every member of the board of supervisors in Cayuga County. Such a sweeping victory was without precedent, nor was anything seen like it, save when it was paralleled in St. Lawrence County. The striking suc-

cess of the Republicans of Cayuga was heralded all over the Union, as an instance of the growth of the new party.

Now came an episode of peculiar interest to Cayuga Republicans, and one, the recollection of which is still strong in the memory of all who lived through those stirring times. National politics early claimed attention in 1860, and the first murmurs of the mighty movement were heard in the district conventions, at which delegates were to be chosen to the state convention. There was great desire on the part of Cayuga Republicans, to represent their county in the state convention at Syracuse. On March 17th the district conventions were called. Each of them was to choose two delegates. Locality was taken into account in the convention, and the delegates were chosen from the north and south ends of the districts, respectively. In the north assembly district, James H. Fancher and William A. Halsey were named. In the south district, Nelson T. Stevens and Christopher Morgan were chosen delegates, with Ashbel Avery of Genoa, and Franklin L. Sheldon of Auburn, as alternates. They were all unanimously instructed to work at the state convention for a delegation which should be first, last, and all the time, for William H. Seward for president of the United States.

The state convention met in Syracuse, on April 18th. There was but one sentiment in the convention, and its unanimity was shown by the prominence that Cayuga County was accorded in the organization. Christopher Morgan was chairman of the Committee on Organization. N. T. Stevens was one of the secretaries of the convention, and by the way, it is interesting to note that Mr. Thomas C. Platt was another. Christopher Morgan was one of the committee to report to the convention the list of delegates at large. Theodore M. Pomeroy was called upon to address the convention. In fact, Cayuga County as a home of New York's representative statesman, was accorded the most influential

place in all the deliberations of the convention. It was a magnificent delegation that was chosen. The delegates-at-large were William M. Evarts, Preston King, then Mr. Seward's colleague in the United States, John L. Schoolcraft and Henry R. Selden. This congressional district was represented by Alexander B. Williams of Wayne, and Theodore M. Pomeroy of Cayuga. The alternates were W. P. Nottingham of Wayne, and Archibald N. Green of Port Byron. The district delegations contained many distinguished names. Among them were, George William Curtis, J. S. T. Stranahan, William Curtis Noyes, James W. Nye, afterwards the brilliant senator from Nevada, Vivus W. Smith, Charles J. Folger, Noah Davis, D. D. S. Brown.

Senator Seward's friends were full of enthusiasm, and everybody looked forward to his certain nomination at Chicago. Greeley, in the *New York Tribune*, was for Edward Bates of Missouri, but his candidacy could not be galvanized into life. The other candidates were a lot of favorite sons. Pennsylvania had Simon Cameron; Ohio had Salmon P. Chase, with a few who looked favorably on Benjamin F. Wade's candidacy; Illinois had Abraham Lincoln, but everywhere among the Republicans of every state, there was a strong and hearty feeling that the fittest presidential candidate was the man who had been for so many years the actual leader of the Republican party.

The movement in favor of Mr. Seward called forth the efforts of some local poet who sang of the Chicago convention. A few of the verses are as follows:

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

They come, they come, a gallant host,
 The chosen guard of freedom's van,
 From city, plain and sea-girt coast
 To choose and crown the coming man.

A nation beats her morning drum—
 And bids her sons to her behest.
 From north, from south, from east they come—
 To clasp the hand of golden west.

The Empire state proud leads the van,
 And throws her SEWARD'S banner forth ;
 The champion of the rights of man,
 The lion of the awakened north,

Who long has fought in slavery's tower,
 The mental battles of the foe,
 Whose eagle eye foresees the hour,
 And tells the conflict yet to be.

Then onward to the golden west,
 Ye chosen guard of freedom's van,
 We'll 'grave upon our banner's crest
 A triumph for the coming man.

On May 12th, Senator Seward came home to await the action of the national convention. On the same day Theodore M. Pomeroy, Col. W. H. Carpenter, B. B. Snow and George W. Peck, the editor of the *Advertiser*, left for Chicago. The editorial correspondence of the *Advertiser* said that the passengers on the special train, were all for Auburn's statesman. A great many others followed on the same day. Among them John S. Clark, Archibald M. Green and W. A. Halsey. On the 14th, C. C. Dwight and William P. Robinson, started to add their voices to the Seward chorus at Chicago. On the same day the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* suggested Abraham Lincoln for vice-president, and predicted that Seward and Lincoln would sweep the country. The convention assembled on the 16th day of May, in the great wigwam at Chicago. It was an enormous assembly, and the local managers gave the first example of what we have had so frequently since, at nominating conventions, and that is the local boom.

The convention hall was packed with friends of the Illinois candidate. At every mention of the name of her

favorite son, the room rang with thundering cheers. Mr. Seward's friends, while not so noisy and from the condition of things less numerous, were not less enthusiastic, but depended of course upon the votes of the delegates, rather than the cheers of the crowd. Thurlow Weed, one of the most astute politicians that this country ever produced, managed the Seward campaign, working with an energy and a zeal which knew no cessation. Horace Greeley was there substituted as a delegate from Oregon, and working with an intensity bred of long standing animosity.

For the first time it had become apparent that Greeley's dissolution of the firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley, was a fact of considerable moment in the political world. Greeley was a disappointed man. He had a keen desire for office. That desire had never been gratified. The Republican party had achieved success and that success Horace Greeley believed to be due largely to Horace Greeley and the *New York Tribune*, and yet, with the exception of a single term in congress, he had not once been called to high office by the party.

Seward and Weed never understood Greeley's wish to hold office. They had supposed him to be satisfied with his position as a king maker, and no one was more surprised than they, to find that he had ascribed to them the thwarting of his ambition and was anxious to be revenged. In season and out of season, Greeley worked to defeat Seward. "Anything to beat Seward," was his motto, and when he found that Edward Bates could not do it, he was perfectly ready to take up with anybody who could. George Ashmun of Massachusetts presided over the convention. The contest over the platform finished, the convention reached on the 18th, the order of nomination for presidency.

William M. Evarts named William H. Seward of New York; Judd of Illinois named Abraham Lincoln; Dudley of New Jersey presented the name of William L. Dayton;

Reeder of Pennsylvania named Simon Cameron; Carter of Ohio named Salmon P. Chase; Blair of Missouri named Edward Bates; Thomas Corwin nominated John McLean. Indiana seconded Lincoln's nomination; Michigan seconded Seward's; Carl Schurz of Wisconsin, on behalf of his state, seconded Seward's nomination; Minnesota and Kansas followed; Iowa seconded Lincoln's nomination. Throughout the nominations there was tremendous excitement, and cheers from the assembled crowd at every mention of Lincoln's name. Judge Logan proclaimed, "in order or out of order, I propose that this convention and audience give three cheers for the man who is evidently their nominee."

The roll call, however, showed that the Judge was mistaken, for Seward received $173\frac{1}{2}$ votes; Lincoln, 102; Bates, 48; Cameron, $50\frac{1}{2}$; McLean, 12; Chase, 49; Wade, 3; Dayton, 14; Collamore, 10 and Sumner, 15.

It was a dramatic scene when on the roll call, William M. Evarts announced that New York cast 70 votes for William H. Seward. The number of ballots, the unity of the delegation, their earnestness for their candidate and his distinguished position, united to give it picturesqueness and force.

On the second ballot, all interest was centered on Seward and Lincoln. The other candidates, even those who retained a few votes, were recognized as out of the race. Seward received $184\frac{1}{2}$ votes; Lincoln, 181. It looked ominous. Cameron had withdrawn and Pennsylvania was going to Lincoln. After the second ballot, some over-confident friend telegraphed to Mr. Seward that he would surely be nominated on the next ballot. On the third ballot there was a stampede to Lincoln, and he was nominated by 354, out of 466 votes. To the last, the 70 votes of the state of New York, were cast for William H. Seward.

When it was over, William M. Evarts in a speech which he was scarcely able to make on account of the strong emo-

tion which stirred him, moved that Lincoln's nomination be made unanimous. That speech is worth reproducing. Mr. Evarts said :

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the National Convention :

“The state of New York, by a full delegation, with complete unanimity of purpose at home, came to this convention and presented its choice in the person of one of its citizens, who had served the state from boyhood up and labored for it and loved it. We came here representing a great state with, as we thought, a great statesman, and our love of your republic from which we are all delegates, the great republic of the American union, and our love of the great Republican party of the Union, and our love of our statesman and candidate, made us think we did our duty to the country and the whole country in expressing our preference and love for him. But, gentlemen, it was from Governor Seward that most of us learned to love Republican principles and the Republican party. His fidelity to the country, the constitution and the laws, his fidelity to the party and the principles that majorities should govern, his interest in the advancement of our party to victory, that our country may rise to its true glory, induces me to declare that I speak his sentiments, as I do the united opinion of our delegation, when I move you, sir, as I do now, that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, as the Republican candidate for the suffrages of the whole country, for the office of chief magistrate of the American union, be made unanimous.”

Meanwhile Senator Seward in Auburn, was waiting the action of the convention. Under the trees on his lawn on the east side of his house, he sat talking with a party of old friends, while the telegrams were being brought announcing the course of the ballot. When at the end of the second ballot, the news came that he would surely be nominated on the third, his friends regarded his nomination as certain, and

the receipt of the telegram announcing Lincoln's nomination cast a gloom over the party, which those who were of it always remembered. The *Advertiser* of that night expressed pretty clearly the feeling of the Cayuga County Republicans. The editorial announcement was as follows: "By reference to our telegraph dispatch, it will be seen that Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, was on the third ballot nominated for president. Our report closes amidst great excitement and previous to the convention proceeding to ballot for vice-president. We have no time nor heart for comment."

The *Advertiser* was taken to task for lukewarmness by some opposition papers, and it was stated editorially, that in Mr. Peck's absence, when the news came, Mr. O. F. Knapp stepped into the composing room and wrote what his judgment dictated. It added that he had no time, and significantly, no heart for comment. We cannot wonder that Mr. Knapp did not feel like any extended remark when such a stunning blow had fallen.

Despite the intense disappointment, the Cayuga Republicans ratified the nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin at a great mass meeting which was addressed by James C. Smith of Canandaigua, and T. M. Pomeroy of Auburn, and presided over by Gen. Jesse Segoine. Previous to that, however, the Auburn Republicans had met at a meeting presided over by T. J. Kennedy, and addressed by C. C. Dwight and George Rathbun, and organized a Republican club. The names of its officers are worth recalling: They were Theodore Dimon, President; Vice-Presidents, First Ward, David P. Greeno; Second ward, L. H. Baldwin; Third Ward, Wm. B. Woodin; Fourth Ward, John S. Brown; Recording Secretary, Edward B. Lansing; Corresponding Secretary, Enos B. Ives; Treasurer, William H. Meaker. Executive Committee, First Ward, Cornelius S. Underwood; Second Ward, Dr. C. W. Boyce; Third Ward, Wm. H. Carpenter; Fourth Ward, S. S. Austin. The campaign that year was

carried on with the utmost vigor and enthusiasm. The Republicans formed Wide-Awake clubs, regularly officered and uniformed. Each ward had its own club, and they turned out to all the political meetings. Thaddeus B. Barber was colonel and Theodore A. Schenck, adjutant. The captain of the First Ward was Charles Burgess; Second Ward, E. C. Hall; Third Ward, Philip R. Freeoff; Fourth Ward, C. Eugene Barber.

On the 5th day of September, the congressional convention assembled at Port Byron. John S. Clark was chairman. On the second ballot, T. M. Pomeroy received 29 votes; T. G. Yeomans, 12; S. K. Williams, 1. Mr. Pomeroy was accordingly nominated.

To the state convention, Washington A. H. Bogardus and Joseph Eldridge were sent from the north district, and Franklin L. Sheldon of Auburn and John B. Brown of Ledyard, from the south district. The re-nomination of Edwin D. Morgan for governor, received general approval. The assembly convention of the south district held September 8, was presided over by Benjamin Fordyce of Scipio, with William P. Robinson as secretary. Smith Anthony received 39 votes; John E. Cropsey, 11; John L. Parker, 9. Smith Anthony accordingly was nominated. The north assembly district held its convention on September 12, at Conquest. T. J. Kennedy presided, and E. B. Lattimer of Brutus and J. J. Owen of Mentz were appointed secretaries. Heman Benton received 25 ballots; the next highest candidate being Harvey Follett, who received 11.

The Republican County Convention met on September 15, with C. M. Abbott in the chair; William B. Woodin and E. B. Lansing as secretaries. The only office on which a ballot was taken was that of overseer of the poor, for which M. M. Olmsted received 71 votes, and the next highest candidate was Jesse Segoine with 19. Horace T. Cook was re-nominated for county treasurer. Elijah E. Brown for justice of sessions,

John Olmsted for coroner, and F. G. Day for special county judge.

The county committee chosen for that year, consisted of William H. Carpenter, chairman, Theodore Dimon, Joseph Eldridge, James H. Fancher, William B. Woodin, Charles G. Briggs, E. W. Arms, Henry G. Tompkins and C. S. Underwood.

The Republican nominations were completed by naming Horace Thompson, William Hart and Phineas B. Young for school commissioners.

The elections this fall resulted in another Republican victory. Again the Republicans carried every ward and town in the county, Lincoln's majority being 3,964. Cayuga County Republicans united in a grand jubilation in which the Wide-Awakes marched in procession for the last time, and which Senator Seward addressed in terms of exultation.

I have now reached the limit which I set myself when I started these papers. The history of the beginnings of the Republican party is finished and that party has achieved a great national triumph and has set out to do the work appointed for it. As I review the history of those times, I cannot believe that any other given locality could show a more interesting story of the beginnings of the great party. Growing and increasing it illustrated the development of the political ideas which led to the sturdy opposition to the slave power and the final and complete triumph of the doctrine of equal human rights.

No section of our country contains a more intelligent and independent population than did Cayuga County during these stirring times and the residence there of one of the chief founders and most trusted leaders of that organization has added interest to the study of the great political movement.

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43 THE CAYUGA COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AUBURN, NEW YORK



Record of Current Events
1890-1894

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RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

1890-1894

FOUR ANNUAL PAPERS

READ BEFORE THE CAYUGA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MAY, 1891—MAY, 1894

BY E. CLARENCE AIKEN

PREFACE.

The four papers printed in this number are a continuation of two series of papers, entitled "Record of Current Events," prepared by Mr. B. B. Snow and heretofore published by this society. The first series, constituting *Collections Number Eight* (1890), written in the form of a diary and usually read in monthly installments, covered the period from April 11, 1877, to February 11, 1879. The second series, published as *Collections Number Nine* (1891), and being for the most part annual reviews, brought down the record from February 11, 1879, to May 13, 1890, when Mr. Aiken became the historiographer.

Dates in the body of the papers herein are generally printed without the year, but the latter may be readily supplied by reference to the inclusive dates at the top of the odd pages, or to the context, which is usually chronological.

Particular care has been taken to make the Index on pages 185-198 complete and accurate, containing a synopsis of the several papers and separate indexes of subject matter, of events of local occurrence and of the necrological lists, foreign, American and local.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

FIRST PAPER. 1890-91.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 19, 1891.

Dear Mr. Snow:

Dr. Schliemann having joined the ranks of the majority, I was at a loss at first to whom to address this letter. In thinking over the names of those who might be interested in current events, I could recall no one who took such a deep and lasting interest as yourself. Knowing that you invariably take the temperature at one o'clock, that you watch the opening of spring with the eye of a poet and a naturalist, detecting the first robin, the first oriole, the first crocus, the first hyacinth, the first early vegetables, I could think of no one more sympathetic than yourself to whom I might address this letter on current events. I could wish that my record had some of the literary charm which will preserve from oblivion your record for the past thirteen years. Having been drafted into this service I will do the best I can, making this much apology for the dullness of my narrative.

The province of the historian is similar to that of the scientist. He must select and classify the important events which happen from day to day, arrange them in some logical order and narrate them in a pleasing manner to his audience. The difficult thing is to say what is really important and worthy a place in history. The question of President Garfield, "Do you think my name will live in history?" represents not only the last infirmity of a noble mind, but the question of the scientific historian. If everything should be recorded that takes place in this world of ours, the growing of the grass and the beating of the squirrel's heart, it would take a life-time to peruse the occurrences of a single day.

As it is, the daily newspapers of our larger cities have become volumes,—illustrating the depravity of man and the misery of the world. Well it is for us that “distance lends enchantment to the view.” The scandals and intrigues, the crimes and casualties of importance for the moment, but of no importance for the future, sink out of sight and the past, like a distant landscape, shows us only its general outlines. If I had not been so near to the events I speak of, my letter would not have been one-half so long. With this brief preface, I proceed to the subject in hand. And first as to

THE WEATHER.

The year 1890 was very similar to its predecessor. The moisture was distributed with little more regard to the necessities of the farmer, however, than in 1889. Rain and consequent high water in the lake and outlet continued from the middle of May until the first of July. The outline of the old channel was entirely obliterated and the water came up to the rear porch of Townsend’s Hotel.

On June 12 Auburn experienced a deluge of water, equivalent to a cloud-burst. 450,000,000 gallons of water, it is estimated, fell on the just and the unjust in Auburn on that day. The Owasco Outlet showed a rise of 15 inches. The damage to bridges and highways was considerable. The New York Central Railroad track was washed out three miles west of the city.

During the month of July scarcely a drop of water fell and the wheat crop was cut and gathered without injury from the weather. During this month the level of the lake fell about three feet. New York papers stated that for the month of July the average rain-fall was the smallest for years, only three inches as against nine inches in 1889.

On the ninth of August the wet season commenced anew and until winter set in Jupiter Pluvius enjoyed an uninterrupted reign. On the 23rd of August the thermometer

nearly touched the freezing point here and I am informed that in some parts of the state there were light frosts. During September 15 to 20, on which the State Fair was held in Syracuse, the rain was so plentiful as to convert the fairground into a mud-puddle; a sort of a miniature Venice was thus created, but without the necessary accessories for the comfort of travelers, and the fair was a failure. These continued showers so raised the lake and outlet as to seriously embarrass the employes of the Groton Bridge Co., who were constructing the new bridge on Genesee street. The lake in the course of one week in September rose three feet.

In October, when a grand parade of the Knights Templar was advertised and the weather might be expected to be accommodating, a slow drizzle set in and when the Sir Knights had finished their parade their plumes looked very much like those of a rooster which had been jumped on by a triumphant competitor.

Cold weather began early. On Thanksgiving day the mercury descended nearly to the zero point. It was an old-fashioned winter, steady cold weather. The thermometer stayed above zero, unless it may have gone a degree below on one or two mornings before sensible people were up. With the steady cold weather came a moderate quantity of snow, distributed at regular intervals, so that the old saying of six weeks sleighing before Christmas nearly came true. Altogether, we had about sixty days of good sleighing. In this respect the winter was in striking contrast with the winter of '89-'90, when we had only two or three days of sleighing.

On the afternoon of February 7, in the central part of New York, a very damp snow fell. It clung to trees, poles and wires, and soon the labyrinth of wires were covered with an envelope, an inch or more in diameter. One pole on State street, in this city, was broken off, but remained suspended in mid-air. By seven o'clock in the evening the electric cars

ceased running and about eight o'clock the Mayor ordered the Electric Light Company to turn off their currents from the arc lamps. The wires had become crossed and entangled, and the stronger currents from these electric light wires were conveyed over telephone and telegraph wires. One could see the sparks leap from wire to wire, as he stood and looked through the net-work above him. This storm prevailed from Albany to Buffalo and did damage to wires all along the line, the damage in Albany being estimated at \$10,000.

A similar storm occurred in New York city about midnight of January 24, 1891. So heavy was the weight of snow on the wires that all the poles of 4th Avenue above 59th street were broken off. New York was thus shut off from telegraphic and telephonic communication with the outer world for several days. About eight inches of snow fell.

These storms remind us that we are living in a wire age. They were not extraordinary storms, but such as the oldest inhabitant has many times experienced. Yet the storm in New York did more damage than the blizzard of March 12, 1888, simply from destruction of wires. Whether the wires, which are in possession, and which claim an easement by virtue of their possession, of the air around them and of the earth beneath, will allow any more companions to disturb their equilibrium, is a problem we shall have to leave to future historians.

The first of the month of April was one of low temperature with us, the cold weather extending as far south as Florida. On April 7 the lowest temperature ever known in Florida in April was experienced. There were killing frosts in some parts of that state. The latter part of April was marked with us by very warm weather, the thermometer rising to seventy degrees at one o'clock for two weeks, making the buds to swell two weeks earlier than usual.

The first week of May put a stop to this precocious development. The mercury fell to 24 degrees on May 5, and there

was a slight flurry of snow. This is said to be the coldest weather for May since 1871. There was a notable absence of April showers, and we are still waiting for them. Except for dryness, we have had no regular line of weather, only samples. The first mosquito made his presence known, if not felt, on April 19. Cherry blossoms began to unfold on April 27, and the oriole's clear notes were heard on the 3d day of May.

This brief view of the weather in our own locality suggests a comparison with the weather in Great Britain and on the continent, where it may be said to have been extraordinary.

The summer of 1890 in England was the coldest as well as the rainiest since 1813. The wheat mildewed in the field and a large part of the crop spoiled through the cold wet weather.

The winter of 1890-91 is also said to have been the coldest experienced in England since 1813, forty-seven consecutive days of severe cold weather. Coroners' juries sat in the metropolitan districts in London on numerous cases of death from starvation. In front of soup kitchens mobs fought for tickets like street dogs over a bone.

On March 10 a severe blizzard prevailed over the south of England; trains were blocked by snow drifts several feet in depth. Great damage was done along the coast. The admiralty pier at Dover was battered down and stones weighing ten tons were carried away. In the storm a steamer was wrecked off Start Point and all the crew and passengers drowned. Seventy lives were known to have been lost off the coast during the storm. The snow storm continued for three days. The country roads were impassable. The loss to farm stock was enormous. It is said this was the most severe storm experienced in England for fifty years.

On the continent the winter was equally severe. In Paris the Seine was frozen over, except in places in the middle of the river. At some places in Germany the mercury fell to

27 degrees below zero. On the coast of Holland the sea froze over for a great distance and a bank of ice of great beauty formed along the shore. Even the Italian rivers were incumbered with ice, and severe snow storms were experienced at Naples, Rome and Mantua, unprecedented in severity. There were severe snow storms in Spain, and even Tunis and Algiers were snowed under.

In respect of sickness, the past year witnessed another attack of influenza. It seems to be completing a circuit around the world. This time it came from the west. Japan was severely afflicted. Several prominent Japanese succumbed to its attack. The disease was no respecter of persons however, for as soon as it reached this continent it attacked the Indians of Washington, and numbers of them have died from it.

Chicago was severely affected. The death rate there increased to the unprecedented rate of 35 per 1,000 per week. Undertakers were so busy that funerals were held as early as 7 A. M. The death rate from this influenza increased largely in Pittsburgh and New York City. Equally severe was its attack upon London and other English cities. It has brought death to the door of Archbishop of York and even the "grand old man" has had a slight attack of this disease. In this connection, I will mention that Dr. William Gentry of Chicago claims to have discovered the microbe which produces La Grippe. He inclines to the belief that the earth at intervals passes through stretches of space impregnated with star dust upon which the Grippe microbes are living. He reports that they are very lively little creatures. Other scientists are inclined to doubt his discovery.

DISASTERS.

I can only mention a few of the disasters of the year. Tornados have prevailed at different points: On June 5, at Bradshaw, Neb.; on June 21, at Pawpaw, Ill.; on June 23, at

Pleasantown, Neb.; on June 7, at Fargo, N. D.; on July 8, at Plattsburgh in this state; on July 13 a tornado swept over the lake country north of St. Paul, Minn., and destroyed nearly 300 people.

On August 20, 400 buildings were destroyed by a tornado at Wilkesbarre, Pa. During the latter part of February great floods occurred in Lower California and Arizona. The city of Yuma in Arizona and the entire Gila Valley, 200 miles long, were submerged and the city was abandoned. During the same period floods occurred in the Mohawk Valley, overflowing the track of the New York Central railroad. Advices from China reported the Yellow river again on the rampage. A vast area was flooded in the Shantung district, thousands were drowned and wide-spread famine resulted.

On June 16, at Dunbar, Pa., a mine explosion occurred, by which thirty-eight men were killed.

On January 28, 110 miners lost their lives at Youngwood, Pa., in a coke mine.

On February 21, at Springhill, Nova Scotia, 117 men lost their lives by a mine explosion.

The summary of railroad accidents for the United States, for the year 1890, shows that 806 persons were killed and 2812 injured, as against 492 and 1772 respectively, in 1889.

A collision in the 4th Avenue tunnel in New York City, on February 20, resulted in the arrest and indictment of the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. for using stoves instead of steam for heating the cars. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and William M. Rockefeller had no difficulty in giving the \$25,000 bail required.

There were no serious fires or other disasters in Auburn during the year, yet the total amount of property destroyed by fire from March 1, 1890, to March 1, 1891, is the sum of \$49,413.21. The fires of the most importance were the fires in the basement of the Smith Block on November 4, the Sheldon shops on February 7, and the collar shop in the prison

on December 27. Our neighboring cities have not had our good fortune. On October 16 the Leland, a new hotel and one of the finest in Syracuse, was totally destroyed by fire. On March 14 another fire broke out in Syracuse, destroying thirty-two stores and two hotels, with an estimated loss of \$673,000, and on the next day, the St. James Church in that city was destroyed.

On July 30 Seneca Falls was devastated by a fire which burned three acres of the business portion of the village and destroyed over \$700,000 worth of property.

Several severe fires have occurred in New York City, the most notable one being that which broke out in the operating room of the Western Union building on July 18.

On September 15 the Salade la Barca and the right wing of the Arraynes Court of the Palace of the Alhambra in Grenada, Spain, was destroyed by fire.

On April 23 a tremendous powder explosion occurred near Rome, which shook the vatican, breaking the windows of the Pope's library and many valuable panes in the principal windows of the St. Peter's Basilica.

On March 17 the British steamer Utopia collided with the British ironclad Anson in the bay of Gibraltar and sank soon after. Eight hundred Italian immigrants were on board, of whom it is reported that 532 were drowned.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Several large failures and some small ones have occurred, but the great majority of the manufacturing industries have increased.

Nye & Wait have completed a large addition to their works, as has also Richard Eccles. The Canoga Woolen Company now occupies the building formerly occupied by the Cayuga Woolen Co., having purchased the plant of the latter company and employing 225 men in addition to the number employed at its other mill.

Wegman & Co., piano manufacturers, are employing seventy men as against forty-eight. They have moved into the Logan Silk Mills building. The shoe manufacturers, F. A. Barber & Co., Cowles & Young and Dunn & McCarthy, are all employing more operatives than a year ago. McIntosh & Seymour have added largely to their engine works.

In building and improvements I note the following: On May 17 the A. M. E. Zion Church sold the old building, which had been used by the colored people as a place of worship for forty years, to Warren M. Brinkerhoff, possession to be given January 1, 1892. A fund of \$2,400 has been raised through the efforts of Dr. Brainard, Mr. B. M. Wilcox and others, with which a church is to be erected on Parker street.

The Church of Christ on Division street have built a handsome brick edifice in place of the old wooden structure occupied by them.

On July 4 the Cayuga County Savings Bank transferred its corporate existence and possessions to the old Bank of Auburn building, preparatory to building a new structure on the corner of State and Genesee streets. In tearing down the old building a skeleton was found in the attic, and dire suspicions were aroused of some awful tragedy. These were dispelled, however, when it was learned that Dr. Geo. Elliott, now practicing in New York, used the skeleton for purposes of instruction while a clerk in the bank. The new bank building, now rapidly nearing completion, is a handsome structure, surmounted with a tower and a weather vane which will accurately denote the change of the wind.

On State street, a new brick building was erected by the late Alexander McCrea.

On Genesee street, Mr. Shimer has erected a building on the site of the old St. James, with plate glass windows below and Venetian blinds above, built originally for a grocery, but now ready to "slap" into any business that wants it.

Probably the most expensive building erected in Auburn

during the year is the new brewery erected by William Sutcliffe on Clark street, reported to have cost \$150,000.

During the fall, a large sewer was built from the outlet up East Genesee street as far as Evans street.

The two improvements of most general interest and importance in Auburn are the change from horse-power to electric motor on our street car lines, together with the extension of the system to the lake, and the building of the new bridge on Genesee street.

A handsome brick building was erected for the power house of the Railway Co. just north of the New York Central passenger depot. On January 17 the first electric car was let loose from the power house and cautiously felt its way down Seymour street and up State street. Since then there has been regular service of these cars on the Genesee street and Seymour street routes, and the business of the road has greatly increased. Regular trips to the lake were begun in March.

On July 17 began the demolition of the old Genesee street bridge. This bridge was built in 1828. After the old wooden bridge had been torn down, it was perceived that it had been the prop and stay of two brick stores on the north side of the street which bulged perceptibly toward the south. The Common Council, after viewing the structures themselves and having an expert examine them, condemned them as unsafe and ordered them demolished. The owners of the buildings also hired an expert who pronounced the buildings all right, but the Mayor, scenting a lawsuit, vetoed the resolution of the council and the buildings still stand. Several accidents occurred, only one was fatal however. On November 3 John Rowan was killed by the falling of one of the heavy iron girders, occasioned by the breaking of the chain with which it was hoisted.

During the tearing down of the old bridge Salvator Cardinelli heroically rescued a cat and kittens from one of the

condemned buildings at great risk to himself. The new bridge seems to be a very substantial structure, and if a wooden bridge will stand for sixty years one of stone and iron ought to be good for six hundred.

I note the following local events in order of their occurrence: On May 20 the Logan Silk Mills was closed by the sheriff and 300 operatives were thrown out of employment. During the week ending May 27, a carnival of the trades was held at the Genesee Rink. A grand drill of the trades by sixty young ladies representing as many business houses made a very attractive scene. The concluding night was held at the Burtis. An epidemic of suicide prevailed the latter part of May. On May 26 Mrs. Thomas Keliher attempted unsuccessfully to commit suicide by cutting her throat. On May 28 Frank Phinney attempted suicide by shooting himself five times. He died four weeks later, from the effects of his wounds. On the same day, May Melissa Van Alstine, wife of Fred Van Alstine, committed suicide by taking Paris Green.

On May 29 the Chemical Engine arrived from Baltimore. It has given convincing proof during the year of its anti-phlogistic properties. The semi-centennial fair of the Cayuga County Agricultural and Horticultural Society began on the 2d of June. The weather was fine on the opening day and five bands from various villages of the county marched proudly down Genesee street discoursing delightful music and fifty guns were fired in honor of the occasion.

During the summer strong rivalry sprang up among the druggists of our city. W. Murray Smith, the triangle pharmacist, exhibited in his show window a young prairie wolf forty days old. Rival druggists hastened to find a counter-irritant and Albert H. Hamilton brought his Gila monster out of its seclusion, with a placard to the effect that it had eaten nothing since September 28, 1887. The Sagar Co., not to be outdone, placed in their window a cat and kittens,

with the announcement that they were "kommon kats, not caught but come to us." In a day or two, the cats were replaced by a litter of puppies. The sign read, "Note the change in color, 'twas done by our famous dyes."

On the 17th of June the New York State Pharmaceutical Convention commenced its 12th annual session at the Y. M. C. A. hall in this city. A plentiful supply of pills, plasters, patent medicines and surgical instruments were exhibited. C. H. Sagar of this city was elected one of the vice-presidents.

I notice that the potato bug, a favorite of our vice-president, was very plentiful during the summer along the shores of Lake Ontario. It might have been of interest to Dr. Schliemann to know that the potato bug has ascended another step in the scale of evolution and has begun a fish diet, the particular fish being a small one called the Moon-eye. Perhaps the bug mistakes them for potato eyes.

On July 23 Rev. Timothy G. Darling was called to the chair of christian theology in the seminary, made vacant by the death of Dr. Welch. Dr. A. H. Quint of Boston has filled the chair of pastoral theology and homiletics during the year.

On May 23, 1890, the Supreme Court denied a writ of error to Kemmler and on June 24, 1890, the Court of Appeals finally decided that the Warden of the prison was the proper party to execute the sentence against Kemmler, and that the sheriff had no common law lien on the job. A dynamo was placed in the prison and an alternating current was turned upon an innocent calf to test the apparatus. There were various accounts of this electrocution, but Dr. MacDonald finally assured the public that it was a success.

On July 3 Kemmler was sentenced for the last time to be executed during the week of August 4. He was first sentenced on May 14, 1889, to be executed during the week of June 26, 1889, and again on March 31, 1890, to be executed

in the week of April 28, 1890. At last on the morning of August 6, capital punishment by means of electricity was for the first time tried at the Auburn State Prison. The law provides that no account of the details of any such execution, beyond the statement of the fact that such convict was, on the day in question, "duly executed according to law, at the prison, shall be published in any newspaper." As what I have to say is not to be published in any newspaper, I trust that I am not violating the law. There seems to be no law for the newspapers, however. On the day of the execution, reporters swarmed around the prison gate and on the roof of the railroad depot. Three minutes after Kemmler was executed editions of the New York *Sun* were for sale on the streets of New York with a full account of the execution. The *Advertiser* came out with a special edition in the morning with wood cuts of the prisoner, of Warden Durston and his wife, of Keeper McNaughton, of the prison entrance, of Kemmler's cell, of the switch board, chair and electrical apparatus, with a few especially poor wood cuts thrown in, of James D. Fish, the bucket house, hospital, &c. It was American enterprise against the law. The success of the first execution cannot be said to be assured. The current first applied was not strong enough and was turned off too soon. At the convulsive gasps of the prisoner, the current was turned on a second and again a third time, and if the prisoner was conscious at that time, he undoubtedly suffered cruel and unusual punishment. These things were exaggerated by the newspapers and the first impression of the civilized world was that hanging was better. The second thought has been, I think, to reserve final judgment in the matter until another trial of the electric current, if the lawyers shall allow another to be made. Altogether this result of the effort to kill the criminal without hurting him has not been such as to afford much encouragement to the reformer sentimentally inclined.

I notice that Warden Durston has been invited to lecture on death by electricity, by the White Chapel Club of Chicago. This is as grim as the quotation which the newspapers put in the mouth of Kemmler, "I'm going ohm, to dynamo."

On August 12 the first passenger train ran over the Ithaca, Auburn & Western Railroad to Ithaca. What we have gained by the connection is offset by the loss of the old Ithaca, Auburn & Western, which ran to Venice and Genoa. Train service on the latter road was stopped in January and in April the company commenced to take up the rails and the ties.

On the 16th of August the *Morning Dispatch* stopped publication for three days. It resumed publication, however, and announced that it was still alive. It continued to be published until September 9, when it had a relapse and finally gave up the ghost and refused to be resurrected as a morning paper. A successor appeared later in the *Auburn Daily Herald*, which was issued for the first time on December 2, and sold for one cent a copy. It experienced the fate of the *Dispatch*, and issued its last number on April 20.

On October 29 the Auburn Wagon Co. was closed by the sheriff on executions aggregating over \$40,000. At this same time two judgments for over \$10,000 were docketed against the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Co. On October 30 E. D. Crowninshield was appointed receiver of the Auburn Wagon Co. The creditors of the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Co. agreed to an extension of the time of payment on the indebtedness of that company and under the management of the creditors the company resumed business.

On the 19th of November it was announced that the American Harvester Co. had been formed in Illinois, with a capital stock of \$35,000,000; the object being an amalgamation of all manufactories of mowers and reapers in this country under one management. D. M. Osborne & Co. of this city were included among the organizations represented

in the new combination. On December 29 a committee representing the American Harvester Co. visited Auburn and looked over the plant here. Great interest was excited among our citizens and the employes as to the probable outcome of this visit, and speculation was rife as to whether the plant in this city would be closed or not. This continued until the 9th of January, when it was announced that the American Harvester Co. had died prematurely because of its illegality.

In November the W. C. T. U. established a coffee house on State street in the Avery block, where temperate meals can be had at reasonable rates.

On November 21 over 200 men sat down to a banquet at the Central Presbyterian Church. It was entitled by the local editor of the *Advertiser*, "An Evening Without an Eve."

About the middle of January evangelistic services were commenced; the pastors of the various churches exchanging pulpits on Sunday evening. Later Dr. William J. McKee conducted services each day for several weeks at the First Presbyterian Church, which were largely attended. At St. Mary's Church a mission was conducted for the last two weeks of February by Fathers Younon, Gleason and Murphy. Meetings were held at five o'clock in the morning and at other hours during the day and evening. It was estimated that fully 3,000 people were present at the service on March 1st. So great was the faith in the power of these missionaries that the sick and deformed came to be touched by them, thinking they would be healed. The missionaries, however, disclaimed any such power.

During the winter Professor Riggs of the seminary and the Rev. Mr. Houghton, the Rev. Mr. Hemenway and Mr. Blakeslee decided to visit Palestine. Their departure was accompanied by receptions and gifts from their friends. They arrived safely in Europe and are now probably viewing

Jerusalem by the new electric light which has just been planted in that city. In this connection it may be stated that a Cayuga county artist, William B. Gifford, has made a study of scenes in Palestine and has painted two very luminous paintings, one of Jerusalem and one of the Sea of Galilee, both of which were exhibited at Trowbridge & Jennings's store during the winter.

On February 27 the historic mansion of our president was again thrown open to members of this society and their friends, and a delightful evening was spent. President Seward delivered the fourteenth annual address and two papers were read. One was a historical romance in seven chapters entitled "The Origin of the Nampa Image," by our vice-president. The action of the romance covered many æons and the characters and incidents were on a mastodonic scale. It was pleasant to learn that the Dutch names were of such remote antiquity. The other paper was by the artist F. B. Carpenter, entitled "A Day with Governor Seward at Auburn in 1870," and was read by Mr. O'Brien. It was filled with anecdotes and sayings of Governor Seward, and was listened to with close attention by the large audience who were present.

On March 5 a communication was received by Mayor Wheeler from Mrs. Martha Munsterman of Vincennes, Ind., in which she claims, as heir of the Van Duzen estate, to own the entire city of Auburn, but offers magnanimously to settle on payment of \$1500, either by New York draft or in large bills. "Of course," says the claimant, "it will cost the city considerable more if I am forced to press my claims in court." The matter was referred by the Common Council to the committee on burying grounds. The Historical Society might look into it. In this connection I note that the Anneke Jans Bogardus estate is being reviewed again. It is now in the hands of John Rosecrans, Esq., of this city, who represents a few of the alleged 500 heirs.

On March 5 Commissioner White stuck his foot through the newly frescoed ceiling in the First Methodist Church in the interest of science. He intended to drop a pendulum from the ventilator in the center, to demonstrate the revolution of the earth on its axis.

On April 8 and 9 the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions held its annual meeting in Auburn.

TRIALS.

Several trials excited considerable interest during the year. On September 16 the case of Eliza Thompson was brought to the attention of the public. She had been in jail for some nine months for refusing to answer questions as to what she had done with some \$600, which it was claimed her brother had entrusted to her care. A writ of *habeas corpus* was procured from Judge Underwood to test the validity of the orders upon which she was incarcerated. After due consideration it was decided that the process on which she was held was invalid and she was released. She was immediately re-arrested, however, charged by her brother with grand larceny. She was tried on this charge in December and found guilty. She persisted to the last in refusing to tell where the money was. A strange case of a woman's obstinacy.

On November 8 charges were preferred against Officer Lightfoot for intoxication and irregular conduct. A long trial was had before the Board of Charities and Police. The issue seemed to be the Irishman against the negro. On January 3 a decision was made finding that Lightfoot was not intoxicated, but was guilty of a violation of section 4 of the police rules and regulations. A fine of loss of thirty days' pay was imposed.

During the week beginning March 23, at Utica, occurred the trial of Ex-Judge William E. Hughitt, charged with making false statements as president of the First National Bank.

No trial has elicited such intense interest in Auburn in many years. Forty witnesses were sworn for the government and twelve for the defense. After deliberating four hours and taking twenty ballots, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. In this the verdict of the jury coincided with that of the people of Auburn and on the day following the acquittal Judge Hughitt received an enthusiastic welcome from his friends and neighbors.

CENSUS.

I must not omit to mention the census which was taken in June. The population reported for Auburn at first was 23,000. In April of this year Superintendent Porter placed the figures at 25,858, including about 1400 convicts. Having serious doubts as to the reliability of the figures first announced, the Board of Trade, under the leadership of its secretary, completed a census in the fall, showing that there were 26,052 people within the city limits. In this connection it may be said that all of the large cities were dissatisfied with the census. A new census was taken in New York City under the direction of Mayor Grant, which showed an increase of 200,000 over the government census. The result was spread before Superintendent Porter and a demand made for a re-enumeration. After an acrimonious correspondence between Mr. Porter and Governor Hill, the question became one of political advantage and Superintendent Porter denied the request. The census for the whole country foots up 62,662,250, against 50,155,785 in 1880; an increase of 24.86% for the decade as against an increase of 35 to 36% for every decade prior from 1810 to 1860.

In our own state, Buffalo, Rochester and Binghamton show the largest rate of increase. Rochester going from 90,000 to 140,000 and Binghamton from 18,000 to 36,000.

POLITICS.

It has been an off year in politics with not a few surprises. On May 17, 1890, the convention to nominate candidates for the school election resulted in the nomination of the candidates of the Central Labor Union, and at the election held on May 20 Charles P. McCarthy, Wm. A. Hosmer and Rodrick White were elected.

On November 4 occurred the first general election at which the Australian method of voting, known in this state as the Saxton Ballot Reform, was tried for the first time. Every good citizen seemed pleased with the new method. There was a notable absence of tobacco smoke and the ward politicians had an opportunity to stay at home and mind their own business. As to results the election was more gratifying to Democrats than to Republicans.

The vote on congressman in the city of Auburn was a tie. In this district Mr. Payne received a majority of 2614, about half the usual majority. The Democrats gained a majority of 121 in the next House of Representatives, and captured the Assembly in New York by a majority of two. The Democrats succeeded in nearly every northern state. In Kansas and South Dakota the Farmers' Alliance elected a majority of the state legislatures. This party has suddenly sprung into prominence and will have an influence in legislation unless good crops should again bless our western country and make the farmer a little more contented. The strife did not end with election. In Connecticut Luzon M. Morris, the Democratic candidate, received a plurality of 597. As the constitution of Connecticut requires a majority, this threw the election into the legislature of which the lower house was Democratic and the upper house Republican. A dead-lock ensued with the result of Governor Bulkley holding over until a successor was elected, which has not yet occurred. The matter has been carried to the courts. Gov. Hill attempted to settle the struggle by refusing to recognize Gov. Bulkley's requisition for a criminal.

In Nebraska a big contest was begun to test the election of James E. Boyd, Democrat, as Governor, and the other state officials, who were Republican, on the ground of conspiracy, fraud and illegal voting and that Boyd was not a citizen. Boyd was finally recognized as Governor, but the question was carried to the Supreme Court, which has just decided against Boyd, and Gov. Thayer, the former governor, holds over.

The Farmers' Alliance had a large majority in the Kansas legislature and elected W. A. Peffer to succeed John J. Ingalls in the United States Senate.

In South Dakota, after a long struggle, the Rev. James H. Kyle, a Congregational minister, was elected to the United States Senate. This marks the advent of the Prohibitionist to the Senate. Whether cold tea will be prohibited remains to be seen.

There was also long balloting in the Illinois legislature. The Democrats finally elected Gov. Palmer through the aid of the three Farmers' Alliance men.

The growth of the Farmers' Alliance during the year has been rapid. It has shown its growth by the results in the western states and by the success of the first annual convention which was held at Ocala, Florida, and was largely attended. Judging from its principles the Farmers' Alliance is the legitimate offspring of the Greenback party, is in fact the Rag Baby grown to maturity.

The spring election in Auburn showed that there was considerable undertow left from the political wave in the fall. The entire Democratic ticket, headed by David Wadsworth, Jr., for Mayor, was elected, with the exception of City Clerk, Robert J. Carson, Republican, being elected to that office. Wadsworth's plurality was 675. The Democrats also elected six out of ten supervisors.

In Rome, Rochester, Elmira, Utica, Newburgh and Plattsburgh there were Republican majorities at the spring elections.

On March 5 a general election took place in Canada. The interest there in this election was intense. The issue was reciprocity with this country, the Liberals being in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, and the Conservatives either opposed or in favor of limited reciprocity. The Conservatives under the leadership of Sir John Macdonald obtained a small majority in the new parliament.

CONGRESS.

The 4th of March closed the record of the 51st Congress. The close of the session was enlivened by singing, the Republicans joining in "Marching through Georgia" and the Democrats singing the Doxology. The 51st Congress appropriated about \$1,000,000,000, and so has been called the "billion dollar congress," this amount being from two to three hundred million dollars above the average. The question of the surplus is thus disposed of for the present. The first session lasted ten months, or to October 1. The main contest was over the McKinley tariff bill, which was hotly debated. As finally passed its provisions may be briefly summarized as follows: It raised the tariff generally on manufactured articles, lowered the duty on sugar, making it free below sixteen Dutch Standard, gave a bounty to producers of sugar, simplified and lowered the duty on tobacco and provided for reciprocity with such countries as the president should make treaties with for that purpose. Pursuant to the provisions as to reciprocity treaties, Secretary Blaine negotiated and completed one with the United States of Brazil and, the President having made proclamation, it went into effect on the first day of April. Two other measures provoked much debate and great diversity of opinion, free coinage of silver and the election bill. A bill for the free coinage of silver passed the Senate in the first session of this Congress and also in the second session. The House of Representatives proved in this case to be the more conserva-

tive body. It forced a compromise measure with the Senate in the first session by which the United States purchases 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, for which it issues treasury notes payable in coin. This act went into effect July 14, 1890, and the new notes are gradually getting into circulation. By this the act for the compulsory coinage of the eighty cent dollar was repealed. The government has enough of them on hand to supply the needs of this generation. The free coinage bill in the second session was defeated in a preliminary skirmish in the House.

The election bill was a strict party measure, being pushed by the Republican majority on the one hand and resisted by the Democratic minority on the other. It passed the House at the first session and was immediately taken up by the Senate at the beginning of the second session. There it soon became a question as to which side could tire the other out. The Democratic senators talked against time to such an extent that the 17th of January was said to be a *dies non* so far as the senate is concerned. Having sat all night from January 16th and until after 10 o'clock of the 17th, the question came up as to the date of sitting. The chair decided that as they were still sitting on the 16th and that as the time at which the session of the 17th began, viz., 10 o'clock, had passed, there would be no 17th. It was during this session that Senator Faulkner of West Virginia held the floor for twelve hours. He did not seem to hold the senators, however, as the sergeant-at-arms was busy all night rallying the ill and indisposed in order to keep a quorum. The struggle was settled finally on January 26 in favor of the Democrats, who were aided by three or four recalcitrant Republicans, and the bill was shelved for the session.

One of the most important acts of this congress was the passage of a bill designed to lighten the pressure of business upon the U. S. Supreme Court and relieve its congested calendar. Subordinate courts of appeal are established in each

circuit and the right of appeal from these courts to the U. S. Supreme Court is restricted to a certain class of cases. An international copyright bill was passed at the close of the session. The bill as drawn is designed to protect the American publishers as well as the American author. Three bills were passed which will disburse a large amount of money, viz.: The dependent pension bill, the French spoliation act, making restitution for damage to American vessels by the French prior to 1800, and the direct tax bill. Under this last act the state of New York has received \$2,225,000 into its treasury. We must not forget to mark this Congress as having, under the leadership of Speaker Reed, taken a new and decided stand against parliamentary obstruction.

During the year two new states were added to the union. Wyoming was admitted by the U. S. Senate on June 27 and Idaho on July 1. Both bills were signed by the President.

During the last month the President has been "swinging around the circle" preparatory to a re-nomination in 1892.

On October 6 the 61st Conference of the Mormon Church decided to abolish polygamy. That removes a plank from the Republican platform.

On April 14, at Milwaukee, Wis., met the first Whist Congress. The congress formulated thirty-nine articles for the guidance and instruction of whist devotees.

STRIKES.

Capital and labor have had their usual disagreements. During the year in this country there were several small strikes and one large one. Our neighboring city of Rochester had two conflicts. One on the part of shoe manufacturers who determined not to be dictated to by labor organizations and refused to employ those who would not submit to their conditions of employment. A similar struggle was had in the same city among the cloak makers. On

April 2 an uprising of the coke miners occurred near Pittsburgh, Pa. In an encounter between them and the deputy sheriffs eleven men were killed and twenty-two wounded. On June 25, a strike was inaugurated on the Illinois Central and the road was tied up for about a week.

The great strike of the year began on August 8, when Assembly 246 of the Knights of Labor demanded of the New York Central officials that certain workmen who had been discharged should be reinstated. H. Walter Webb, the 3rd Vice-President, refused to comply with this demand. Thereupon all the Knights of Labor in the employ of this corporation were called upon to strike; "Webster's Dictionary" being the talismanic word which called them out. The tie-up at first was complete, as the switchmen went out with the rest. Gradually enough men were secured to run the passenger trains, and by the 16th the New York Central had demonstrated its ability to run itself regardless of strikers.

Mr. Powderly then appeared on the scene and offered to arbitrate. As there was nothing to arbitrate, Mr. Webb refused to entertain the proposition. The master-workmen then endeavored to bring into the strike the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Conductors and of Trainmen. A meeting was held at Terre Haute, Indiana, at which it was resolved, while expressing sympathy for the strikers, not to help them by extending the strike. On September 1 an investigation was made by the state board of arbitration into the causes of the strike. On this investigation it appeared that the men originally discharged were discharged for incompetency and not because they were Knights of Labor. The strike being over many of the men applied for reinstatement. The company however refused to make places by discharging those who had been newly hired or who had stood by them in the time of need. In many cases the wives of the strikers came with tears in their eyes begging for the employment of their husbands. The company,

however, was inexorable and later on, having become satisfied, by the correspondence between the chiefs of the Knights of Labor which came to light during the investigation, that the organization was arrayed against them, on October 2 issued an order refusing to employ any Knight of Labor. President Depew, on arriving home from Europe, sustained the management of the road in his absence and declined to discuss back numbers with a committee of the strikers.

In England a labor commission consisting of twenty-six members, with Lord Hartington as chairman, was appointed by the Queen in April. Emperor William of Germany has taken a great interest in the labor question and is revolving in his mind some plans of relief and reform. These movements on the part of the powers that be seem to have a quieting effect and the 1st of May passed with but few strikes or violent demonstrations. The question is a very broad one and difficult to solve. At a socialist congress held at Halle, Germany, in October, a resolution was adopted declaring strikes and boycotts the indispensable weapons of the labor class.

CAPITAL.

Outside of its relations with labor, it has been a trying year for capital. While failures have not been more numerous, in magnitude they are far in excess of the previous year. The large failures were principally of bankers or merchants in New York City, of which I shall speak presently.

In the west capital has become cautious owing to the sentiment of semi-repudiation encouraged by the Farmers' Alliance movement and having its basis in the discontent caused by two years of poor crops. As a result there have been numerous foreclosures. The *New York Times*, speaking of the situation, put it concisely by saying that the main amusement and occupation of the Kansas farmer winter evenings was to read his mortgage by the light of his corn-fed fire. During the week November 10 to 15, there was a

panic on the New York Stock Exchange. Values melted away rapidly. One man, James Struthers, died on the floor of the exchange from the excitement. Several large failures occurred: C. M. Whitney & Co., Gallaudet & Co., Decker, Howell & Co. in New York and Barker Bros. in Philadelphia. The real cause for this appeared later when it was found that the great house of Baring Brothers of London was in difficulty. This great house which did a commercial as well as a banking business had become heavily loaded with securities of the Argentine Republic for which it could not find a market. It consequently sold American stocks and this selling, together with the stringent money market caused by the large purchases of goods before the McKinley tariff bill went into effect, combined to make the panic in Wall street. Money was quoted as high as $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per diem, or over 180 per cent per annum. Two New York banks were affected by the panic, the North American and the North River. The former weathered the storm, but a receiver was appointed for the North River Bank. The situation in London changed for the better as soon as the real situation was known. The Bank of England guaranteed the obligations of Baring Brothers to the extent of £15,000,000 and the Bank of France loaned the Bank of England 15,000,000 francs to ease the situation. The New York bank presidents held a meeting and voted to issue Clearing House certificates to tide over the difficulty.

INDIANS.

About the middle of November an excitement broke out among the Sioux Indians of South Dakota, known as the Messiah craze. Hunger and want, occasioned by continued imposition on the part of the agency officers, is probably largely responsible for the uneasiness which occasioned this outbreak. It is said that milch cows would be promised the Indians but not delivered, and when inferior

cows were given them, the Indians would exclaim, "There's that same old cow." The agitation began at the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies, but spread to the Indian Territory. The Indians believed that an Indian Messiah was coming to wipe the whites from the face of the earth. The Messiah was expected to come when the grass was about two inches high in the spring. An accompaniment of the Messiah craze was the ghost dance. The dance was performed by half naked bucks around a high pole ornamented with wolf masks and eagle feathers. The leading chiefs used this excitement to stir up war against the whites and serious results were expected. General Miles was dispatched to the northwest and took command. As Sitting Bull was the center of disaffection, Gen. Miles determined to arrest him, and he authorized Buffalo Bill to make the arrest. On December 16 a detachment of cavalry was sent and the arrest made. Sitting Bull's friends attempted to rescue him and Sitting Bull was killed, with a number of others. "God Almighty made me; God Almighty did not make me an agency Indian, and I'll fight and die fighting before any white man can make me an agency Indian," was Sitting Bull's declaration. Sitting Bull is said to have received \$150 from a photographer for the privilege of taking his picture, and he received \$10 apiece for the perpendicular penstrokes which served for his autograph.

On December 30 a battle occurred at Wounded Knee in which about 300 Indians were killed. Col. Forsythe, who was in command, did all he could to prevent a conflict. On January 17 a conference took place between the principal Indian chiefs and the white leaders. A feast was indulged in of hot coffee and boiled dog. The council closed in the best good humor. The chiefs present were Standing Soldier, American Horse, Standing Bear, Fast Thunder, Spotted Horse, White Bird, Bad Wound, of the Ogallalas, and of the Brules Short Bull, Hole in his Pants, High Pipe and Two Strikes. We might infer from the last name that the

national game was played by the Indians. In connection with these Indian names, I have heard it stated that the Indian babe is named by its father from the first thing he sees on going to the tent opening after the babe is born.

THE RING.

The prize fights during the year have been numerous and well attended.

On January 14, at New Orleans, Jack Dempsey and Bob FitzSimmons, of New Zealand, contended for the international middle weight championship. Over four thousand leading citizens were present.

Alexander Brewster, one of the ablest and most respected citizens of New Orleans, acted as referee. The gate receipts were \$30,000. In forty-nine minutes, after thirteen rounds, the New Zealander laid Dempsey out with a broken nose, sore ribs and a generally bruised and battered condition. FitzSimmons has now won seventeen consecutive battles and is said to be a whirlwind, a terrific hitter, a two handed fighter, no middle weight like him.

On February 18, at Minneapolis, Minn., occurred a fight of the light weights, Danny Needham, of St. Paul, and Tom Ryan, of Chicago. It was witnessed by 1,500 people who paid \$10 apiece for the privilege. It is reported that many legislators, particularly Farmers' Alliance men, were present. Needham was knocked out in the seventy-sixth round.

On March 13 Jake Kilrain, of Baltimore, knocked out George Godfrey (colored), of Boston, at San Francisco, after fighting forty-four rounds.

On April 1 a fight occurred at Troy, N. Y., between the so-called feather weights Dixon and McCarthy. They weighed less than 115 lbs. each. Seats sold as high as \$20. Judge Griffith restrained the sheriff from interfering with the fight.

WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair commission have made progress during the year. On September 20 a dinner was given to the commissioners by Potter Palmer at Chicago, at which Mr. Gorton W. Allen, commissioner from this state, made an effective speech.

A site at Jackson Park, seven miles south of the center of the city, has been selected, and the various states have begun to make appropriations for the state exhibits. The President has given out invitations to the different nations to be present in 1893. Great Britain, Spain, France and Italy have signified their intention to accept.

In this connection I note that Alexander Tagliaferro has written to the directors of the World's Fair that he has discovered a skeleton and some ashes in Caesar's camp near Alexandria which he affirms to be those of Cleopatra. He thinks it would be an interesting exhibit in 1893 and offers it to the directors for \$60,000, free on board at Alexandria. If the directors went into the business they could probably get quite a collection of dead saints and sinners. The coffin of St. Francis Xavier was opened in January at Goa. A great crowd of church dignitaries were present and a great rush took place to get a chance to kiss the dried feet of the saint. Cleopatra and St. Francis Xavier may have been fascinating in their lives, but "alas, poor Yorick, my gorge rises at it."

There has been a revival of interest in Cleopatra. In Paris, and later in this country, Madame Bernhardt has given a rendering of Antony's enslaver as depicted by Sardou. At the close of 1890 Mrs. Langtry followed suit in a gorgeously spectacular representation of Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra. In New York City Fanny Davenport appeared in the same play.

MONUMENTS.

Several monuments have been erected during the year to perpetuate the memory of those who achieved fame in their life.

On May 29 the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee was unveiled at Richmond, Va. A eulogistic oration was delivered by Col. Archer Anderson. The statue is of bronze, designed by M. Mercie of Paris. It may be noted that the birthday of Gen. Lee, January 19, has been made a public holiday by law in the state of Virginia.

On May 30 the corner stone of the Washington Memorial Arch was laid in Washington Square, New York City. The principal address was delivered by George William Curtis.

On September 20 a bronze statue of Horace Greeley was unveiled in front of the Tribune Building in New York City. On April 10, of this year, it was just fifty years since the first issue of the *Tribune* was printed, and a semi-centennial celebration was had, with orations by Depew, McKinley and others.

On October 30 a monument to those who perished in the *Jeanette* exploring expedition of 1881 was unveiled in the Naval Academy cemetery at Annapolis.

On March 2 occurred the one hundredth anniversary of the death of John Wesley. A statue to his honor was unveiled in front of City Hall Chapel, London.

On May 13, at Milwaukee, a statue of Henry Bergh, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was unveiled.

STANLEY.

On July 12 Henry M. Stanley, the explorer of the Dark Continent, was joined in matrimony to Miss Dorothy Tennant. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. George Bradley, D. D., Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev. Frederick William Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., Archbishop of Westminster, and the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ripon. One would have supposed that Mr. Stanley would have preferred the simple ceremony of blood-brotherhood to all this fuss and flutter.

On November 6 Mr. Stanley and wife and mother-in-law landed at New York, and he proceeded to enlighten this continent on the subject of the Dark Continent. At about the same time charges were made in the London papers that Stanley knowingly left the rear column without sufficient provisions and commanded by a headstrong, incapable commander. A good deal of jealousy seems to animate the controversy and it is difficult to say where the truth lies. Mr. Stanley lectured in the principal cities of the country and took away with him \$110,000 for his hundred lectures. His wife was no doubt an additional attraction and Mr. Stanley can truthfully say that marriage is not a failure.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The United States has been at peace with the nations of the world. The doors of Janus have consequently been closed. They have trembled on their hinges once or twice, however. Mr. Blaine has vexed his diplomatic soul with correspondence with Lord Salisbury and the Marquis di Rudini, and diplomatic incidents connected therewith caused the warlike vibrations.

BEHRING SEA.

The dispute with Great Britain is over the question of providing a game law for Behring Sea. The discussion has taken a wide range and has lasted some time, without result as yet. Unless it is soon settled by diplomacy, the chances are that it will be settled by the complete extinction of the seal in Behring Sea. Mr. Blaine and Lord Salisbury have about agreed to arbitrate. They still differ somewhat as to the precise language of the propositions to be arbitrated, but they will probably get that settled in the course of another year.

On the 12th of January a flank movement was made by the Canadian government in the form of a motion in the Supreme Court of the United States by Joseph H. Choate as

counsel for Thomas Howard Cooper, a British subject and owner of the schooner *W. P. Sayward*, which had been captured by the U. S. revenue cutter *Rush*. He asked for a writ of Prohibition, directed to the district judge of Alaska, restraining condemnation proceedings; the object being to bring before the court the whole Behring Sea controversy. The Attorney General on the part of the government demurred to the jurisdiction of the court. After taking time to consider the matter, the court decided that it had jurisdiction. Argument on the merits of the case has been postponed to October. On the whole, it is a shrewd move on the part of the English statesman. If the Supreme Court takes cognizance of the whole question and decides against Lord Salisbury's contention, it is not binding on England, while if the court should decide in favor of the English position, American statesmen are beaten on their own ground.

While this diplomatic war has been progressing I note that on July 29 the U. S. cutter *Rush* arrived at Auga Island, Alaska, and distributed the President's message against the killing of seals. It seemed to have no more effect, however, than the famous proclamation of William the Testy against the anti-pumpkinist Yankees.

NEW ORLEANS.

The other diplomatic dispute was with Italy. On October 15, at midnight, David C. Hennesey, Chief of Police in New Orleans, was shot down by three men supposed to be Italians of the Mafia Society, which the chief had expressed a determination to suppress. A number of Italians were arrested, indicted and tried for aiding and abetting this assassination. A trial was had and the jury acquitted them. Public opinion in New Orleans alleged that the jury had been bribed by the Mafia Society. A meeting of citizens was called. They met near the statue of Henry Clay. Short addresses were made by leading citizens and then headed by Major Par-

kerson, a prominent lawyer, they made their way to the jail, broke down the barriers and shot, hung and clubbed to death eleven Italians who were there confined.

Public opinion has been divided as to the justice or necessity of this act of lynching. Peanut Joe, when interviewed, thought it might do to kill one man for another but to kill eleven for one, in his opinion, was not in proper proportion. The London *Times*, the most conservative paper in the world, rather justified the lynching, holding that there may be occasions when society has to fall back on the principle of force and that in this case the Mafia Society had gained such a hold over administration of justice as to make the regular procedure inoperative. American papers for the most part took the view that the lynching was unjustifiable, that one wrong cannot be remedied by another.

The Italian government immediately demanded that the federal government should bring the guilty parties to justice and indemnify relatives of the victims. Secretary Blaine replied that he had written the Governor of Louisiana and that the matter would be investigated by the authorities of that state. This reply was not satisfactory to the Italian government and on March 31, Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, was recalled, leaving Italian interests in charge of Signor Imperiali. On April 15 Secretary Blaine replied more at length, disclaiming liability for damages, unless some connivance or neglect on the part of the local government is proved, and maintained that resident aliens have no greater right under our law than citizens. The grand jury, which investigated the matter, found that the jury by which the Italians were tried had been bribed and indicted the alleged bribers. No indictment was found against those who took part in the lynching.

The fear of war, which at first prevailed, soon passed away. The Secretary of State was no doubt braced up by the offer of the mountaineers of Montana of their services and by the

dispatch of 100,000 cowboys in Kansas who telegraphed that they would like to spend the summer in Roma. The English papers paid a compliment to Yankee genius by intimating that if war broke out it would be a good chance for us to get a good navy by capturing the Italian men-of-war.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

While all the rest of the world has been at peace, the chronic revolutionary spirit upon this continent has been displayed during the year in Central America, in Chili, and in the Argentine Republic.

In Central America war broke out in July between Guatemala and San Salvador. General Ezeta was placed in command of the troops of San Salvador and President Barillas commanded those of Guatemala. The Guatemalians assumed the aggressive, but were completely surprised at the resistance offered by the Salvadorians and incontinently retreated. The loss of life was forty or fifty. The next move for the Salvadorians was to invade Guatemala, which they accordingly did. They completely defeated the army of Guatemala. On August 25 a treaty of peace was signed at the city of Guatemala, and on August 29 by President Ezeta of San Salvador. The success of this treaty was said to be due to the American and Spanish ministers. A few days later, General Barrundia, who had taken an active part in inciting rebellion in Guatemala was shot on board the Pacific Mail steamer *Acapulco*, at San Jose. The Guatemalian authorities had boarded the ship to demand the arrest of Barrundia. A fight took place and Barrundia was killed. Thereupon Secretary Tracy dismissed Commander Reiter, who was in charge of the war ship *Thetis*, for the reason that he did not protect Barrundia; and Secretary Blaine recalled Minister Mizner who gave to the Guatemalian authorities permission to arrest Barrundia. Several complicated questions have arisen over this affair, giving rise to a debate in congress.

CHILI.

In Chili a revolution has been in progress since January. It seems to be a contest between President Jose Manuel Balmaceda on the one hand and the Chilian congress on the other. Chili has had a republican form of government since 1833, but one singular feature in it is that each president names his successor. The present president, it is alleged, was working the office for his own enolument and the congress determined to change the law by which a president could name his successor. Balmaceda objected, and in January the congress withheld the appropriations. The president issued a manifesto declaring himself to be the sole representative of the people. The issue having been made, the army stood by the president and the navy by the insurgents. Several battles have been fought with varying success. The insurgents have organized a provisional government and made negotiations for peaceful settlement, which have been rejected by Balmaceda. Lately the insurgents tried covertly to obtain arms and supplies from our shores. On being discovered, they left in a hurry, and it is supposed that our ship *Charleston* is now in pursuit.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

In the Argentine Confederation a military revolt against the government of Dr. Celman, the President, who was accused of extravagance and malversation, made the streets of Buenos Ayers the scene of civil conflict and went far to shatter the tottering credit of the state. The President, for a moment triumphant, was in the end abandoned by his colleagues and forced to resign. Since then the Confederation has been at peace, but the shock to credit has been disastrous. Several of the theories of the Farmers' Alliance have there had a practical test, with the result that gold has advanced to a premium of 284. Argentine securities, for which it could not find a market, forced the great house of

Baring to the wall and so was the proximate cause of the financial crisis in November.

BRAZIL.

A better word may be spoken of the United States of Brazil (the name of that new republic). It has perfected a constitution patterned after that of the United States of America. The country is divided into states with their governments, while the central government is divided into the judicial, legislative and executive branches, as with us, and the legislature consists of two houses.

AUSTRALIA.

The influence of the United States constitution is seen also in the draft of the constitution for the Australian commonwealth, just completed at Sidney, and which, if adopted, will unite the five provinces of Australia and New Zealand under one government. The main points of difference between this proposed constitution and our own are that the crown appoints a governor general. The states choose their governors by vote of the legislatures and cabinet ministers sit in the congress, or parliament. It seems a fitting close to the centennial celebrations of this country that two great nations, one in the new world and one in the old, should adopt as a model for their imitation the constitution framed at Philadelphia in 1787.

JAPAN.

Japan also, progressing in every other direction, has not been behind in adopting a new model for its government. Having a monarchy and an hereditary nobility, its new constitution is more similar to that of Great Britain than our own.

The new constitution vests the government in an imperial diet composed of two houses, an upper and a lower house. In the lower house sit three hundred members chosen by an electorate limited to such adult males as pay \$15 annual taxes.

The upper house is chosen by classes, each class choosing its own representative. Nine members of the imperial family sit in the upper house, together with twenty-one marquises and forty-five members chosen by the fifteen highest tax-payers in an imperial city ; also certain members whom the Mikado appoints as legislators for life.

On July 1 occurred the first election and on November 29 met the first parliament in Japan, the first representative assembly on Asiatic soil. Over 90% of the voting population cast their ballots. Of those chosen for the lower house last July there were 125 farmers, 36 business men, 1 manufacturer, 24 lawyers, 16 journalists ; 11 are pronounced Christians, who secured their seats in the teeth of the organized opposition of the Buddhists ; 20 or 30 others are friendly to Christianity.

In contrast with the swift step of progress in Japan, I have to record that on March 5, at Peking, China, the Emperor Kuangsu received in solemn audience the members of the different diplomatic corps who happened to be in Peking on that day. This may seem a simple thing, but it is a new step in Chinese history. As has been said, "it is a prophetic symbol of a complete reform in the political theory of seclusion, which has heretofore shut China in as regards the rest of the world behind her legendary wall."

ENGLAND.

In England the past year may be fairly called a Parnell year, but if a prophecy may be hazarded it is the last year in which Parnell will maintain a position of so much importance in the public eye.

On November 5 the famous divorce case of O'Shea vs. O'Shea, in which Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell was co-respondent, was called in the divorce court, before Mr. Justice Butt and a jury. To the surprise of the friends and foes alike of

Mr. Parnell he did not appear, but suffered the evidence against him to go uncontradicted.

This public exposition of private immorality caused a revulsion in the minds of English home rulers, who were in alliance with the Irish nationalists, and public sentiment demanded the withdrawal of Mr. Parnell from the leadership of his party. This found expression, however, only in hints and surmises and it was generally thought that Mr. Parnell would retire of his own accord, but when parliament assembled, on November 25, Mr. Parnell presented himself as a candidate for leader of the party and was elected without opposition. Later, however, a letter from Mr. Gladstone to Justin McCarthy was read expressing the feeling of several Unionists. Thirty-eight Parnellite members thereupon signed a request for Mr. Parnell to convene a meeting of the nationalists. This Mr. Parnell declined to do at first. Afterwards a meeting was held and a stirring scene ensued.

On November 29, when it had become manifest by the meetings of the Irish party that there was a majority against him, Mr. Parnell issued a manifesto to the Irish people, in which, without one word in reference to the real issue which centered about his own personal character, he shifted the ground by attacking Mr. Gladstone himself, revealing a confidential interview held with him in the fall of 1889. The statements in the manifesto Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Morley both declared to be false in many particulars.

This last revelation of character, more than the scandal of the divorce case, set all patriotic Englishmen and Irishmen against Mr. Parnell. It revealed a man of wonderful power and adroitness, but wholly selfish, cold and bent on his own aggrandizement. Henceforth it was only a question of time when Mr. Parnell's hold on Ireland should dwindle and cease. The bulk of the Irish party has continued under the leadership of Justin McCarthy. Mr. Parnell has canvassed Dublin, Sligo and other cities of Ireland, but none

but the mob seem to fall to his support now. At the Kilkenny election, which was the first actual test, Scully, Mr. Parnell's candidate, was defeated by John Pope Hennessy by over 1000 majority. A majority was also returned against Mr. Parnell's candidate at Sligo.

On September 18 John Dillon and William O'Brien, members of the Irish party, were arrested charged with inciting tenants not to pay rent. They gave bail for their appearance and later escaped to France, and thence they came to this country to solicit subscriptions. The split in the Irish party occurred in their absence. They returned to France and thence to Ireland to serve out the term of their sentence.

The Queen received a visit in June from her daughter the Dowager Empress of Germany and later from the German Emperor, who stayed a few days prior to his departure for Heligoland when he took part (August 9) in the official transfer of the island from England to Germany. This transfer was made in pursuance of a treaty between England and Germany, the details of which were made public on June 18. The treaty settled the rights and limited the territory and sphere of influence of these two nations on the east coast of Africa, and transferred to Germany the small island of Heligoland. England obtained the protectorate of the island of Zanzibar. Mr. Stanley, presumably the best expert on the subject, says that it is a good treaty for England.

During the year the Newfoundland French shore question has been a source of anxiety to the British government. In 1713 Newfoundland came into England's possession as a result of war with France. In the treaty of Utrecht it was stipulated that the French might have a monopoly in the fisheries on a certain part of the island known as the French shore. Everything went well until the French commenced to catch lobsters and can them. Immediately the Newfound-

landers proclaimed the treaty violated, as lobsters were not fish. They tried retaliation in the form of a bait act which practically paralyzed the French fishing. England then took the matter in hand and in 1889 established a *modus vivendi*, by which all lobster factories which had been erected prior to July 1, 1889, should be allowed to stand, but any new factories should be closed.

In defiance of this a Mr. Baird set up a lobster factory at St. George's Bay on the French shore. In June, 1890, his establishment was seized and closed by Sir Baldwin Walker, commander of the British Cowette *Emerald*. Mr. Baird then began suit against Walker for wrongful seizure of property and a verdict was rendered in his favor. This virtually overruled British authority. In the meantime Lord Knutsford introduced a bill in Parliament providing for a form of arbitration, to which the colonists are opposed, and on April 23 of this year they made known their objections to the House of Lords in the presence of a brilliant assembly of nobility. The premier Sir William Whiteway read a paper stating the position of the colonists.

In April occurred a massacre of British troops at Manipur on the borders of British India. A hitherto nameless Lieutenant Grant, only thirty years of age, marched with eighty men to the scene of the massacre and defeated 4,000 Manipurs.

In ecclesiastical circles, the chief event was the judgment delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the prosecution of Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln, for ritualistic practices. The proceedings were instituted in 1888 by the church association, and on February 14, 1889, his trial was commenced at Lambeth Palace. On November 21, 1890, judgment was delivered finding Dr. King guilty of some of the charges, but acquitting him on the main issue.

The death of Mrs. Booth, the mother of the Salvation Army, and the enormous congregation that flocked to Olym-

pia to attend her burial service, as well as the extraordinary length of the funeral procession, all drew the public attention to that organization. This was increased by the publication of General Booth's book, "In Darkest England, and the Way Out," shortly after his wife's death. In this a series of schemes for the "Submerged Tenth" is formulated, and £100,000 was asked of the public in order to carry out the plan proposed. Although criticized by eminent men like Professor Huxley, Dean Plumptre and others, on January 31 General Booth announced that the £100,000 had been subscribed. Homes for discharged prisoners, work shops, a match factory and numerous food and shelter depots have been opened in London.

On February 13 a woman was killed in the east end of London at a place called the "Swallows Garden," supposed to be another victim of Jack the Ripper. The body was not mutilated, but was found almost immediately after the murder. A sailor by the name of Sadler was arrested by the London police, but whether it is Jack the Ripper remains unsolved. Mutilated parts of another woman were discovered in the "White Chapel district," in March. If this and the murder in February are the work of Jack the Ripper it makes eleven that are laid to his charge. (On April 24 the body of a woman was found disembowelled in New York City. Strenuous efforts were made by the police to trace the murderer, and it is thought that the guilty man has been secured.)

ON THE CONTINENT.

The armed peace which is supposed to be maintained by the Dreibund, or Triple Alliance, is still unbroken. The real source of menace to European peace seems to come from Russia. The massing of troops on her frontiers has caused much disquietude and even open prophecies of war. It is supposed that there is a secret alliance between Russia and France, and a fact that gives some color to this is that on

March 26 President Carnot of France was formally presented by the Russian ambassador with the Grand Cordon of the order of St. Andrews. That the relations between France and Germany are still strained is shown by the episodes which marked the visit of the Dowager Empress to Paris in February. The French journals showed the ill-feeling of the people and French artists refused her request to exhibit their works of art at the exhibition in Berlin. The Emperor William did not like this treatment of his mother, and he countermanded orders previously given for the relaxation of the passport system on the French frontiers.

In Russia the Czar and the Jews have had their usual hard time of it, the Jews on account of the harshness of the laws and the rigorous enforcement thereof, and the Czar on account of attempts made upon his life by the Nihilists. The Czar returned without a reply a letter from the Mayor of London protesting against the treatment of the Jews. In April all the Jews in Moscow were ordered to leave the city.

The Czarowitz, I notice, who is making a tour of the world, was nearly assassinated by a Japanese policeman in Kioto a few days since. It must be a serious question to a Czar or Czarowitz whether life is worth living.

Anti-monarchical ideas have spread to Spain and Portugal. Universal suffrage was tried for the first time in Spain last year. In Portugal there is a strong feeling in favor of a republican form of government, combined with a strong hatred of England.

Twice during the year the ministers at Lisbon have fled from office in fear of mob fury. On the last of January there was a revolt at Oporto. In May there was a financial panic at Lisbon. The hatred of England arises from conflicting claims over African territory.

In Holland the succession of Princess Wilhelmine has been settled by law, and Queen Emma, who had been installed as regent during her husband's last days, continues

to govern constitutionally for her daughter. In accordance with treaties Luxembourg, separated from the Dutch crown, becomes an independent neutral state under the Duke of Nassau.

At the close of the year 1890 the general act of the anti-slavery conference was signed by the Dutch minister at Brussels, Holland being the last European power to assent. The United States Senate did not give its assent to the treaty.

The usual tranquillity of Switzerland was disturbed in September by a tempest in a teapot at Bellinzona, where the radicals revolted and forcibly overthrew the conservative government of the Canton Ticino. A new election was held, the revolutionary party succeeding.

In Italy the tremendous taxation necessary to support her army and navy caused discontent with Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister. On proposing a new tax on spirits the last of January he stated that it was necessary to prevent Italy from falling again to her servile condition as regards foreign powers. This phrase caused an uproar and the bill was defeated. Signor Crispi resigned. His resignation was accepted and the Marquis di Rudini was entrusted with the task of forming a cabinet. Since then Bismark has invited Crispi to visit him at Fredericksruhe. "Misery loves company."

Prince Bismark has growled at the government from his retirement at Fredericksruhe. In April he consented to stand as a candidate for election to the Reichstag. He received about 7,500 votes, while the highest of his three competitors was about 4,000. But as he did not receive a majority over all a new election was necessary. He was elected at the second election.

On the 31st of January the resignation of General Count von Waldersee, Chief of Staff in the Prussian army, was accepted, the reason assigned being differences between Waldersee and the Emperor on army questions. It is

rumored that the real cause was the growing influence at court of the wife of Count von Walderssee, an American lady, who has visited in this city.

The Emperor said at a banquet given him the present month, "I alone am master in this country and nobody else." This sounds like the *L'état c'est moi* of Louis XIV.

A great event of the year for Germany and for the world was the publication by Dr. Robert Koch of the results of his investigation of the tubercule bacillus. The first announcement was made on October 31, and was of the discovery of a lymph which was a cure for external tuberculosis and a means of diagnosis and of possible cure of tuberculosis of the lungs. On January 15 Dr. Koch announced the secret of the lymph, viz: that it was a culture of dead tubercular bacilli in a solution of glycerine. The bacillus produces a ptomaine, or poison, which is destructive of the element in which it works. By injecting some of the product of this bacillus the diseased part becomes necrotic and sloughs off, carrying with it the bacilli which are there at work. The value of Dr. Koch's lymph as a therapeutic remedy for consumption has been questioned by Professor Virchow and Pasteur, and laymen cannot decide the question. But there can be no doubt of the value of the discovery for the interests of science, irrespective of the immediate value of the remedy. We are sure that Dr. Koch is on the right track and that he has opened up a new era in medical science with illimitable chances of discovery of remedies in the future. And as the gift of one generation to another is its legacy of ideas, rather than material possessions, so we place this among the most important of the historical events of the past year. It is to the credit of Emperor William that he showed his appreciation of Dr. Koch by a personal gift of \$250,000, and the same amount to endow a national institute for the treatment of consumptives. He also bestowed on Dr. Koch the Grand Cross of the order of the Red Eagle.

NECROLOGY.

The list for the year includes some illustrious and many conspicuous names. I select the following: On November 23, William III, King of the Netherlands, aged 73. On January 23, Prince Baudoin, the heir apparent to the throne of Belgium, a nephew of the present king. On March 17, Prince Jerome Napoleon, aged 69, a cousin of Napoleon III and, since the death of the Prince Imperial, the head of the Bonapartists. He was called the "unclassed Cæsar"; also Plon Plon, a nickname meaning fear bullet. On February 18, Prince Sanjo of Japan, Prime Minister from 1868 to 1886, from 1886 keeper of the Privy Seal. In April, Prince Chum, the Prime Minister of China and father of the Emperor. The funeral ceremony is described as one of the grandest sights ever seen in Peking. On January 20, King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands, aged 54. On April 25, Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar. In April, Tamasese, Ex-King of Samoa. Among aristocrats, I notice three old Dukes kicked the bucket in January, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Devon and the Duke of Bedford, representing the three great families of the Seymours, Russells and Courtneys. The Duke of Bedford was said to be the richest man in England, next to the Duke of Westminster. He had the reputation of being the meanest man in England, with no one above him. His meanness survived his death, for his will provided that his personal effects should be destroyed and his horses shot. On March 31, Earl Granville, a noted English liberal statesman.

Among prominent churchmen, I notice Cardinal Newman, one of the masters of English prose, and a potent force in the religious movement of fifty years ago; Dr. William Thomson, Archbishop of York, and his successor, Dr. William Magee, appointed Archbishop of York in January, formerly Bishop of Peterborough; Dean Plumpton of Wells; Dean Church of St. Paul's; Canon Liddon, one of the most eloquent pulpits

orators of England ; and Dr. Nathan Adler, the chief Rabbi of the English Jews.

Among other distinguished Englishmen who have died are Sir William Gull, the great physician ; Justice Manisty and Baron Huddleston, eminent judges ; Prof. Thorold Rogers and Sir Louis Mallet, political economists ; Mr. Christopher Talbot, the father of the House of Commons ; Sir Edgar Boehm, sculptor to the queen ; Alexander William Kinglake the writer ; Mr. Mudie, founder of the well known circulating library ; Charles Keene, the well-known artist of Punch ; Charles Bradlaugh, the English radical. Shortly before Bradlaugh's death, Parliament expunged from its records the resolution denying Bradlaugh a seat in the house on the ground that he was an Atheist.

Germany has lost Dr. Döllinger and Prof. Delitsch, both great scholars and theologians, though of very different schools ; Dr. Schliemann, the renowned archæologist ; Herr Windhorst, leader of the clerical party since 1866 and a constant opponent of Bismark in the Reichstag ; Count Helmut Karl Bernhard von Moltke, Field Marshal of Germany, the most famous strategist of the age, the military genius of the Franco-Prussian war.

France has lost M. Octave Fenillet and M. Chatrian, the literary yoke fellow of Erekmen ; and Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, aged 78, called the painter of the minute, from the care he took with details.

Among the distinguished men of our own country, I note the following : On July 8, Clinton B. Fisk, aged 62.

On July 13 Gen. John C. Freemont, aged 77, the first presidential nominee of the Republican party.

In September, John Ericsson, famous as the inventor of the *Monitor*. His body was taken by the U. S. Man of War *Baltimore* to Stockholm, where he was buried with imposing ceremonies.

In September, Dion Boucicault, actor dramatist.

On October 13, Samuel Freeman Miller, senior Justice of the United States Supreme Court, appointed by President Lincoln.

On November 24, August Belmont, a banker of New York.

On November 25, at Chelsea, Mass., Benjamin P. Shillaber, aged 76, better known as Mrs. Partington.

On December 31, Francis E. Spinner, Ex-Treasurer of the United States, famous for his peculiar signature.

On January 7, Judge Charles Devens of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, U. S. Attorney General under President Hayes.

In December, Daniel B. Fayerwether, a successful leather merchant, who left the bulk of his fortune, four or five millions of dollars, to colleges and hospitals.

On January 5, at Salt Lake City, Emma Abbott, the noted opera singer.

On January 17, at Washington, George Bancroft, the historian, aged 90 years. His life may be said to be historical, and if he had kept a record of current events it would have completed his history of America from the earliest times down to the present. At the time of his death he was engaged on a biography of Franklin Pierce, under whom Bancroft held the position of Secretary of the Navy.

On January 16, Henry Horace Webster, originator of the White Cross Army.

On January 29, at Delmonico's in New York City, after an eloquent speech, Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, in the 64th year of his age. He originated the scheme of refunding the bonds which came due in 1881 by stamping them as bearing $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest.

On February 13, at Washington, Admiral David D. Porter, aged 76, descended from a long line of naval officers and famous for his own part in the war. The title of Admiral dies with him, having been abolished by act of Congress.

On February 14, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, aged 70, the last of the great generals of the war on the side of the North.

A little over a month and he was followed by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, aged 84, save Gen. Beauregard the last of the six full generals of the confederate army. His name will be associated with Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Albert Sidney Johnston, the foremost generals of the South.

On February 19, Professor Alexander Winchell, at Ann Arbor.

On February 28, at Washington, Senator George Hearst, of California. He started in life a rough, penniless gold hunter and died a millionaire.

On March 16, Judge John R. Brady, of New York city, aged 70.

On March 15, Diamond Joe, the owner of a railroad to Hot Springs. It was not bounded, and he was the president, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

On March 21, Lawrence Barrett, aged 52, one of the foremost figures of the American stage. He achieved great distinction without any adventitious help.

On March 23, Ex. Gov. Lucius Robinson, aged 80 years.

On March 29, Dr. Howard Crosby, aged 65, Chancellor of the University of New York from 1873 to 1881. He was the leader in numerous philanthropic reforms in New York, one of the chief promoters of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

On April 7, Phineas T. Barnum, the great showman, aged 81. His life was strangely checkered by alternate success and failure in business, but as a showman he was without an equal; a good representative of American pluck and enterprise.

On April 7, Dr. Edward Prime, for upwards of thirty years associate editor of the *New York Observer*.

On April 14, Gen. Francis B. Spinola, a prominent Tammany politician and congressman.

On April 18, Rev. Thomas James, a colored preacher widely known, born in 1804 and sold as a slave in 1817 for a yoke of oxen. After slavery was abolished in this state in 1821 he studied for the ministry.

On April 20, Dr. Henry Darling, President of Hamilton College, aged 67.

In May, Charles Pratt, aged 60, a wealthy but generous citizen of Brooklyn, founder of the Pratt Institute in that city.

At Washington, in May, Dr. Edward Maynard, aged 80, inventor of the metallic cartridge shell, and the Maynard rifle. He was a dentist and was the first to practice filling the nerve cavity with goldfoil.

I note the following names of well known residents of this city and vicinity: On May 18, at the Women's Hospital in New York City, Mrs. Annette Hendrick Hughes, wife of Dr. William Hughes of this city, aged 38. Mrs. Hughes was a translator of the early history of the Jesuits in America, portions of which appeared in the *Advertiser*.

On May 18, Mrs. Asenath Miller, relict of the late Adam Miller, aged 72.

On June 8, Jabez Whitmee, aged 56, a faithful employee of the *Advertiser* office.

On June 10, in Salem, Washington County, N. Y., Mrs. Harriet B. Williams, formerly a resident of Auburn and a sister of the late Enos T. Throop Martin of Willowbrook.

On June 14, Alphonso T. Williams, aged 73, at one time supervisor of the fifth ward.

On June 21, Samuel F. Harris, aged 88. He was for many years an active member of the fire department.

On June 19, Jonathan S. Manro, aged 69.

On June 29, at Healing Springs, Va., Dr. Ransom B. Welch, aged 65. He had been a professor in our Theological Seminary since 1876, and was a prominent theologian and contributed largely to current religious literature. By his

will be remembered the trusts which he had had in charge and gave \$35,000 to the Auburn Seminary.

On July 4, Mr. Thomas Ditton, a veteran of the late war, killed by the accidental discharge of a cannon which he was in the act of loading.

On July 9, Mrs. Jane Frances Willard, widow of the late Dr. Sylvester Willard, aged 77. She had lived in Auburn since 1843. She was one of the original founders of the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children. For many years she was treasurer of the Home for the Friendless. She gave liberally to charitable objects and she will be keenly missed in this community.

On July 21, J. Llewelyn Tyler, proprietor of the Central Hotel, aged 53.

On July 24, at Casowasco, Jannat S. Fitch, daughter of Mrs. Mary M. Fitch and the late Horace Fitch, in the 20th year of her age, by drowning. She had a wide circle of friends and her untimely taking off caused uneconsolable grief.

On July 29, at Bellevue Hospital in New York City, George A. Anderson, of the New York City Press Association, formerly a reporter in this city.

On August 7, Mrs. Jane McAllister Laurie, wife of Samuel Laurie, aged 54.

On August 11, Dr. C. A. Baker, aged 76.

On August 13, Michael Boyle, the well known constable, aged 55.

On September 2, Edward A. Thomas, at Morristown, Pa., formerly engaged in the practice of the law in this city and for one term Mayor of Auburn. He wrote a paper on the jury system and was the author of several works of fiction.

On September 14, Mrs. Katherine Keeler, daughter of the late Dr. O. S. Tayler, aged 73 years, an exemplary Christian woman.

On October 7, Spencer A. Allen, aged 47, a constable for many years.

On October 13, Dr. David Dimon, aged 81 years, one of Auburn's oldest practitioners, eccentric in disposition, but charitable and sympathetic in his feelings. He was the author of a large pamphlet on psychological phenomena.

At Tacoma, Washington, Dr. George Morgan Hills, in his 65th year. He was born in Auburn, and was the second son of Horace Hills.

On October 30, Charles Carpenter, in his 75th year, a respected citizen and business man of Auburn.

On November 1, Charlotte Letchworth Smith, in the 58th year of her age. She had many friends and was active in church and charitable work.

On November 3, Mrs. Sophronia J. Mills Terrill, relict of the late Israel F. Terrill, in the 78th year of her age.

On November 5, George Casey, in the 84th year of his age. He came to Auburn in 1813. He left his mark in Auburn in many ways. He built the stone block in Genesee street from Exchange to South street (the west end has since been rebuilt as the Seward Block), the Beach Block, now occupied by Barker, Griswold & Co. and Lyon, Elliott & Bloom, the opera house first known as the Casey Opera House, the shadow of which remains as the Shimer Opera House. He designed and built St. Peter's Church in 1832, the Universalist Church in 1846, the same year erecting the Barber factory buildings. Since 1847 he had been engaged in the manufacture of carpenter's and cabinet maker's tools. Outside of his business he took great interest in the weather, kept an accurate account of rain fall and other phenomena and was frequently called as an expert where the weather was in issue.

On November 19, at the early age of 19, Albert Robert Cossum, suddenly and without premonition while making a social call. The deceased was a young man of model habits and greatly beloved.

On November 20, at Ledyard, Coral C. White, aged 67 years, an ex-member of Assembly.

In November, Dr. Wm. M. Sprague, formerly a physician of this city.

On November 23, at Aurora, Richard Morgan, son of Christopher Morgan, aged 72.

In December, at Denver, Col., Wm. B. Mills, aged 54, formerly District Attorney of this county.

On November 29, Mary Cootes, widow of the late Charles Cootes, aged 62.

On December 27, Jane L. Bradley, widow of the late Silas L. Bradley, aged 68. She was one of the earliest managers of the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, and in her will she made that institution residuary legatee. She also remembered the Home for the Friendless, the Hospital, the Y. M. C. A. and other institutions.

On December 31, Ike Woodruff, Mayor of New Guinea, in the 78th year of his age. In his conjugal relations he was rather lax, but said to be strictly honest in business, keeping his accounts by marks and hieroglyphics.

On January 17, Mrs. Rebecca Cottle, relict of the late Captain Shubael Cottle, aged 92 years. She and her husband constituted one of the original twenty families that came to Auburn from Nantucket between 1840 and 1850. Auburn was chosen from reading Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

On January 16, Maurice Evans, aged 83, and four days later his wife Elizabeth, aged 81 years. Evans street was named after Mr. Evans.

On January 30, Warren T. Worden, aged 84. One of the old chancery lawyers of the Cayuga county bar.

On February 8, William F. Herrling, aged 62, an industrious merchant.

On February 20, at Rochester, Edwin H. Whitney, commonly known as Squire Whitney. He was over 80 years of age and had lived in this county from birth. He was a son of

Dr. Whitney, a contemporary of Judge Elijah Miller. For the last thirty years he lived in the house in Cayuga originally built by Elijah Miller when he first became a resident of that village.

On March 4, Laura, the wife of Alfred Smith and mother of Dexter A. Smith, aged 76.

On March 10, James Laycock, in his 80th year.

On March 11, Seneca S. Everts, aged 73.

On March 15, Alexander McCrea, in the 76th year of his age, Ex-Mayor of Auburn and Trustee of Fort Hill Cemetery for many years.

On March 14, in Brooklyn, Aaron Brinkerhoff, aged 74, at the time of his death in the Comptroller's office in Brooklyn.

On March 18, at Rochester, George W. Elliott, a former resident of Auburn, son of the late John Elliott, connected at the time of his death with the Warner Patent Medicine Company.

On March 20, George P. Morgan, aged 75, one of the six sons of Christopher and Nancy Morgan.

On March 21, Thomas Kellett, a retired merchant, in the 86th year of his age.

On March 23, James D. Talbot, a veteran of the late war, and for a long time constable in this city.

On March 28, Horace L. Knight and Mary H. his wife, within a few hours of each other.

On April 3, at Moravia, Leander Fitts, aged 69, an ex-member of Assembly.

On April 17, Munson O. Allen, only son of Gorton W. Allen, aged 21 years.

On April 8, Harrison T. Dickinson, aged 75 years, a successful merchant.

On April 26, Mrs. S. Louise Hotchkiss, in her 57th year, a capable business woman.

On April 27, Horatio Robinson, junior, aged 60 years, one of the leading physicians of Auburn.

On May 6, at Aurora, Sylvia Ann Gould, widow of the late Benjamin Gould, aged 81. She was the last surviving daughter of Jethro Wood, inventor of the iron plow.

On May 9, Butler Sheldon, aged 84, for many years retired from active business.

On May 11, Floyd Kelsey, aged 73, formerly in the brick business.

On May 12, Theodore P. Case, aged 73, wealthy and a prominent citizen of Auburn since 1844.

On March 18, at Auburn, Tug Wilson, a kind-hearted, generous bull dog known to all the business portion of the city. Tug neglected to attach himself to a master in early life and became so used to Bohemian habits that nothing could win him from them. I know that several citizens tried in vain to induce Tug to take up his abode at their homes by offering him beefsteak for breakfast and a nice warm place to sleep. But he loved too much the excitement of Genesee street, and he would only stay for a short time away from it. He has been domiciled at Dunning's store, now Smith Block, Cayuga County Bank, E. C. Aiken's law office and Seymour Library, as inclination led him. He went regularly to market and purchased his own meals. He never displayed any ill feeling towards any body or any dog, except pugs, which he disliked as being of no use. It is said that Tug died of poison. I can't conceive that anyone who knew Tug could have given him poison. I adopt the more charitable supposition that it was the mistake of the drug clerk where Tug got his bitters.

Very truly yours,

E. C. AIKEN,

Historiographer.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

SECOND PAPER. 1891-92.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 10, 1892.

Dear Mr. Snow:

It is with reluctance that I take up the record where I left it one year ago. I feel how rapidly history is a making; how many important crises are crowded into the narrow space of 365 days; I feel that history which lies just behind us is as important as that of some past century. Surely as important and vastly more interesting is it to see the play of events, the growth and development of parties, the ever changing forms of social and political life, than to read the lifeless chronicles of the past. If so, present history deserves a treatment as painstaking and exhaustive as historians have devoted to the preparation of the histories of other ages. Such treatment I am unable to give, and can only ask your indulgence for the present sketch. I have omitted many things which I ought not to have omitted and I have inserted many things which I ought not to have inserted, but I trust that your happily tempered mind will overlook the faults and listen for a brief season to this disjointed chronicle of events.

I beg to inform you before proceeding that according to my observation this spring the first robin made his appearance March 24 and the oriole May 9. The cherry trees are not in full blossom yet and it is too early to say the hedges are shooting and the bull rushes out.

THE WEATHER.

The summer of 1891 was in marked contrast with that of the two preceding years. Instead of usual rains, we had, throughout this country, a very dry season, said to be the driest spring known to the oldest inhabitants. No rain of

any account fell in this locality from March 20 until the County Fair, which began June 2, induced a gentle drizzle for two days. Other parts of the country got a more plentiful supply at this time and telegraph dispatches reported that over one-half of the United States was completely soused, with a tornado in Wisconsin and Dakota, with an unprecedented rise in Red River and floods in various parts of the west. A thunder shower gave a welcome rain on June 11, the lightning striking one of Wadsworth's shops and causing a fire.

The summer on the whole was cool and delightful. We had two hot days in June, the 15th and 16th, which were said to beat the record for June for heat. We also had two hot days in August, when the mercury rose to 85° in the shade. On the afternoon of the second of these hot days occurred a violent thunder storm. At the lake it broke up the wooden pier, which projected from Auburn's Coney Island, and in Fleming it uncapped the farm house of William Bell and blew the sidewalks into fragments.

On July 27 the weather bulletin issued at Washington reported the coldest weather for that season of which the Weather Bureau has a record. To offset this we had three weeks of extremely hot weather in September; on the 17th and 18th it ranged from 100° to 106° at St. Paul, Minn., and is said to be the hottest September day for Dakota and Minnesota. The thermometer in front of Sagar's drug store registered 100° Fahrenheit at 10 o'clock on the 18th. This long spell of dry and hot weather reduced the lake so low that it was dubbed "Cascade pond." The low water in the lake and outlet caused portions of the sewage soil of the outlet to be exposed to the air. Numerous cases of typhoid fever developed in the northwestern part of the city. The local Board of Health appealed to the State Board of Health to investigate the matter. Considerable discussion ensued some claiming that the epidemic was caused by the drinking

of water from the lake; but, the water having been tested by an eminent chemist and pronounced to be above the average in purity, opinion settled down to the belief that the cause must be attributed to our system of sewerage and the abnormally low water. The State Board of Health recommended a new system of sewerage. The legislature passed an act in the spring providing for a new method of paying for sewers by dividing the City into districts, but the system recommended by the State Board of Health will probably not be adopted for some time yet.

We had the first slight frost on the last day of September and a very hard frost on the 12th day of October. The first snow fell on October 22, a little flurry, said by those who have faith in artificial rain making to be due to an explosion of 125 pounds of black powder in Goodrich's quarry.

The absence of generous supplies of rain continued late into the fall and severe drouth was felt through the country; in New York City a water famine was feared. During this time Gen. Dyrenfurth was experimenting in Texas and New Mexico in producing rain artificially and claimed to be successful there. Why did he not try nearer the center of civilization? In this connection it may be noted that contracts have already been made for furnishing rain to different parts of the west for the coming season; Frank Melbourne's rate is 12 cts. per acre for the crop season.

Winter opened with very cold weather on the 18th of November. It was reported to be 18° below zero at Sioux City. Accompanying the cold weather were severe winds from the northwest and one of the worst November storms on Lake Michigan occurred. This chill did not last, however, and Indian summer became a reality the latter part of November. A peculiarity of November was the prevalence of high southerly winds unaccompanied with rain.

The weather through December continued warm and we had a green Christmas. Snow fell in sufficient quantities on

January 5 and 6 to make fine sleighing, which continued for forty-six days. A fall of about twelve inches on March 1 revived the sleighing for one week, and another storm, which developed into such a blizzard on March 10 and 11 as to stop railroad traffic, revived the sleighing until nearly the 1st of April. It is said that there were snow banks on Scipio roads from ten to twelve feet deep on April 1. I noticed snow in ravines as late as May 1.

The change from winter to summer was very sudden, but not lasting; the 2d, 3d and 4th of April were hot days, the thermometer ranging between 70° and 80°, but the wind changed to the north on April 5 and remained in that quarter the rest of the month. No April showers occurred until April 21 and it became as dusty as a year ago. The wind changed to the south on May 1 and copious showers refreshed the earth, accompanied with hail on May 3 and such an outpouring as reminded one of the cloud bursts of the west and put to the test again the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

A tremendous cyclone swept over the western country on April 2. It destroyed whole towns and villages in Kansas, and killed fifty persons more or less, many people were killed in Santa Anna, Texas, and a train was blown from the track in Iowa.

On February 13 occurred the finest display of Aurora Borealis ever witnessed by this generation. The deep crimson streamed up in the northwest in such volume and intensity that many thought there was a great conflagration somewhere—probably the Montezuma marshes, which take credit for all the large fires in this vicinity; but it was no local affair. It was visible all over the United States. Astronomers say it was due to the large sunspots then visible, spots so large as to be visible to the eye, looking at the sun through a piece of smoked glass.

The past winter will be a memorable one in the annals of English weather; extraordinary storms have prevailed. On

October 16 there was a tremendous gale in England, Wales and Scotland, the wind blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Great damage was done to the admiralty pier at Dover and to shipping. The gale lasted nearly a week. Following the storms were floods in the south of England ; the Thames rose five feet above high water mark.

On November 10 another great storm commenced on the east coast of Scotland and extended to London, thence across the channel to Paris and thence to Portugal. Several schooners and fishing boats were wrecked on the coast of Scotland. In Paris hundreds of chimneys were blown off. So great was the force of the storm that a railway train was blown from the track.

During Christmas week London was enveloped in a dense black fog, so dense as to be almost capable of being sliced ; for five whole days midnight darkness reigned. Many accidents occurred and some lives were lost. The London *Times* characterized it as "the hideous and bitter mockery of this year's Christmas holiday."

On March 10 heavy snows fell in Lancashire, making the highways in some places impassable.

We have witnessed this year the formation of a lake thirty miles long by fifteen miles wide in the Gila Valley, in Arizona. The water came from the Colorado river. It has nearly dried up again, and at the present time salt is being scraped from its bed.

In September there were great floods at Consuegra and other places in Spain ; 3000 people were drowned, and also many thousand horses and cattle.

DISASTERS.

The old liturgy teaches us to pray that we may be delivered "from pestilence and famine, and from sudden death." For many of our fellows this prayer has not been answered during the past year. The usual number were killed by

railroad accidents and met instantaneous death. Among these accidents was one which occurred within the borders of our county. A freight train collided with a fast passenger train on the West Shore Railroad near Montezuma on August 6; fourteen were killed, all Italians but one, and many injured. The conductor and trainmen were indicted for homicide. The trial of the conductor Tobin took place in December, but resulted in a disagreement of the jury; on his second trial in April he was acquitted.

On August 18, at Martinique, occurred a terrible hurricane, killing over 200 persons and doing great damage to property.

On August 22 a building at No. 72 Park Place, New York, collapsed; every one in the building was killed, estimated at seventy-two.

On October 26, 27 and 28 occurred, in Japan, the most disastrous earthquake of recent times. Official reports show that 7,524 persons were killed and 9,458 injured; that 81,973 houses were destroyed, and 4,963 houses left standing were consumed by fire; fifty miles of railroad were also destroyed. The ground continued to shake for many days. Great yawning clefts opened in the earth to add to the general horror. It is estimated that half a million people were thus made homeless. This is the crowning disaster of the year. There were no fewer than 6,160 strong shocks, an average of one every two minutes; the undulations rose from one foot to three feet with corresponding depressions. It is stated that there have been more earthquake shocks in the last twelve months than in any corresponding period in modern times.

On November 2 a cyclone passed over India and vicinity and a large loss of life resulted from the wrecking of the government steamer *Enterprise*, and other steamers.

On November 17 there was a million dollar fire at St. Louis; also a million dollar fire at St. Paul, and a \$50,000 fire in New York City.

On February 1 the North German Lloyd steamer *Eider* went ashore at Atherfield Ledge, Isle of Wight; the passengers and crew were saved and later the vessel.

On February 6 the Hotel Royal, corner 40th Street and 6th Avenue, New York City, was burned; 17 lives were lost.

But not only has there been sudden death, famine, bringing in its train pestilence and the plague, has darkened the eastern horizon. The most fertile plains of Russia have this year failed of their accustomed tribute. The note of warning was struck when, on the 13th of August, the Czar promulgated a ukase against the exportation of rye from Russia. As rye is the principal food of the Russian peasant, or mujik, the reason for the ukase became apparent when the facts were known. The crops in thirteen provinces were a total failure and in five provinces a partial failure. The total territory embraces about one-third of Russia, equal to very nearly one-half of the United States, with over 17,000,000 inhabitants. As the peasants save nothing from year to year and, in fact, borrow on the strength of next year's crop, the situation has been appalling. Horses and animals of all description have been killed and eaten; bread has been made of pigweed and eaten with the effect to act as an emetic. The dreaded typhus has been an accompaniment of famine and helped in the work of decimating the population. Contributions have been sent from this country, but not to the extent to which they would have been were the relations of the government to its people a little more liberal. Count Tolstoi, well known to us by his literary labors, has devoted himself to the establishment of soup kitchens. The imperial treasury has contributed \$42,000,000 towards famine relief. This, with the decrease in the revenue on account of the famine, may necessitate another issue of paper roubles or another forced loan, bringing national bankruptcy still closer to their door.

In addition to the calamities and disasters, which by their magnitude appall us, the influenza has again made its winter tour through the civilized world, taking off many persons whose health was feeble and weakening the system of many who were robust.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Various matters of weighty interest have been discussed in our local legislatures. The Board of Health has had not only the Auburn hog but the boneyard and other nuisances to occupy its attention. At present it is in dispute over its own membership. The Board of Charities and Police have been engaged in the game of advancing and retiring Chiefs of Police and Superintendents of Charities. When the Mayor was in town George Fullmer was Chief of Police; when the Mayor was out of town and Alderman Hoyle was acting Mayor, John A. Davis was Chief. Davis was first discharged on August 31 for alleged willful neglect of duty. He was reinstated on October 21, but only held office one week, as the Mayor returned on October 28 and turned him out again. Commissioner Lewis was re-elected in the spring, together with B. F. Winegar in place of T. K. Smith, and the Mayor is now in the minority. The majority recently retired James K. Baldwin, the Mayor's appointee as Superintendent, and in his place substituted Ex-Alderman Hoyle. Retaliation is threatened.

The Common Council has been agitated by the purchase of a new steam roller and the renewed interest and discussion over the city ownership of Water Works. On both of these subjects the Mayor and the Council disagreed.

The Mayor was authorized at first to purchase a roller, and he ordered one from Springfield, Ohio, which arrived on August 24 and was christened the "City of Auburn." It was to cost \$3,600 and to be purchased if satisfactory. The Mayor was satisfied with it, but the aldermen were not, and a committee of the Council ordered one from Harrisburg,

which arrived on September 9. The two rollers were tested, but, as the Mayor was satisfied with the Springfield roller and claimed the right to purchase, that one was taken.

Various votes in favor of city ownership of Water Works were taken in the Common Council, all of which were vetoed, and it was not until February 2 that a sufficient number of aldermen were present to pass the resolution over the Mayor's veto. Thereupon, the advocates for and against the water bill prepared by the City Attorney changed their place of contention to the Committee on Cities of the Assembly and Senate at Albany, and sundry debates were there conducted by our City Attorney on one side and Ex-Senator Woodin and other citizens on the other. The bill was reported favorably in the Assembly and Senate and, having passed both bodies, was signed by the Governor and became a law, and the citizens will have a chance to vote on the question in the near future.

Our county legislature, the Board of Supervisors, has been occupied with reduction of the yearly budget, notably by reducing the fees of physicians. November the 17th was "woodchuck day." The supervisors seemed to be impressed with the idea that 10 cts. a skin was too large a bounty to pay, but, after considerable discussion, adjourned without any action thereon. The supervisors finally agreed to pay the judgments obtained by towns along the line of the Southern Central Railroad, but they were enjoined from so doing as to a portion of the towns at the instance of Mr. McMillan of Summerhill, who brought a suit as a citizen for that purpose.

The year has been, on the whole, one of moderate prosperity for the farmers of Cayuga County. While prices for wheat and other cereals have been good, the crops were hardly up to the average, owing to the long stretch of dry weather in the spring and summer. The price of farm lands has advanced a little, if anything, and as there are but few

more good farms to be given away in the west, and those can only be obtained at the risk of life, Horace Greeley's saying should now be reversed. A large, black and white sign should be erected at every western station, similar to one actually erected at Sedalia, facing the passengers who arrive on the New York train in these words: "Go east, young man, go east."

The city, in which we live, has had a prosperous year. Only one large failure has occurred, that of William Sutcliffe, brewer, on the 28th of December.

I have noted only one strike among our laboring population, that of forty shoe lasters, who left the factory of Dunn & McCarthy in March.

There has been but little building during the year. I note the compact brick structure on Genesee street, known as the Steel Block. The Cayuga County Savings Bank building, noted in last year's paper, was opened on the first of the year and is an ornament to the city. Reports from the Weather Bureau are now received daily and indicated on the tower of this building by the weather signal flags used by the government.

Contracts have been made for the erection of a large building for D. M. Osborne & Co. on Cottage street. It will be 300 ft. long by 93 ft. wide, with a wing 190 ft. by 63 ft. on Cottage street parallel with present storehouse. This building is to be used as a twine factory, employing 125 hands and \$100,000 capital. The Osborne company has furnished employment for a longer time during the past year than heretofore. It is now manufacturing harrows and other agricultural implements, besides mowers and reapers.

A corn canning establishment is promised, provided six hundred acres of corn are pledged for the county.

The state enumeration made in February showed a population for Auburn of 26,180, as against 25,853 by the U. S. census of 1890. Houses are well filled and rents are higher.

The county shows a decrease from 1890 of 843. The state shows a net increase over 1890 of 481,877. A reapportionment bill based on this enumeration was passed at a special session of the legislature called on April 25. The state is gerrymandered somewhat; our district, consisting of Cortland, Cayuga, Tompkins, Wayne, Ontario and Yates, has been christened the "wishbone district;" Cayuga gets only one assemblyman in place of two heretofore.

The corner stone of the A. M. E. Zion Church on Parker street was laid on August 10, Bishop Thompson presiding. The colored people of this city have now a commodious house of worship.

Three ministers of the gospel have left during the year, Hinman, of Calvary Church, Hemenway, of the Central, Seymour, of the First Baptist. The First Baptist Church secured the Rev. Giles H. Hubbard, Calvary the Rev. Mr. Hassler, but the Central is yet without a pastor. We have also a new pastor in the person of Rev. Mr. Bird, of Trinity. His church has been crowded and his sermons on the extreme sinfulness of progressive euchre and the City Club reached a wide circulation.

The Auburn Gun Club has covered itself with glory during the past year. It holds the championship of the state for inanimate targets, won at Rome last June with a score of 76 out of a possible 80. It suffered no defeats during the year, has won two matches with the Onondaga sportsman's club and two matches at Lyons, Wayne County, and Mr. Bird, while denouncing clubs in general as back doors of Hell, has taken this particular club under his wing.

The trial of Austin J. Camp, for kidnapping his own daughter and placing her in the Insane Asylum at Utica, excited keen interest. It was begun on June 23 and completed July 2; he was found guilty.

On July 22 came the great Barnum and Bailey combined show, menagerie, circus, hippodrome and the spectacular play

of "Nero, or the Burning of Rome." The children of this world, old and young, filled the streets of the city and the electric cars. Mr. Barnum's spirit still animates the scene and no doubt he regards the moral part of the show with approval from his place in the skies.

On November 10 the New York State Woman Suffrage Association began its annual session in the Burtis Opera House. Addresses were made by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Miss Anna Shaw and others. Great enthusiasm was manifested and a local association was formed, The Cayuga County Political Equality Society, which has had one or two meetings since with prominent woman speakers.

In January was held the State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. for the third time in Auburn.

I forgot to mention a musical festival at the Burtis Opera House on June 10, under the management of Director Scovill. A chorus of two hundred voices and three soloists from abroad rendered Haydn's Oratorio of the Creation.

RECORDS.

The past year has been a record breaking year. The steamship *Teutonic*, of the White Star Line, in October made the trip from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in 5 days, 21 hours and 3 minutes, the fastest time yet made.

In California Sunol made a record of 2.08 $\frac{1}{4}$, thus distancing Maud S.

On November 7, Norman L. Munro's steam yacht *Norwood* broke a mile record in 2.12, in a race against time.

October 26 the New York Central Railroad commenced running the fastest train in the world from New York to Buffalo, leaving New York at 9 A. M. and arriving in Buffalo at 5.40 P. M., an average of 52 $\frac{1}{3}$ miles per hour.

A new form of steamer called the whaleback has been invented by Yankee genius. The first trip of one of this

class was made by the *Wetmore*, which started from Duluth on June 11, with 90,000 bushels of wheat, and, passing through the great lakes and the St. Lawrence river, arrived in Liverpool July 21. This is the coming vessel for carrying freight.

Prize fights have been numerous and well attended, but I forbear to give any detailed account of them. Lately John L. Sullivan and Charley Mitchell have been calling each other names and metaphorically trying to knock a chip off each other's shoulder. An engagement for September 7, at New Orleans has been effected between Sullivan and Corbett.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The laboring classes have been tolerably contented the past year. The only serious outbreak in this country was at Briceville and Coal Creek, Tennessee, occasioned by the employment of convict labor in the mines. A mob of about 1,000 persons surrounded the prison stockade on October 30 and demanded that the prisoners be released; the guards unable to resist gave way and 305 prisoners were set free and supplied with citizen's clothing. One hundred and sixty conscientious prisoners telegraphed to the governor for orders; the rest escaped to the mountains; later 200 more prisoners were released.

In England there was in March a coal strike, which not only put the miners (350,000) out of employment, but about 200,000 engaged in other occupations.

The centralization of capital continues. The era of the trust, a name given to a partnership of several corporations, has come to an end, as the courts of this and other states have declared them illegal. The Standard Oil Trust is, no doubt, the progenitor of this type of modern aggregations of capital. It is said that a quarter of a million dollars has been paid for the privilege of inspecting its trust agreement. It was organized in 1882, and in March of the present year

its officers, with the sagacity which has marked their whole course of business, have taken steps to dissolve the Trust. This by no means breaks up the combination as the officers and stockholders of the Standard Oil Trust remain the officers and stockholders of the numerous corporations of which the Trust was the parent. The essential features of the Trust remain without the name. We note the following combinations organized during the past year: The Harrow Trust, the Asbestos Trust, the Whiskey Trust, the Tobacco Trust and Rubber Trust. So far has the idea of combination been carried that a burglar's trust has been discovered. A shrewd manager is at the head and towns and cities are systematically worked. A common pool is formed for the purpose of preventing discovery and escaping conviction. An anti-trust law has been passed by Congress and the government have commenced suit against the American Sugar Company for its enforcement. Doubtless other combinations will be attacked later.

One of the most mammoth combinations of capital is that by which the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads are leased to the Philadelphia & Reading. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western through stock ownership is a party to this deal, the design of which is to limit and control the output and prices of coal. This places three-fourths of the anthracite coal business under one management. The day on which this was announced, February 11, was the greatest day ever known on the Stock Exchange for volume of business; over 800,000 shares of stock were dealt in.

Another move in this direction is seen in the Richmond Terminal re-organization scheme, which aims under the name of the Southern Railway to consolidate about 8,000 miles of railroad in the south under one management.

LAWLESSNESS.

As against these centralizing tendencies, the influence of the Anarchists, or disorganizers of society, has been weak and

feeble. In Chicago the Anarchists meet annually on November 13, the anniversary of the execution of Spies and others for the Haymarket riot; this year this meeting was broken up by the police. In New York City an occasional crank appears, like the one who fired three shots at Dr. John Hall on November 30, or the man who attempted to explode Russell Sage with a dynamite bomb, but who only succeeded in killing himself and injuring others.

They can discount this in the old world with such men as Deeming, who killed numerous wives and children and is suspected of being the veritable "Jack the Ripper," of White Chapel fame. Ravachol, the youthful villain of Paris, strives to sustain the dignity of the Latin race by robbing graves and butchering old men for their savings. Without laboratory education he invents panclastite, an explosive of more destructive properties than any known to chemists, and with it attempts to blow up the officials of Paris. There were four successive severe explosions in the course of the month of March. Another explosion occurred on April 25, the day set for his trial. He was convicted on April 26 and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Fear of injury to themselves no doubt influenced the jury to render this modified verdict. So startled did the French Chamber of Deputies become that they have made the use of dynamite for such purposes of explosion a capital offense.

In our own state, execution by electricity has ceased to be an experiment and is recognized as a success. Four persons were electrocuted at Sing Sing on July 7; the men were painlessly and instantly killed. Reporters swarmed around the prison all night but were not admitted to the promised land, and had to be content with glimpses from afar. This feature of the law has since been repealed and reporters will now have a fair chance.

During the year an investigation was made into the charges of cruelty at Clinton Prison, which showed that paddling,

pulleys, stretching and the dungeon were still used. The commission recommends that all those forms of punishment, except the dungeon, be abolished. No one suspected that the dark ages were so close to our own age.

On February 3 the Louisiana lottery issued an address in which it accepted as final the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the anti-lottery postal law was constitutional. John H. Foster, the anti-lottery candidate for governor, was elected in the spring.

The Mormons have agreed to be content with one wife. Thus we blot from the pages of history two of the relics of barbarism.

During the month of April there was a reign of lawlessness in Wyoming occasioned by a war between rustlers and the lieutenants in the employ of the cattle kings. The rustlers are small ranchmen and cowboys who have started in business on their own hook and by stealing "mavericks," as stray calves are called, and by taking such animals as they think themselves entitled to under the customs of the country, have got together herds of cattle for themselves. In a country where the principal wealth consists of cattle, and where vast herds of cattle are turned loose to find fodder for themselves, the difficulty of distinguishing the various animals becomes at once an embarrassing problem. The cattle kings, to meet this problem, besides branding the cattle, have, by the appointment of inspectors, made it difficult for the rustlers to sell their cattle and get the money for them. Not finding this sufficient they have taken the law in their own hands and have appointed regulators, who shoot such of the rustlers as interfere with their employers' herds; in turn, the rustlers summon their fellows and surround the smaller band of cattle employees determined to have life for life. Then the United States troops interfere to save the so-called murderers from being instantly killed. Here is a typical frontier life that Rudyard Kipling ought to investigate.

IMMIGRATION.

More deeply as one year succeeds another must the American citizen realize that this country is rapidly filling up, not so much with his own offspring, but with the outcasts of every land. No more broad acres are to be had for the asking. The little land which the government now has to offer is grasped by thousands of excited people. It is estimated that 15,000 were encamped round about the lands in Indian Territory which were thrown open to settlers on September 22. At the town of Chandler over 3,000 excited men and women rushed wildly in at 12 o'clock each carrying a sharpened stick with name and notice of lot taken. As the converging lines met near the Court House lot many riders were unhorsed and thrown to the ground and some, even, were killed.

On April 15 the Lisseton reservation in South Dakota was opened and 4,000 people, who were encamped about it, made a rush for homes.

On April 19 the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation was thrown open; the same scenes of wild disorder were re-enacted.

With our vacant land all taken up and with the Chinese coming in on us on the west and the Russian Jews on the east, the problems of this day and age multiply upon us.

It has well been said of this method of giving away land in the present condition of the country, that the President might with equal judgment proclaim: "The silver vaults of the United States will be open at a certain day and hour when citizens may enter and take away 160 silver dollars each."

Outside of government gifts of land the west does offer magnificent chances of finding a fortune; but such finds are only for a few. The most fortunate man of the year is probably W. C. Creede, who found a silver vein for which he has been offered more than a million, and who has given a name

to a place which has grown from a handful of people to 10,000 since last December.

In England under the leadership of Baron Hirsch a company called the Jewish Colonization Association has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of transporting European and Asiatic Jews to North and South America, there to engage in agricultural pursuits. A tract of 5,000 acres of land has been purchased at Woodbine, New Jersey, for this purpose. We need not fear being overwhelmed by Jews, as their number in the world is comparatively small, and, except for typhus fever, which the Russian Jews bring, the objections to them are few.

From China we have more to fear. That empire might spare 60,000,000 without feeling the loss. Despite the laws in force the Chinese are coming in through all the pores of the country. Affidavits or oaths to identity do not frighten them and they are as expert as Philadelphia lawyers in inventing ways of circumventing the law. One of the latest is to become British subjects in Canada and then claim the right to enter as such.

The Geary bill, passed by the House of Representatives in March, absolutely excluded the Chinese from the country and provide that those already here shall take out a certificate of residence. What a pity the Iroquois did not pass such an act against our Yankee ancestors! The price of resident certificates is put at \$3.00; the sum collected from these certificates is to be employed in enforcing the act. Our Chinese residents are thus to be taxed to keep their friends and fellow countrymen out of our land. The Senate had the sense to reject this bill on April 26 by a vote of 43 to 14, and a bill continuing the present Chinese exclusion laws in force, with the clause above referred to as to resident certificates, has become a law.

THEOLOGICAL.

In the religious world the ferment of the new theology is still at work. Dr. C. W. Bridgeman of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church resigned in May and entered the Episcopal Church. His last sermon showed the liberal tendency of his views.

Dr. Willard L. Robinson of Brooklyn, formerly of the First Baptist Church of Auburn, resigned from his church in Brooklyn and joined the Presbyterian Church.

The Andover Seminary case, which was argued before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, was dismissed by that court in October on the technical ground that the trustees had not been made parties.

In the Presbyterian Church the conflict between the liberal and the conservative element has been severe. A new issue was made in May by the investigation instituted into the views of Dr. Charles A. Briggs of the Union Theological Seminary of New York by the Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit. On October 5 charges were preferred against Dr. Briggs to the effect that he taught that reason and the church were historically fountains of divine authority, with the Scriptures; second, progressive sanctification after death. He was brought to trial on these charges before the Presbytery of New York; he demurred to the charges and specifications as insufficient. A motion was then made that the charges be dismissed, which was carried by a large majority. The matter is to be fought over, however, in the General Assembly, which meets at Portland, Oregon, on May 19.

The Cayuga Presbytery on April 13 made an overture to the General Assembly asking a construction of certain clauses in the governing law of the church, and invoking the principle contained in the constitution of the United States, that no person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, and that a public prosecutor has no right to appeal.

MONUMENTS.

On June 3 a monument was unveiled at Baltimore to Leonard Calvert, first governor of Maryland. On the same day a monument to General U. S. Grant was unveiled at Galena, Illinois, with oration by Chauncey M. Depew. On October 7 a large equestrian statue of General Grant was unveiled in Lincoln Park, Chicago; Judge Walter Q. Gresham was the orator. On April 27 the corner stone of the Grant Monument in New York City was laid by President Harrison; Dr. Depew was the orator, and the legislature had made the afternoon of that day a half holiday in that part of the state. It is a singular coincidence that on this same week Ferdinand Ward, the extraordinary criminal who made Grant a bankrupt, should be released from Sing Sing Prison.

On June 24 a statue of Henry Ward Beecher was unveiled in front of the City Hall in Brooklyn. On the same day, at St. John's College, a monument to Archbishop Hughes, founder of said college.

On June 26 a monument was unveiled at Gettysburg, by the 111th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Gen. C. D. McDougall made an address in behalf of the committee and Benjamin B. Snow, our genial vice-president, delivered an eloquent and philosophical oration. On July 21, at Lexington, Virginia, a statue of Stonewall Jackson was unveiled.

At Leyden on July 24 there was unveiled a memorial in honor of Rev. John Robinson, the noted pastor of the historical little band of exiles who, for a time, made Leyden their home, but who, in 1620, sailed for New England.

On August 19 a battle monument was dedicated at Bennington, Vermont; it is 308 feet in height, the highest battle monument in the world.

On October 3 at Nice, Italy, was unveiled a statue of Garibaldi by M. Rouvier, French minister of commerce. On October 10 a monument of white marble was unveiled at Manchester, England, in memory of John Bright; the Earl of Derby delivered the address.

On October 21 a statue of Henry W. Grady was erected at Atlanta, Georgia. A statue of Admiral Farragut has been completed for the city of Boston. A monument to General Philip H. Sheridan has been ordered by a citizen of Chicago and is to be erected in Union Park of that city.

In England a monument to Father Damien, who gave his life for the lepers of the Hawaiian Islands, has been prepared. It is now announced that the Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev. George Granville, has reluctantly declined to find room in Westminster Abbey for the proposed monument to James Russell Lowell; he suggests a window in the chapter house.

POLITICS.

The past year in politics has been, in the main, one of skirmish for position. In the Republican party the name of Blaine stands higher than ever before. Judging from expressions of Republican state conventions, he might easily have been the nominee for President this year had he not, by a formal letter, withdrawn his name. Mr. Blaine's health has been poor and this is assigned as a reason. Among the Democrats, Mr. Cleveland stands as high, if not higher, than ever. Although out of active politics, his occasional utterances show that he still advocates tariff reform and sound currency. His hold upon the masses has no doubt increased.

The Republican National Convention is to meet in Minneapolis; the Democratic Convention in Chicago. Hiram W. Babcock has been named as one of the delegates to the latter and Gorton W. Allen one of the delegates to the former convention.

The interest in the fall elections was largely centered in the state of New York. The Republican Convention met at Rochester on September 9 and nominated J. Sloat Fassett for Governor. The Democratic Convention met at Saratoga a week later and nominated Roswell P. Flower. Mr. Fassett made a personal canvass of the state and spoke in all impor-

tant cities, including Auburn. As the Saratoga Convention was largely controlled by Tammany Hall, Tammany was the rallying cry of the Republicans. The Democrats retorted with the cry of loss of the World's Fair for New York City. The semi-Australian system of balloting was a second time tried and again the Democrats profited by it. Flower was elected by a majority of over 40,000. A majority of the Assembly were Democrats and the Senate was in doubt.

The struggle for control of the Senate then commenced. Four districts were alleged to be in doubt and an issue was at once made in each district. The four cases were quickly carried to the Court of Appeals and on December 29 that court decided that Sherwood, Republican Senator-elect from Steuben, was ineligible and could not sit; that Nichols, Democrat of Onondaga, was entitled to a seat rather than Peck, because certain transposed ballots should, under the law, be thrown out; that Derby, Republican elect of Rensselaer, was entitled to his seat; and that, while the State Board of Canvassers might canvass the Mylod certificate, which gave the election to Osborne in Dutchess county, as it was manifestly incorrect they should wait for the corrected certificate. The State Board of Canvassers immediately met and declared Derby, Nichols and Osborne elected, notwithstanding the fact that a new and corrected certificate had been forwarded to them, copies of which were presumably in their possession. The Democrats thus gained control of the Senate by a majority of one, which they quickly made two by seating Walker of Steuben. This action of the Board of Canvassers, controlled largely by the retiring Governor, has created a storm of disapproval on the part of the Democrats as well as Republicans. The severest censure has fallen on Judge Isaac H. Maynard, who was Deputy Attorney General and acting counsel for the State Board of Canvassers. He admits taking the returns of Dutchess county from the Comptroller's office and returning them to the County Clerk. Judge

Maynard was, however, appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals in place of Judge Ruger, who died shortly after the 1st of January. The Bar Association of the City of New York thereupon began an investigation of the matter; a committee of nine was appointed, which, after hearing the facts and due deliberation, recommended to the legislature that Judge Maynard be removed from the bench by concurrent resolution. The legislature investigated the matter by subpoenaing the nine members of the committee of the Bar Association and cross-examining them. The majority report exonerated Judge Maynard from dishonorable conduct, which report was adopted by a strict party vote. The action of the Bar Association and its committee, seven members of which are Democrats, is a refreshing one and gives us renewed faith in the stability of our institutions. It shows that more than 400 are left who have not given up their manhood to partisanship and that fair play is still an essential qualification of good citizenship.

The victory by which Hill secured control of the Senate was dearly bought, as was seen in the spring elections, when Republican gains were recorded in nearly all of the cities and towns in the state.

Governor Russell was re-elected in Massachusetts and Governor Boies in Iowa. These Democratic successes were offset by the election of McKinley in Ohio and by a majority of over 40,000 for the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania.

The party called the People's party has not cut so large a figure this year as last. A national convention was held on May 20, but over two-thirds of the delegates came from five western states, Kansas alone sending one-third. The platform declared for free silver, sub-treasury loans and an income tax. On November 19 another convention was held at Indianapolis. The party split at this convention on the sub-treasury scheme and formed two wings, of which the one called the People's party seems to be in the ascendant.

The United States Supreme Court on February 1 decided that Governor Boyd was, upon the record presented, entitled to be governor of Nebraska. In Connecticut, on the other hand, Governor Buckley still holds over, the courts of that state having affirmed his right so to do.

CONGRESS.

Very little legislation has been completed by the present congress; very little is expected when one party is in control of one branch and the other party of a co-ordinate branch of the government. The time is occupied mainly in a fight for position by one to put the other in a hole. The main issue has been the free coinage of silver. The Democratic party was divided on that issue, but it was generally supposed that a free coinage bill would pass the House by a majority of 20 or 30. Judge C. F. Crisp was elected speaker of the House at the opening in December over his opponent Roger Q. Mills. Mills sulked a little, but, as he has obtained a senatorship from his state, he now feels better.

Speaker Crisp placed Mr. Bland, the untiring advocate of free coinage, at the head of the committee on coinage. A time was set for debate and a day for vote, March 25. The previous question was demanded and a motion to lay this on the table resulted in a tie. Thus was the bill to make 66 equal to 100 laid on the shelf, if not on the table, for the session.

On January 11 the Senate ratified the Brussels anti-slavery treaty for the Congo Free State.

On February 29 the United States Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of McKinley tariff.

Reciprocity treaties have been concluded with all the South American republics, except Columbia, Venezuela and Hayti, and, on March 8, President Harrison issued a proclamation for higher duties on sugar, hides, &c., from those countries.

Germany has removed the duty on American pork on condition that German beet root sugar be admitted free of duty in this country. The American hog has also secured recognition in Denmark, Italy and France. The prohibition has been removed in those countries. In France an import duty has been imposed of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cts. a pound. It may be well to note in this connection the growth of reciprocity in Europe. The countries of Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Austria have adopted a minimum tariff between themselves, with a maximum tariff for the rest of the world. This commercial policy is no doubt an outgrowth of the triple alliance.

Outside of this industrial alliance we have Great Britain, France and Russia; Great Britain has free trade, Russia has a prohibitory tariff, and France, under the leadership of Meline, has passed a high protective tariff, which was signed by President Carnot on January 29, and which caused great dissatisfaction by the immediate rise of about 25% in prices.

DIPLOMACY.

The diplomatic history of this year, so far as this country is concerned, revolves around the Alaska seal question and the controversy with Chili. A brief mention should be made of the payment of \$25,000 voluntarily by our government to Italy to be disbursed among the families of those who were killed at New Orleans.

Soon after the close of our last record a *modus vivendi* was negotiated between Great Britain and this country, by which it was agreed that no seals be taken by anybody, except 7,500 for the support and maintenance of the natives living on the Pribylov Islands. It was further agreed that British agents should be permitted to visit or remain on the islands in order to make such proper inquiries as might be necessary for the presentation of the British case before the arbitrators.

Sir George Smythe Baden-Powell and Dr. G. M. Daw-

son were thereupon appointed British Commissioners. The United States chose as commissioners Thomas C. Wendenhall, Superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, and Professor C. Hart Merriam, Ornithologist of the Department of Agriculture. These commissioners spent three months on the ground, studying the material facts of the case.

The terms of the arbitration were finally agreed upon and France, Sweden and Italy are to name the three arbitrators, outside of the two arbitrators each from America and England. A little friction was caused by Lord Salisbury's refusal in March to renew the *modus vivendi* of last year. Mr. Blaine likened it to a litigation over a forest where one of the parties proposed to cut off the timber while the action was pending.

Lord Salisbury retorted that a better illustration would be that of a meadow of which the yearly crop was harvested during litigation. On March 26 Lord Salisbury finally agreed to a renewal of the *modus vivendi*, providing the arbitration treaty was ratified and the question of damages left to arbitrators. This was immediately agreed to by the Senate. The *Sayward* case was dismissed by the United States Supreme Court, without touching the merits of the international controversy.

The other serious diplomatic controversy was with Chili. In our record of a year ago our steamer *Charleston* was in pursuit of the *Itata*, a ship belonging to the then insurgent Chilians, on which were guns and ammunitions of war purchased from merchants in this country. It was claimed that this was in violation of the neutrality laws as declared in the *Alabama* case, and that this government was entitled to libel the vessel therefor. On arriving at Iquique on June 4, the *Charleston* found the Chilean leaders prepared to give up the *Itata* with its cargo. The *Itata* was taken back to San Diego and legal proceedings commenced. Our government was defeated in the trial court, however, on the ground

that a neutral nation was prohibited only from fitting out armed vessels, as was decided in the *Alabama* case. An appeal was taken by the government to the Circuit Court of Appeals, where the case is still pending.

In the meantime the war between the adherents of Balmaceda and the congressional party in Chili proceeded with varying success. On August 20 the congressional party, having been reinforced by a large quantity of arms and ammunition, resolved to force the issue. On August 21 a bloody battle was fought, the congressional standards winning the victory. One thousand of the Balmacedists lay dead on the field of battle, while the congressional party sustained a loss of 300 killed and 700 wounded. The final struggle took place at Placilla seven miles from Valparaiso on August 28. This also was a fiercely contested battle, raging over five hours. The President's army was utterly routed, losing about 1,000 killed and 1,500 wounded; the congressionalists lost 400 killed and nearly 1,000 wounded. This was the first battle in which small fire repeating rifles and smokeless powder have been used. After the battle General Canto quickly occupied Valparaiso and the struggle was over. A mob set fire to and destroyed Balmaceda's palace and that of several of the ministers. Balmaceda secreted himself in the Argentine legation, where he remained in hope of escaping until he committed suicide, September 19. Balmaceda was the leader of a despotic and dishonest cause and it is unfortunate that this country, which professes to be a friend of the South American Republics, and which by a system of reciprocity seeks close trade relations, should have seemed to cast its sympathy and apparent support against the cause of liberty and constitutional government. Our representative, Mr. Egan, seems to have identified himself with the cause of Balmaceda, and, until the very day when Balmaceda's army was put to flight, no reports came to this country except that Balmaceda's was the winning cause.

It is not strange, therefore, that the action of our representative, coupled with our pursuit of the *Itata* from California to Chili, should have caused members of the congressional party to look upon this country as hostile to them. It appears, also, that after the end of the war Mr. Egan used his legation as an asylum for a large number of adherents of Balmaecda.

Among the other causes of dissatisfaction with this country was a suspicion that Admiral Brown had given information of movements of the congressional troops to Balmaecda, also the cutting of an American cable at Iquique and making a loop by which communication was opened direct from Lima to Valparaiso. These combined influences engendered a bitter feeling among Chilians towards the citizens of this country. On the 16th of October an occasion occurred for the manifestation of this hostile spirit. Some forty men of the crew of the *Baltimore* obtained leave to go on shore. One of them becoming involved in a dispute with a Chilian, a general row was precipitated, which quickly spread until the Americans found themselves fighting against bodies of men armed and largely their superior in number. Charles W. Riffin, boatswain's mate of the *Baltimore*, was killed outright; and a large number of sailors were wounded, one of them, William Turnbull, subsequently dying. Thirty-five Americans were arrested, but they were quickly set free, as there was no criminal charge against them.

Captain Schley, of the *Baltimore*, immediately made an investigation of the matter and made a report to this government. The Chilian authorities also commenced a judicial investigation, which our authorities regarded as too dilatory. On December 11 Senor Matta, minister of foreign affairs published an offensive note in regard to the incident. On the 4th of January the Chilian procurator finished his deliberations on the report submitted to him by Judge Foster; two of the prisoners are convicted of active participation in the

riot; the police are not acquitted of all blame, as they did not arrive on the scene promptly, but the deficiencies in the police force are partly accounted for by the late civil war.

On the 21st of January President Harrison, becoming impatient at the slowness of Chilian procedure, sent a dispatch demanding an apology. On January 25, without waiting for a reply, the President sent the whole matter to Congress by a special message. On January 28 a dispatch was received from Senor Pereira, now Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, couched in the friendliest terms and agreeing to submit the questions involved to our Supreme Court or to arbitration, also withdrawing the offensive Matta note. On February 4 Judge Foster passed sentence upon the men who assaulted the American sailors, as follows: Carlos Arena, 920 days imprisonment; Jose Hunada, 320 days; Frederico Rodyguez, 140 days.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

In some of the other South American and Central American states there has been the annual revolution. Guatemala had her revolt against President Barillas on September 29, with a loss of 500 lives.

In Venezuela a revolution commenced in March. The President of Venezuela, Palacio, followed the example set by Balmaceda, dissolved Congress and the courts and assumed dictatorial powers, and civil war is now raging. On April 21 a battle occurred at Puerto Bello between the government troops and the insurgents, in which the government troops were defeated.

The Mexican outlaw Garza has lived along the Texan border, oscillating between this country and Mexico and escaping capture from either.

The great hopes which we had a year ago of the new Republic of Brazil have been somewhat dashed. On November 6 the President, Deora Da Fonseca dissolved the Brazilian Congress and assumed the dictatorship. This was fol-

lowed by a revolution in the large province of Rio Grande do Sul and a separate provincial government is there organized. In November Da Fonseca resigned as dictator and the former vice-president, Peixotto, became President. He issued a manifesto in which he abandoned the arbitrary and dictatorial authority assumed by Da Fonseca and summoned Congress to meet on December 18.

The scheme for colonial federation in Australia, for which Sir Henry Parkes was so enthusiastic and which seemed a year ago to be about accomplished, has not received the support expected and will probably fail.

The success of Parliamentary government in Japan cannot be said to be fully assured. The House of Representatives was dissolved by Imperial order on December 25. The government action was based on the desire to test public opinion regarding the policy of the popular party, which has indiscriminately opposed all government measures. The elections were progressing quietly on the 16th of February.

In China a smouldering rebellion has been in progress since last summer. It seems to be based on hostility to the reigning dynasty of Manchu and dislike of foreigners. On July 3 the mission buildings at Nanking were pillaged and burnt. The province of Hunan, a remote province and one in which the spirit of intolerance and superstition is more obstinate than in other quarters of the Empire, seems to be the center of disaffection. This is the one province where they still refuse to allow telegraph poles to be erected. On January 6 a battle was reported to have taken place in which 2,000 insurgents were defeated by government troops. In March a battle was fought in the north of China in which the Imperialists defeated the rebels; 8,000 rebels were put to death by the sword and 500 burned alive.

In Egypt we have a change of nominal rulers. The Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, passed away on January 7; his son Abbas, aged 17, has been invested with that dignified posi-

tion. European powers have striven to catch his ear to wean him from English influence, and the Sultan by a trick tried to deprive him of a portion of Egyptian territory. In his investiture, the Sultan's envoy, Eyoub Pasha, was furnished with two firmans, one identical with that under which the late Khedive held, the other so phrased as to exclude from Egyptian jurisdiction the Sinai peninsula and a part of the Red Sea littoral, which have been held by Egypt for half a century. A copy of the firman was demanded by the English minister at Constantinople and the substance of the latter firman was communicated. Lord Salisbury acted with promptness, with the result that the latter firman was withdrawn.

In Europe the Dreibund, or Triple Alliance, still secures an armed peace. On June 28 the Emperor William of Germany announced a renewal of the Dreibund for six years; Premier Rudini at the same time announced the adhesion of the Italian government thereto in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. It is supposed that Lord Salisbury is secretly in sympathy with it.

It is supposed, though not known, that a treaty of alliance exists between France and Russia. The good feeling existing between these two countries was manifested by the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt and the taking of the last Russian loan by French bankers. It is supposed that the visit of M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, to Paris on November 19 had to do with this secret treaty. We are not in a position to buy state secrets at a reasonable figure and so cannot vouch for this. Besides visiting Russia the French fleet also called at Portsmouth, England, in August, and there Admiral Gervais was entertained by the Queen of England. This is the third time since the Crimean War that the French fleet has visited England.

On the 4th of July the Emperor William ran over to see his grandmother Victoria and his uncle Albert Edward; in

order that the royal feet might not be soiled by contact with the common earth a gorgeous red velvet carpet was spread at the landing. The Emperor kissed his uncle and on the following days inspected the army and attended numerous banquetings, was presented with the freedom of the City of London and made a very fair English speech in reply. Among the ceremonies which his royal highness attended was a wedding between Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, one of the numerous granddaughters of Queen Victoria, and Prince Albert of Auhalt.

The Czar and Lord William are not on friendly terms; the Czar first cut William by passing through Germany in November without calling or leaving his card. William retaliated by absenting himself and his diplomats from a dinner in Berlin in honor of the Czar's silver wedding.

The German Emperor does not hesitate to express his mind freely as to his own exaltation and the duty of all Germans to yield implicit obedience to his commands, even to the killing of their own kin. He thinks the Hohenzollerns the best thing in Europe and himself the best of the Hohenzollerns. His last delivery of this rodomontade, at Brandenburg on February 25, stirred up the socialists in Berlin so that they rose *en masse* and were with difficulty repulsed by the police. William, with all his aggressiveness, seems to have considerable political tact and knows how to give way when necessary. This happened with the education bill introduced into the Reichstag by Chancellor Caprivi and fathered by the Emperor. It provided for the education of every child in religious instruction of some sort, the kind to depend on the choice of the parent. This bill awakened such a storm of opposition that it was finally withdrawn. Chancellor Caprivi desired to resign as Chancellor and also as Prime Minister of Prussia. He was allowed to resign as Prime Minister, but retains his place as Chancellor by command of the Emperor. The education bill was regarded as

a concession by the Emperor to the clerical party and was opposed by the radicals.

In France there has also been almost a crisis between the clerical party and the government. It began with the visit of French pilgrims to Rome. In consequence of the unseemly actions of three young men of the pilgrims in the Pantheon, they were shown out of Italy. This led to a note from the French minister, M. Fallière, to the bishops, ordering them to remain at home hereafter. The Archbishop of Aix replied with asperity to this note, for which he was tried, convicted and fined. Five archbishops then issued a manifesto on the relations of church and state. Then the Cabinet introduced a bill as to religious confraternities; as this bill pleased neither the extreme radicals nor the extreme conservatives their united vote defeated the bill, and on February 20 the ministers resigned. President Carnot gave M. Rouvier the task of forming a new ministry.

During last summer there occurred an exhibition of the "holy coat" at Treves, and fully two million people, during the six weeks between August 20 and October 4, viewed the holy garment. An exhibition has not taken place since 1844. This coat is seamless and made of linen. There is also a rival coat, made of camel's hair, at Argentinil, near Paris. The Pope has been petitioned to institute an investigation to decide which is the true one.

In England the year has been pretty full of scandal and of suits for slander and libel, in which English nobility has washed its dirty linen in public to the edification of all beholders. The year commenced with the famous case of William Gordon Cumming against Berkeley Levett, Mrs. Arthur Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green. This was an action for slander against the defendants who charged the plaintiff with cheating at cards at Tranby Croft, the residence of the Wilsons. The game there played, it seems, was baccarat. The Prince of Wales supplied the counters and

other necessary materials, having brought them with him, and acted as banker. Four of those present testified that they saw the plaintiff cheat. The plaintiff, Sir William Gordon Cumming, averred that he did not cheat, and, as cheating at cards in English society is the highest of crimes, he brought his action for slander to vindicate his reputation. The trial, which began on June 1 and lasted seven days, attracted great interest and a large crowd of distinguished people were present. The Prince of Wales was present and testified as a witness. Lady Brook, the reigning beauty of England, attended. Lady Coleridge, attired in a lavender silk dress, sat on the bench with her husband, the presiding justice. One jurymen had the boldness to question the Prince of Wales when on the stand. Although there was widespread sympathy and belief in the honesty of Sir William Gordon Cumming, the jury felt compelled to count the witnesses and rendered a verdict for the defendants. The day following the verdict Sir William Gordon Cumming married Miss Florence Josephine Garner, the daughter of Commodore Garner of the New York Yacht Club. She, at least, believed in Sir William.

Another *cause celebre* is that of Osborne vs. Hargreaves. This was also an action for slander, brought by Ethel Elliot Osborne against her cousin, Mrs. Hargreaves. Mrs. Hargreaves lost some family jewels which she found had been sold to jewelers by name of Spink for £550. As no one knew of her place of keeping them except her husband and her cousin Ethel, she accused her cousin of the theft. Mrs. Osborne went on the stand and testified as to her innocence. During the trial, however, the bank notes endorsed in the handwriting of the plaintiff were found. Sir Charles Russell withdrew the suit for his client, Mrs. Osborne. She was afterwards indicted for perjury and sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

On June 28 the first great-grandchild of Queen Victoria

was christened as Lady Alexandria Victoria Duff, daughter of the Princess Louise and the Duke of Fife.

In December it was announced that Prince Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, vulgarly called "Collars and Cuffs," was engaged to his cousin, Princess May of Teck. The wedding was set for February 27, but, alas, providence had otherwise decreed. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale, to give him his full title, died on January 14 of pneumonia, aged 27. His betrothal had endeared him to the English people, who are domestic in their tastes, and his death was universally lamented. He was not unattended by greatness in his death; that day was marked by the death in different parts of the world of four persons noted for divers qualities of birth or attainment. The others were Cardinal Simeon, Prefect General of the propaganda at Rome, William C. Ruger, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and Cardinal Manning, whose labors in behalf of the poor and the workingmen had endeared him to them and whose sermons and writings placed him in the front rank of English ecclesiastics.

I will allude in this connection to the death on October 6 of three men who had, two of them at least, wide influence on English history. I refer to the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury and government leader in the House of Commons, Charles Stewart Parnell and Sir John Pope Hennessy.

William Henry Smith, though not a brilliant orator, by his cool and business-like manner, his sound common sense and his wonderful power of conciliating opposing factors, ranked equally high in efficiency with his most talented predecessors.

Charles Stewart Parnell, the champion of Irish Home Rule and at one time leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, though he died at the early age of 45, had lived too long for his best fame. He died the leader of a forlorn

and hopeless cause. He died in the year of the suicide of Boulanger and Balmaceda, and with them he takes his place as a disappointed man.

On the death of William Henry Smith, Arthur Balfour, nephew of Lord Salisbury, was chosen leader of the House of Commons. Lord Hartington having been elevated to the House of Lords on the death of his father, Duke of Devonshire, Sir Joseph Chamberlain became leader of the Liberal Unionists.

Mr. Balfour's leadership thus far has not been highly successful. His Irish local government bill, which he introduced into the House of Commons on March 11, was greeted by the Liberals with shouts of laughter. It provides for governing boards of fifteen members, seven of whom are elected and seven chosen by the sheriff. The fifteenth member is the sheriff himself, who is chairman of the board. Between rule by the sheriff and rule by constabular force there may be a distinction, but not much difference. Provision is also made that, upon application of twenty taxpayers to a judge of assize, individual members of the councils or the councils themselves may be indicted on charge of persistent disobedience to the law, or of corruption, or of malversation or oppression and they may be tried by two judges of assize without a jury.

NECROLOGY.

Among eminent foreigners, other than those mentioned, who have departed this life are :

William Henry Gladstone, aged 51, eldest son of William E. Gladstone.

On August 20, Right Hon. John Inglis, LL. D., Lord Justice General of Scotland, aged 81.

On August 24, Right Hon. Cecil Raikes, aged 53, Postmaster General of England.

On September 9, Jules Grevy, Ex-President of the French Republic, aged 84.

On September 30, General George Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger, at one time the idol of the French heart. He committed suicide in Brussels at the tomb of his mistress, Madame de Bonnemain.

On October 6, at Stuttgart, Karl I, King of Württemberg, aged 68.

On October 15, Count Ludwig Von Arco Vally, German Minister to the United States, aged 46.

On October 27, the Rev. F. H. A. Scrivener, one of the authorities on the text of the New Testament, aged 78.

On December 4, Dom Pedro II de Alcantara, whose full name was Jose Carlos Leopold Salvator Bibrano Francisco Xavier da Paulo Leucadio Miguel Gabriel Rafael Gonzaga, Ex-Emperor of Brazil, in Paris, aged 66. He was a good man and a wise ruler and did not deserve banishment from Brazil.

On December 21, William Cavendish, 7th Duke of Devonshire. He was second wrangler at Trinity College. He succeeded in the dukedom by his son, Lord Hartington.

On January 2, Sir George Biddell Airy, the 7th Astronomer Royal of England, aged 90.

On January 3, Emile de Laveleye, the renowned economist and publicist, aged 69.

On January 7, Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt.

On January 15, at Rome, Randolph Rogers, the celebrated American sculptor, born at Waterloo in this state. His best known works are the bas-reliefs on the doors of the Capitol at Washington, representing scenes in the life of Columbus.

On January 19, Father Anderledy, General of Jesuits.

On January 25, Grand Duke Constantius Nicholaiewitch, uncle of the Czar of Russia and father of the Queen of Greece.

On January 31, Charles H. Spurgeon, aged 57, the most popular preacher of his day.

On February 5, Sir Morell Mackensie, aged 55, the famous London specialist in throat diseases, who attended the Emperor Frederick in his last illness.

In February, Johan Sverdrup, Ex-Prime Minister of Norway, a great statesman in his own country.

On March 6, Etienne Arago, French writer, dramatist and statesman.

On March 13, the Grand Duke of Hesse, who married Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria.

On April 10, John Murray, aged 84, the publisher, the third of that name. He leaves a son John Murray the fourth. We believe a fifth John Murray is growing.

On April 15, Miss Amelia B. Edwards, aged 62, the eminent author and Egyptologist.

Among the persons of this country who have died during the past year, I note the following :

On May 21, Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War and Attorney General under President Grant's administration, and Minister to Austria and Russia under President Arthur.

On May 24, J. H. Hughes, the conjurer and magician, known as the "Fakir of Ava."

On May 25, Dr. Henry J. VanDyke, Professor-elect of Systematic Theology in the Union Theological Seminary.

On May 28, Judge Samuel Miller Breckinridge, of St. Louis, at the Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit immediately after delivering his speech in the case of Dr. Briggs.

On June 3, at Poughkeepsie, Dr. Benson J. Lossing, aged 79, the well-known author of school histories of the United States.

On June 6, Hon. Sir John Alexander MacDonald, aged 76, Premier of the Dominion of Canada. Except for the brief interval 1873 to 1878, he was premier from 1867, when the federation act making a dominion of the British provinces in North America became a law, to the time of his death. He was a man of broad views, sound, practical judgment and remarkable executive ability.

On June 15, Joseph K. Emmet, the actor, aged 50, the delight of thousands in his character of Fritz.

On July 4, Hannibal Hamlin, aged 82, Vice-President of the United States from 1861 to 1865.

On July 12, at Boston, Edward Burgess, the celebrated yacht designer, aged 65.

On August 12, James Russell Lowell, aged 72. "Poet, scholar, critic and statesman, he leaves behind him no more admirable master in each department, nor any more truly representative American citizen."

On the same day, George Jones, aged 80, proprietor of the *New York Times*, a man whom the Tweed ring could not buy.

On August 14, Mrs. James K. Polk, relict of President Polk, aged 88.

On September 5, Judge Douglass Boardman, of Ithaca.

On September 18, General Isaac T. Quinby, of Rochester, aged 70. He stood at the head of the class at West Point of which General Grant was a member. He served under Grant from 1862 to the close of the war; since that time he was Professor in Mathematics in the University of Rochester.

On September 25, at Saratoga, Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, author of the phrase "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," as applied to the Democratic party in 1884. He liked the administration of Cleveland so well that he turned Mugwump in 1888.

On October 17, James Parton, aged 69, the author of several biographies and a prominent writer for magazines.

On the same day, John Larkin Lincoln, aged 74, Professor of Latin in Brown University for fifty-two years.

On November 18, William J. Florence, aged 60, a comic actor, whose death, like Garrick's, eclipses again the gaiety of nations.

On November 21, Rev. Thomas Hill, Ex-President of Harvard, aged 73, noted as a mathematician.

On December 8, Wolcott Balestier, at Dresden, Germany. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., and passed his younger days in various parts of the United States, studying one year

at Cornell. The novel "Naulahka," now running in the *Century*, was written by Balestier and Rudyard Kipling.

On December 20, Preston B. Plumb, aged 54, United States Senator from Kansas.

On December 24, Charles F. Barager, Ex-Senator from this district, aged 53.

On January 15, Walter A. Wood, the head of the Walter A. Wood Mowing Machine Co., aged 77 years.

On January 20, Christopher P. Crauch, poet and translator.

On January 22, Joseph Bradley, aged 79, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

On January 29, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, a very distinguished veteran of the late war.

On February 9, John Jay Knox, an eminent citizen, for many years Comptroller of the Currency.

On February 22, Dr. John Dawson Gilmary Shea, a well-known historical scholar.

On March 4, Noah Porter, aged 80, Ex-President of Yale.

On March 6, Edwards Pierrepont, United States Minister to England during President Grant's second term.

On March 26, Walt Whitman, the good gray poet, so much esteemed in England and so little thought of here. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered the funeral eulogium.

On April 1, Charles Drake, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims.

On April 11, John K. Porter, aged 73, Counsel for the people in the Guiteau trial, at one time Judge of the New York Court of Appeals.

On April 26, at Paris, William Astor, aged 62, grandson of the first John Jacob Astor. He leaves a son who is known in New York as Jack Astor.

Of those who have died in this vicinity I note the following:

On May 25, Leverett Ball, an eccentric citizen of high intelligence, who died in abject poverty, aged 85.

On May 30, Judge Elisha W. Sheldon, aged 90. His title of Judge was gained prior to 1847, when the court of common pleas was provided with side judges.

On July 10, Joseph Mellor, aged 51, a well-known business man.

On July 14, David Wilder, aged 73.

On July 28, Maria Rebecca Abbott Fosgate, relict of the late Dr. Blanchard Fosgate.

On September 5, Judge Benjamin Franklin Hall, aged 77. His life spans a wide range of the history of this country, and his acquaintance with men of affairs and his own experience made him a mine of information on general and local history. He studied law with Seward, Porter & Beard-sley. He was Chief Justice of the Territory of Colorado from 1861 to 1864. In politics he was a Whig and a zealous supporter of Governor Seward. In 1856 he wrote a book entitled "The Republican Party and its Candidate." He was Mayor of Auburn in 1852, was one of the projectors of the Auburn Gaslight Co., had a large share in converting Fort Hill into a cemetery and was conspicuous in the project of erecting a monument to the Cayuga Chief Logan. His latter years were those of a looker-on, rather than that of an active participator in events.

On October 27, John S. Clary, aged 74. Since 1870 he had been a trustee, and since 1873 treasurer, of the Fort Hill Cemetery Association and one of the most active of its trustees.

On November 2, Leonard D. Leach, aged 59, a respected business man of Auburn. At one time alderman and a few years later supervisor.

On November 10, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Dr. Hachaliah Burt. She was born in 1809 and had lived here all her life, and was the oldest continuous resident of the city. She was also the oldest communicant of St. Peter's Church.

On November 29, Col. Henry Dwight Woodruff, aged 66.

He was deeply interested in historical subjects. He served over five years in the war of the Rebellion and was engaged in many important battles.

On December 4, Adelaide, daughter of Horace J. Knapp, after a lingering illness.

On the same day, John G. Fowler, for many years in the grocery business in our city.

On the same day, also, Edwin Greenfield, an old citizen of Auburn, for many years lessee of the old Corning Hall.

On December 6, Samuel S. Mott, aged 78, engaged in the fish and oyster business for nearly thirty years.

On December 15, Alfred Smith, aged 87, a resident of Cayuga County for eighty years. He was the oldest member and communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

On December 24, Stephen Y. Groot, aged 69, the last one of the Groot Brothers, formerly in the grocery business.

On December 25, Melissa P. Baker, mother of Charles M. Baker, aged 68.

On December 31, Captain Myron Sears, aged 83, an old resident of Auburn whose latter years had been spent in Cayuga.

On the same day, Jeremiah W. Morrissey, ex-supervisor.

On January 6, John Moulvey, aged 45, formerly a constable and for some years agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

On January 17, Mrs. Jane C. Rogers, aged 75. She had been superintendent of the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children for the last thirty-two years. Over 2,000 children have come under her influence. She was a woman of rare executive ability and exemplary Christian character.

On January 19, Henry Willard, born in Cayuga village in 1811 and a resident of that village since that time.

On January 22, Dudley P. G. Everts, aged 84, a resident of Auburn and vicinity for seventy-five years.

On February 2, John D. Crayton, aged 41.

On the same day, James Deering, aged 69, in 1869 and

1871 Chief of Police, in the latter part of his life a retired politician.

On February 25, Elizabeth Watson Pomeroy, in the 58th year of her age.

On February 27, Nathan Lawton, aged 90, father of A. W. Lawton.

On the same day, Nancy G. VanAnden, aged 92, relict of Dr. Stephen VanAnden.

On March 5, George H. Billings, in his 21st year. He made a local reputation as a banjo player.

On March 6, Louis Schuch, aged 63, one of the best known Germans in this vicinity, respected for his good citizenship and good nature. He served in the war of the Rebellion for two years and three months.

On March 8, George Corning, aged 73, a resident of Auburn since 1871.

On March 9, Horace M. Whipple, aged 61, a machinist at D. M. Osborne & Co.'s, at one time an alderman.

On March 31, Adam O'Neil, aged 60, a popular alderman of the 8th ward.

On April 7, Charles V. Hoskins, aged 63. He held the position of Under-Sheriff for nine years.

On April 10, Horace W. Lockwood, a well-to do farmer in Sennett, aged 72.

On April 17, Major William Boyle, aged 54, since 1876 principal keeper at the prison and eminently fitted for the position.

On April 23, Lorenzo D. Dennison, aged 92, a resident of Auburn for forty years.

On May 5, William F. Gibbs, aged 84, an assessor of Auburn for nine years.

On May 7, Emiline Sittser, aged 77, relict of the late Peter Sittser. She lived at the foot of Owaseo Lake and gave the name "Sittser's" to a popular place for summer boarders.

Very truly yours,

E. C. AIKEN,

Historiographer.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

THIRD PAPER. 1892-93.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 18, 1893.

Dear Mr. Snow:

Much interest has been manifested the past year not only in the affairs of our own planet, but in that of our neighbor,

MARS.

This red-hued wanderer came within 35,000,000 of miles of mother earth, approaching the nearest on August 3, when Mars was in opposition, with a threatening aspect and, metaphorically speaking, a "chip on the shoulder," but earth's inhabitants failed to respond, though Mars will not come so close to us again until 1909. There has been great speculation not only as to the physical features, but as to the question whether Mars is inhabited. The parallel lines upon the planet have been attributed to the work of Martians, and some go so far as to contend that the Martians are signalling to us. A Parisian lady has left 100,000 francs to any one who shall devise a method of signalling back.

In November it was announced that Biela's comet, which was last seen in these regions in 1852, was coming straight for us and we had better get out of the way. Later, however, astronomers decided that the comet was going straight away from us.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

The proximity of Mars has not made the year a warlike one. The French have been doing some fighting against the Amazons of Dahomey, capturing King Behanzin's capitol, Abomey, and conquering a still further portion of the dark continent.

The annual revolutions have occurred in South and Central America, with more or less bloodshed. President Palacio in Venezuela attempted the role of dictator, as Balmaceda had done in Chili. His troops were defeated, however; he fled the country and General Crespo in command of the revolutionary forces took possession of Caraccas, the capital city, in July. Later Crespo was declared provisional president until congress could meet and elect one. Our country seems fated to become involved in unpleasant relations with these countries which have these periodical revolutions. In November, while our steamship *Philadelphia* was at LaGuayra, one of the opponents of General Crespo, General Mijares, was on board. A file of soldiers was sent to arrest him, but the captain refused to give him up. The ship was refused clearance papers and had to sail without them.

Our controversy with Chili has been finally adjusted by the payment of \$75,000 to the United States for the benefit of those in the *Baltimore's* crew who were injured and the families of those who died. All other questions between the two countries have been left to an arbitration commission.

On March 5 a revolution broke out in Honduras which threatened to involve the other Central American states. The revolutionists under Policapso Bonilla fought a bloody battle and gained a victory over the government troops at the outset. Severe fighting continued until recently, when it was announced that Bonilla had succeeded and had been named as provisional president.

In Brazil the revolution in the province of Rio Grande do Sul still progresses. The revolutionists were at first successful, but have latterly suffered defeat.

Peace has brooded over all other countries. In Egypt the new pasha attempted to act independently of England by appointing a ministry of his own. Lord Cromer, England's representative at Cairo, demanded that this act of independence be recalled. The pasha acceded, and promised not to

take any steps in the future without consultation with the English authorities.

Germany has been troubled with the ever recurring army question. Chancellor von Caprivi introduced a bill increasing the peace footing to a yearly average of 492,068 men, a total increase in round numbers of 84,000. This would give the German army a strength of 4,400,000 as compared with 4,053,000 for the French army. The bill generally reduced the term of service in the infantry from three to two years. The extra expenditure under this bill would be about \$15,000,000 annually. On this account the bill meets with strong opposition and seems likely to be defeated.

On October 31 the historic Castle church at Wittenberg, to whose gates Martin Luther affixed his famous theses, was re-consecrated in the presence of the Emperor William, the Duke of York and other royal visitors. Every European power concerned in the reformation was represented.

Two royal marriages should be duly chronicled. On January 7 Prince Ferdinand of Rumania and Princess Marie of Edinburgh were married at Sigmaringen, the seat of the Hohenzollerns. On January 25 the Emperor William's sister was married to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse.

King Alexander I of Servia, though only a little over sixteen years of age, by a *coup d'état* in April declared that he was of age, deposed the regents and ministers who had him in charge and proposes to govern his kingdom hereafter without guardians.

Holland and Denmark seem to have attained the happiness of those people who have no history.

On August 20 the President issued a retaliation proclamation against Canada providing for a toll of twenty cents a ton on freight bound for Canadian ports which shall pass through St. Mary's Falls canal. This on account of discrimination against American freight passing through Canadian canals. This toll was suspended on February 21, the

President having become satisfied that the Canadian government had ceased to discriminate against American freight.

During the year reciprocal treaties have been concluded with Austria, Hungary and Guatemala and proclamation made of them. The embargo on American pork has been raised in Spain, and it may now be said that the American hog has admittance to all the markets of the world.

Not so with American silver. Silver bullion has steadily accumulated in our treasury vaults and has steadily fallen in price, $37\frac{3}{4}$ pence per ounce on November 28, the lowest price ever reached. Foreign nations steadily adhere to the gold standard. The monetary conference, called at the invitation of our government, met in Brussels on November 22. Several proposals were discussed but nothing resulted from the discussions, as representatives of Great Britain, France and Germany declared that their governments were unalterably opposed to abandoning a single standard. The conference formally adjourned on December 17, to meet again May 30 if the representatives of the respective governments approve.

PANAMA.

On the continent the event of the year is the Panama scandal. This colossal failure had slumbered since the Panama Canal Company stopped payments in December, 1888. A parliamentary inquiry has been started in the hopes of finding some means of saving the enterprise. Facts finally came to light which, in the opinion of many, justified a prosecution. In November last a committee of thirty-three members of the Chamber of Deputies was appointed to conduct an investigation. As a result the directors of the Panama Canal Company were charged "with the use of fraudulent devices for creating belief in the existence of a chimerical event, the spending of sums accruing from issues handed to them for a fixed purpose, and the swindling of all or part of the fortune of others." The defendants were

fourteen persons, including Ferdinand de Lesseps, Charles, his son, M. Warins Fontanes, Baron Cottu and M. Eiffel. The five named were convicted. Charles de Lesseps was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 3750 francs ; Warins Fontanes, M. Cottu and M. Eiffel were each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and the same fine as Charles de Lesseps, except that M. Eiffel is to pay 20,000 francs ; Ferdinand de Lesseps was sentenced to pay a fine of 5000 francs and to imprisonment for five years. It is doubtful if the last sentence will be executed. M. de Lesseps is in his dotage and does not understand that any proceedings have been taken against him. For thirty years he has been an ideal figure in France, spoken of as "Le Grand Francais." There is a popular disposition to shift the blame from his shoulders to that of the men who advised him.

On March 21 Baihant, Ex-Minister of Public Works, Blondin and Charles de Lesseps were found guilty of corruption by a Paris jury. The other defendants were acquitted. Baihant was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 750,000 francs. Charles de Lesseps was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, to be concurrent with his first sentence. The defendants were also ordered to pay the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company 375,000 francs.

The facts elicited by the committee of investigation and the proceedings in court doubtless have added great enjoyment to the Parisians, as it has kept them in a state of feverish excitement since November last. The cabinet has thrice resigned. M. Ribot held on as premier from the resignation of M. Loubet until March 30, when he resigned and a new ministry was formed by M. Depuy. Loubet de Freycinet and finally M. Rouvier were eliminated from the cabinet in January, the latter being charged with corruption ; M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, resigned for a day or two to go on the stand and swear his skirts clear of any conver-

sation, even with Madame Cottu, wife of one of the convicted directors, so sensitive are the French when excited to a whisper, a tone or a shrug of the shoulder.

Still the extent of the corruption which permeated the contractors, the journalists and deputies is appalling. Thierrie, a Paris banker, asserts that Baron Reinach, who seems to have been the disburser of the corruption fund, had paid into his bank 3,390,000 francs in Panama funds and had drawn it out in twenty-six checks payable to bearer. M. Cornelius Herz, an adventurer, one of the payees, escaped to England before the investigation. Baron Reinach died hardly in time to avoid investigation, as his body was exhumed to ascertain if he had committed suicide.

The excitement and suspicion were, no doubt, augmented by the royalists and Bonapartists, who were scheming to cast reproach on republican institutions, to cause a crisis, precipitate a revolution and place their respective favorites upon the throne. Rumors were thrown out as to President Carnot's connection with the scandal, but nothing of this kind has been substantiated and the firm attitude of the Ribot ministry and its unflinching persistence in probing all sources of information has commanded popular regard and tended to strengthen the republic. One ridiculous incident was a duel between Clemenceau and Derovlide, deputies, in which three shots were exchanged without effect. It may be noted that the Canal Company's accounts show an expenditure of \$2,400,000 in the United States. This also deserves investigation.

ELECTIONS.

Elections have been held during the past year in Portugal, Spain, Italy, England and the United States. In Spain the government obtained 322 as opposed to 92 for the opposition. In Italy Premier Giolitti was returned to power by the election in November, obtaining the endorsement of 325 constitu-

encies, while the Nicoltra and radical parties only secured a little over 100.

In England Mr. Gladstone was returned to power with a majority of forty. On August 15 Mr. Gladstone went to Osborne, kissed the Queen's hand and is made First Lord of the Treasury and Premier for the fourth time—an event without precedent in English history. Very little was done at the autumn session. Parliament met again on the 31st of January and on February 12 the grand old man introduced his remodelled Home Rule bill and made a speech lasting over two hours. "His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." The brilliant audience which greeted him has rarely been equalled and made it one of those historic occasions of which Westminster hall may justly be proud.

In this country the year, although it has been what is called a presidential year, has been a very quiet one. The ball was started by the "dandelion" or "anti-snapper" convention held in this state at Syracuse on the 30th day of May. It sent a delegation to Chicago to show that Grover Cleveland was not without supporters in his own state.

The next move on the political chess-board was the resignation of Secretary of State Blaine on June 4, three days before the beginning of the Republican convention at Minneapolis. This was interpreted as a sign that Mr. Blaine was again a candidate for the presidency, although he had said that he was not. The Republican convention, however, selected Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid as its candidates.

The Democratic convention met on June 21 and on the 23rd nominated on the first ballot Grover Cleveland for President. Adlai E. Stevenson was nominated for Vice-President.

The Prohibition national convention nominated General John Bidwell of California for President and Dr. J. B. Crawford of Texas for Vice-President. The People's party nomi-

nated General John B. Weaver of Iowa for President and James G. Field of Virginia for Vice-President. The Socialists nominated for President Simon Wing, a tailor living in Boston, his colleague being Mr. Matcheff, a carpenter of Brooklyn, N. Y. This last ticket received a total of 21,534 votes.

The issue between the two great parties was the tariff. In the west the People's party made an issue of free silver, and the Democrats in a number of the western states fused with the Populists upon this issue. The morning after election was one of great surprise. Although both the great parties were confident of victory, no one suspected so overwhelming a majority as was given for Mr. Cleveland. He carried this state with a majority of over 40,000 and also the Republican states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and California and obtained one elector in Ohio, having an electoral vote of 277 out of 444 and a plurality of 382,342 votes over Harrison, the largest plurality since 1872. The total vote was 12,068,595, an increase of nearly 700,000 over 1888. The Democrats also re-elected a majority of the House of Representatives and for the first time in thirty-two years gained control of the United States Senate. Mr. Cleveland selected his cabinet during the winter, contrary to precedent announcing them as they accepted their portfolios. The greatest surprise was the nomination of Walter Q. Gresham for Secretary of State, he having been a Republican down to 1892. A tremendous crowd flocked to Washington to witness the inauguration and men paid as high as \$100 for a front room. Some staid to ask for an office.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

One of the first questions which came before Mr. Cleveland's cabinet was the Hawaiian question. The trouble commenced in Hawaii in the middle of January, when Queen Liliuokalani tried to induce her ministers to sign a new con-

stitution that disfranchised all foreigners. On the 16th of that month a mass meeting was held and a committee of public safety appointed. A provisional government was established. On the first of February the American flag was raised at Honolulu by the United States Minister, John L. Stevens, who issued a proclamation assuming protection of the Hawaiian Islands in the name of the United States. A delegation of prominent men from the islands came to Washington and, after hearing them and considering the matter, President Harrison on February 15 sent to the Senate a proposed treaty and a message recommending that the Hawaiian Islands be annexed to this country.

President Cleveland recalled this treaty from the Senate and has sent a commissioner, Mr. Blount, to the Hawaiian Islands to investigate and report. The American flag has been hauled down and we cannot prophesy the outcome. The Princess Kaiulani, who is next in succession to Queen Liliuokalani and is being educated in England, came to this country in March and on the 13th called on Mrs. Cleveland and fell in love with her, so she says. Perhaps it was a mutual affair. If so, we may expect a protectorate instead of annexation. It is only a question, I suppose, of the manner of doing it, it being generally agreed from the time of Secretary Marcy that this country does not desire any foreign power to take charge of Hawaiian affairs.

What Great Britain is ready to do may be seen from the course taken with the Gilbert Islands. On May 27 last, Captain Davis steamed into the harbor of Butaritaro on the island of Apamama, one of the Gilbert group. He read a proclamation declaring that the Queen of England assumed a protectorate over the islands and ran up the British ensign in token of the newly established authority. As Prince Lorenzo says, "Governments do not steal, they annex."

BEHRING SEA.

Our controversy respecting our rights in Behring Sea will soon be decided. The counsel selected to appear for the United States are Edward J. Phelps, James C. Carter and Henry W. Blodgett. Sir Charles Russell, Sir Richard Webster, Hon. W. H. Cross, of the English bar, and C. Robinson, Esq., of the Canadian bar, appear as counsel for Great Britain. Justice Harlan and Senator John T. Morgan were appointed arbitrators for this country, Sir James Harmer, of England, and Sir John S. D. Thompson, Canadian Minister of Justice, were appointed arbitrators on the part of Great Britain. Senator Baron de Courcelles was appointed by the French government. Senator and Ex-Minister Marquis Visconti Venosta was appointed by the Italian government. Gregers W. W. Gram was appointed by the Swedish government. John W. Foster, who succeeded Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State, assisted by Frederick R. Coudert, prepared and submitted the case and counter-case on the part of the United States, and Charles H. Tupper, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the case on the part of Great Britain. The arbitrators met for the first time on February 23, appointed Baron de Courcelles chairman and adjourned to March 23, when the printed arguments were submitted and a further adjournment taken to April 4 to allow the court to examine the printed arguments. The oral arguments commenced on April 4.

It is said that one of the arbitrators on the third day of the argument began to nod, and it has been mooted whether Got's witticism applies, "To sleep is to express an opinion."

On account of the prohibition of the killing of seals in Behring Sea, the Canadian sealers have sailed over into Russian waters in search of seals. Three ships were captured by the Russian ship *Zabiaka* but released and this action disavowed by the Russian government. It is intimated, however, that Russia has made proposals to Great Britain looking to international agreement for the protection of the seals.

COLUMBUS.

It has been a year filled with Columbus fetes and celebrations. The first took place on August 3, at Palos, in Spain. It was on that day and from that point that Columbus set sail 400 years ago. An exact reproduction of the *Santa Maria*, the *Nina* and the *Pinta*, the ships in which Columbus sailed, formed a striking feature of the celebration. These ships have crossed the Atlantic and are to be present in the naval review in New York harbor the last of this month. The Duke of Veragua, a descendant of Columbus, will participate in this naval review. He is said to bear a striking resemblance to Chauncey M. Depew.

The first week of September elaborate festivities were had at Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus. Fifteen nations sent war-ships to participate.

On October 10 the queen regent, the young king and the royal princesses of Spain, were escorted to Huelva by a fleet of twenty-two Spanish and foreign war-ships. The convent of La Rabida is situated near Huelva and here solemn religious services were held by the Franciscan brothers.

At the same time in New York City a more stupendous celebration was in progress. The naval parade, the street parade, the night parade, the fireworks were on so grand a scale that it would take the columns of the *New York World*, or some equally voluminous sheet, in which to describe it. One thing of permanent value will remain, that is the Columbus monument erected at 59th Street and 8th Avenue, presented by the Italians of this continent, supplemented by a generous gift from the Italian government to the United States. Gartano Russo, a native artist of Rome, designed the monument. The statue of Columbus is of pure white Carrara marble, fourteen feet high.

The celebration at Chicago was held on October 21, that being the date, new style, when Columbus first sighted

land. The Fair buildings were dedicated, Dr. Depew and Henry Watterson delivering orations. The exercises were held in the Liberal Arts building and 150,000 people were thought to be present. The building was not filled, but the audience was too large to hear even the powerful orchestra and chorus, numbering nearly 5,000 voices, led by Theodore Thomas. Everything is on a grand scale, \$20 for a breath may be an exaggeration, but it is a fact that the man who buys the exclusive right of selling peanuts at the fair pays \$140,000 for it. The largest silver statue ever known, 1,600 pounds of sterling silver, has been cast by Montana as a statue of Justice. It is an exact reproduction of the form of Ada Rehan, which was said by the artist who modeled the statue to be perfection itself, all of which has excited the envy of other actresses of good form.

The interest in Columbus and his discoveries led the *Chicago Herald* to send an expedition to establish definitely if possible the island on which Columbus first landed, about which there has been great dispute. Watling's Island was decided upon and a monument erected at the spot where it is supposed Columbus landed. Congress voted to issue 5,000,000 souvenir half-dollar pieces in aid of the exposition. These it was expected would retail for one dollar apiece. The first perfect one was purchased by Wyckoff, Seamens & Benedict for \$10,000. Large sums have also been offered for the 400th, the 1492d and the 1892d coins. We have also Columbian postage stamps representing different scenes in the life of Columbus, but which, on account of their size, have furnished the professional jokers with much matter for the funny papers.

Historians have been busy also critically examining the sources of authority for Columbus's voyages, and school boys have written compositions about his great discovery. I notice one of the latter so succinct as to be worthy of preservation. It says: "Columbus was a man who could make

an egg stand on end without breaking it. The king of Spain said to Columbus, 'Can you discover America?' 'Yes,' said Columbus, 'if you will give me a ship.' So he had a ship and sailed over the sea in the direction where he thought America ought to be found. The sailors quarreled and said they believed there was no such place. But after many days the pilot came to him and said, 'Columbus, I see land.' 'Then that is America,' said Columbus. When the ship got near, the land was full of black men. Columbus said, 'Is this America?' 'Yes, it is,' said they. 'Then,' he said, 'I suppose you are the niggers?' 'Yes,' they said, 'we are.' The chief said, 'I suppose you are Columbus.' 'You are right,' said he. Then the chief turned to his men and said, 'There is no help for it, we are discovered at last.'"

THE NAVY.

It is gratifying to note that the American Navy is now quite a respectable affair. Secretary Tracy says that we now rank fifth among the naval powers of the world, Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia outranking us.

The cruiser *New York*, an armored vessel of the United States Navy, just built, has proved herself to be the fastest armored vessel afloat. During the session of 1892 congress passed a law allowing the steamships *City of Paris* and *City of New York* to be registered as American vessels, provided their owners should build vessels of similar tonnage in American shipyards, and also that 90 per cent. of the capital of the associations owning them should be held by American citizens. On February 21 President Harrison raised the American flag on the *City of New York*. These ships are henceforth to be called *New York* and *Paris*. The latter vessel beat its own record twice during the year, first in July and later in October, making the western trip the last time in 5 days, 14 hours, 24 minutes.

RECORDS.

The previous records for fast trotting, skating and bicycle riding have likewise been raised the past year. The pneumatic tire seems to have added fleetness to both the horse and the bicycles. Nancy Hanks trotted in 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$ on August 16, in 2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$ on August 30, and in 2:04 on September 28. Arthur Zimmerman made a mile on a bicycle in 2:06 $\frac{4}{5}$ on September 9.

On January 5 James Aveling skated a mile with three sharp turns in 3:22 $\frac{4}{5}$.

On March 22 the Oxford crew won the university boat race on the Thames in 18 minutes and 47 seconds, the fastest time on record.

Some long distance races have been had. Between October 2 and 11, under the patronage of the German and Austrian Emperors, a long distance cavalry race of about 400 miles between Berlin and Vienna was run by officers of the German and Austrian armies. Nineteen horses expired on the road and many more after the finish. The best record belongs to the Austrians, Count Starhemberg winning the first prize, with a record of 71 hours, 20 minutes.

In May a message was carried by relays of bicycle riders from General Miles at Chicago to General Howard in New York. Very fast time was not made on account of wet weather and bad condition of the roads, but the distance, about 1,000 miles, was accomplished in four days, an average speed of eighteen miles an hour. Messages can be conveyed more quickly by telephone. The longest telephone line in the world was opened on October 18, between New York and Chicago; distance, 950 miles, cost of entire line, \$380,000, five minutes talk for \$9. This distance was exceeded soon after by a line from Boston to Chicago, 1,200 miles.

The latest electrical device is one invented by Professor Elisha Gray, called the telautograph, by which writing can be re-produced by electricity over the wire.

RELIGIOUS.

Two heresy trials have interested the religious world during the past year.

The second trial of Dr. Charles A. Briggs was commenced on November 8 before the New York Presbytery. It was finished on the 30th day of December and resulted in the acquittal of Dr. Briggs.

Henry Preserved Smith, Professor in Lane Seminary, did not fare so well. He was convicted in December upon the second and third charges against him and removed from the ministry.

The latter part of the year Mgr. Satolli, papal legate, arrived from Rome with full power to settle any disputes or matters requiring investigation. Later it was announced that he would stay permanently in this country. On December 23 he restored Dr. McGlynn to the Catholic Church and reinstated him at St. Stephens. He has also decided that children of Catholic parents may attend the public schools provided the parents make other provision for their religious instruction.

STRIKES.

The past year has witnessed gigantic struggles between the capitalist and the wage earner, in which the latter has been defeated, after a lavish waste of property and blood. Four different centers in this country, Homestead, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and Coal Creek, Tenn., attracted the attention of the world. The National Guard was called out in the four states above named and martial law proclaimed. The trouble at Homestead arose over reduction of wages. Under the contract theretofore prevailing \$25 a ton was fixed as a minimum of wages for 4x4 Bessemer billets. The company proposed to reduce this minimum to \$22 a ton; the men finally came down to \$24 and the company came up to \$23. Both parties stuck to their figures and on July 1 the lockout commenced.

Mr. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie company, employed Pinkertons and the men resisted. Shots were fired and twenty-four men were killed before the Governor called out the National Guard, which he did on July 11. After ninety-five days service the latter was withdrawn and on November 20 the strike was officially declared at an end. Fully \$2,000,000 lost in wages—a loss of double that amount to the company, over thirty-five lives lost, many wounded and disabled, great destitution among the workingmen's families, merchants' stores fallen into the hands of the sheriff through the stagnation in business, indictments found for murder, riot, treason and conspiracy against about fifty persons, and nothing gained, nothing to offset this expenditure of blood and treasure, this misery and destitution.

At Coeur d'Alene, non-union miners had been employed since April 1. On July 11 the men employed at the Gem mine were attacked by a large body of union miners. The non-union men stoutly resisted, but were forced to surrender after four or five of their number were killed. Mine after mine was forced to surrender. The Governor ordered out the state militia, but as they numbered only 200 they proved inadequate. President Harrison, being appealed to, issued immediate orders and about 2,000 United States troops concentrated and restored order in the disturbed region.

The outbreak at Buffalo commenced on August 14. The switchmen of the Erie, Lehigh Valley and Buffalo Creek railways at Buffalo were called out by Grand Master Sweeney of the Switchmen's union. The strike, however, spread to all the other roads in Buffalo, except the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central. Here, as at Homestead, the sheriff was unable to cope with the difficulty and, on August 17, Governor Flower ordered out a number of the state regiments, in all about 8,000 troops, which soon restored order. The Wheelers from this city covered themselves with glory. Lieutenant Nellis made a charge with twenty-

three men and dispersed 2,000. At midnight of August 24 Mr. Sweeney declared the strike off.

Coincident in time with the Buffalo strike was the labor disturbance in Tennessee, which grew out of the convict lease system of working the mines. The miners destroyed the stockades at Tracy City, Olive Springs and Inman and sent the convicts there employed to Nashville and Knoxville. At Coal Creek Colonel Kellar Anderson was posted with 150 state troops, and three assaults were made upon his position by the miners without avail. Colonel Anderson was soon relieved by Brigadier-General Carnes who seized the persons of over a hundred miners and order was soon restored. We have noted troubles heretofore in this mining region and doubtless they will continue until the convict labor lease system is abolished. Popular sentiment is with the miners on this subject, but riotous disturbances on the part of the miners may alienate this sentiment.

Two great strikes have taken place in Europe. That at Carmaux, in southern France, began toward the end of August. It was due to the refusal of the Farn Mining Company to keep on their pay-roll as an employe M. Calvignac, the socialist Mayor of Carmaux, who since his election to office had been absent from work the most of the time. After the strike had lasted about eight weeks, Premier Loubet offered to act as arbitrator. His decision, announced October 26, was in the nature of a compromise, which was not satisfactory to the workmen. Another compromise was, however, arranged on November 3, and the men went back to work.

On November 5 began one of the largest strikes or lock-outs which ever occurred in England, 125,000 cotton operatives were thrown out of work and much suffering inflicted on large classes in Manchester, Oldham, Bury and other towns. The cause of the strike is found in the depressed condition of the cotton trade. The employers proposed a

reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, which the workmen resisted. A compromise was reached on March 25. A reduction of only $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. was agreed to. To win this victory the workmen had to sacrifice \$8,000,000 in wages. Strikes and lockouts seem a little too expensive to settle such disputes. The problem for the coming statesman is to work out a feasible scheme of compulsory arbitration.

A new phase was put upon the labor question in the latter part of March by the decision of Judges Ricks and Taft of the United States Circuit Court in Ohio, holding that strikers could not interfere with interstate commerce or boycott freight delivered by one road to another, and that any such interference after the prohibitory order of the court is contempt of court.

While the strikes of August were running their course and in marked contrast thereto a monument was being erected, and on August 28 was unveiled, at Essen, Germany, to the memory of Alfred Krupp by the workmen who had been in his employment, seventeen thousand men marched in procession to do honor to one whom they considered a benefactor. A monument had been erected in July, 1888, by the town, but the workmen themselves desired to show their appreciation of Mr. Krupp and his son and so erected this monument of their own.

As the month of February, 1892, witnessed a great combination of coal roads, so February, 1893, saw the collapse of this combination. The Philadelphia and Reading road went into the hands of receivers on February 20. On that day the largest number of shares ever dealt in were bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange, more than the whole capital stock of the Reading Company having been traded in one day.

PRIZE FIGHTS.

The great prize fight for the championship of the world between Sullivan and Corbett took place at New Orleans on

September 7. Sullivan was knocked out in the twenty-first round. The minor fights between the light weights, the feather weights, the middle weights, the welter weights and the heavy weights are too numerous to mention. Even the women are getting the mania. Five rounds were fought at Philadelphia on October 29 between the wife of one Swipes and a brunette by the name of Philadelphia Maggie. Maggie was knocked out by a blow on the nose and when she found she could not have another wipe at Mrs. Swipes she called her some hard names. A recent prize fight near Syracuse between Dunfee and Donovan resulted in the death of the latter and the arrest of Dunfee for manslaughter.

LYNCHING.

Prize fights do not cast so much odium upon our western civilization as the "lynch law" which is occasionally administered in some parts of this country, sometimes with fairness, sometimes, however, with brutality and wanton waste of blood. Lynchings, though only occasional, give European moralists and observers, like the London *Times*, a text upon which to preach the barbarity of Americans and from which, no doubt, the untravelled foreigner gets the impression that lynch law is the rule in this country. I have to record two cases of lynching which are peculiarly atrocious and which in a manner justify all that can be said against it.

The first case occurred in January at Bakersville, North Carolina, a little place in the Alleghanies, twenty-eight miles from the nearest telegraph station. Two men, Snipes and Wiseman, were arrested on charge of the murder of a man by the name of Osborne and after the arrest the men confessed the crime. The brothers of the murdered man, not content with the slow progress of the law, gathered friends and neighbors and attempted to storm the jail. The sheriff resisted and the first night they were not successful. But on the following evening, having gathered a party of 500 men armed

with Winchester rifles and revolvers, they renewed the attack with deadly effect. Of the mob twenty were killed and thirty wounded, while twelve of the sheriff's posse fell dead. Snipes and his companion were dragged about half a mile to some trees to be hanged, while the maddened crowd poured shots from rifles and revolvers into the bodies as they were dragged along.

The other case was that of a negro who was burned at the stake by a mob at Paris, Texas, and tortured by puncturing the flesh with red hot irons.

WEATHER.

The weather has, as usual, been full of caprice and contrast. May started in with plenty of rain, not only in this vicinity, but throughout the western states. The rain and cold weather together retarded the advance of spring and the leaves of forest trees were not fully out by the 25th of May. The cold weather suddenly changed on Decoration day and it became warm and hot the next day, 84° at 1 P. M. The rains, however, continued into and through June, making the country roads impassable and the farmer's life miserable. It must be said, however, in deference to historical truth, that while it rained and rained the government still continued to hold out hopes to us by hoisting the fair weather flag from day to day. There were two hot days in June, the 14th and 15th, but the hottest weather of the season came the latter part of July, when we had six hot days in succession. It was hot from ocean to ocean. The thermometer in front of Sagar's rose to 102°, and it ranged from 90° to 100° during the entire week. The 29th was said to be the hottest in New York City for twenty-one years and the record of deaths from sunstroke has never been equalled. The tramway horses died by hundreds. It was a very hot summer in Europe also, the hot weather taking in the British Isles. The thermometer rose to 104° in Berlin and 89° in London.

September was a very dry month and October was mild and without frost. Winter commenced early and lasted long. The first touch came in November with a little snow and very heavy frost. A heavy snow storm came on November 18, loading the electric wires and trees with its heavy weight. One pole at corner of Green and Clark streets was pulled down. Six inches more of snow fell on the 24th, making sleighing for Thanksgiving. This sleighing continued for about two weeks and then vanished with a thunder storm. Very cold weather with snow came on December 23 and we had sleighing for Christmas and from that time on till the middle of March, and after that, even, in the country. As we had very hot weather long continued in July, so we had very cold weather long continued in January. For over two weeks the mercury hovered around the zero point, occasionally falling 10° to 20° below it. This made the finest skating in years on the big dam and at the lake.

The temperature in Washington from January 4 to 20 was 18° below the normal.

In New York City the mercury fell to 14° above zero. Floating ice impeded the vessels in New York harbor and it looked like a veritable Arctic sea. A floe six to eighteen inches thick filled half the bay. There is a tradition that a century ago New York bay was completely frozen over from Staten to Long Island. This winter saw the nearest approach to it in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Fifty-seven inches of snow fell in New York City in January and February.

Streams and lakes which are rarely, if ever, frozen succumbed to the icy weather. Seneca lake was frozen over at the northerly end. The Cumberland river was frozen over from bank to bank. Great suffering came with this extreme cold in Tennessee, especially in the central south. In Ohio a partial failure of the natural gas supply aggravated the

misery. Chesapeake Bay was frozen over to such an extent as to virtually stop the oyster business. "Not an oyster in town" was true for some time in Auburn.

The weather in Europe was also cold and very severe. Mercury in Russia fell to 69° below zero centigrade. Pretty low temperature for bacilli, but they seem to live through it, as cholera is already reported at St. Petersburg. The severe weather even touched southern Italy, covering Vesuvius with a mantle of snow. The cold weather continues and has been accompanied at the west with tornadoes and cyclones which have done much destructive work at Ypsilanti and other places.

DISASTERS.

There were great floods in May along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. In Iowa the Mississippi before Burlington was six miles wide. Thousands of people were made destitute by reason of the floods, especially along the Arkansas river. Great damage was done at St. Louis, estimated at \$11,000,000. From fifty to one hundred lives were lost at Sioux City.

On May 27 there was a terrible cyclone at Wellington, Kansas; fifteen lives lost, seventy-five injured.

The Island of Mauritius was visited in May by a hurricane which seems to have beaten the record for hurricanes. Vessels were lifted by enormous waves and deposited high on the beach. The coast was strewn with wrecks. One-third of the capital city, Port Louis, was laid in ruins; some 1,200 lives were lost.

On May 21 a great fire in Oswego swept away half a million dollars worth of property, including four elevators and a large amount of lumber.

It harrows my soul to collect together all the disasters of a summer like that of 1892. *Ætna* in eruption destroying many villages by its streams of molten lava, but *Ætna* is nothing compared with the devastating fury of *Gumona Arva*

on the great Sanguin Island, which on June 7 without any preliminary warning suddenly destroyed some 2,000 persons by the immense volumes of flame, ashes and masses of stones emitted from it. Following this the northwestern part of the island disappeared.

On June 1 three hundred people were killed by a fire in a silver mine in Bohemia.

On June 5 at Oil City, Pa., an oil tank was struck by lightning and burst. The burning liquid floated down the surface of the river which was swelled to a flood with continuous rain and made havoc with property at Oil City and Titusville, destroying a million dollars worth.

On June 14 forty-five men were killed by the collapse of a temporary bridge over Licking river in Ohio between Covington and Newport.

On June 16 fifty people in Minnesota were killed by a tornado. June is a month for the tornado, cyclone and hurricane. A local hurricane swept through this county on the 16th from Springport to Genoa. Trees of large size were snapped in twain. One large barn was completely demolished. Exhibition hall on the fair ground at Genoa was moved ten feet and wrecked.

On June 27 a great wind storm visited Auburn, doing little damage, however, except in the destruction of trees. Later on, July 15, another hurricane made havoc with some of the large elms of our city.

On July 8 nearly one-half of St. John's, Newfoundland, was destroyed by fire. \$15,000,000 of property was destroyed, rendering one-third of the inhabitants homeless and destitute. St. John's is really Newfoundland, being the only city of importance and containing one-fifth of the population of the colony.

On July 9 the boiler of the *Mont Blanc*, the largest paddle steamer on Lake Geneva, exploded, killing twenty-four persons. Two days later the lower end of the glacier of Bionnay

dropped from Mont Blanc, carrying with it the village of Bionnay into the mountain stream below. This it dammed up until the water accumulated in sufficient quantities to burst the dam. In three minutes it carried off three of the five hotel buildings at St. Gervais. At least one hundred and sixty persons are believed to have perished.

On August 26 a fearful mining disaster occurred at the Parkslip coalpit near Bridge End, a mining town in Wales. An explosion followed by a fire destroyed 150 men.

On August 27 the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City was destroyed by fire.

On September 7 the Rockaway Beach Hotel and buildings near it were destroyed by fire.

On October 27 the Anchor line steamer *Roumania* went ashore near Lisbon and 113 out of 122 persons were drowned.

On October 28 the largest fire of the season occurred at Milwaukee; \$7,000,000 of property were destroyed.

On December 12 there was a colliery explosion at the Ramfurlong Colliery in which fifty lives were lost.

On January 25 a temple was burned at Canton, China, resulting in the death of 1400 natives.

On January 31 a destructive earthquake visited the island of Zante, Greece, causing much loss of life and property. Another severe earthquake at the same place in April.

The latter part of February Gergely, near the town of Paks, in Hungary, was swept away by a sudden rise of the Danube, rendering homeless 1,600 people.

On March 10 another great fire in Boston destroyed four or five million dollars worth of property. The alarm was given from box 52, same alarm as in the two previous great conflagrations in that city.

One ship, the *Naronic* of the White Star line, has gone to the bottom, leaving none to tell the story of its disaster.

Auburn escaped any dire calamity. No plague or pestilence invaded our midst. The hurricanes which visited us

only tore away a few trees which we could do without. In the matter of fires, the record of Chief Jewhurst, presented the last of February, for the year then ending, showed forty-two alarms, total loss \$12,446.79. Insurance paid, \$10,944.50, loss above insurance \$1,502.26. Since then the largest fire which ever visited Auburn Prison occurred. Loss about \$90,000, half of which was a total loss to the state.

CHOLERA.

But the most dreaded calamity of the year was the cholera. As the preceding year was a year of famine, and the year 1890 a year of the grippe, so we may entitle the year 1892 as a cholera year. Grippe, famine and cholera all have had their inception in Russia, that physical, political and moral pest house of Europe, which needs some vast upheaval or revolution to cleanse its poisoned system. When the cholera was fairly started in Russia more than 4,000 people died daily of this disease in that country. In August the cholera appeared at Hamburg, where it soon developed into an epidemic. Business was practically suspended there for the balance of the year and a flourishing commercial city turned into one vast hospital. Out of 17,962 cases at Hamburg there were 7,598 deaths. It was announced on November 3 that Hamburg was free from cholera, but new cases have since arisen.

This country awoke to its danger when on August 29 a ship arrived in New York harbor with immigrants among whom cholera had developed. The President, the Governor and Health Officer Jenkins tried to outdo each other in their efforts to prevent the appearance of this scourge in our midst.

On September 1 the President issued a proclamation for a quarantine of twenty days of all vessels containing immigrants. Later all immigration was suspended for a while to the great relief of our already congested country. The

cholera may be a blessing to us in disguise, if it keeps out the undesirable immigrant and causes such sanitary precautions as will mitigate and lessen diseases other than the cholera.

The Governor, not to be outdone in zeal for the public good, made a purchase of Fire Island for quarantine purposes for the good round sum of \$225,000, paying down \$50,000 of his own money to bind the bargain. The inhabitants of the surrounding villages rose *en masse* at this kind act of the Governor and attempted to prevent by force, arms and injunctions the landing of any returning travelers from Europe, whether sick or well. No doubt the passengers of the *Normannia* were glad to get landed somewhere on *terra firma* and the Fire Island purchase from their view point may be a good one. And now that it is found that Fire Island will not do for a permanent quarantine station, no doubt the surrounding inhabitants are satisfied too, as is also Mr. Samms, who sold the island. Notwithstanding the efforts of Health Officer Jenkins, five cases of Asiatic cholera from which death resulted developed in New York City.

Immigration was suspended by the President's proclamation, but, some doubts being felt as to the power of the President, a national quarantine bill was passed by Congress and signed by the President in February. This places quarantine in the charge of the United States hospital and marine service, and gives the President the power by proclamation to prohibit immigration.

LOCAL EVENTS.

The past year has been for Auburn one of increasing prosperity. We have had no boom as yet, although there have been some attempts to start one, notably at Auburn Heights, a suburb of Auburn known to our younger days as "New Guinea." There has, however, been a slow but steady advance in real estate and an unusual demand for houses to rent at higher prices. All our factories, except the Wagon Company

plant, are running full time and employing in the aggregate more workmen than ever before in Auburn history. Several new industries have also been started. Three and one-half acres were purchased on Garfield street in May and a building erected for canning corn. The canning factory did a large business during the season of corn canning and afforded a profitable market for the farmers in this vicinity. The manufacture of pearl buttons is also a new industry, the success of which it is too early to prophesy. The twine factory on Cottage street is a new brick structure employing a large number of men and women and is a valuable adjunct to the immense business of D. M. Osborne & Co. The latter company sold their two storehouses adjoining the twine factory to that company and are now building an immense brick storehouse on Lincoln street, having removed for that purpose most of the dwelling houses on the north side of the street. They also constructed another very large brick structure for manufacturing purposes in the rear of the new storehouse.

The firm of A. W. Stevens & Son was doing so prosperous a business that they have organized as a corporation, with a capital of \$750,000.

The Auburn Manufacturing Company decided to sell their plant and advertised it for sale at auction on June 15. The plant was sold to Richard Eccles for \$30,000, and during the summer he moved from his place further down the stream to his new purchase and has since that time been doing an increased business.

During the fall E. R. Fay & Sons established a banking house in addition to their safety deposit and investment business.

On June 7 the proposition of municipal ownership of water works was submitted to the people and carried in the affirmative by a vote of 2,829 to 634. On August 15 the common council appointed Messrs. Laurie, Wait and Moses as commissioners. The latter on the 23d day of January

made a report to the common council recommending the purchase of the present Water Works Company's plant for the sum of \$425,000, to take effect on July 1, next. This was ratified by the common council and by the stockholders of the Auburn Water Works Company. Mr. Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., was appointed commissioner in place of Mr. Moses on March 13.

Two new newspapers have been established during the year, not to mention the sheet designed to boom Auburn Heights, viz., the *Patriot*, edited by Louis Schewe, and the *Auburn Gazette*, edited by Fred A. Mohr. The latter paper advocates Henry George's theory of a single tax. On June 24 the *Advertiser*, having purchased a Cox duplex press, came out in a new dress as an eight-page paper.

During the summer the park and island at the foot of the lake was patronized by crowds of people. Base-ball was played there nearly every afternoon in August, furnishing a column each day for the local scribe of the *Advertiser*.

On October 28 the convention of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance began its session in Auburn. It was opened by the laying of the corner stone of the Willard Memorial chapel and Welch Memorial building.

The old seminary building which has done service for so many years has been nearly torn down. As if to emphasize the disappearance of the old landmarks, the large elm at the corner of North and Seminary streets was cut down during the month of November.

The Methodist conference was held in this city in October. Bishop Fowler was present and presided. About a month after the conference closed, in the elegant language of the local editor of the *Advertiser*, there was a "gigantic kick" in the First Methodist Church.

It was ascertained that the Rev. Mr. Keeny had been appointed by the bishop to the charge of this church. The newly appointed minister was plainly told that he was not

wanted and he left the city. Later the Rev. H. R. Bender, D. D., was appointed pastor in place of Mr. Keeny and he is now in charge of the church. Another new pastor, Rev. Frederick W. Palmer, accepted a call to the Central Presbyterian Church in February.

One of the local sensations of the season was the tilt between the Rev. Levi Bird and the city officials. Mr. Bird preached a sermon against the city officials, not only generally but specifically pointing out the short-comings of each and alleging that they were individually and collectively guilty of drunkenness, Sabbath desecration and other crimes and misdemeanors. The city officials said nothing in defense, but before Mr. Bird knew it he was indicted by the October grand jury for criminal libel. His trial was set down for the 10th of December. The court room was crowded with men and women, including a large part of his congregation. The defendant, through Mr. Drummond, who consented to act as his counsel, made an apology and promised not to do so again and the indictment was dismissed. Mr. Bird afterwards told the reporters and his congregation that he was betrayed by his counsel and that certain statements made in his behalf were unauthorized. The proceedings, however, seem to have had a soothing effect, as we have not seen any more personal sermons.

The Board of Supervisors had a long session, not adjourning until January 10.

The supervisors devoted several days to the consideration of the woodchuck question, which is growing in importance every year. When we consider that 12,278 woodchucks were killed in our county alone during the past year, it seems as if the national legislature should take the subject in hand. The total county charge for woodchucks was \$1,227.80 for which the city of Auburn has to bear its share. The city members, of course, objected to this, claiming that the city received no benefit. The country members retorted that

whatever benefited the country was advantageous to the city and, as the country members had the majority, the city had to acquiesce. The bounty, however, was repealed for the future. It is said that there were certain irregularities in woodchuck returns which prompted this action. For instance, the different towns did not have uniform methods of registering the slaughtered woodchucks. One town required the scalp, another the tail. The consequence was that the small boy of one town would turn in a scalp and would then trade the tail for a scalp with a boy in another town where tails were vouchers. I presume this accounts for the large yield of woodchucks for the year.

Auburn enjoyed two good orchestral concerts, one given by Walter Damrosch and one by Anton Seidl. These were made doubly instructive and enjoyable by the illustrated lectures upon the program given previous to each lecture by Thomas M. Osborne.

A course of lectures upon six of the leading modern philosophers by President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, were enjoyed by the thinking people of Auburn, as also were four lectures upon socialism by Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin. These lectures were delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, in the Seminary course provided by Henry A. Morgan, of Aurora.

University extension has obtained a foothold here, opened by a course of ten lectures upon American history by Prof. George W. Smith, of Colgate University.

On February 17 the examining and supervising board of sanitary plumbing was organized. Hereafter all plumbers will have to pass a satisfactory examination before they are authorized to do plumbing.

At the charter election John E. McIntosh was elected Mayor over Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., by a majority of sixteen.

As we go to press the board of health are debating the subject of garbage disposal and have proposed the building of a crematory therefor.

A large trunk sewer through the Fifth ward will soon be completed.

NECROLOGY.

The following distinguished foreigners have died during the year :

On July 19, Thomas Cook, aged 84, founder of Cook's Tours.

On July 21, Viscount Sherbrook, aged 82, a noted liberal leader and speaker twenty-five years ago known as Robert Lowe.

On August 23, at Rio Janeiro, Marshal Deodore de Lonsca, the first President of the United States of Brazil.

On October 2, Joseph Ernest Renan, aged 69, the renowned French philosopher, philologist and critic, author of a life of Jesus and other books of a theological nature.

On October 6, aged 83, Alfred Tennyson, Baron of Aldworth, Sussex, and of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Poet Laureate of England, greatest poet of the age and, as some critics think, since Shakespeare. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, near his contemporary, Browning. No one has been appointed to succeed him as laureate. As Holmes is the only surviving octogenarian of the literary men on this side of the Atlantic, so on the other side there are but two survivors of prominence, Gladstone and Ruskin.

On November 9, the Duke of Marlborough, chiefly known in this country as the husband of Mrs. Hammersly of New York City.

On November 19, Baron Jacques Reinach, director of the Panama Canal Company, who died suddenly laden with so many secrets as to bribery and corruption of French officials.

On November 26, near Algiers, Africa, Cardinal Savigerie, aged 67, the staunch opponent of the African slave trade and the most popular of French prelates.

On December 5, Dr. Charles Wordsworth, aged 80, bishop of St. Andrews since 1852. He was a nephew of the poet Wordsworth and a writer of much note.

On December 6, Ernest Werner Siemens, the renowned electrician and engineer, at Berlin, aged 76.

On December 18, Sir Richard Owen, aged 88, renowned specialist on comparative anatomy and the author of many works on that and kindred subjects.

On January 16, Frances Anna Kemble, aged 83, niece of Mrs. Scott Siddons and daughter of Charles Kemble, a famous actress in her day.

On February 20, Baron von Bluchrodes, wealthiest man in Berlin.

On March 5, Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, member of the French academy, author of the well known history of English literature.

On March 6, Alibin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar. His son, Kalid, attempted to usurp the throne by taking possession of the palace. He, however, surrendered at the demand of the British authorities and Hamid, the nephew of the Sultan, who, it seems, is entitled by Mohammedan law to succeed his uncle, became Sultan.

On March 17, in Paris, M. Jules Ferry, a popular French statesman, aged 61. After a banishment from political life of several years he had just been elected President of the Senate.

Of the prominent men who have died in this country, I note the following :

On May 18, James R. Osgood, the publisher, aged 56.

On June 9, Sidney Dillon, aged 89, Ex-President of the Union Pacific Railway.

On June 11, Col. Leonidas L. Polk, aged 54, President of the National Farmers' Alliance.

On June 28, Theodore W. Dwight, aged 70, for many years professor of law in Columbia College, famed for the accuracy and extent of his knowledge.

On July 12, Cyrus W. Field, aged 72, projector of the Atlantic cable, which he persevered in laying after four

unsuccessful attempts. John Bright called Field the Columbus of modern times, "who by his cable has moored the new world alongside of the old."

On July 17, Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, aged 65, a New England authoress.

On August 9, at Wilmington, O., Gen. James W. Denver, who suggested the name of Colorado for that state, and for whom its capital city was named.

On August 23, at Canandaigua, Myron H. Clark, aged 86, first Republican Governor of this state, elected in 1854. It was largely through his efforts that the two cent per mile limit for railway fares on the New York Central was adopted.

On August 31, George William Curtis, aged 68, writer, lecturer and student of politics, the American Addison.

On September 5, Daniel Dougherty, the silver-tongued orator and advocate.

On September 7, John G. Whittier, the quaker poet, aged 85. So passeth away the last but one (Holmes) of the literary men of the first century of the republic.

On September 9, Ex-Senator Francis Kernan.

On September 11, Montgomery H. Throop, born in Auburn in 1827, one of the authors of the New York Code of Civil Procedure.

On September 15, Jonathan Bass, the ossified man, died of ossification of the heart, leaving no successor for the museum.

On September 24, Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, aged 60, the successful band leader.

On September 25, James W. Husted, aged 59, a prominent Republican politician called the "bald eagle" of Westchester County. He was elected to the Assembly twenty-seven terms and was six times Speaker of that body.

On October 3, Rev. Samuel Longfellow, aged 73, brother of the poet.

On October 13, at Lyons, John H. Camp, who represented this district in Congress for several terms.

On October 25, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President, aged 60.

On October 27, Dewitt C. Littlejohn, at Oswego, Speaker of the Assembly for five terms.

On November 2, Theodore Child, writer for Harper & Bros., died near Ispahan, Persia.

On the same day, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, the Arctic explorer.

On November 14, John Hoey, aged 67, a pioneer in the express business in the country.

On December 2, Jay Gould, aged 56, one of the greatest money accumulators of the age.

On January 3, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, aged 64, the historian of New York City.

The month of January, as in 1892, made havoc with the names of famous men in our land.

On the 10th, General Benjamin F. Butler, prominent as a warrior, politician and lawyer, famous for his brief reign at New Orleans as a general, Governor of Massachusetts in 1882, while his fortune of \$7,000,000 attests his success in the law.

On the 17th, Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes.

On the 23rd, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, aged 67, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

On the same day, Bishop Phillips Brooks, aged 57, a beloved clergyman of the Episcopal church, renowned for his philanthropy, his oratory, his energy and his literary ability.

On the 26th, Gen. Abner Doubleday, aged 73, an able general, took an active part in the battle of Gettysburg, and wrote an account of that battle. His father was editor of the *Cayuga Patriot*, and twice represented the Auburn district in Congress.

On the 27th, James Gillespie Blaine, aged 62, prominent in our national life for thirty years, Secretary of State in two administrations, once nominated for President and four times a candidate.

On February 13, Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, aged 74.

In February, Gen. Beauregard, confederate general in the war of the Rebellion, aged 75. He fired the first shot at Fort Sumter.

On March 7, Douglas Campbell, aged 57, author of "The Puritan in Holland, England and America."

On March 24, Elliott F. Shepard, proprietor of the New York *Mail and Express*.

On March 28, Gen. E. Kirby Smith, the last of the confederate generals, at Sewanee, Tennessee.

On April 17, Lucy Larcom, the poetess.

I note the death of the following residents of this vicinity :

On May 17, Peter Burgess, aged 85, a venerable elder in the Central Presbyterian Church.

On June 28, Isaac Sisson, aged 80, a member of the first board of school trustees in Auburn. He held the office of sanitary inspector until a short time before his death.

On July 12, John Lawler, a prominent grocer, aged 47.

On July 13, Noah P. Clark, aged 75, postmaster under President Grant.

On August 14, Col. John B. Richardson, aged 74, also an ex-postmaster, one of the original trustees of Fort Hill Cemetery and its first secretary.

On September 3, Dennis R. Alward, aged 62, assistant secretary of legation in England in 1862 and afterwards private secretary to Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England.

On October 11, John L. Parker, of Moravia, a prominent lawyer, and member of Assembly for several terms.

On October 16, Norman Parker, aged 68, a constable of this city for forty-five years.

On October 23, Albert Jones, manager of the Washington meat market, aged 43.

On the same day, Delia M. Coffin, relict of the late Captain Joshua Coffin, aged 93.

On November 12, William Panka, aged 87, an eccentric miser. He was one of the first convicts in Auburn prison, thought to have been wrongfully convicted. Since his discharge many years ago he had lived here alone, except for his dogs, said to number over twenty.

On November 14, James Mead, aged 78, sheriff of this county from 1863 to 1866.

On November 24, Philo W. Healey, aged 68, merchant, much interested in church work.

On December 2, George H. TenEyck, aged 78, one of the founders of the photo-copying business.

On December 5, Sarah M. B. Beecher, aged 47, wife of Prof. Willis J. Beecher.

On January 13, Rev. Reuben Berry, aged 85, a local preacher who worked at his trade in the Canoga Mills on week days and preached on Sundays.

On January 14, in Pueblo, Col., Colonel Henry Richardson, son of the late Hon. J. L. Richardson.

On the same day, Philo Nellis, aged 66.

On January 31, Etsel Wood, of Union Springs, aged 55, member of the Cayuga County bar.

On February 8, Allen McKain, in his 53d year, for a quarter of a century employe, foreman and superintendent of D. M. Osborne & Co., an alderman from 1876 to 1881.

On February 15, Nicholas Bogart, in his 92d year, born of slave parentage. He became a trusted and faithful servant of Governor Seward, occupying the position of coachman until age incapacitated him for that position.

On March 16, Calvin N. Sittser, aged 73, a member of the bar of this county since 1845.

Very truly yours,

E. C. AIKEN,

Historiographer.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

*FOURTH PAPER. 1893-94.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 13, 1894.

Dear Mr. Snow:

The one hundred and first anniversary of the founding of Hardenbergh's Corners in 1792 has passed into history.

AUBURN'S CENTENNIAL.

The question of celebration had been mooted from time to time during the years 1891 and 1892, and even a committee of this society was appointed to consider the matter, but the movement took no definite shape until a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the court house on May 23, 1893, when committees were appointed and an organization perfected.

As a lasting memorial, the Common Council on June 19 adopted an official seal for the city from the design of Frank R. Rathbun. Two calumets crossed signify the totem of the Cayugas, the elder freeholders of this region, the bowed arm and hammer and the motto *Pax et Labor* signify Auburn's mechanical industries. Five thousand medals of this seal were struck off; one was given to each of the school children, and they were also sold for twenty-five cents apiece.

The anniversary exercises commenced on Sunday, July 2, when special religious services were held in St. Peter's Church, in which all the clergy of the city participated, also the Mayor and ex-Mayors of the city and the Common Council.

The second day of the celebration opened with a heavy thunder shower. The children's parade, which was appointed for this time, had to be postponed until the next morning.

*This paper was delivered in two parts, the first being read on April 13, and the second on May 22, 1894.

In the afternoon the literary exercises were held in the Genesee rink. The rink was crowded, despite a violent thunder storm which burst at the time set for this part of the program. Judge Charles C. Dwight presided; John W. O'Brien, Esq., read an historical sketch of Auburn, and President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, delivered the oration. Both were admirable productions and were listened to with rapt attention.

On the morning of July 4 took place the parade of the school boys of Auburn, numbering over 2,000, with a few from surrounding towns. Every school in the county had been invited to send representatives. In the afternoon a monster procession paraded, consisting of militia, firemen from this and neighboring cities and bands of music. There were likewise floats representing the Empire State, Liberty Bell, the *Santa Maria*, Hardenbergh's Mill, Hardenbergh's log hut decorated with coon skins, and other devices, historical or amusing. This was followed by a long line of vehicles, each representing some one of the different industries of the city. It was much the longest procession ever witnessed in Auburn's hundred years of history. The fireworks in the evening were not a success. A vast mass of people filled Genesee street from North to Market street and waited patiently from 8 to 10 o'clock to witness them. A search light added some interest to the scene as it fell here and there upon this mass of humanity. Over \$3,500 was raised by subscription for this celebration, and enough remained over after all expenses were paid to send a handsome present to President Schurman for his kind services.

The streets of Auburn were never so thronged with people as during the days of this celebration.

According to Lamey's Directory census, issued soon after, on this anniversary year the population of Auburn had increased to thirty thousand people.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Although the city has increased in population, we have had no boom and no collapse; things have moved on in their usual and even tenor.

Changes there have been to be sure, as what year, month or day is without change? There have been changes in the Prison and in the Seminary, those two institutions so intimately connected in the minds of strangers to Auburn.

On May 1 Charles F. Durston was transferred to the wardenship of Sing Sing Prison to make room for James C. Stout, the present efficient warden at Auburn.

On May 11 Dr. Samuel M. Hopkins and Dr. Ezra A. Huntington resigned the professorships which they had so long and ably filled at the Seminary. Their resignations were accepted with the proviso that they should remain *emeritus* professors, receiving for life one-half their present salary. At the same time, Dr. Henry M. Booth, of Englewood, N. J., was called to be President of the Seminary, which position he accepted. Dr. Theodore W. Hopkins was chosen to fill the chair of church history left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Samuel M. Hopkins.

On May 2 the latest and the oldest engines of the New York Central Railroad passed through this city on their way to Chicago. Thousands filled the depot and streets adjoining, to view this striking contrast between the new and the old. Engine No. 999, which broke all records on May 10 by making a mile in thirty-two seconds, or at the rate of 112 miles an hour, drew the train of flat cars on which was placed a facsimile of the original "DeWitt Clinton" locomotive and cars. The difference in weight indicates the difference in power. The "DeWitt Clinton," weighs six tons, No. 999 weighs 125 tons. The "DeWitt Clinton" was built in 1831 for the first steam railroad in this state, running from Albany to Schenectady. Its appearance might be described as a train of stage coaches drawn by a traction engine.

A contract for the purchase of the Auburn Water Works Company plant was signed on May 12, but, owing to the monetary conditions prevalent during the summer, the city did not succeed in selling its bonds and made default on July 1, when the money should have been paid and title to the property delivered. Several diplomatic notes were thereafter exchanged between the company and the board, until a new *modus vivendi* was agreed to, extending the time for completion of the contract of purchase to July 1, 1894. In the meantime the water act has been amended in several important respects, giving the commissioners power to sell the bonds, purchase property, collect the water rents, pay expenses, etc. The commissioners under the present law practically take the place of the representatives of the Water Works Company, except that they are accountable to the Common Council and under bonds for the performance of their duties.

Owing to the stench arising from garbage deposited in the eastern part of the city, much discussion ensued over the matter of garbage disposal. The Board of Health were in favor of purchasing a crematory and a special act by the legislature was passed authorizing the Board of Health to take such action. The crematory agents came to town in force and tried to impress said Board of Health with the merits of their particular crematories. The subject continued to be discussed down to September 25 without arriving at any decision.

The subject at present occupying the attention of this board is the alleged nuisance which arises from the volume of dense smoke emitted from the chimney of the Electric Light Company. The company claims, I believe, that far from being detrimental to health it is a sort of medicinal or curative agent, supplying the air with much needed carbon.

Another subject which has agitated the city fathers has been the subject of lighting the city. A contract with the Electric Light Company for two years for \$25,000 per year

was finally authorized on August 21, lighting to commence on January 1, 1894.

About the same time and preparatory to the electric lighting, an ordinance was passed requiring shade trees to be trimmed up twelve feet from the sidewalk and thirty feet in the middle of the street. The effect was soon seen in the extensive trimming with which people generally obeyed the spirit and letter of this ordinance.

The Electric Light Company were a little late in getting their plant in readiness for January 1, and, as the contract with the Gas Company expired on that date, parts of the city were left in darkness several nights. The Common Council thereupon assembled and annulled the contract with the Electric Light Company and made temporary arrangement with the Gas Company. Negotiations then followed with the Electric Light Company, as a result of which a modified contract was agreed upon, by which the moon is to be relied upon for nights when it consents to shine, the Chief of Police to determine the proper degree of brilliancy with which to irradiate the city.

The Common Council has directed A. Shimer to take down the leaning tower of Auburn, otherwise known as the Princess Rink. It has been condemned as a dangerous structure, at which the aforesaid proprietor is very wroth and commences to build over against his said rink a stone wall.

The volunteer fire companies have been gradually disbanded until now only two remain. The paid Fire Department, which has taken the place of the volunteer system, has already shown its superiority. This disbandment has caused much feeling against the fire commissioners among the members of the volunteer companies, and an investigation into their accounts and business methods is pending.

The health of the city has been good, except for an epidemic of diphtheria in the fall, of which there were one hundred and forty-four cases, seventy-two proving fatal.

The Fifth Ward sewer was completed in September at a total cost of \$26,222.11. About the same time work on the First Ward sewer was commenced.

The business interests of the city stood the summer panic well, none of them being forced to the wall at that time. The Birdsall Company finally succumbed on October 9, and a receiver was appointed to wind up its affairs. It was announced in September that the affairs of the Auburn Woolen Company were to be wound up by voluntary liquidation. On February 26 Samuel Laurie and John W. Martin were appointed receivers of this property. Receivers have also been appointed of the Sutcliffe Brewing Company.

The great plant of D. M. Osborne & Co. started up in October and has been running since. On February 26 a solid train of thirty-one cars of the machinery of this company left Auburn for the New England states, where a large trade is developing. I believe there was a subsequent train of forty-nine cars.

Though not directly connected with Auburn industries, I may note the development of the milk business along the line of the Southern Central Railroad. In 1892 three milk stations were started; five have since been established, viz., at Cato, Weedsport, Ira, Martville and Fair Haven, and twenty thousand gallons of milk per day are shipped to Philadelphia.

On the 18th of November a strike was ordered on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Firemen, conductors, engineers and trainmen went out. The alleged cause of the strike was the refusal of the company to treat with the committee of the workmen's organizations. For several days the tie-up was complete and no trains went out from Auburn. New men were hired, however, and by November 23 the company commenced to run trains from this city. Crowds of men and boys congregated at the yards and stones were thrown at the newly hired engineers and firemen. The sheriff with

fifteen or twenty deputies, however, kept guard at the yards and very little damage was done or attempted. As the number of new men employed by the railroad company increased, the passenger trains made their regular trips on time and some freight was moved. Finally, on December 5, the strike was settled. Just what the terms were I cannot state. Some of the old men were taken back and some were not. The strike is said to have cost the company \$600,000.

Mr. Henry A. Morgan again provided two courses of lectures for the Seminary, one consisting of lectures by well known clergymen of New York City, of different denominations, the other course by Dr. Ellenwood upon the religions of the world. These lectures were delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church.

The University Extension consisted of four lectures, two by Charles E. Fitch, of Rochester, on Washington and Lincoln, and two by William Horace Hotchkiss, of Buffalo, formerly of Auburn, on municipal government.

The charter election followed the wave of Republican success and the entire Republican city ticket was elected, with eight out of ten aldermen.

I have not mentioned the paving of Clark street, the repair of the old street roller, the commencement of the Bradley Memorial Chapel for Fort Hill Cemetery, the completion of the Welch Memorial Building, the success of the Auburn Gun Club over the other teams of the state, the conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church held in this city in September, the annual convention of New York firemen held here on September 20, and doubtless many other great and important events, "but 'tis enough, 'twill serve," as Mercutio said of his wound.

THE WEATHER.

It was a cold and backward April in 1893, with north-west winds and snow instead of rain up to May 6; but the

clear notes of the oriole were heard on May 7, and cherry blossoms commenced to open on May 10 and were in full bloom on the 12th. The tender green of the forest trees then began to show, and after generous rains during the last of May summer was in full bloom. June was very warm and dry, the thermometer rising on the 20th to 86 at 1 P. M. July was a comfortable month, fairly warm with occasional showers. It was a summer of phenomenal heat in England, said by an astronomer to be due to sunspots, but why we were not equally affected he does not state.

The fall was mild and sunshiny with few frosts and this continued until December 1, with the exception of cold weather accompanied by two inches of snow on November 25. December was a month of violent changes in temperature, one day mild and spring-like, the next wintry and glacial. We had a green Christmas with the mercury around 60° but within twenty-four hours it fell to 18°. Similar weather prevailed in January, except that the prevalent temperature was mild and there was no snow. It was mild in England till about the first of January, when it became bitterly cold in England and over continental Europe. The mercury fell to 11° above zero in London and the Thames was partially frozen over.

Our cold wave as well as snow came in February, the mercury dropping to 4° below zero on February 9, and to 14° below on February 24. Robins were seen in the town on the 9th of March, and the whole month was more like our usual April. We had our April showers in May, 1893, but in March, 1894. March verified the old adage, however, by going out like a lion. Easter Sunday was celebrated on March 25. It will not come so early again in the lifetime of this generation.

DISASTERS.

When one scans the data of history he finds that the larger part consists of wars at home and abroad, bloodshed and tur-

moil and disasters. Those whose lives a peaceful tenor keep have little to record. And when one glances through the newspapers or stops to look at a bulletin board he will generally find in big blazing letters the record of a fire, or a shipwreck, or a mine disaster. These things which make up so little part of our peaceful daily lives make a large figure in the record of events. Some of the larger disasters for the past year I herewith present.

At the very time when the paper on current events was being read before this society one year ago, the island of Zante, which it seems produces events as well as currants, was shaken with the throes of earthquake. There were over one hundred shocks during the month of April, nearly every house was shaken down and more than one hundred lives lost.

The 26th of April witnessed tremendous cyclones in Oklahoma, destroying much property and killing one hundred persons and injuring five hundred more.

On June 7 a great fire destroyed the town of Fargo, N. D., and over \$3,000,000 of property.

On June 9 Ford's Theater at Washington, D. C., collapsed, injuring nearly every one in it, about five hundred, and killing twenty-two. This was the theater, used at the time of the accident as an office building, in which Lincoln was shot by Junius Booth. By a curious coincidence noted by the superstitious, the funeral of Edwin Booth, brother of Junius, was taking place at the time of this catastrophe.

On June 23, during some maneuvers of the British fleet in the Mediterranean near Tripoli, the battleship *Camperdown* ran into the *Victoria* and made such a hole in her side that the *Victoria* rolled over and sank, carrying down the Vice-Admiral, Sir George Tryon, 22 officers and 336 sailors. Many might have been rescued but that the revolving screws as the ship went down created a maelstrom, which first drew the swimming sailors into it and then cut them to pieces.

Sir George Tryon was accounted the ablest man in the British navy, but he seems to have made an error in judgment in ordering this maneuver at such close quarters.

Under this heading should be mentioned the burning of the Cold Storage building upon the World's Fair grounds at Chicago. It is not the destruction of property that awakens our emotion or causes mention of this fire, but the unavailing bravery and fatal holocaust of the firemen who ascended the tower to extinguish the fire and were cut off from descending by the bursting out of the flames below them. Some firemen slipped down the ropes to the roof and were saved, though burned and injured; others jumped through the flames a hundred feet to the roof and were mangled, and several went down with the tower as it fell. Sixteen lives were lost. The property loss was \$100,000.

The year of 1893 will be known in history as a notable year for tremendous wind storms, called, without much difference in meaning, hurricanes, tornadoes and cyclones, although these three words seem to imply a difference of motion in the storm; a hurricane being a storm which proceeds straight ahead, a tornado one which twists and turns in its course and a cyclone one having a circular movement.

Northwestern Iowa was visited by one of these storms on July 6. It destroyed Storm Lake, Fonda, Alta, Aurelia and almost annihilated the village of Pomeroy, which had a population of eight hundred; only thirty houses were left standing. There were seventy-five persons killed.

On August 28 a great hurricane swept up the Atlantic and vented its fury on the Sea Islands near Port Royal, S. C. Over a thousand persons, mostly colored, lost their lives. All the cotton, which was then in poll, and the other crops were destroyed and some twenty-five thousand people were left with nothing to eat, without shelter and with little clothing. This is the greatest disaster of the year in the number of people affected. Miss Clara Barton and the Red

Cross society are engaged in the noble work of alleviating suffering, misery and destitution at this point.

The fringes of this hurricane swept north, and even Auburn felt the spent fury of the storm on August 29. The streets were strewn with leaves and limbs of trees. Several sailboats on Owasco Lake were beached.

In connection with this great hurricane I should mention another which came up the gulf coast on October 3, which was even more fatal in the number of persons actually killed outright, as nineteen hundred and seventy-two lives were lost between Lake Borgne and the gulf. But this terrific hurricane left no destitution in its track, as was the case at the Sea Islands,—it wiped out the population slick and clean, not leaving enough survivors to bury the dead that lay in ghastly and festering heaps around them. Many were killed by the sheer pressure and fury of the wind, which blew at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five miles an hour.

A third hurricane from the West Indies came up the coast on October 13, by no means equaling either of the other two in its destructive force. It spent its fury on the great lakes, wrecking a number of schooners. The wind blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Telegraphic connection between New York and the south was broken. In Auburn damage was done to the telegraph wires and several trees were blown down.

On November 18, 19 and 20 a terrific gale swept the coast of Great Britain and Normandy. About 200 lives were lost along the British coast and more than 300 were drowned in the neighborhood of Calais. *Lloyd's List* noted 144 wrecks within twenty-four hours.

The railroad accidents in this country exceeded the average. The roads to Chicago were overtaxed by additional trains put on for excursions to the World's Fair. Several Auburnians were shaken up pretty well, and in one accident

Mr. Lewis E. Lyon was seriously injured. The latter accident occurred near Springfield, Mass., on August 31, in which fifteen lives were lost and forty injured.

The American steamer *Alexandria* was burned off Cojimar, twenty-five miles from Havana, on November 2.

On November 3 an explosion of dynamite on board the steamer *Cabo Machicaco* at Santander, Spain, caused an appalling disaster. About three hundred people were killed and six hundred injured through the explosion and the fire which followed.

Twenty-five lives were lost in the wreck of the British steamship *Jason* off the coast of Massachusetts on December 6.

On February 2 the *Kearsarge*, most famous of American ships, through her capture of the *Alabama*, was wrecked off Roncador Reef. Two tons of the wood of the ship have been rescued for relics.

On November 17 the City of Kuchan, Persia, was reported to have been destroyed by an earthquake. Statistics are not very reliable in some uncivilized countries, but according to report twelve thousand persons and fifty thousand animals were destroyed.

NECRÔLOGY.

The following eminent foreigners have died :

On April 19, at Rome, John Addington Symonds, English literateur and professor.

On April 21, Edward Henry Stanley, fifteenth Earl of Derby, aged 67, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Disraeli.

On June 22, Sir William Mackinson, founder of the British East India Company.

On July 5, Guy de Maupassant, French novelist, aged 43.

On August 15, Jean Martin Charcot, great specialist in nervous diseases.

On September 4, Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, grand-nephew of Napoleon, at his country house at Beverly, Mass.

On October 7, Sir William Smith, author of classical dictionaries.

On October 17, at Paris, Field Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta.

On October 18, Charles Gounod, the eminent musical composer.

On October 23, the Most Rev. Robert Knox, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland.

On November 5, Peter Iltilsch Tschaiskowsky, Russian musical composer.

On November 6, Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Gladstone's physician.

On December 4, Prof. John Tyndall, the eminent scientist, aged 73.

On December 30, Sir Samuel White Baker, the African explorer.

On December 27, Rev. Charles Merivale, historian of Rome.

On January 11, at Leigh, England, Isabella Shawe Thackeray, widow of William Makepeace Thackeray.

On January 13, William Waddington, ex-Premier of France, also Ambassador to England.

On January 29, Rosina Vokes, the actress.

On February 8, R. M. Ballantyne, the writer of stories of adventures.

On February 13, Dr. Hans Von Bülow, the distinguished pianist.

On March 12, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, the eminent jurist and judge of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Chancery.

On March 21, Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, aged 92, at Turin, where he had lived in voluntary exile. All the enthusiasm awakened by him in his youth seemed to come back to his countrymen at his funeral, so great was the demonstration. Some Auburnians can remember his visit to this city in 1852.

On March 29, Lord Hannen, President of the Court of Admiralty and Divorce in England.

On March 30, William Robertson Smith, Hebrew scholar and librarian of the University of Cambridge, aged 47.

On April 2, at Paris, Professor Brown-Séguard, aged 76, the famous physician, discoverer of so-called Elixir of Life. It did not renew his youth nor stay the hand of death. The fountain of youth is still to seek and the philosopher's stone has not yet been found.

I mention a few of the eminent Americans who have died :

Carlyle W. Harris, eminent in crime and in his efforts to escape the penalty of the law, was electrocuted at Sing Sing on May 8. His mother put this inscription on his coffin :

Carlyle W. Harris, murdered May 8, 1893, aged 23 years, 6 months, 15 days. "We would not, if we had known."—THE JURY.

On June 7, passed away, at the age of 60 years, Edwin Booth, the greatest of American actors and one of the world's greatest, a man of the highest ideals and aspirations. He died at the Players' Club, founded by himself in 1888, of whose palatial club-house he was also the donor.

On June 20, Leland Stanford, United States Senator from California, founder of Leland Stanford Junior University, many times a millionaire.

On June 30, Anthony Joseph Drexel, financier, aged 74, member of the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

On July 7, Judge Samuel Blatchford, aged 73, a resident of Auburn from 1845 to 1854; a member of the law firm of Seward, Morgan & Blatchford. Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1882.

On September 7, Hamilton Fish, aged 85, Secretary of State under Grant. He is entitled to much credit in furthering the cause of arbitration among nations, the settlement of the "Alabama Claims" in that way being due to his efforts.

On October 13, Francis A. Macomber, Justice of the Supreme Court, aged 53, at Rochester.

On October 19, Dr. Philip Schaff, aged 74, the eminent authority on church history.

On October 28, Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, shot and killed at his own home by a crank by name of Prendergast.

On November 8, Francis Parkman, the eminent historian, aged 70.

On November 21, Jeremiah Rusk, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, aged 63.

On January 2, Oscar Craig, president of State Board of Charities.

On January 24, at Venice, Constance Fenimore Woolson, the authoress, aged 46.

On February 3, George W. Childs of Philadelphia, financier, editor and philanthropist.

On March 1, William Frederick Poole, the celebrated librarian, author of Poole's Index of Periodical Literature.

On March 28, George Ticknor Curtis, aged 82, one of the foremost authorities on constitutional law.

On April 13, David Dudley Field, aged 89, eminent jurist, author of various law codes.

Of local residents who have passed away I note the following:

On May 5, Daniel Cock, aged 88, long a resident of Auburn and formerly in business.

On May 10, John K. Tallman, the sympathetic undertaker and genial, kind-hearted man, in his 69th year.

On May 13, Harold E. Hills, aged 34, member of the Auburn bar and prominent as a politician.

On May 21, Alexander Stevens, city assessor, aged 64.

On June 3, Dr. Benjamin A. Fordyce of Union Springs, aged 70, a well-known physician.

On June 4, Dr. Elijah P. Baker, aged 74, resident physician of Wells College.

On June 5, George E. Bailey, aged 80, engaged during most of his life in fire insurance.

On July 5, Dr. Andrew S. Cummings of Cayuga, the oldest medical practitioner in the county, dating back to 1843. He was a very kind-hearted and generous man.

On July 23, Gilbert Nichols, aged 81.

On August 1, Daniel McGarr, one of the oldest Irish citizens of Cayuga County, in Owasco, aged 87.

On August 12, Nelson Talladay, aged 72.

On September 5, at Scipio, John W. Aiken, importer and breeder of horses.

On October 14, Mrs. Mary E. P. Morgan, widow of Christopher Morgan, aged 80.

On October 28, Dorr Hamlin, aged 64, prominent in politics and business in Auburn.

On November 1, William B. Woodin, aged 69, a lawyer and for many years State Senator from this district.

On November 1, Florence, wife of Mayor John E. McIntosh, aged 30.

On November 13, Margaret Rebecca Watson, in her 82nd year, one of the oldest and most beloved residents of Auburn.

On November 20, Jesse S. Eggleston, in his 78th year, had lived here from six months up.

On December 9, General John N. Knapp, aged 67, a prominent politician of the county and state.

On January 6, Mrs. Jane B. Wheeler, wife of Ex-Mayor Wheeler, aged 72.

On January 15, Nelson Beardsley, in his 87th year, one of the financial landmarks of Auburn, said to be the oldest bank president in the United States in point of service.

On February 18, Henrietta Cook Flagler, aged 54.

On February 24, Orrin H. Burdick, aged 79, inventor of the Burdick reaper.

On March 1, Robert Bell, aged 78, prominent as a citizen and politician.

On March 28, at the Onondaga County poor house, Joseph Allen Haskell, a portrait painter of the first rank in his palmy days.

[The remaining portion of this paper was read on May 22, 1894, and includes events to that date.]

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Since the year 1876 this country has been deluged with anniversaries, finally ending in the grand climacteric of the celebration of the discovery of the new world in 1492. With all allowance for American boastfulness, I think it may be said that this anniversary was fitly celebrated. Foreign nations sent their battleships to join in the Naval Parade in New York harbor in April. The English *Blake* and the French *Jean Bart* lent their forbidding and warlike appearance to a scene of mirth and gayety. Ten nations were represented, and the officers and crews numbered over ten thousand. On the second day, April 28, New York City saw a spectacle rarely if ever witnessed—Russian, German, English, Italian and French soldiers and sailors marching in the same procession through the streets of a foreign city. In no place but America was such a scene possible. The Russians and French hug and kiss each other on occasion, but it is because they are sworn friends and allies. It is only in America that the lion and the lamb can lie down together. This gathering of warships was the largest ever seen.

The *Santa Maria*, *Nina* and *Pinta*, representing the vessels of Columbus on his first western voyage, took part in this review and took a position at the head of the double line of warships. The Viking ship, representing the Gokstad find, which brought Leif Ericsson to our shores five hundred years before the coming of Columbus, arrived later. She was wafted across the Atlantic under her own sail and propelled by her own rowers and arrived in New York June 17, and went thence via the Erie Canal to Chicago.

The guests of the nation were Princess Eulalia, Infanta of Spain, and the Duke of Veragua, descendant of Columbus. The Princess arrived on May 18, went to Washington and paid her respects to the President, returned to New York City on May 25 and was welcomed as the guest of the city. She then visited Chicago, receiving a royal welcome, and sailed for home on June 24.

On April 15 the Duke of Veragua, whose full title is Don Christobel Colon de Toledo de la Corday Gante, Marquis of Jamaica and Admiral and Adelantado of all the Indies, arrived with his wife, son and daughter and his brother and his son. The Duke is the thirteenth in direct descent from Columbus. He and his party were by invitation of Congress the guests of the nation. The Freedom of the City of Chicago was presented to him and public receptions were given him in other cities. He sailed for his bull farm July first only to find that importunate creditors had levied upon his belongings and were about to sell him out. A subscription was started in this country to help his grace, but we understand it was not successful.

His highness, Yagatghi Singh, Maharajah of Kapurthala, India, also came to view this wonderful country and see the Fair. He was accompanied by his fourth wife and a retinue of servants. He rules over two millions of people.

The World's Fair was formally opened on May 1 by the President and Vice-President, surrounded by members of the cabinet, high officials of the several states and distinguished representatives of foreign nations and an immense concourse of American citizens. The Fair ended on October 30, that being supposed to be the last day of October by the legislators who drafted the law.

The exposition was closed upon Sundays until May 28, when the local directory decided to open Sundays. It was soon found that even in Chicago the Sunday opening did not draw a crowd and the directory would have closed

but that Charles W. Clingman, a stockholder, had procured an injunction from Judge Stein against closing. On July 23 the directors, disregarding this injunction, ordered the gates closed, for which they were heavily fined for contempt of court and the gates remained open thereafter.

Aside from the magnificence and beauty of the buildings and grounds, the unique and distinguishing features of the Fair were the Ferris Wheel and the Midway Plaisance, the one typical of the mechanical genius of our people, the other bringing together in a microcosm the diverse races of the world.

The greatest day of the Fair for attendance was Chicago Day, when 761,942 people entered the gates. Many Chicagoans, in their civic pride, in order to swell the number merely passed through the gates and then returned to their business. This day's attendance was nearly double the greatest day's attendance at the Paris Exposition of 1889, though the total paid admissions at Paris were 25,398,609 as against 21,477,212 paid admissions at Chicago.* Exhibitors at the Fair sold over \$10,000,000 worth of goods. The total cash receipts by the management were \$33,390,065 and the expenditures, \$31,117,353, leaving a balance of \$2,272,712. All the debts are paid; there has been a dividend of 10 per cent. paid upon the stock and probably there will be a further dividend. This is a very creditable financial showing, considering the financial disasters of the year and the enormous amount spent upon the buildings. The Casino, Peristyle and Music Hall and a portion of the Manufactures Building went up in smoke on January 8. The rest of the buildings were sold for \$87,000.

*There were also 6,052,188 free admissions at Chicago, but a less number at Paris. The figures of admission usually given for the Paris Exposition (28,149,353 paid) must be understood as number of tickets (at less than twenty cents each), and not as number of visitors. "At least two tickets were required for admission after six o'clock of the afternoon, except on Sundays, when but one ticket was required. On great occasions the price was raised to five tickets, and on the occasion of the Shah's visit to ten tickets."

On the first day of January the California Midwinter Fair was opened to the public at Golden Gate, San Francisco.

MEMORIALS.

A memorial in honor of the landing of Sir Francis Drake on the Pacific coast was unveiled in Golden Gate Park, in connection with the Midwinter Fair.

I forgot to mention that a bronze statue of Columbus was erected at Chicago on the shores of Lake Michigan. It is twenty feet in height, mounted on a granite pedestal thirty feet in height, said to be the largest bronze monument in existence, but that is what they say of everything in Chicago. Another statue of Columbus, by the Spanish sculptor Sunol, has just been erected in Central Park, New York City.

In connection with the Naval Parade in New York, a bronze statue of John Ericsson was unveiled.

A life-size bronze statue of Lincoln was unveiled at Edinburgh, Scotland, on August 22. It represents Lincoln freeing the slaves. Wallace Bruce, the poet of the Hudson, delivered the oration.

We should also mention the celebration of the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington one hundred years since. The orator of the day was William Wirt Henry, grandson of Patrick Henry.

On November 28 a memorial to James Russell Lowell, consisting of two stained glass windows, was unveiled in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey. Leslie Stephen made the presentation address.

FINANCIAL.

Again the financial pendulum has swung downward and the panic of 1893 makes another low water mark in the history of this country. According to well recognized laws of trade there is every spring an outflow of gold from this coun-

try to Europe. In the spring of 1893 this outflow was larger than usual, and this coupled with the depleted condition of the gold reserve maintained by the government caused a want of confidence in the ability of the government to maintain the gold standard. The continued purchases of silver bullion were mainly instrumental in this depletion of the gold balance, and, as those purchases seemed likely to continue, the outlook was not reassuring. One hundred million dollars had been the imaginary limit, set by successive Secretaries of the Treasury, at which the government stock of gold must be maintained. Nothing is so timid as capital, and when the gold reserve was drawn below the hundred million dollar mark the last prop of public confidence seemed to be withdrawn. The stock market, sure indicator of financial feeling, gave the warning of the coming danger in the early part of May. There was tremendous liquidation in the industrial stocks and great decline in prices. Panic reigned in Wall Street. The National Cordage Company went into the hands of a receiver on May 5.

On the 14th day of May commenced the failure of the banks. The weakest were the first to succumb. Zimri Dwiggins had built up a series of twenty or thirty country banks with their chief center in the Columbian Bank at the World's Fair. At the first pressure they collapsed. Next to be affected were the banks and large corporations in booming towns and cities like Denver, many of which, though solvent, suspended payments for self-protection. As confidence became further impaired there were runs upon savings banks in Denver, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago.

On June 26 the government of Great Britain announced that the private coinage of silver in India would thereafter cease. As a consequence silver dropped to sixty-eight cents per ounce, the lowest point reached up to that time, although it has since that time reached the still lower level of fifty-nine cents per ounce. This sudden step of the British government

and the sudden fall in the price of silver bullion occasioned thereby acted like a congestive chill upon a sick and dying man. Silver mines in Idaho, Colorado and Montana closed. Wheat, following the price of silver, dropped to sixty-one cents in Chicago, although, like silver, it reached the still lower level of fifty-five cents a bushel in February and has sold at fifty cents a bushel in St. Louis the present month. While the price of everything else was falling, money, cold hard cash, went up. Money on call ruled at 50 per cent. in Wall Street. As the fright spread, people commenced to hoard currency, withdrawing it from circulation and placing it in safety deposit vaults. As a consequence currency commanded a premium of from 1 to 5 per cent. The Chemical National Bank was unable to make up the usual pay roll for the New York Central Railroad. The premium paid for currency, however, acted as a cure for itself, as those who had been hoarding brought their currency from its hiding place and sold it. The high rate for money attracted gold from Europe also, and about forty millions were imported in August and September. By the last of September the premium had disappeared. The premium on currency rendered the usual exchange between cities difficult and sometimes impossible. Banks refused to part with currency except to their own depositors, who demanded cash upon their checks.

It may be said that the crisis of the panic was reached about the first week in August. This also was the time set for the assembling of Congress in extra session pursuant to a call made therefor by President Cleveland on June 30. The great disturbing element was held to be the continued purchase of silver bullion under the so-called Sherman law of 1890. Congress was convened to repeal this law. Mr. Wilson of West Virginia introduced a bill to that effect and the House made comparatively short work of it, finishing the debate on August 28, and passing the bill by a vote of 239 to 108. The Senate, however, was slower and the Senators

longer winded and more inclined to free silver. The traditions of the Senate are such that as long as a Senator desires to talk he shall be allowed to do so, and the Senators can make a record on talking. Senator Allen of Nebraska made a speech lasting over fourteen hours, which is the longest speech in the point of time consumed in the history of either branch of Congress. On October 30 the long struggle ended and the repeal bill passed the Senate by a vote of 43 to 32.

The usual concomitants attended the panic of 1893. There was great shrinkage in values, large numbers were thrown out of employment and the failures were numerous and for large amounts.

The number of failures in 1893 was 16,650, which has not been exceeded in any previous year. The amount of liabilities is also unprecedented, \$331,422,939 for commercial liabilities, as is also the proportion of assets to liabilities, 65 per cent. Of course there were a large number of bank failures, five hundred and sixty state and private banks and one hundred and fifty-five national banks up to September; of the latter seventy-two resumed business. Five hundred out of seven hundred and fifteen bank failures occurred in trans-Mississippi states. Scarcely an eastern bank was compelled to close its doors. In this respect the year 1893 makes a favorable comparison with 1873 when many eastern banks were obliged to suspend payments. The liabilities of banking and financial institutions were \$210,956,864.

The number of railway receiverships was phenomenal. Seventy-three companies, embracing over eighteen per cent. of the railway mileage of this country, have been put into the hands of receivers. The highest number in any previous year was forty-four in 1885, but the forty-four roads only embraced 8,286 miles while the seventy-three included 32,416 miles. There were five companies of over 1,000 miles each, viz., Santa Fé, 9,344, Union Pacific, 7,681, North-

ern Pacific, 4,374, Reading, 1,185 and Erie, 1,103. The capital stock and bonds involved amounted to the vast sum of \$1,670,000,000, being about \$1,300,000,000 in excess of 1892. The record of foreclosure sales for the year, however, was only twenty-three, embracing only 1,410 miles of road, which is a smaller record than for any year since 1884.

The shrinkage in value of farm products was not a result of the panic, but an accompaniment occasioned by overproduction in countries recently opened to exportation of grain. As compared with 1892 there was a fall of six per cent. in corn, nine per cent. in oats, over sixteen per cent. in wheat and seventeen per cent. in cotton. On August 1, pork dropped from \$19 to \$10 a barrel and several of the best known houses in Chicago Board of Trade, including Cudahy Brothers' packing house, failed, with total liabilities aggregating over \$5,000,000.

This general shrinkage in the price of staples does not affect this country alone, but is world wide. When we remember that the vast wheat fields of the Argentine Republic have been opened since 1884, that in 1880 that country imported six million bushels of wheat but is now exporting thirty-eight million bushels, we are no longer surprised at sixty cent wheat. Nor is this country alone suffering from panics and depression. Australia also has a record of bank failures. The failures of Australian banks represented for 1893 liabilities of over \$90,000,000. The Argentine Republic also has suffered from booming and speculation, and even England has not yet recovered from the Baring failure in 1890. The world is bound together by ties of trade, and one nation feels the influence of the prosperity or adversity of its neighbors upon its own people.

As a direct result of the panic there was a large decrease in consumption of those articles which enter into manufactured products. During the four months ending August 1 there was a decline of forty per cent. in consumption of pig

iron, thirty-three and one-third per cent. in consumption of wool; not quite so much in that of cotton. This indicates, of course, that many factories and manufacturing establishments were closed; twenty-three per cent. of the cotton mills closed, forty-three per cent. of the woolen mills, and fifty-three per cent. of the knit goods mills. Since August there has been great improvement, but the country can only be said to be in the convalescing stage. A man after a severe illness cannot arise from his bed and go into the hayfield to work until he regains his lost strength. It will take time to repair the losses and regain the confidence which prevailed before the panic.

The diminished activity in manufacturing industries has surfeited the country with idle men and idle money. Money accumulated in the New York banks until on February 3, 1894, the bank statement showed a surplus over legal requirements of \$111,622,000, the largest ever known. The sale of \$50,000,000 bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury soon after to replenish the gold reserve reduced this large surplus to between seventy and eighty millions, where it has remained about stationary.

THE ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

It is very difficult to determine the number of men out of employment. There was distress and suffering on this account during the winter, especially in the large cities. Great efforts were made in New York City to alleviate want and destitution. Soup kitchens and lodging houses were provided, the New York *World* received subscriptions to a bread fund, which reached large proportions.

There is also another phase of this subject. Several hundred men gathered on Boston Common on February 20 and marched into the State House with threats and demanded work. Governor Greenhalge faced the mob, which retreated after a sharp reprimand of its leaders. In the west there

was much hardship and suffering at first among the miners. In Colorado alone there were 15,000 idle miners in the summer. Extensive relief work in sheltering and feeding the unemployed was necessary in Denver and other towns. Many of those out of work took forcible possession of freight trains and thus made their way east. Many of the unemployed, together with idlers and tramps, gathered in Chicago during the summer and fall and there, too, by chance met Coxey and Carl Browne, who conceived the idea of heading an army of these people and marching on to Washington to demand employment. Public attention was first called to this movement on January 23, when their ideas were first given to the world. The rendezvous was fixed at Massillon, Ohio, the home of Coxey. Their march began on Easter morning with about one hundred men, but they gathered recruits as their march proceeded.

They derived most of their supplies from contributions either voluntary or enforced in the line of their march. Near Pittsburgh they met an obstacle in the police, who arrested about fifty and committed some of them to the county poor house. A man by name of Unknown Smith was adjutant and leader for a while, but, as he aspired to supreme command, he was on April 15 turned out of the commonweal army, and Carl Browne was reinstated in command. Jesse Coxey, Coxey's son, was also cashiered, as he had taken sides with Smith, but he afterwards returned. Coxey's political economy is to have Congress issue \$5,000,000 of currency and with it employ men to build roads. Coxey and Browne both profess to be theosophists, and to have some portion of Jesus in their nature.

Similar armies have been formed in Texas, California, Washington, Indiana, Nebraska and Colorado, and even women (God save the mark) have organized an army in California.

Coxey's army, three hundred strong reached Washington on April 29, and bivouacked in Brightwood Driving Park.

There on April 30 it posed as a dime museum. A good harvest of dimes and nickels was reaped for the privilege of viewing Coxe's collection of "hobos, tramps and bums." On May 1 the army paraded in Washington. The whole Coxe family was there. Miss Mamie Coxe, sweet sixteen, rode on a white palfrey, Jesse Coxe, the eighteen-year-old son of Coxe by his divorced wife, the present Mrs. Coxe, in black silk holding in her arms "Legal Tender," her infant son, and Coxe's bull pup completed the outfit. The commanders were Marshal Browne, Oklahoma Sam, Roy Kirke and Christopher Columbus Jones. When they reached the Capitol a great crowd had collected and Coxe attempted to make a speech, but was repressed. Browne rode his mettlesome charger over the forbidden grounds of the Capitol and was arrested. He resisted, but, after a little clubbing about the head, yielded and was locked up, tried before a jury and found guilty. Coxe appeared before a committee of the House, claiming he represented ninety-nine per cent. of the people and asking to have his bill to ameliorate the condition of the country considered.

STRIKES.

Difficulty in finding work does not seem to deter men from striking. There was a strike of lumber shovers at Tonawanda on June 22, necessitating a detachment of militia to preserve order.

There was a strike on the Great Northern Railway in April, and a strike of coal miners in Alabama and at Beech Creek, Pa., during the same month, which still continues. This affects the supply of bituminous coal, which is becoming so low that the railroads are having difficulty in obtaining it for the running of trains.

The great strike of last year took place in England and Wales. Three hundred and fifty thousand coal miners went out in the summer on account of a reduction of ten per

cent. in wages. The strike continued till the 20th of November, causing such a scarcity of coal that it advanced to twelve and sixteen dollars a ton, compelling the shutting down of numerous factories and throwing thousands out of employment. It is estimated that the loss from this strike was £33,000,000 and that over three million people were made destitute. The ending of the strike was initiated by Mr. Gladstone, who in an open letter suggested a joint conference under the chairmanship of Lord Roseberry. A meeting was held on November 17 and, after discussion of the subject in all its bearings, it was decided that work should be resumed at the mines temporarily at the old rate of payment, pending a decision as to wages by a board of conciliation to be established for one year, with the understanding that no greater reduction be made than ten per cent. This settlement was received with cheers in the House of Commons and with demonstrations of great joy in all mining centers. Both sides were practically exhausted, multitudes of miners were on the verge of starvation, and many miners were perilously near bankruptcy.

In this connection I mention a strike, the first of its kind on record, of the lawyers in Spain. The government proposed to abolish the district criminal courts; as this would remove an important source of revenue to the lawyers, the barristers in Toledo, Valencia and some other cities removed their names from the cause list, refusing to act in cases pending in the courts.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The east and west took opposing sides upon the silver question. In August, at Chicago, the National Bimetallic League held its first convention. An address to the country was adopted setting forth reasons for free coinage and embodying the demand of the league. The troubles of the country were laid to the demonetization of silver and it was

asserted that the only remedy for our financial troubles was to open the mints of the nation to gold and silver on equal terms at the old ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold.

The silver states, though at first frightened, were badly mistaken about the effect upon them by discontinuance of silver purchases, so great has been the increase in the production of gold. In 1892 it was \$5,000,000, in 1893, \$7,000,000 and in the present year it bids fair to be \$20,000,000. The total supply of gold, silver and copper will exceed that of any previous twelve months, the loss in silver being compensated more than two-fold by the gain in gold.

Prior to this convention in Chicago, a gathering of silver men of Colorado, alarmed at the growing prospect of adverse congressional action, had assembled in convention in Denver, July 11. Hon. Davis H. Waite, the Populist Governor of the state, made a sensational address in which he said :

“If the money power shall attempt to sustain its usurpation by the ‘strong hand,’ we will meet that issue when it is forced upon us, for it is better infinitely that blood should flow to the horses’ bridles than that our national liberties should be destroyed.”

A TRIO OF GOVERNORS.

We make the remark parenthetically that Gov. Waite’s desire to wade in blood came near being satisfied in March of this year. He defied an injunction of the Supreme Court of Colorado and proposed to remove by force two commissioners of police. A mob threatened to lynch the Governor and his desire for blood subsided. He finally left the matter to the Supreme Court, which decided in his favor upon the right of the Governor in making the appointments, but adversely upon the position that he could put his appointees in office by force and the aid of militia.

In South Carolina we have another Populist Governor, a representative of the poor whites of that state, who, having

at last by force of numbers come into power, propose to rule the state to suit themselves. The dispensary liquor law, forbidding private sales of liquor and establishing public dispensaries, went into effect July 1. Governor Tillman undertook to enforce the law, notwithstanding the ruling of Circuit Judge Hudson, who said that the law was unconstitutional in creating a state monopoly. Riots ensued at Darlington and Charleston. The militia were called out by the Governor and several men were killed. On April 13 the Supreme Court of South Carolina declared the law unconstitutional. Thereupon two hundred tigers, as the saloons are called in Charleston, opened and there was general hilarity.

With the two Governors just named we mention another, Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, who on June 27 pardoned the anarchists Fielden, Schwab and Neebe and in his message scored Judge Gary, the eminent judge who presided at the trial of these enemies of society.

ELECTIONS.

The influence of the financial upheaval was seen in the fall elections. The Republicans carried Massachusetts, New Jersey, Iowa, New York and Ohio. The Republicans carried New York by a plurality of twenty-five thousand, but electing Bartlett for the Court of Appeals over Maynard by about one hundred thousand. At this election many women had registered to vote for school commissioners. Candidates for school commissioners seemed to be afraid of them and obtained orders restraining them from voting, on the ground that the act allowing them to vote was unconstitutional. This ruling was upheld by the Court of Appeals. At this election the people of the state of Colorado ratified an amendment to the constitution allowing the women to vote. This question is expected to come before the Constitutional Convention of this state, which was elected

in the fall and which met for the first time on May 8. One of the incidents of this election was the disregard of the process of the court at Gravesend by John Y. McKane, the "boss" of that place, and his subordinates, who boldly announced to Judge Gaynor and his associates, "Injunctions don't go here."

This contemptuous defiance of the law awoke the spirit of law abiding citizens of all parties. McKane was arrested and fined for contempt of court, was afterwards indicted, tried and sentenced to six years imprisonment in Sing Sing. Sixteen inspectors were also convicted of misdemeanor and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and heavy fines.

CONGRESS.

Congress met, as has been stated, on August 7 and continued in session until October 30. Little was done at this session except to re-elect Judge Crisp speaker, organize the House by appointment of committees and repeal the Sherman silver law.

Congress met again in regular session on December 4, but there has been little legislation as yet. It is not altogether harmonious in the Democratic household. A tariff bill was reported by Mr. Wilson and his associates, which has passed the House of Representatives. It placed many articles, styled raw materials, on the free list and added an income tax. It is opposed in the Senate by Senator Hill on account of the income tax feature, it being proposed to tax all incomes over \$4,000 two per cent. Senator Hill seems to be opposed also to the nominations made by the President and has succeeded in defeating two of them, viz., William B. Hornblower and Wheeler H. Peckham, who were successively nominated for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Justice Blatchford, deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first presidential baby born in the White House saw light on September 9, afterwards named Esther.

It is probable that high water mark has been reached in the matter of pensions. On July 1 there were 966,012 pensioners on the roll. In two months time the list had declined 1,604 names, the first time since the war that there had been a net decrease in names.

Foot-ball, the game of the year, has been played on Napoleon's principles of war. The difference between the game as played now and formerly and in England has been described as follows: In England they kicked the ball. Formerly in this country they kicked the man if they couldn't kick the ball, but now they kick the ball if they can't kick the man. Whether there be any relation between this game and music I cannot tell, suffice it to say that "After the Ball" has been the popular air.

On January 25 James J. Corbett demonstrated his superiority to the Englishman Mitchell in three short rounds at Jacksonville, Florida. Before the fight Judge Call issued an injunction restraining the police from interfering with the fight, but after the fight the parties and their aiders and abettors were arrested, tried like gentlemen and acquitted.

In the west the business of holding up trains and robbing express cars proved very profitable in the fall, there being four train robberies of great magnitude, \$75,000 being taken in one instance and over \$20,000 in another. Most of the \$75,000 robbery was recovered.

Lynchings have been as numerous as ever, there being a record of over twenty, more than half of them negroes. One of extraordinary and unjustifiable cruelty occurred on September 16. A negro named Julien shot and killed Judge Estoperial before he, Julien, had been arraigned. The murderer escaped. His mother, sister, three brothers and two cousins, all absolutely innocent of any connection with the

crime except their relationship to the criminal, were arrested and put in prison. From thence they were taken by the mob, who hung the three brothers and terribly whipped the cousins, the mother and sister.

The two trials which have riveted public attention this year are the trial of Lizzie Borden for the murder of her father and step-mother, and the suit of Madeline Pollard against William C. P. Breckinridge for breach of promise of marriage.

Lizzie Borden was acquitted and the Borden murder is added to the list of mysterious murders, the solution of which has baffled the skill of detectives.

Madeline Pollard recovered a judgment of \$15,000 against Congressman Breckinridge and he lost his good name and reputation.

The State Board of Charities have been investigating the Elmira Reformatory. Voluminous testimony was taken tending to show brutal treatment of prisoners by Superintendent Brockway. The chairman of the board died during the investigation. Dr. Smith, another member, went to Europe and the report was made by Mr. Litchfield, who found the charges sustained against Superintendent Brockway and recommended his removal. The governor has appointed another commission to examine the matter, consisting of Judge Learned, Mr. Israel F. Deyo and Dr. Austin Flint of New York City.

The successful application of electric power to move canal boats was demonstrated at Rochester on November 18 in presence of Governor Flower and other state officials. The increase of the use of electricity as a motive power may be seen from the fact that there are over seven thousand miles of electric railroad now in this country as against sixteen hundred and forty-four in 1890. A road from Auburn to Skaneateles and Port Byron is mooted.

With the utilization of the vast amount of power at Niagara, which is now about to be realized, a new era in the use of electric force opens.

On September 16 at noon the Cherokee Strip in Indian Territory was opened to settlers. It is two hundred miles long and fifty-six miles wide, containing between seven and eight million acres. This is about the last government land to be opened. One hundred and fifty thousand, more or less, of men, women and children took part in the opening. The country was dry and parched and great suffering ensued on account of the want of water and provisions. The boomers and sooners and the land speculators were in the majority in this rush for homesteads. Twenty thousand made the city of Perry, the future capital, in a day.

On May 31 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church sustained the appeal from the decision of the Presbytery of New York in the case of Charles A. Briggs, and on June 1 Dr. Briggs was formally suspended from the ministry, the judgment of the New York Presbytery was reversed and Dr. Briggs was declared guilty of having "uttered, taught and propagated views, doctrines and teachings contrary to the essential doctrine of the Holy Scripture and the standards of the Presbyterian Church."

The Parliament of Religions, held at Chicago September 11 to 27, was a notable gathering. Every great faith of the Occident and Orient was represented. Papers were read by professors of the different religions. This parliament is without precedent in the world's history.

"For once in all history," said Mozoomdar, the exponent of the Brahmo-Somaj, "all religions have made their peace, all nations have called each other brothers and their representatives have for seventeen days stood up morning after morning to pray to our Father, the universal Father of all heaven."

Islamism made its first entrance to this country during the past year and a muezzin now calls Mohammedans to prayer in Union Square, New York City.

The Pope celebrated his 84th birthday during the year and like his companions in age, Bismarck and Gladstone, enjoys good health. Our Chauncey Depew hobnobbed with his eminence and came home the day before Christmas to tell of his audience with the Pope.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The diplomatic incidents of the year center about China, Hawaii and Behring Sea.

On May 15 the Supreme Court decided by a vote of five to three that the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act was constitutional. The act was not enforced, however, through lack of funds, only \$100,000 being appropriated, whereas it was estimated that six million dollars would be required to deport all the Chinaman in the country. Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court held also that the act was inefficient, as it did not designate who should execute it. On November 2 the McCreary bill, embodying amendments to the Geary Exclusion Act, passed the Senate. Under its provisions an extension of six months time after the enactment of the measure is granted to Chinese residents in the United States to comply with the requirements of registration. About a hundred Chinese, who had been arrested under the old law for failing to register, were released. The Chinese are now generally complying with the law. A treaty has also been negotiated with the Chinese government in harmony with this law and allowing the Chinese government to register our countrymen in China.

The country was astounded on November 10, when a message from Secretary Gresham to the President disclosed the purpose of the administration to reinstate Liliuokalani, if possible, as Queen of the Sandwich Islands. This message contained a resume of the report of Commissioner Blount, who had been appointed in the spring to take evidence of the facts concerning the revolution of January, 1893, and the

part taken in it by the representative of the United States. The attempt at a peaceable restoration of the Queen failed, as she wanted the heads of those who had organized the provisional government, while the provisional government felt strong enough to assert its independence and preferred to keep their heads.

In December the President turned the whole matter over to Congress, with all the documents in possession of the State Department. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs made an investigation of their own and on February 26 reported, exonerating every one, except Minister Stevens for his action in proclaiming a protectorate. It finds that the Queen was the real cause of the revolution and that Mr. Blount did not have a chance to secure an impartial narrative of events. There the matter rests so far as our government is concerned. In April we learned that a new Hawaiian constitution is to be submitted to the people, that is to those who take oath to support and bear allegiance to the present provisional government.

The arguments before the Behring Sea Commission were progressing when we went to press a year ago. The *ad captandum* argument was made by Frederick R. Coudert, who humorously described the misery and destitution of the orphaned seal pups, who refused to be wet-nursed by their cousins or their aunts. The British counsel justified their killing of seals on the ground that they were eating British fish in the waters of British Columbia.

The Commission handed down their decision on August 15, finding against the United States on the question of right to the seals or jurisdiction over Behring Sea, but providing for a close season from May 1 to August 1, and establishing a zone of sixty miles around the Pribylov Islands within which seals should not be taken, also prohibiting the shooting of seals. In the month of April these regulations were put into the form of statutes, with pains and penalties

attached, by both the government of Great Britain and that of the United States. A similar agreement or treaty, based on the Paris award, has been made with Russia. Apropos of the success of this arbitration, the House of Commons on July 10 passed a resolution recommending negotiations for an arbitration treaty between England and the United States.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

Turning to the other side of the Atlantic, we have to record a new victory of man over nature in the Manchester Ship Canal, which was opened on January 1 with a procession of twenty-five laden ocean going vessels and over one hundred thousand spectators. The center of manufacturing England thus draws one step nearer to the markets of the world. In this connection we mention the opening of the Corinth Canal on August 7. It has a depth of twenty-six feet, a width of seventy-eight feet, and is nearly four miles long. Excavation was commenced in 1882 and the cost was \$2,500,000. The idea had occurred, it seems, to Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar and other ancient heroes, and Nero began excavation, but it takes the moderns to do things, after all.

The "grand old man" has guided the affairs of Great Britain during the year until March 3, when, owing to growing dimness of vision, he resigned his office and the Earl of Roseberry succeeded him as Premier. Gladstone lived to see another Home Rule bill pass the House of Commons, but not to see it pass into law as part of the constitution of Great Britain. It passed the House of Commons on August 31 by a majority of thirty-four, but was rejected by the Lords on September 8, by a vote of four hundred and nineteen to forty-one. One incident jarred upon the old man's sense of dignity and pride in the House of Commons. On July 27 Chamberlain, in a speech on home rule, referred to Mr. Gladstone by inuendo as "Herod," and Thomas O'Connor, heading the

Irish members, called out "Judas"; this produced a row, in which members came to blows, something which has not occurred since 1670. The offender then was sent to the tower; a rebuke from the Speaker sufficed for this incident in July, 1893.

The House of Lords also rejected the Parish Councils bill in part and the Employers' Liability bill. The Radicals are ready to reject the House of Lords and public opinion calls at least for a remodeling of their legislative power.

The Wettin family, of which Queen Victoria is the recognized chief grandmother, has been replenishing the earth during the year, and judging from the past we venture the prediction that Guelphic blood will ere long be flowing in the veins of all crowned heads of Europe.

On July 6 took place the marriage of Prince George, Duke of York, and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. It took five clergymen to tie the knot, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and Bishop of Rochester.

On the 23d of August Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg died leaving no children and his nephew the Duke of Edinburgh inherited the throne and accepted the inheritance. The Duchy is about half the size of Rhode Island and has the same number of inhabitants as Detroit. This action of Queen Victoria's son caused a growl from the Radicals in the House of Commons, who moved to withdraw his allowance from the privy purse. So strong was the snob feeling for British aristocracy, however, that the motion was lost. Aristocratic blood seems to influence and pervade all classes of the English people. The recently elected Lord Mayor Tyler of London is said to have the blood of the Radical Wat Tyler of the 14th century in his veins, but it has been conquered by bluer blood, for the present Tyler is a churchman and a Tory.

But to return to Coburg, where we left the Duke of Edinburgh, there was a great gathering of crowned heads at that

place in the middle of April to attend the wedding of the Grand Duke of Hesse to his cousin Princess Victoria of Coburg. At this gathering it was announced that the Prince Nicholas, Czarowitz of Russia, is engaged to another maiden of the Wettin family, Princess Alix, youngest sister of Duke Ernest of the Coburg family. It is said that there are kept on hand at Coburg Catholic princesses, Protestant princesses and princesses whose theology is held in solution, ready to precipitate into Greek, Roman Catholic, Protestant or other theological creeds as may be fitting.

This engagement of the Czarowitz of Russia, it is reported, was engineered by the Emperor William, who has made several brilliant moves on the European chessboard lately, drawing together all the strong nations against France, consolidating the interests of kings by ties of family relation, and establishing himself firmly in the hearts of his own people. When the year opened in May the bill for increasing the size of the German army, upon which the Emperor had set his heart, was defeated and the Reichstag was forthwith dissolved, and a new election ordered for June 15. The great surprise of this election was the gain made by the social Democrats, who polled nearly half the total vote of Berlin and reached a poll of 2,000,000 throughout the Empire. The increase in the vote, however, only gave them eight additional members in the new Reichstag. The vote, however, shows the tendency in that country towards socialism. The Emperor carried his point in this election, however, securing a majority of thirty-three for the government bill. The effective peace footing of the army was thus raised at once fifty thousand, with a gradual increase during the next three years to a total of seventy thousand, making the maximum standing army about four hundred and eighty thousand. This will give Germany in time of war a disciplined army of 4,400,000, and while it entails an additional expenditure of about \$16,000,000 it is still in the interest of the peace of Europe.

In January the Emperor was reconciled to Prince Bismarck. The Prince made a long journey to Berlin, forgave and was forgiven, kissed the hand of the Emperor, who in turn embraced him. The Emperor's becoming reconciled to an old servant of the state who is deservedly popular, but who must soon pass off the stage, added another link in the chain of his popularity. While thus solidifying the Empire and advancing his family interests, he has not been insensible to wider questions of state-craft and national policy.

In the summer of 1893 a Russo-German tariff fight was in progress. Russia began by a prohibitory tariff on German manufactured articles. Germany followed with a high tariff on Russian cereals, of which Germany is a large consumer. As this was ruinous to both German manufacturers and Russian peasants, William caused a tariff to be negotiated, which passed the Reichstag on March 8, reducing the duties on German manufactured goods and abating the duty on Russian grain about one-half. Thus by ties of common interest, as well as family relations, has the German Emperor alienated the growing friendship of Russia for France.

This friendship was manifested in a hysterical way in October, when the French gave the Russian fleet a reception at Toulon and afterwards accompanied the Russian sailors to Paris, where another season of festivity ensued. The Russians were hugged and caressed by the French and a gala performance in their honor was greeted with frenzied plaudits. But this hysteria has not lasted. While the politic William was counting the interests of the two nations by a reciprocal tariff treaty, the French have raised their tariff on Russian cereals and coolness has succeeded the protestations of affection. Intense bitterness of feeling between the French and Italians was caused by an attack of a French mob on Italian workmen at Aigues Morte on August 17, in which some forty-nine were killed. France now stands without allies. This isolation of France has greatly heightened the chances

of continued European peace, and it is said that William is revolving in his head a scheme of general disarmament.

Turning to the internal history of France, we find that Paris has had a nightmare of bomb throwing and riotous mobs. In July there was for several days a great riot in the Latin quarter, beginning with the students who showed their resentment of government interference with their dance of the "can-can." But the more serious affair is the bomb throwing. The mantle of Ravachol has fallen on Vaillant and Henri. The former on December 9 threw a bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, by which a number of Deputies were severely injured. Great search was made thereafter by the police for anarchoists, ten thousand houses were searched and many arrests were made. The anarchoists were "scotched, not killed," however, and the bomb throwing still continues. Not France alone, but conservative Spain finds that anarchism has a lodging place in her territory. At Barcelona on November 7 a bomb was exploded in a theater, killing thirty persons and wounding eighty more.

A general election took place in France on August 20. There were great gains for the Republicans. The government majority is fifty-two. The third republic may now be said to be firmly seated.

On the same day, August 20, occurred the referendum or vote in Switzerland on the subject of Hebrew methods of slaughter, with the result that eighty-three thousand electors voted for an enactment prohibiting the slaughtering of any animal which has not been rendered insensible before being bled, an enactment which would practically restrict the ten thousand Hebrews in Switzerland to a vegetarian diet, inasmuch as they are forbidden to eat meat unless the animal has been killed in a manner which lies within the proscription of the law.

On April 27 universal suffrage with a plural vote became the law in Belgium. Every man twenty-five years old is

entitled to one vote and to a second vote also ten years later, or earlier than that if he marries and pays taxes. Penalties are attached for not voting. At least a million voters are thus added to the lists in Belgium at one stroke. A popular uprising forced the issue upon the legislature and compelled its adoption.

Turning now from peaceful history, we find four main foci of actual or impending strife, in Siam, Morocco, Matebeleland and Brazil.

In Siam, French gunboats steamed up the Menam River on the 13th of July. The Siamese, not knowing what to expect, resisted to the best of their ability, and a harmless artillery duel continued for about half an hour. On the evening of July 20th the French representative at Bangkok delivered to the Siamese foreign office the ultimatum of his government, with the threat that if not accepted within forty-eight hours diplomatic relations between France and Siam would cease. The instrument demanded the territory on the left bank of the Mekong River, including the islands in the river and amounting to 95,000 square miles, an indemnity of 2,000,000 francs for damages to French subjects, also punishment of the guilty for various aggressions upon the French and pecuniary reparation to families of the victims. The demands of France were acceded to in part at the end of forty hours, but as this was not acceptable to the bullying Frenchmen a blockade was threatened and Siam humbly and unconditionally acceded to all demands, including some additional ones now thought necessary by the French for further security.

In Morocco, a war occurred in October and November between the Spanish troops and the Riffians at Melilla, a Spanish convict station on the Riff coast of Morocco. Attacks upon the fort at that place were numerous and violent. Several of the fanatical holy men went abroad preaching a war of extermination of the European infidels. Twenty-

five thousand Spanish troops were finally massed at this place. The Sultan then sent his brother, Muley Araaf, to settle the difficulty. Towards the close of December he succeeded in turning over to the Spanish authorities two of the principal chiefs, and in pacifying the Riffians.

In Matebeleland, King Lobengula seems to have been forced by some of the younger chiefs into a war with the British South Africa Company. The Matebele force was not far from ten thousand men, but, as they were armed mainly with native weapons, they were doomed to defeat. The decisive battle of the war occurred on November 1, which led to the occupation on the following day of Buluwayo, the capital of Lobengula's territory.

In Brazil, a naval revolt was inaugurated September 5 by Rear Admiral Mello, who took advantage of the absence of the chief officers of the government war vessels in the harbor of Rio, who were on shore attending an operatic performance. The next morning he proclaimed the revolution and called on the President to vacate his office within six hours. A long and tedious struggle ensued, which only ended in April of the present year. Considering the fact that up to the middle of November twenty thousand shots had been fired from different pieces of artillery and that each side had lost not more than thirty-five men from the cannonading, the progress of the war has not been over-exciting. It is said that the manifestos of the leaders have been the most blood-thirsty features of the war. Upon the side of President Peixoto were arrayed the bulk of the army, a large majority in both houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, the leaders of the Republican party and the better element in the central and southern states, except Rio Grande do Sul. Although not originally connected with the revolt by Admiral Mello, those interested in the rebellion in Rio Grande do Sul, which we noted last year, threw in their fortunes with Admiral Mello. Admiral Saldanha da Gama from that

province joined Mello the latter part of November. The insurgents tried to obtain recognition from the United States government, but without avail. On January 30 the Brazilian insurgents opened fire on two American merchant barks. Rear Admiral Benham, commanding the American Squadron there, cleared his guns for action and gave them a shot or two, which brought the Brazilians to their senses.

On March 13 Admiral Da Gama's ships surrendered unconditionally, Da Gama himself escaping to Portugal. Admiral Mello retired to the province of Rio Grande do Sul, where fighting was continued until the last of April, when the insurgents there surrendered to a Uruguayan army. Prudente de Moraes was elected President of Brazil on March 1.

The usual spring revolution commenced in the Central American states in the spring of 1893. Honduras and Nicaragua being the field of action; but on the 10th of June, President Ezeta, of San Salvador, announced, "I think there will be no more revolutions this year, as the crops are backward and the time to work in the fields is at hand."

I see they are at it again this spring, so the crops must be in a forward condition.

Very truly yours,

E. C. AIKEN,
Historiographer.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Collections Number Twelve

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SKETCH OF THE AUBURN ACADEMY

A PAPER READ BEFORE

THE CAYUGA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MARCH 28, 1894

BY BENJAMIN B. SNOW

SKETCH OF THE AUBURN ACADEMY

BY BENJAMIN B. SNOW

Any man who assumes to address the public should not apologize for shortcomings. I wish to say in extenuation, however, that the early records of the academy have either been lost or destroyed, the memories of the few people who should be familiar with its early history are defective, and I have had to be dependent, in a large degree, upon the files of old newspapers for the early history of the academy.

In the early years of the present century, the State of New York, as it became settled, began to be dotted all over with academies. I suspect that the prompting there-to came from New England, for Central and Western New York were largely indebted to that section for pioneers. Near the close of the Revolution the New England states had begun the establishment of these institutions of learning, notably the Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., founded in 1778, and the Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, N. H., founded about the same time, both of which have been and are still eminent for their excellence. Doubtless similar institutions less noted were to be found in many New England communities, for whatever his faults, Pilgrim or Puritan, the New Englander has always been a staunch advocate of education. It was this spirit that those who migrated to the wilds of New York brought with them.

The little hamlet which in later years grew to be the village and still later the city of Auburn had been planted here in the wilderness scarcely a score of years, when the question of providing suitable facilities for educating their children confronted the pioneers. In the interval between the advent of Colonel Hardenbergh in the spring or early summer of the year 1792 and the year 1810, Auburn had become the county seat of Cayuga County. The rude cabins of the early settlers had given place to more stately

mansions. The forests had been cleared away and many of the industries essential to a civilized community had been established. DeWitt Clinton, who visited the village in 1810, says: "It contains three tanneries, three distilleries, one coach maker, two watchmakers, four taverns, two tailors, six merchants, three shoemakers, two potasheries, two wagonmakers, three blacksmiths, two chair-makers, three saddlers, three physicians, a Presbyterian clergyman and an incorporated library of two hundred and twenty volumes." A somewhat curious conglomeration of the contents of the little village. He adds that it has "about ninety houses, a postoffice, the Court House and the County Clerk's Office. Auburn has no church. The Court House is used for divine worship."

Another authority adds the following industries for the same date: "Five saw mills, four grist mills, two fulling mills, two carding machines, one smithy, and one oil mill"—the last being for the manufacture of linseed oil from flaxseed, which was an important product of this section in the first half of the century.

It is probable that the village at this time contained some four or five hundred inhabitants. The schoolmaster had already come, and a few rude school houses had been erected in the village and vicinity. But among the pioneers were men who knew the value of better schools, some who had had more or less Academic training in their youth in the distant homes from which they came, and none who did not appreciate the advantages resulting from a substantial education.

So in the fall of 1810 these men came together and

Resolved, That an Academy would not only be conducive to the happiness and prosperity of the village, but of great and lasting benefit to its immediate vicinity, and the neighboring and adjacent towns and villages.

This resolution savors a little of a disposition to advance the material interests of the village rather than the intel-

lectual, but the true spirit of the prime movers manifests itself a little later when the organization is completed.

This was before the era of free schools, and the question at once confronted the projectors—Whence are the funds to carry out this undertaking? A committee, consisting of William Bostwick, Dr. Hackaliah Burt and David Brinkerhoff, was appointed to solicit subscriptions to a building fund. The shares were fixed at \$20 each, and it was a condition of the subscription that it should not be binding until at least one hundred and fifty shares had been taken.

The committee evidently acted promptly and vigorously. On the 7th of December, 1810, the chairman of the committee, William Bostwick, started the ball by a subscription of \$200. He was followed by Robert Dill with a subscription of \$400. On the 5th of January, 1811, less than a month from the time they started the subscription list, the committee reported two hundred and five shares taken, amounting to \$4,100. A list of the subscribers is appended. It contains one hundred nineteen names and the subscriptions vary from one share to twenty.

On the 5th of January, 1811, the subscribers organized under the title of the "Auburn School Association," setting forth their object in their articles of association as follows :

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, taking into consideration the necessity of LITERATURE to the welfare of society, that it affords nourishment to virtue, and the only means of rational and social happiness ; and having also considered that the present state of the population of the village of Auburn and its vicinity requires a literary institution, equal in magnitude to an ordinary academy, which by its respectability may hereafter induce an incorporation, have associated and do hereby associate ourselves for the purpose of forming such an institution, and have contributed for that purpose the sums annexed to our respective names.

The organization of the association was effected with

Elijah Miller, David Buck, Noah Olmsted, Joseph L. Richardson, John H. Cumpston, John Sawyer, Jehiel Clark, David Hyde and David Horner as the first trustees.

On the 31st of January, 1811, Robert Dill conveyed to William Bostwick, David Higgins, Hackaliah Burt, Elijah Esty and Thomas Wright, in trust for the stockholders of the association, five and three-quarters acres of land on the west side of North street, including the present High School site. The lot fronted on North street from the center of the present Chapel street nearly to the lot now occupied by Mr. S. W. Reed and extended west forty-eight rods. By the terms of the articles of association, Mr. Dill was to have fifty shares of the stock of the association, valued at \$20 each, in consideration of his donation of the site.

The trustees at once took measures to secure the erection of the needed building. Messrs. Bradley Tuttle and Jehiel Clark took the contract and during the summer and fall following completed it at a cost of about \$4,000. It was accepted by the Association February 3, 1812.

Mr. Hall, in his history of Auburn, thus describes it :

The Auburn Academy, standing at the west end of the broad, well shaded field that ran back nearly to the present State street, was a plain, old-fashioned, three-story brick building, sixty feet long by twenty wide, surmounted by an open belfry. The walls outside were pencilled, the woodwork was white and the shingled roof colored brown. The first two stories were divided into two rooms each by a hall through the center ; the upper story formed one large room, into the sides of which seats were fastened and the floor of which was covered with long, double writing desks, with benches on each side. The primary department was on the first floor. The various rooms were warmed by roaring wood fires in the quaint old fireplaces, the large room having one of these at each end. The writing desks were furnished with tops covered with loose sand, in which the youthful searchers after knowledge took their first writing lessons. Discipline was maintained with the ferrule, and disorder punished, either by shutting up the disobe-

dient in a closet in perfect darkness, or by subjecting them to solitary confinement in a deep hole left by the builders in the wall, next the fireplace.

The building being in readiness for opening the school, on the 23d of January, 1812, the trustees advertise for teachers as follows :

The Western Federalist, Wednesday, April 22, 1812.

ACADEMICAL TUITION.—AUBURN SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

With much satisfaction the trustees of the Auburn School Association, inform the public that their new building, commonly called the Auburn Academy, is nearly completed and will be opened for the reception of scholars immediately on the procurement of suitable instructors. Those adequate to the undertaking in a first-rate academy, by producing proper credentials, and applying to the trustees, will find liberal encouragement. Three or four are wanted, whose competency is required unquestionable as respects his or her abilities or character. All applications or addresses to any or either of the trustees will be attended to.

By Order,

J. H. CUMPSTON, Sec'y.

Auburn, Jan. 23, 1812.

Meantime the educational interests of the community seem not to have been wholly neglected, as appears from the following advertisements in the local paper :

The Western Federalist, Wednesday, April 22, 1812.

EDUCATION

Reading at 12s. Penmanship, 14s. Arithmetic, Geography, the English Language and Elocution, 16s. Surveying, Trigonometry, the Latin and Greek Languages at 24s per quarter. Correctly taught at his School apartments, by the public's most humble servant,

EBENEZER DUTTON, A. B.

Auburn, March 23, 1812.

The Western Federalist, Wednesday, April 22, 1812.

CAYUGA ACADEMY.

Young gentlemen may study with advantage in this institution under its present arrangement most of the Sciences usually taught in the colleges of the United States.

In the division of it appropriated to the instruction of young ladies, various branches of female education are satisfactorily taught.

The several studies of the first division during the last year were Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, the Latin and Greek Languages, Logic, Rhetoric, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Mensuration and the elements of Euclid.

And those of the young ladies' department were Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Ornamental Needlework, Painting, Drawing, etc.

The number of different students in this academy during the late year was one hundred and ninety.

The price of board varies from 1 dollar 25 cents to 1 dollar 75 cents per week, according to the requirements of the student.

The liberal patronage this institution is receiving from gentlemen in various parts of the country encourage its immediate guardians to spare no effort to render it, in every respect, deserving of the countenance and support of their fellow citizens.

By order of the Trustees,

E. BURNHAM, Clerk.

Aurora, April 21, 1812.

The Western Federalist, Wednesday, September 16, 1812.

ONONDAGA ACADEMY.

The public are informed that an academy will be opened at Onondaga, on the first Monday of October next, under the direction of the Rev. Caleb Alexander, late principal of the academy at Fairfield. All branches of study usually pursued at colleges will be taught here; and the trustees flatter themselves that from the known abilities of Mr. Alexander, the convenient situation of the institution and their own personal attention it will become as useful a Seminary of education as any in the Western district. Con-

venient board will be provided for scholars from abroad at as low rates as can be afforded. Price of Tuition for the languages and higher branches of Literature, dolls. 4 per quarter ; Grammar, Geography and Mathematics and other Academical studies, dolls. 3 ; Common Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, dolls. 2.

By order of the Board,

WM. H. SABIN, Clerk.

Onondaga, Sept. 7, 1812.

The efforts of the trustees to secure a teacher proved successful, as appears from the following :

The Western Federalist, Wednesday, June 17, 1812.

To the Public—Sensible that those belonging to this village and every friend of science are interested in the prosperity of the institution commonly called "The Auburn Academy," of which we have the honor of direction, it is thought expedient to give an account of what has been done since its erection. An instructor (Mr. J. Foote), who was graduated at Yale College the last commencement, has been employed for one year from the first of May. Previous to opening his school it was resolved that the Lancastrian system of education should be introduced, and that he should visit the Lancastrian school in Albany, for the purpose of obtaining the requisite information. Upon his return, testimonials were exhibited of his attendance in the above mentioned school, and capacity to organize a school upon the same plan. The school in this village will commence on Monday next, in the lower rooms of the academy, until the upper one can be prepared. As to the particular advantages of the new system we can only mention a few ; excepting we shall soon convince every parent, by the improvement of his child in whatever may render it more agreeable to himself or useful to society. In spelling, a pause is made between each letter, by which a proper sound is given it ; and syllabic reading is used, which is of the greatest utility. Scholars begin to write as soon as they begin to read, and become so habituated to it, that good writing, which is very desirable, is much promoted by the Lancastrian system. In consequence of monitors and monitresses, who are ambitious to advance the scholars under their care, the small

scholars receive more attention than they could from the instructor, while the latter can devote his to the monitors and monitresses. The offices and badges which are obtained by merit, produce that ambition and emulation which are necessary to mental improvement. With regard to the Lancastrian system of government, neither the feelings of sensibility nor parental affection are wounded by corporeal punishment; but the most cordial attachment exists between the instructor and pupil. Punctuality in attending school is obtained because the monitors are pleased with the teaching, and the small ones with being taught by them, in preference to the instructor, while the honors of the school are conferred upon those who constantly attend it. We will not, however, be particular, but it is evident such a school must be of the greatest utility to this village. The assimilating influence of it will be very great; in consequence of children assembling in the same room, being instructed by the same person, and having an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of those branches of science by which the mind is expanded and public happiness increased. Attachments formed in youth being the most permanent, a society of young people will be formed, among whom friendship will be enjoyed and the social virtues cherished. We anticipate the time when the public advantages of this institution will afford pleasure to the proprietors, sufficient to compensate them for whatever exertions are now made to establish it. Let each individual of this village reflect how much depends upon his individual patronage. The institution is now in its infancy; it now wants your support; though in a short time it may support itself; and the reputation of it be such that your children will be proud to declare the place of their nativity and the academy at which they were educated. For the Trustees of the "Auburn School Association."

D. HORNER, Pres't,

J. H. CUMPSTON, Sec'y.

Auburn, June 12, 1812.

The school was opened Monday, June 15, 1812, as appears from the following in the editorial column of the *Western Federalist for Wednesday, June 17, 1812*:

COMMUNICATION.

On Monday went into operation, instruction in the Academy in this village, under the tuition of Mr. Foote (a regular graduate of that ancient seminary of Connecticut, Yale College), from whose talents in literary science, much is to be appreciated of advantage to the pupils. The highly celebrated system of Mr. Lancaster, which is acquiring such unparalleled fame throughout Great Britain for accelerating instructive knowledge to the infantile mind, is to be put in immediate operation; from which we may anticipate everything that is profitable to children in the early parts of scientific knowledge, and consolatory to their parents. We doubt not succeeding generations will be filled with plaudits to the name of Lancaster, as well as the promoters of this institution (*sic*) in this new part of the world.

The encomiums bestowed upon the Lancastrian system of teaching which had been adopted, warrant a brief notice of it, especially since it has long been out of use. It takes its name from Joseph Lancaster, of England, who adapted it from a system of one Dr. Bell. The latter got his idea from the natives of India. Lancaster pushed the system vigorously in his own country, where it became very popular, particularly with the laboring classes. In the early part of the century Lancaster came to this country and introduced his system here and in Canada. It was received with much favor, and the reputation of its success doubtless induced the trustees to give it a trial. But it seems to have had a brief career. The main features of the system were the employment of older scholars as monitors, and an elaborate system of mechanical drill by means of which these young teachers were made to impart the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic to large numbers at the same time. One of our older residents tells me that a feature of the system in spelling was to put stress upon each letter of a word and add to it by a marked gesture of the forefinger as each letter was named. Lancaster died in New York in 1838, from the effect of an accident.

On the 12th of January, 1813, a new Board of Trustees was elected in which appear the names of E. T. Throop and Horace Hills, and two only of the original trustees, Elijah Miller and David Horner, are retained. Whether this should be construed as indicating a change of policy I have no means of determining. It would seem, however, that Mr. J. Foote, "a regular graduate of that ancient seminary of Connecticut, Yale College," did not prove a success; at least he did not continue throughout the year for which he was employed. In March, 1813, the trustees advertise as follows:

The Western Federalist, Wednesday, March 10, 1819.

Auburn Lancastrian School will commence on Monday, the 15th inst. in the upper room or hall of the Academy prepared for the above, under the direction of Mr. Anson Munn, who has produced satisfactory credentials to the trustees of his competency. Those wishing to send or attend, will apply to Mr. Munn, at the Lancastrian Hall, who is authorized to receive scholars from the above date at the following price, viz.:

	doll.	cts.
For A, B and C Monosyllable at	1	0 per qr
Trisyllable with the use of Slates and Pencils,	1	50
Reading and Writing,	2	0
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	2	50

As Mr. Munn with the assistance of the trustees furnishes all necessaries in the school room, any damages by the scholars must be paid one day after the same are assest.

Mr. E. Dutton continues teaching the higher branches, as also the lower in the usual or common mode at former prices. (See rules and regulations of the Auburn Lancastrian and Academical schools)—A deduction of twenty-five per cent. per annum on Mr. Dutton's bills, will be allowed (to stockholders only) on their prompt payment three days after the presenting such bills. Each share to represent a scholar.

D. HORNER, Sec'y.

Auburn, March 8th, 1813:

Mr. E. Dutton is doubtless the same gentleman who was conducting a private school in the village at the time the

academy was opened. The patrons of the school seem to have been dilatory in the payment of tuition and are sharply reminded of it in the following notice in *The Western Federalist*, *Wednesday, February 17, 1813*.

Notice: All persons indebted to the trustees of the Auburn School association for tuition, are hereby notified that Reuben Porter is authorized to receive payment. And that all accounts remaining unpaid after the first of March next will be put in suit.

JOHN H. CUMPSTON, Sec'y.

Auburn, Feb. 15, 1813.

The slender record upon which I have thus far mainly relied for the facts which I have presented here fails me. The years 1814, 1815 and 1816 are a blank except as tradition comes to the rescue. I find by the records at Albany, that the Auburn Academy was incorporated by the Regents of the University, February 14, 1815. How long Mr. Dutton conducted the school I have been unable to ascertain. Mr. Hall's history records that: "In 1816, the wind, entering a broken window, carried coals from a fireplace out into one of the rooms and the building was burned to the ground." This was doubtless in the winter or spring of 1816.

Noble D. Strong was principal when the building was burned. July 30, 1816, Mr. Strong publishes a card, thanking those who have entrusted him with the instruction of their youth, since the destruction of the academy, as their patronage has partially atoned for his loss in the conflagration. He requests his patrons to pay up by August 3d, as he intends to leave town on the 5th. It seems, however, that Mr. Strong was retained as principal, for a later notice is to the effect that "Noble D. Strong, being again engaged as principal of the Academy, will open a school on the 1st day of October, 1816, in Mr. Van Anden's brick building a few rods west of the Turnpike bridge." This was the store next east of the present Cayuga County Bank building.

February 18 and 19, 1817, the semi-annual examination of the Auburn Academy is advertised to be held at the Court House, Noble D. Strong, preceptor.

On the 15th day of September, 1817, William Bostwick, David Higgins and Hackaliah Burt convey to the trustees of the Auburn Academy the lands conveyed to them in trust by Robert Dill the 31st of January, 1811.

I find no mention of the academy for some time, except a notice dated March 4, 1818, for a meeting of the trustees on the 11th, with reference to a further endowment. A similar notice dated April 26, calls for a meeting May 8. Nothing seems to have resulted from these meetings and the school seems to have been discontinued. In the interim private schools flourished. Noble D. Strong advertises to open a select school on the 5th of May, 1817, limited to sixteen scholars, location not given, and April 8, 1817, he advertises to continue his select school under the name of the "Auburn Latin School." C. Ten Eyck opens a school Nov. 3, 1817, in the building west of C. Coe's hotel. Wm. M. Colton announces that he will open a school Feb. 2, 1818, in the school room recently occupied by Mr. Howard "in a yellow building a few rods south of the Presbyterian meeting house." This building stood at the junction of Franklin and Market streets on the site of the present City Hall.

1819, Nov. 5, E. Howard advertises that he has "opened his school as formerly on the academy green, having obtained permission from the trustees; scholars will be received who do not belong to the association." It might be inferred from this that theretofore the privileges of the school had been limited to members of the association.

In the *Cayuga Republican* of Feb. 27, 1822, the following editorial appears:

We most sincerely congratulate the citizens of the village and the county adjacent, that there is apparently a spirit awakened among us to do something to revive the academ-

ic institution in this place. The concerns of this institution have been too long neglected, and we hope the time is not far distant, when we shall behold it arise from ruins and under brighter auspices than ever before become a highly ornamental and useful establishment. And, as the subject is agitated, we hope something effectual will be accomplished. By a notice in this paper, it will be seen a meeting of citizens is requested on the subject, at Coe's hotel, on the 7th of March next.

In the same issue, D. Horner, secretary, calls a meeting of the trustees at Coe's hotel on Thursday, March 7, at 6 o'clock P. M. and Jos. T. Pitney, D. Brinkerhoff and Ezekiel Williams call a meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Auburn and its vicinity, at the same time and place, "for the purpose of conferring with the trustees of the Auburn Academy, in relation to the affairs of said institution and for devising ways and means for the rebuilding of said academy."

I find no report of the proceedings of this conference, but it evidently resulted in some decisive action, as would appear from the following notice :

AUBURN ACADEMY.

This institution, the operations of which have been suspended for several years on account of the loss of the building by fire, will again be opened on the 23d of October inst.


The circumstances under which it is to recommence, are such as to promise special advantages to the youth who may resort to it for instruction.

Mr. N. D. Strong, A. M., formerly preceptor of this institution and late of Cortland Academy, is elected principal. As a scholar and a successful instructor, Mr. Strong is too well known to need our commendation. His literary attainments, his experience in the business of instructing and his talents for government entitle him to our highest confidence; and we doubt not but that under his management and superintendence the institution will soon attain a

standing among the first in our country for celebrity and usefulness.

Tuition at \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Board can be had as low as at any academy in the state.

 For admission and board apply to Mr. Strong.

JOHN H. BEACH,
HORACE HILLS,
JOSEPH T. PITNEY,

Executive Com.

Auburn, Oct. 15, 1822.

The school seems to have been continued, for Mr. Strong advertises an examination of the students of the academy, Thursday and Friday, February 19 and 20, 1824. It would appear that some disagreement arose about this time.

Mr. Horner as secretary, calls a meeting of the trustees at Griswold's hotel for May 14, 1824, at 3 P. M., "on business of importance to the institution." This meeting was successively adjourned to June 3, June 26, July 31 and August 5. If anything came of these repeated meetings or possibly failures to meet, the chronicler of the times neglected to make it public. The citizens seem to have become impatient at the delay of the academy trustees. The *Cayuga Republican* of October 20, 1824, contains the following:

AUBURN ASSOCIATE ACADEMY.

The inhabitants of the village of Auburn, sensible of the importance of establishing and maintaining in the center of the county, a literary establishment, founded on the basis of morals and religion, and conducted on correct and liberal principles, have associated themselves together for that purpose.

On the 13th of September last they adopted a constitution, and chose the following gentlemen trustees of the academy, to wit: John H. Beach, Elezar (*sic*) Hills,

Horace Hills, Samuel Cumpston, John H. Hardenbergh, James S. Seymour and William Brown.

The board of trustees have appointed the Rev. Noble D. Strong principal of the said academy. They are happy to state their entire confidence in his qualifications for the office; and they trust they have made such arrangements as to protect and secure, as far as is possible, the morals of the youth intrusted to their care. For this purpose they have appointed the following gentlemen a visiting and examining committee, to wit:

Rev. James Richards, D. D., Rev. Professor Henry Mills, Rev. D. C. Lansing, Rev. C. P. Wyckoff, Conrad TenEyck and Ebenezer Hoskins, esquires.

The first term commences on the 20th of October, instant. Terms of tuition \$3 and \$4 per quarter.

Board can be obtained in good families on very reasonable terms.

By order of the board of trustees,

M. L. R. PERRINE, Pres't,

SAMUEL CUMPSTON, Sec'y.

Auburn, Oct. 18, 1824.

This notice is repeated in the issue of Nov. 24, 1824, with the following addition:

N. B.—The school is taught in the building of the Theological seminary, where Mr. Strong has been teaching for two years past.

We certify that we have for some time been acquainted with the Rev. N. D. Strong, and believe him to be highly qualified for the business of instruction and cheerfully recommend him to the patronage of the publick.

JAMES RICHARDS,
D. C. LANSING,
HENRY MILLS.

Auburn, Nov. 17, 1824.

Through the courtesy of Mr. James Seymour, Jr., I have been given access to some papers left by the late James S. Seymour, among which I find a subscription list,

dated, Nov. 12, 1824, signed by John H. Beach and others, reading :

We whose names are hereunto subscribed promise to pay the amount by us subscribed to the trustees of the Auburn Associate Academy for the purpose of enabling them to furnish the room now occupied by their teacher with stoves, tables and benches, etc.

And another dated January 2, 1826, reading :

We the subscribers agree to pay the amount by us subscribed respectively to James S. Seymour, treasurer of the "Auburn Associate Academy" for the purpose of defraying the contingent expenses of said society.

The amount subscribed on the first paper was \$30, all of which is marked "paid." The second subscription amounted to \$59, of which \$57 seems to have been collected. Mr. Seymour as treasurer methodically accounts for the \$87. The chief items of expense were \$15 to Orson Bennett for stove pipe. Isaac A. Selover, \$16.56 for fitting up Academy room. J. T. Pitney for rent in 1826, \$30, and the balance went to Horace Hills for four months' use of large stove \$3 and other items.

The school seems to have been conducted in the Theological seminary building in 1824, and in Dr. Pitney's rooms from 7 November, 1825 to 7 May, 1826, and was probably discontinued when the academy was rebuilt.

In the same issue which contains the announcement of the "Associate Academy" appears the following notice :

AUBURN ACADEMY.

The trustees of the Auburn academy announce to the public that their school which has been taught for two years past by the Rev. Noble D. Strong is removed from the Theological seminary, and will be opened on Monday the 22d inst. at their academy rooms, situate on the west side of North street, opposite the dwelling house of Mr. E. Williams. Their school will be placed under the immediate care and superintendence of Mr. John A. Savage, A. B., late principal of the academy at Delhi, in the county of

Delaware. From the well established reputation of Mr. Savage as a preceptor, the trustees entertain the highest confidence that perfect satisfaction will be given to all who may place their children under his tuition. Terms of tuition \$3 for English and \$4 for Classical students. Boarding at a moderate price may be secured in respectable families, for scholars coming from a distance. Application for admission to be made to either of the trustees or preceptor.

By order of the board,

D. HORNER, Sec'y.

Auburn, 16th Nov., 1824.

The foregoing notice is republished, April 4, 1825, with the addition to the effect that the "Principal has employed a gentleman well skilled in the art of penmanship, who will attend stately at the academy room." The price of tuition will not be increased in consequence of this arrangement. The "academy rooms" were doubtless in the building on the "academy green," referred to by Mr. E. Howard in 1819, a wooden building situated on the north side of Academy street, at the junction with North street where the old "Stone Bottom" subsequently stood.

Whether the organization of the Associate Academy was a result of a disagreement, between the trustees of the academy and Mr. Strong or other cause I have been unable to learn. Mr. Strong, who had for so many years been identified with the interests of the academy, does not appear to have renewed his connection with it. He, however, continued to teach in Auburn, as I find a notice May 3, 1826, that the summer term of the Associate Academy will commence May 15, at the academical rooms opposite E. Hills' store—N. D. Strong, principal, and one of Nov., 1827, of Mr. Strong's "select school." Meantime the trustees of the academy advertise Sept. 16, 1825, that the academy will be opened under the superintendence of Rev. Bennes Glover as preceptor, October 2, at their academy rooms near the Presbyterian church. This was the building

before mentioned as standing on the site of the present City Hall. This notice was continued until October 26, when the trustees announce that "the academy has been opened under the superintendence of the Rev. John A. Savage as preceptor" in the rooms above specified.

On the 24th of April, 1826, the trustees announce that the Academy will be opened May 1, "under the superintendence of Mr. Ballard as preceptor," in the same rooms.

Two months later, on the 14th of June, 1826, John C. Rudd, announces that "the subscriber, having been appointed principal of this institution, may be expected to enter upon the discharge of his duties about the 15th of July. As soon as practicable after his settlement in Auburn he will present to the public a plan of the school he proposes to superintend with an outline of the studies to be attended to. In the meantime, he deems it respectful to offer some evidence of his fitness for the charge he has undertaken. As soon as it can be done, he will make arrangements for the establishment of a female school. John C. Rudd."

Here follow a half dozen testimonials, of which the following is most interesting: From Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, of the United States Army:

ELIZ. TOWN, June, 1826.—With Dr. Rudd, who proposes to take charge of the Auburn Academy, I have had the pleasure of an acquaintance of many years, during which he has taught a classical school at the parsonage house in this place. His zeal and abilities as an instructor, together with his attention to the morals and manners of his scholars, have been warmly commended by all who have visited his school. This humble testimony to his merits I have frequently given to friends in distant parts of the Union. It is now cheerfully offered to the public.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Following the testimonials is a note from Dr. Rudd to the effect that "For further information reference may be had to Mr. Edward Ballard, now attached to the Academy."

It would seem that Mr. Ballard had been "attached" to the academy simply to keep it in existence till Dr. Rudd could take charge. It appears from Mr. Hall's history of Auburn that Rev. Dr. Rudd was rector of St. Peter's church in this city from December, 1826, to September, 1833, so that here as in Elizabeth Town he was acting in the double capacity of rector and teacher.

On the 8th of August, 1825, Dr. Rudd advertises: "School for Young Ladies—An apartment of the Auburn Academy is now devoted to a female school. The various branches of education usually taught in such schools will be attended to by the principal, assisted by a lady who has had experience in teaching, John C. Rudd, principal."

On the 28th of March, 1827, Dr. Rudd announces that "the semi-annual examination of the students in the Auburn Academy will commence on Monday next, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued daily through the week. Trustees, parents and friends are invited to attend."

Evidently the trustees had been bestirring themselves, for near the close of this year a new academy building was completed. Whether it was the popularity of the school under Dr. Rudd's administration, or the danger that the site would revert to the Dill estate, if the terms of the original gift were not complied with, does not appear, but doubtless one or both of these causes had much to do in securing the new building. Nor do I find any record of how the funds were raised to defray the expense. It would seem that some arrangement had been made with the heirs of Mr. Dill by which some funds were realized from sales of portions of the original lot. I find deeds of about this date, from the trustees to various parties, of lots on North, Chapel and Garden streets, parts of the original grant, from which they realized nearly \$2,500, which sum doubtless went into the building fund. These sales reduced the size of the lot to what it was when it passed into the hands of the Board of Education in 1866.

In the *Cayuga Republican* of Nov. 7, 1827, a notice is published to the effect that "The new building erected by the trustees of this institution not being completed the schools are reopened in the old building for the present."

To accommodate those who may wish to patronize the female school attached to the academy two teachers are provided—Miss Ray opens her school in the north room of the old building and Miss Haines commences hers at the corner of the Episcopal church yard. The principal of the academy will bestow an equal portion of his time daily upon each of the schools, as well as upon the other departments of the institution.

On the 28th of November the following notice is published :

AUBURN ACADEMY.

The new building erected by the trustees of this institution is now so far completed as to permit the schools to commence there on Monday, December 3d. No efforts will be spared by the principal to render this institution worthy of the public patronage, and to secure to those who become members of it an honorable and gratifying improvement in Literature and Science. The various departments will be provided with competent teachers. Besides ample provision for a common English school, there will be a separate apartment for the Latin and Greek languages. As soon as a sufficient number of scholars present themselves a distinct department will be formed for mathematical studies and a thorough course for the more advanced students in Arithmetic. Early measures will be taken to secure instruction in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, with apparatus for lectures and experiments in a room to be fitted up for the purpose. There will be arrangements made as early as practicable for the establishment of female schools upon the most advantageous plan, under suitable teachers. Temporary apartments are provided for these schools until the rooms designed for them are completed. In addition to the general inspection and superintendence of the school the subscriber will devote a portion of his daily attention to the examination of classes from the different departments, in his own room, where he intends to adapt his instructions to general improve-

ment and with a particular view to the aid of young persons, of both sexes, in the necessary qualifications for teaching common and district schools.

JOHN C. RUDD, Principal.

Auburn, November 28, 1827.

Mr. Rudd was a fluent advertiser but his English was not quite up to the standard of the present day for men in the station he occupied.

In the same issue is a notice of Mr. Noble D. Strong's select school, which is interesting as giving a list of the text-books used in such schools. They are: "Goodrich's & Morse's Geography; Dabol's & N. Pike's Arithmetics; Murray's or Kirkham's Eng. Gram.; Adam's Lat. and the Gloucester or Valpey's Greek Gram.; Hardy's Corderi, and Viri Romae; Historia Sacra; Cæsar; Cicero (Orations and De Oratore); Livy; Horace; Salust (*sic*) and Tacitus; Greek Testament; Minora; Majora, Xenophon and Homer; Playfair's Euclid; Gummere's Surveying; Day's Algebra; Simson's Conick Sections; Bowditch Navigation; Ferguson's Astronomy; Enfield's Nat. Philosophy; Tytler's History; Blair's or Jamieson's Rhetorick, Pailey's Nat. Theology; Evidences of Christianity and Moral Philosophy; Hedge's or Jamieson's Logick; and Stewart's Metaphysicks. Reading, Writing, Spelling, Speaking, Composition and Bookkeeping will be attended to."

This is a somewhat formidable course for a secondary school, more even than that proposed by the modern "committee of ten."

The school being installed in its new quarters, continued under the principalship of Dr. Rudd until 1830, when a notice dated May 25, announces that the school has opened under the superintendence of Dr. Taylor. This was the venerable Dr. Oliver S. Taylor who died in this city in 1885, in the 101st year of his age. Dr. Taylor seems to have continued with the school until 1832. In 1831 Dr. Rudd seems also to have been connected with it.

In April, 1832, the trustees published the following notice :

AUBURN ACADEMY.

The trustees of this institution have the satisfaction of informing the public that they have placed it under the care of Allen Fisk, Esq., late of Troy, as principal who will enter upon his duties on the first day of May next when the several departments of the academy will open for the reception of students. The various branches of literature and science taught in such institutions will receive due proportions of attendance (*sic*). To the study of the Latin and Greek classics a conspicuous place will be assigned ; and the course pursued as extensive and thorough as that of any similar school in the State. Instruction will be also given in the French and Spanish languages, some knowledge of which the increasing demands of commercial intercourse render essential to a finished education. The mathematics, especially in so far as connected with surveying, engineering and other departments particularly interesting, at the present day, in this section of our country, will not be neglected. Lectures on geology, chemistry, &c., will be given whenever the exigencies of the academy require. Particular care will be bestowed upon the preparation of young persons, whether male or female, who may wish to qualify themselves to become teachers. All the departments, English, Classical and Female will be under the immediate direction of the principal and established in strict conformity with the regulations of the Regents of the University. The well tried reputation of Mr. Fisk as a gentleman and a scholar, his long experience and success as a teacher, connected with the fact that his entire attention will be devoted to the institution as an instructor by profession, give the trustees great confidence in recommending the Auburn Academy to the patronage of the public generally, and of the inhabitants of this village in particular. Terms of tuition from three to five dollars per quarter.

By order of the Board,

J. M. SHERWOOD, Pres't,
HORACE HILLS, Sec'y.

Mr. Fisk continued with the school until 1836 when he was succeeded by William Hopkins.

The following editorial from the *Cayuga Patriot* of May, 1833, is interesting as giving some idea of the methods of the school and the esteem in which it was held :

AUBURN ACADEMY.

A public examination of the pupils in the English and Classical departments of this institution was held at the academy on Friday last. The performances were highly creditable both to the teachers and the pupils. In fact, no less was expected by those who have noticed the improved appearance of the Auburn Academy the past year,—the wholesome discipline, correct views and unremitting attention, observable in this institution since it has been in the charge of its present enlightened principal. It is with great pleasure that we feel warranted in asserting that the prospects of this academy were never better—its condition never more sound, or more worthy of public confidence ; for never before has it been so directly and constantly under the eye of its chief executive officer. The principal, Mr. Fisk—who has the reputation of being *very* domestic—resides with his family in the academy building. The advantage of thus making the school the home of its guardian, and throwing around it the sanctity of the family character, will be obvious at once to those who understand the influence of these circumstances, both upon the teacher and the learner. The former becomes doubly interested in keeping the moral atmosphere of the institution pure and wholesome ; and the latter is awed by the recollection that he is, for the time being, a member of his teacher's family, and consequently treading upon consecrated ground.

But to return to the examination. There were two classes in Virgil, one in Cæsar, two in Latin Reader, two in French, one in Greek, one in Algebra, one in Natural Philosophy and two in History, besides those in the more common branches. The skill and promptness displayed in the classics and in the higher English departments, deserve much commendation. Several pieces of original composition were read, that would do no discredit to more advanced authors. The declamations also, were listened to with evident satisfaction ; and if discrimination were not invidious, those of Masters Harris, Hulbert, Sherwood,

Richardson, Hills and Miller might be mentioned as evincing much promise. But what appears to us as particularly deserving attention in this school is its classification and, so to speak, its internal police, exhibited on the merit roll. As this system has not, we believe, been generally introduced into schools in this vicinity, a brief explanation may be acceptable to some of our readers. The school is divided into classes, according to the ages and requirements of the pupils. These classes are successively called on to recite, and at the close of the recitation, the numbers are marked, in the daily record, No. 1, 2, 3, etc., according as they happen to stand. At the next recitation, No. 1 passes to the foot of the class, and No. 2 takes the head, thus all, if they get their lessons perfectly, will successively obtain the mark of No. 1; if any fail, the more studious will take advantage of that failure. At the close of the term, the result of these daily records are brought together and form what is called the *Merit Roll*, where the members of each class take rank according to the number of *primes* affixed to their names respectively. This roll also exhibits the results of another daily record, that of the attendance and conduct of every pupil; and as this roll is submitted to the inspection of the trustees of the school and the parents of the scholars, at the examination, we think a better method could hardly be devised, either to encourage the good or to awe and restrain the bad. Every one can see who has been punctual in attendance, regular in conduct, and diligent in study.—*Cayuga Republican*, May 15, 1833.

Mr. Hopkins continued as principal of the school until March 27, 1854, when he resigned and Mr. J. H. Kellom was at the head of the school for the month following. May 22, 1854, Edwin Pierce was chosen principal but declined. June 5, 1854, J. T. Carey was chosen principal, and conducted the school till March 20, 1856, when he resigned and Rufus Sheldon succeeded April 3rd. George W. Lawton succeeded Mr. Sheldon, May 18, 1856. Mr. Lawton resigned July 15, 1861, and his brother Charles D. Lawton succeeded to the crown; the latter conducted the school till April 5, 1864, when he resigned. In the fall of 1864 Charles W. Bowen was chosen principal, and con-

ducted the school until the spring of 1866 when it closed to be succeeded by the High School the January following.

I pass over the long and bitter controversy which preceded the transfer of the academy property to the Board of Education, on the 6th of April, 1869, as it is a matter of record elsewhere. There are, however, some facts pertinent to this record, which I have gathered from sources other than the newspaper files, which may be added, as they throw some light upon the internal economy of the school.

With the exception of the decade between 1839 and 1849, when the Auburn Female Seminary was in existence, both boys and girls seem to have attended the school whenever there was accommodation for both. The boys usually predominated in numbers.

A published list of the pupils of the school in 1823, gives a total of 130 names, of which 37 were "misses" and 93 were "masters." Seven of the "misses" and thirty-three of the "masters" were classical scholars. Among the familiar names are Eliza Horner, Huldah Paine, Mary Pitney, John C. Beach, Dudley Everts, Blanchard Fosgate, Charles J. Hulbert, Enos T. T. Martin, John Patty and Warren Worden. Mr. Noble D. Strong, A. M., was principal.

Of the entire list I know of but one still living—Mrs. Sheldon, widow of the late Butler Sheldon, whose name appears upon the list as Huldah Paine. Her sister, Mrs. Sarah P. Bacon, now living at No. 10 Steel street, was an attendant at the Academy when it was burned in 1816.

The number of pupils attending the school from time to time varied from about 100 to 150. In the report of the school for the year 1854, the principal gives the total attendance for the year at 276, of whom 149 were in attendance on the 31st day of December of that year. The receipts for tuition were \$1,425.43. The rates of tuition per quarter were: For common English, \$3.50; for higher

English, \$4 ; for Ancient languages, \$6 ; for Modern languages (extra), \$3.

There were three terms of 15 weeks each at this time, making 45 weeks of school. But this was reduced to 44 weeks the year following.

The Academy was always mainly dependent upon the receipts for tuition to pay current expenses. A small sum was received annually from the literature fund of the Regents, which in later years was swelled by a contribution from the State, for the instruction of a class of common school teachers. Usually the principal took the entire income, less expenses for necessary repairs, and paid his own assistants. The Academy had to compete with private schools of which there were a number and some of which offered advantages little, if any, inferior to those of the Academy itself.

At length, after the passage of the Free School Act, and the " Act to Regulate Free Schools in the City of Auburn," passed in 1850, a marked interest was developed in the district schools of the city. Heretofore these schools had been little, if any, better than the rural district schools of the period. But a new impulse was given to them by the Free School Act. Mr. Lewis Paddock was principal of the present Fulton Street school, then known as No. 1 or the " Bell school house." Mr. Levi Johnson had left the Academy, where he had been for many years assistant under Professor Hopkins, and was in charge of the Genesee Street school, then known as No. 2. Mr. Charles P. Williams was principal of the North Street school, then known as No. 4, and Mr. John S. Bristol was principal of the present Seymour Street school, then No. 5. With the exception of Mr. Johnson, these gentlemen had all been educated at the Academy, and all were excellent teachers. The high standing which their schools attained drew to them a large proportion of the children pursuing elementary studies. And facilities were also therein afforded for

the study of Algebra and Natural Philosophy, usually classed as advanced studies.

The steady increase in popularity of the public schools told heavily upon the attendance at the Academy, and it was simply a question of time when it should succumb. The venerable and conservative element in the Board of Trustees rallied to the support of the old organization, and yielded only when overpowered by numbers. A younger generation imbued with the progressive spirit of the age was unyielding in its determination to keep pace with the advance column, and at length the Academy, as such, ceased to exist. Its fellow institutions throughout the State, with rare exceptions, so far as I know, sooner or later met a similar fate.

I have the most tender regard for the old Academy, for within its walls I obtained nearly all my preparatory education. Compared with the schools of the present day, its accommodations were uninviting, and its methods crude, still I have questioned if its results, from an educational standpoint, were not at least equal to those secured under the modern regime. But it is an institution of the past. "The King is dead—Long live the King."

In closing, I may be pardoned for giving some personal reminiscences of the period during which I attended the academy. I entered the school in September, 1841, and, with the exception of the winter of 1842, was there continuously until 1847. My previous schooling had been in a country district school supplemented by about two weeks' attendance at the district school on School Street, in this city, and by some six weeks' attendance at a private school for boys and girls kept by a Mr. Wanzer at the corner of Genesee and South Streets, in the third story of a building which stood where the Savings Bank now stands. My attainments at this time were limited to the ability to read, to write my name and to "do sums" as far as long division. During the six years that I attended the Academy, I

completed sufficient work to secure my admission to the Sophomore class of Hamilton College in the fall of 1847. Possibly the requirements for admission to Hamilton were not so exacting as at the present time. I mention the circumstance simply to give an idea of the methods which prevailed fifty years ago, in contrast with those of the present day.

There were something over a hundred pupils in the school when I entered, all of whom were boys or young men. A similar school was kept by a Mr. Hull at this time, in the Columbian block, afterwards removed to the Auburn House block, which was largely attended.

The Academy building at this time was substantially the same externally as the present Central Grammar School building without the wings. The projecting roof and the iron window caps and sills have been added, and the front entrance has been modified. A wooden addition for a kitchen extended from the west side of the building. A well stood near the southwest corner, and the family vegetable garden flourished just in the rear of the present new High School building. The large elms in the lawn had been set out in the spring previous.

The internal arrangement of the building is entirely changed. The same hall extended through the building as at present, but it was paved with brick tile. The rooms of the lower floor, west of the hall, were devoted to the use of the principal and his family, which consisted of his wife and his little daughter, Agnes. East of the hall was the chemical laboratory and lecture room, with a small room off the north end, where was a somewhat elaborate collection of ornithological specimens prepared by Professor Hopkins. On the second floor, the principal's guest chamber occupied the northwest corner. In the southeast corner was a recitation room, used by the temporary teachers, employed from time to time. In this room, the Honorable Theodore M. Pomeroy, then a law student in

Judge Miller's office, inducted me into the mysteries of Geometry, and Mr. Charles A. Parsons, likewise a law student, taught me the little French that I ever knew, which consisted of reading the "Life of Washington" and the "History of Charles the XII of Sweden" in French.

The other rooms of this floor, of which there were four, were devoted to students from out of town who usually boarded themselves therein. The entrance to the third floor was in the middle of the north side where the stage now is. On each side of this entrance were two additional rooms for the accommodation of non-resident students. A recitation room extended across the east end of the remaining part of the present room. The seats in the main room faced the west, and the teachers' platform was at the west end of the room. This was the rostrum from which we "spoke pieces" and read compositions, and here the dignitaries were seated on examination days.

Professor Hopkins presided in the main room and Levi Johnson in the adjoining recitation room. If the principal was called from his post, Mr. Johnson was summoned to the door between the two rooms, to preserve order during the absence of the principal.

If I remember aright, there were two examinations annually, conducted by or in the presence of a committee of the trustees. These were state occasions. The venerable Judge Alfred Conkling was frequently of the committee; and from time to time, the Rev. Dr. Lathrop, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Cresswell of St. Peter's, Rev. G. W. Montgomery of the Universalist Church, Dr. Blanchard Fosgate, Willet Lounsbury, Stephen A. Goodwin and others acted as examiners.

My recollection is that Professor Hopkins usually conducted the examinations, and the functions of the committee were to sit upon the rostrum and look wise. Occasionally Dr. Lathrop would rouse himself and ponderously inquire, "What is the dative plural of filia?" or per-

haps ask the victim to decline the noun, but as a rule the committee never ventured far from shore.

There were occasional "exhibitions" as they were called, held sometimes in the Academy, sometimes in the First Presbyterian Church, and sometimes in the present City Hall.

The menu on these occasions consisted of declamations and compositions by the older boys, followed by congratulatory remarks by one or more of the dignitaries present, and the presentation of prizes to those who had made most progress in their studies.

In addition to his regular studies, each of the large boys was required either to "speak a piece" or read a composition upon alternate Fridays. The requirement was not always fulfilled in its spirit. On one occasion Mr. Charles J. Foot, noted for his superior oratorical ability, ascended the rostrum when his name was called, bowed gracefully, recited: "Friends, I came not here to talk"—bowed gracefully and retired. Mr. Charles Underwood learned Scott's poem commencing, "O young Lochinvar is come out of the West, through all the wide border his steed was the best," which he declaimed persistently whenever he was called upon to speak, until he was excused from further drill in oratory.

These recollections have a fascination for me which makes me linger too long upon them and I must hasten to close my record. Professor Hopkins assisted by Levi Johnson was in charge of the school during the entire time of my connection with it. Occasional tramps would come along and get up a private class in "shorthand" or "mnemoics" or other useless fad. At one time Professor Eastman, founder of the Business College at Poughkeepsie, had a large private class in penmanship.

The routine work was not unlike that of the present. School opened at 9 A. M., when Professor Hopkins read a selection from the Scriptures and offered a prayer. Then

he not unfrequently read a selection from the by-laws, particularly the section which read "All throwing of sticks, stones, snowballs or other missiles in or about the Academy building is strictly prohibited"—a prohibition which was more honored in the breach than in the observance. It was not uncommon for the "Amen" of the prayer to be sharply followed by a summons for some luckless lad, who had been caught whispering or playing during prayers to come forward and pay the penalty for his irreverence. The school continued till 12 o'clock, with a fifteen minute recess, reconvened at 1 o'clock and continued till 4 with a like recess. Recess was bedlam let loose. The entire school surged down the stairs like a drove of wild buffalo. If the conditions were right for snowballing, the boys divided into two parties and went at it.

If a boy was hit he must go over to the opposite side. If it were the season of marbles, the challenge of "First for good" would ring through the halls and stairways with deafening din. During the ball season, ball playing was universally indulged in. Corner ball and the old-fashioned, or Massachusetts, game of baseball were the favorites. Parties would come as early as 7 o'clock in the morning to play, and after school the game not unfrequently continued till dark. Boys played more, and more vigorously, then than now. Some of the games were rough, not so much so as the modern foot-ball. May be the boys were tougher, for no one was ever seriously injured. There was a game called "Poke," which consisted of throwing the ball as vigorously as possible at the most exposed and least vulnerable part of the fleeing victim.

In the spring of the year, when the ground was soft and muddy from the escaping frost, "snap the whip" was a favorite amusement. The largest boy was the stalk, and the lash dwindled gradually down to the "snapper," which was the smallest boy, usually little stubby Tom Crocker,

or the slender Bob Perry. As the line was swung around by the "stalk," the snapper would make long strides to keep up, but in vain, and he would be hurled several feet heels over head on the muddy lawn. Roscoe Conkling delighted to act as "stalk." Roscoe at this time was about 15 years of age, sturdy and strong, and as in later life, aggressive and somewhat belligerent. He took active part in all the sports. His abundant hair was a pronounced red. He wore a suit of gray cloth, the coat cut as a round-about, which was the fashion for boys at that time, and he was a model of youthful health and vigor. Quite in contrast with him was Frederick W. Seward, who was at that time preparing for Union College. Slender and delicate as a young girl in appearance, he avoided all the rough sports of the play ground. When the school closed, with an armful of books he wended his way homeward down the side of the yard, to avoid the rough jostle of the boisterous crowd of boys engaged in their sports. He was always pleasant and affable, gentlemanly and kind, but seemed to instinctively shrink from contact with the more vigorous elements around him.

Another, Clarence A. Seward, comes to mind. He was preparing for Geneva College. He was alert and active, taking part in the sports at times, but not with the zest that young Conkling did. He was not so genial, somewhat distant in manner, which gave him the appearance of haughtiness.

Burr Griswold, who subsequently became Mr. Seward's partner, was straight, dignified, quiet and studious. He could "catch behind" though, to perfection in a game of baseball.

These photographs of memory have not the charm for you, my hearer, that they have for me and I must relieve your patience. I must not omit to mention one other, not for the distinction of which he gave promise in school, but for the notoriety to which he subsequently attained. This

is Mr. Charles Perkins, who married the deposed Infanta of Spain. He parted from her, and died in Syracuse a year or more ago.

Professor Hopkins, the principal, was a tall, broad-shouldered man, but a little inclined to stoop. He was sufficiently vigorous to handle the largest boy in school, which was an indispensable requisite for the teacher in those days. The rough and tumble tussles over the school room floor, by the way of discipline, in which the boy's clothes suffered more perceptibly than the boy himself, will be remembered by many living in our community. Prof. Hopkins was genial by nature, but lacked somewhat in dignity, which weakened his discipline. It was a favorite joke with him to go down through the aisle with his long ruler and smartly tap some lad who was busy with his study, and then turn to him in mock surprise, as if the youth had committed some unlooked for offence. He was a good instructor, judged by the standard of his time, and he won the reputation of an excellent preparatory teacher.

Levi Johnson was tall, slender and more delicate than his superior. He was kind, gentle, sympathetic by nature, and uniformly beloved and respected by his pupils. He rarely punished, and when he did I doubt not that it pained him more than it did the offender whom he was disciplining.

Both Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Johnson have been dead for several years.

This imperfect sketch of the old Academy has cost many hours of research, but I have been amply repaid for my toil by the many pleasant memories the task has revived. Of the throng of light-hearted boys who half a century ago went in and out its halls

" the few
Who yet remain shall pause to view
These Flemish pictures of old days"

with mingled joys and sadness; but of the far greater number, one after another, with each succeeding year, has been laid at rest

"beneath the low green tent
Whose curtain never outward swings."

Mr. Snow also read a paper which had come into his possession since writing his paper on the Academy and the reading caused much merriment, as several of the signers were present at the meeting. The paper was as follows :

Charles D. Lawton :

SIR : We the undersigned students of the Auburn Academy, understanding that it has been proposed that the final exhibition of this term be given at the Academy and as a majority of the speakers desire it be held at Corning Hall, we ask that it be given at the latter place. And understanding that you are unable from occupation and from ill health to attend to the subject of obtaining a hall, printing programmes, etc., we also request that a committee of three be appointed from the students to do it themselves, being willing to do so.

The paper bore the signatures of such well known men as Delamer E. Clapp, A. W. Lawton, Charles W. Tuttle, W. W. Dickinson, Arthur S. Hoyt, Henry Hall, M. M. Frye, D. M. Dunning and Charles Hughitt.

**Names of Subscribers to the Auburn Academy Fund,
December, 1810.**

William Bostwick	\$200	Robert Dill	\$400
Joseph Cole	100	Lyman Paine	40
David Buck	40	Elijah Esty	100
David Horner	240	John H. Cumpston	40
John C. Jeffries	20	Daniel Grant	20
John Patty	20	Jacob Doremus	20
Henry Pace	20	John H. Beach	20
David Hyde	40	Eleazer & Horace	
John S. Burt	20	Hills	40
Bradley Tuttle	20	Israel Reeve	40
Hackaliah Burt	60	Robert L. Tracy	40
H. Hughes	20	J. L. Richardson	40
Rufus Wells	20	Caleb Woodworth	20
Edward Stevenson	20	Benj. Phelps	20
David Higgins	40	John Sawyer	40
Edward Allen	20	Abm. Carpenter	10
Isaiah Golding	20	William Benton	20
Willis Lathrop	20	Isaac Patchen	20
Trowbridge Allen	20	Nathl. Garrow	20
Nathan Fish	40	Moses Lyon	20
Reuben Cross	20	Zenas Huggins	40
Abm. Drake	20	German Name unintelli-	
Job Shele	20	gible	20
Samuel Bennett	40	William Gray	20
Adam Fries and		Stephen Close	20
George Peterson	20	Jonathan Russel	40
John Demaree	20	Henry Ammerman	40
Wm. W. Cock	20	George Hudson	20
Ephraim Lockhart	20	Noah Olmsted	80
Joseph Grover	40	Isaac Camp	20
Clark Camp	20	Asa Jackson	20
Jacob Bogart	20	Barth Van Valkenburg	20

Stephen Moerland	\$20	James Simson	\$20
Peter Sedam	20	Jacob Van Middlesworth	20
Benjamin R. Yard	40	Philip Gardinier	20
Wm. Laton	20	Silas Hawley	40
Eldad Steel	40	Jeremiah O'Callaghan	20
And. Van Middles-		John Peabody	40
worth	20	Reuben Porter	60
Samuel Crossett	40	Oliver Lynch	20
Seth Burgess, Jr.	40	L. S. Lyon	20
Daniel Miller	20	Abel Shepherd	20
Elihu Fitch, Jr.	20	Thomas Wright	20
Edward Wheeler	20	Amos Brown	20
Luther Tibbles	20	Nathan Tibbles	20
David Brinkerhoff	40	Christopher Jeffries	20
Thomas Jeffries	20	Ezekiel Goodrich	20
Harry White	20	Friend Phelps	60
D. Low	20	David Eastman	20
Ephraim Hammond	20	Moses Treat	20
James Wilson	20	Jehiel Clark	120
Eben'r Higgins, Jr.	20	Henry Montgomery	20
Daniel Eldridge, Jr.	20	Isaiah Davis	20
John Stamp	20	Elijah Miller	40
Zenas Goodrich	20	Moses Gilbert	20
E. T. Throop	40	William Cock	20
Henry H. Muste	20	Zachariah Cox	20
Wm. J. Wilcock	20	Eben'r Healy	20
Martin Remington	20	Rufus Sheldon	20
Thomas Morley	20	Daniel Sheldon	20
Daniel Sennett	20	Daniel Curtice	20
Ebenezer Phelps	20		
Total			\$4110

Catalogue
of the Members of
Auburn Academy
1823

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MAJ. B. J. VANVALKENBURGH, *Sen'r Trustee*,
MR. DAVID HORNER, *Secretary*,
DAVID HYDE, Esq., *Treasurer*.

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Sarah Beach, Auburn,	Hulda Paine, Auburn,
Mary Alida Bratt, Schoharie,	Marian Paine, Auburn,
Isabel Brinkerhoff, Auburn,	Sally Patty, Auburn,
*Sarah Brinkerhoff, Auburn,	Cornelia Pitney, Auburn,
*Fanny Bush, Springport,	Mary Pitney, Auburn,
Sophia Cady, Auburn,	*Narciss Prentiss, Prattsburgh,
Laura Chapin, Marcellus,	Cornelia Richards, Auburn,
Julia Chapman, Auburn,	Philomela Rollo, Auburn,
*Cornelia Delano, Aurora,	Sarah Satterlee, Sempronius,
Marian Dunham, Brutus,	Azuba Terry, Auburn,
*Cynthia Fitch, Scipio,	Sarah Wales, Auburn,
Eliza Goodrich, Auburn,	Angeline Warden, Auburn,
Julia A. Green, Auburn,	Julia Warden, Auburn,
Eliza Horner, Auburn,	Frances P. White, Auburn,
Harriet Hughes, Auburn,	Juliet E. White, Auburn,
Caroline Morgan, Auburn,	Delia Williams, Palmyra,
Martha Oliphant, Auburn,	Phebe T. Williams, Auburn.
Eliza Olmstead, Auburn,	

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- *Edward Akins, Mentz,
Edward Allen, Auburn,
William Allen, Auburn,
*John C. Beach, Auburn,
*James Blakeslee, Harrison,
*Orramel Bliss, Auburn,
*Arad Bonker, Auburn,
Smith O. Brittin, Auburn,
Coejaman A. Burgess, Owasco,
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albin,
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*Shelden Dibble, Marcellus,
Dudley Everts, Auburn,
*Levi Farnsworth, Fleming,
Otis C. Foote, Scipio,
*Blanchard Fosgate, Auburn,
*Walter Fosgate, Auburn,
Edward Fuller, Sempronius,
*Thaddeus Garlic, Auburn,
Amos Gould, Fleming,
Archibald M. Greene, Auburn,
*Israel T. Hatch, Owasco,
*Levi J. Hopkins, Brutus,
Guy Humphreys, Auburn,
Jasper Hughes, Auburn,
*Charles J. Hulbert, Auburn,
*Daniel Kimbal, Brutus,
*Cornelius Lansing, Auburn,
*Jacob D. Lansing, Auburn,
*George F. Leitch, Auburn,
William W. Markham, Auburn,
*Enos T. T. Martin, Auburn,
*Linus Moore, Venice,
Lewis Paine, Auburn,
*Isaac Parsol, Owasco,
John Patty, Auburn,
*James J. Pease, Palmyra,
*Lorenzo W. Pease, Auburn,
*Peter H. Peterson, Fayette,
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Volney Satterlee, Sempronius,
*Alfred Smith, Brutus,
Lucius Smith, Auburn,
Hiram Stone, Auburn,
*Archibald P. Thompson, Auburn
*M. L. P. Thompson, Auburn,
*Abraham N. VanTine, Auburn,
William M. VanValkenburgh,
Brutus,
*Stephen Viele, Wolcott,
Satterlee Warden, Auburn,
Charles Wheaton, Fleming,
Henry Willard, Seneca Falls,
George C. Williams, Auburn,
*Warren Worden, Auburn,
*William H. Wyckoff, Brutus.

—56

(*Classical Scholars).

N. B.—The Ornamental branches will be taught, if required, in the Female department.

THE ROADS AND STREETS OF AUBURN

A PAPER READ BEFORE

THE CAYUGA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JANUARY 15, 1901

BY CHARLES M. BAKER

THE ROADS AND STREETS OF AUBURN

BY CHARLES M. BAKER

There are so many streets in Auburn that neither run parallel with, nor at right angles to each other, and which run on two or more courses, that a stranger in the City can seldom tell accurately the direction in which he is going; and even the residents are apt to be mistaken about the points of compass when in parts of the City distant from their homes, and few of the inhabitants can tell the relative situation of various objects. Most of them are surprised when told that James Street School is farther south than the Universalist Church, that Madison Avenue School is farther south than Seward Park, that the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Company's office is farther south than "Melrose," the residence of George H. Nye, or Hamilton Avenue, or that the upper dam is about a quarter of a mile farther east than Calvary Church, that Calvary Church is farther north than the Wadsworth Scythe Factory, and that the gateway of the Roman Catholic Cemetery on State Street is farther west than the corner of Genesee Street and Ross Place. Few people think of Mechanic and Owasco Streets as running on a northwesterly and southeasterly course, or of Genesee Street as running on a northeasterly and southwesterly course.

Among our streets in which one or more changes of direction occur are Genesee, North, State, Franklin, Owasco, Mechanic, Wall, Clark, Moravia, Washington, VanAnden, Seymour, Cottage, Perrine, James, Anna, Frederick, Frances, York, West, Wadsworth, Canoga, Arch, Orchard, Green, Madison Avenue, Easterly Avenue and Aurelius Avenue. So many changes of course can be attributed largely to the surface of the ground at the times when the streets were laid out. We formerly had higher hills and deeper hollows; ravines to be crossed which have

now been filled up ; brooks to be bridged which have now ceased to exist ; springs which have become dry, and swamps which have been drained. In early times, if a road was laid out for a long distance in a straight line it was almost certain to run into swamps or miry places. North, South and East Genesee Streets were examples. The late Mr. George Casey has told us of seeing a cart stalled so deep in the mire on North Street that it could not be moved until additional teams were attached to it. Foot passengers on South Street were often glad to climb along on the fence. At a meeting of the Trustees of the Village of Auburn as late as 1837, the Street Committee reported that a spot on East Genesee Street was impassable and had been for a long time. State Street passed through such a swamp between the Creek and Clark Street that farmers drawing heavy loads through Genesee Street from the west, bound for the Prison, would drive around through North and Garden Streets.

Brooks were numerous. A bridge on Owasco Street opposite the present Havens Avenue was maintained by the Towns of Auburn and Owasco. The brook which it crossed is said to have furnished water power, at one time, for a small mill near the creek ; as late as 1857, it was dammed east of Owasco Street, and boys went in swimming there. In 1837, a bridge on Mechanic Street was reported to be in a dangerous condition. A small brook crossed Genesee Street by the Horace T. Cook and James C. Reed places ; another one crossed opposite the north end of Garrow Street. One crossed Seminary Avenue near St. Lucas' Church ; another crossed Jefferson Street in the rear of the Wait place ; one crossed Clark Street east of the Patrick Mullen place ; one crossed North Street near the former Selover place, and found its way to the Creek near the High School ; another crossed Washington Street and ran through the Barber quarry. The State

Prison was supplied with drinking water for many years from a spring east of the Railroad, near Perrine Street.

The roads are not now so crooked as formerly; some early crooked roads have been abandoned, and some have been straightened. The street authorities have straightened Mechanic Street from Genesee Street to a point near Lincoln Street, Seminary Avenue from Franklin Street to Seminary Street, Fulton Street from Franklin to Owasco Streets, and parts of Franklin and Frazee Streets. The new streets—those which have been laid out since the land was cleared and drained—are nearly all straight.

The character of our streets has also changed—mud roads and wagon tracks having been followed by plank and gravel roads, Macadamized roads, and later by streets covered with broken stone, or paved with stone, wood, brick or asphalt; and as for sidewalks, they have changed from dirt paths to walks made of irregular shaped pieces of limestone shale, found between the layers of building stone in our quarries, plank, or brick laid diagonally, upon which the names of Kelsey or Farmer could be read, and later by flag stone or concrete.

The Statutes of this State made provision at an early date for laying out roads, both public and private, and for having the surveys thereof recorded in the Town records, upon which they became legal highways; but the early settlers of this region frequently opened a road without waiting to go through the process of having it legally laid out and recorded, and many roads have been in use for years before the Commissioners of Highways had them surveyed. When the legal survey was made, the course of a road would sometimes be altered in a number of places, and the old road would be declared by the Commissioners to be abandoned wherever its course varied from the survey as recorded. Sometimes the record would state that the survey was of an alteration of a highway. For these reasons, no record exists which shows when some of the

roads were first used, or what their exact location was when first laid out. The records of Auburn roads from 1794 to 1823 are contained in the record book of the Town of Aurelius. After 1823, part of them are to be found in the record book of the Town of Auburn, and part in the Auburn Village Record. The Village of Auburn was incorporated in 1815, but road matters at that time were under control of Town officers. The Town of Auburn was set off from the Town of Aurelius in 1823, and included more territory than the Village. The Village limits were extended in 1836 so as to include all of the Town as it was then, but certain parts of Auburn which have since been annexed were then in Aurelius and Sennett, and the records of any new roads in those parts were kept in Sennett and Aurelius until the annexation.

Sometimes the laying out of roads led to the formation of villages ; and sometimes the formation of villages led to the building of roads. There have been four hamlets within the present City limits whose history has been controlled or largely affected by the highways of the town.

The first road through Auburn was known as the Genesee Road, being the road from Utica to the Genesee country. It was surveyed in 1789 and opened in 1791. It was laid out by the State authorities before this country was settled by white people, and was a State road. It is said to have followed an old Indian trail. In 1795, a survey of " the road from the west bounds of the Town of Camillus to the Owasco Bridge " was recorded in the record book of the Town of Aurelius. The Owasco bridge referred to in the survey crossed the Creek near the present North Street bridge, and was a landmark in its time. Its center was probably about three rods east of the center of the present North Street bridge. The survey indicates that the road followed the line of North Street from the bridge to a point a little farther north than the Standart farmhouse, and then turned to the northeast a little south of

the present railroad crossing, instead of turning farther north as it does now. Its course was changed in that respect a year or two later. It is said to have been, at one time, six rods wide, from the Creek to the north line of Lots 46 and 47. There was no survey of the road south or west of the Owasco bridge recorded in the Aurelius records, except surveys of alterations in Aurelius, but it ran diagonally from the bridge, or a point near there, to a point on the line of Genesee Street west of State Street, and then followed the course of the present Genesee Street westerly. It is said that traces of the road are still to be discovered in old lot lines between Dill and Genesee Streets. The road was for many years called the Old Genesee Road, to distinguish it from Franklin Street, which was called the New Genesee Road.

William Bostwick's first Auburn residence was on the Old Genesee Road and was north of the present Genesee Street, nearly opposite Exchange Street, which was not then opened.

Another early road was the Chenango Road, which began at the Owasco bridge, and followed the course of Market Street and East Genesee Street to Seward Avenue, and continuing then to Marvine Avenue or beyond, and then by various southerly and easterly courses through the present Village of Owasco to the town line, and thence through other towns around the head of Skaneateles Lake to Chenango County. It was laid out by the State, but was recorded as an Aurelius highway as far as the town line, in 1795.

A survey of the road called "The road from the Cayuga Salt Springs to the Old Genesee Road" was recorded in April, 1795. At that time, there was no Clark Street road, so that this one was quite an important highway. The survey commenced in Montezuma, but going over its course backwards, we would commence at a beech tree standing on the south side of the Old Genesee Road, about

four rods from the bridge that is over the Owasco Outlet, that is to say nearly opposite the present City Hall; and running from there along the north side of the Creek to a point opposite the Birdsall factory, passing through part of the State Prison land, and then crossing the Creek and running south of the Ehrman Brewery, then turning a little northerly and running to the line of the present New York Central Railroad and following that line due west one and one-third miles, and then by various courses to Montezuma.

The Owasco Road was surveyed in 1795, and began, as the record shows, at a beech tree standing in the State road that leads from the Old Genesee Road to Chenango, about three chains on an easterly course, from Hardenbergh's Mill, which stood about where the Lewis and Brister Mill now stands, running thence south, 61 degrees east, 19 chains; thence south, 39 degrees east, 19 chains, &c., so that it did not contain a bend near the Second Baptist Church as at present, but ran on one course from a point on East Genesee Street near the Richardson Block to a point about as far east as Hoffman Street and about half way between East Genesee and Walnut Streets, and from there to a point a short distance west of the Bradford Street School House, and thence by various courses to Owasco. The course of the road was altered many times before it acquired its present location on Owasco Street.

South Street road was laid out in 1795, beginning at the Town line of Scipio. Its last course was on the present line of North and South Streets and was $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, ending on the Old Genesee Road near the Owasco Bridge. Its course was altered in 1803 by a survey of a road beginning on the west bank of the Owasco Creek where the line between Lots 46 and 47 crosses the same; running thence south, 4 degrees, 35 minutes west, 7 chains (28 rods); thence south, 6 degrees, 30 minutes east, 4 chains, 75 links, (19 rods), to be six rods wide. So that it left the line of North Street near the present bridge, and bent towards

the west, and then, a little north of Genesee Street, bent again towards the east, and returned to the line of South Street near Second Church, leaving the Stoyell & Smith drug store site east of the street line. Another change was made in 1809, by a survey beginning at the Turnpike on the west line of Lot 47 and on the land of Edward Stevenson ; running thence north 6 chains, 10 links, to the bank of the Owasco Creek, about 75 links below the old bridge ; and the other road was discontinued. The Turnpike referred to was Genesee Street. Edward Stevenson owned on the eastern corner of Genesee and North Streets. The northern end of South Street seems to have been restored to the original line without official action. South Street was known in early times as Meridian Street, while Moravia Street was at one time known as the South Road.

Franklin Street road, called first the New Genesee Road and for a time spoken of in deeds as the Middle Road, was laid out in 1793, but was not completed until 1797, and was not recorded in the Aurelius Town Records until 1809. Its course has undergone some changes since then, but as they occurred before the street was built up, it is not worth while to enumerate them.

In 1798, Hardenbergh's Corners was quite a road center, as the Old Genesee Road passed through there, and the Chenango Road, New Genesee Road, Salt Springs Road and South Street Road terminated there, and Genesee Street had not been opened through the village ; so that people coming by any road from the east, and going west or south, were obliged to cross North Street bridge, and those going north were obliged to come to North Street, as there was no cross road in Auburn from East Genesee Street or Franklin Street leading north. People coming from the west could not go to Owasco Street without crossing North Street bridge. As a result, the Village began to grow. Within ten years from 1798, Hardenbergh had sold or leased by perpetual lease for building lots all of the

land on the east side of North Street, from First Church to a point beyond Seymour Street, the land in front of the present City Hall, all of the land between Genesee and North Streets and the Creek, land on both sides of Seminary Avenue from the Chenango Road to the New Genesee Road, nearly all of the land on the south side of Market Street, and some on the south side of East Genesee Street, and on the north side of East Genesee Street nearly all of the frontage as far east as Fulton Street. His mill was in operation, and a hotel and store and post-office were established at an early date, and other stores and hotels soon followed. It seemed as though the business center would remain north of the Creek.

Another hamlet sprang up about 1798 near the present railroad crossing on North Street, which never became so large as Hardenbergh's Corners, but for a short time bid fair to become a village and a road center. The course of the Old Genesee Road had been changed to very nearly the present course of North Street. Another road was laid out early in 1798, described as beginning on the Old Genesee Road nearly opposite the house of Noah Olmsted, running thence south, 59 degrees west, 20 chains; thence south, 48 degrees west, 5 chains; thence south, 55 degrees west, 74 chains, to the Owasco Outlet at Clark's Mills. That is to say, running from the Owasco Creek near the Bristol mill, which was built by Jehiel Clark that year, along or nearly along the line of Aurelius Avenue, and a continuation of the same line, crossing the line of the present State Street, which was not then laid out, a little north of Grant street, and striking North Street this side of the Standart place.

In October, 1798, another survey was recorded, of a road running from Lot 53 in the East Cayuga Reservation, by various courses to the new framed bridge standing across the Owasco Outlet at Clark's; thence north, 52 degrees east, 80 chains, to the brow of a ledge; thence

north, 32 degrees east, 30 chains, to where it will intersect the Old Genesee Road ; thence by and with the said road, as the line has been run. The ledge was the one on which the Osborne shops in the Fifth Ward are built, and instead of running from there to North Street this side of the Standart house, it took a more northerly direction, and ran in the rear of the Halliday place, crossing York Street and striking North Street near the Matthew Gibbs place. The course from the ledge to the bridge was about the same as that of the other road, and west of the bridge it was about the same as that of Aurelius Avenue and Clark Street road. The part east of the bridge was sometimes called the Old Genesee Road to Clarksville.

Another road was laid out in October, 1796, beginning west from the house of Ezekiel Crane, on the road leading from Owasco Bridge to Cayuga Salt Springs, and running to the Old Genesee Road opposite the house of Silas Olmsted. This road came from the direction of Fosterville, crossing the Creek in the south part of Throopsville, and after striking Division Street Road followed the general course of that road and York Street. The Silas Olmsted house, opposite which it terminated, was where the Standart farm house is now. The course of the road at its eastern end was changed by another survey in 1798. It seems to have been spoken of sometimes as the road to the Salt Springs.

In 1798, another road, a little farther north, was surveyed, four rods wide, beginning on the Old Genesee Road north of E. Goodrich's field, running thence north 70 degrees west, 27 chains, 50 links; thence west, 10 chains ; thence north, 73 degrees west, 7 chains ; thence north, 40 degrees west, etc. This is probably the road sometimes called the Tyler Road. It was discontinued in 1824.

In October of the same year, another road was surveyed and recorded, as follows : Beginning at the intersection of the Tyler Road and the Old Genesee Road ; running thence

south, 80 degrees west, 13 chains, 50 links, to the road leading to the Salt Works, Montezuma; the remainder of the Salt Works' road easterly of that intersection to be discontinued. That is to say, from the junction of the two roads, York Street road to the Silas Olmsted house was to be closed; but in 1803, a survey was recorded of an alteration of a road leading from Anna Tyler's to Samuel Goodrich's, beginning at a hickory tree in the center of the road, running thence south, 76 degrees east, 10 chains, to the Genesee Road opposite to Silas Olmsted's, the old road from the place of beginning to Samuel Goodrich's to be discontinued. The course was changed again later to the line of the present York Street.

May 7, 1798, a road was recorded four rods wide running from the east line of the Town of Aurelius in various courses to the house of Nathan Tibbles, which was near the old toll gate on the Grant Avenue Road, and then by various courses and distances, of which the last was south 82 degrees west, 50 chains, to the Old Genesee Road on the line between Samuel Goodrich and Silas Olmsted; that is to a point some distance north of the present railroad crossing, and nearly opposite the end of the Clarksville road.

Another road four rods wide was recorded July 2, 1799, beginning on the New Genesee Road, at the west end of the long causeway, near the northeast corner of Lot 41, and runs from there west, along the north line of Lots 41 and 40, 115 chains and 56 links; thence south, 82 degrees west, 195 chains, 68 links, to the Old Genesee Road, on the division line between the land of Samuel Goodrich and the land of Silas Olmsted; so that for the last 200 rods of their course, the two roads were one. For the remainder of their course, the first road was farthest north.

Another road two rods wide ran from James Wilson's to the road leading from the Owasco Outlet to Silas Olmsted's. James Wilson owned land on Lot 29, farther north than Tibbles, so that this road was north of the other two roads.

The Goodrich and Olmsted settlement was therefore quite a road center, having these three roads from the east, York Street and the Tyler Road from the northwest, the Clarksville Road from the southwest, and the Old Genesee Road from the north and south. Among the signs of a village were Goodrich's and Champlin's hotels, a blacksmith shop, school house, broom factory, stone quarries, and perhaps one or two of the abandoned lime kilns in that neighborhood date back to that time. The prominent settlers were the Goodrich, Olmsted, Phelps and Champlin families, and a little later George Casey, Sr., George Standart, George B. Chase and Philo Halliday. The Village was killed by the Seneca Turnpike.

Another hamlet that rivaled Hardenbergh's was Clarksville. Although it has increased in population, it is not of the same relative importance as formerly. It had abundant water powers, and they were developed early, and the place became an objective point for roads. Jehiel Clark settled there in 1795, and built the Bristol mill in 1798. He also built the house on the north side of Aurelius Avenue at its junction with Clark Street. He was soon followed by other settlers, and in a little while the village contained a school house, hotel, blacksmith shop, several mills and factories and many houses.

The Aurelius Avenue road to the west and to the Olmsted-Goodrich settlement has already been spoken of. Another road, called the road from Jehiel Clark's to Hezekiah Goodwin's, was laid out in 1802, "beginning near Jehiel Clark's house, running thence south, 77 degrees 30 minutes west, 93 chains (over $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles), thence west 30 minutes north, 33 chains, thence south, 65 degrees west, 120 chains, to the Genesee Road, at the house of Hezekiah Goodwin," which was west of Half Acre.

A road described in such a way as to make it difficult to identify, but which may have been Division Street, was surveyed in 1795, from the southern part of the Town of

Aurelius, the last course of which was 104 chains north to the road that leads from Cayuga Salt Springs to Owasco Bridge. It is certain that Division Street was opened at an early day, and if this was Division Street, the north end was about where the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. is now. From there, there were apparently roads to Clark's house and Clark's mill which were laid out without being recorded. There was also a road laid out from Clark's farm, running northwesterly, on the west side of the Creek. The North Division Street road was laid out at an early date, but not recorded until later, and two roads were laid out from that road, running westerly. One of them appears to have been about where Allen Street is now, and to have crossed the creek and run into the country some distance. Another road ran down the creek near where Wadsworth Street and Canoga Street are now.

A road was surveyed in 1799, beginning on the Old Genesee Road opposite the house of Eldad Steel (who lived on what was afterwards the Charles P. Wood place), and runs from there north, 32 degrees west, to the southwest corner of Lot 46 (a little south of the former Kelsey residence on Division Street), thence north along the line of Lot 46, 31 chains to the road leading from the Owasco Bridge to the Cayuga Salt Springs. The last course was part of Division Street.

In 1803, the survey of a road said to be an alteration was recorded, beginning at Jehiel Clark's house, running thence south, 31 degrees east, 27 chains, 50 links, to the road running from Eldad Steel's to Jehiel Clark's mill. That is to say, it ran on a single course from the junction of Clark Street and Aurelius Avenue, to a point on Division Street near its intersection with Orchard Street. This road was discontinued in 1820. This survey indicates that the road from Eldad Steel's had been continued down the west side of the Creek to Clark's mill.

On September 15, 1806, a survey was recorded of a road

which may have been in use several years earlier, beginning in the Old Genesee Road a few rods north of the old bridge that crosses the Owasco Outlet in the Village of Auburn, and in front of John H. Cumpston's store, running thence north 65 degrees west, 13 chains; thence north 85 degrees west, 72 chains, to the road that leads from the School House that stands by Samuel Goodrich's to Jehiel Clark's Mill. John H. Cumpston's house and store building was on North Street, and extended from Market to Franklin Street. The road ran about on the line of Garden Street to a point near the Commercial Hotel, and then proceeded on a direct course to Aurelius Avenue. It crossed the site of the State Prison, and struck the line of the present Wall Street, where it has a slight bend below Spring Street; the remainder of the road was part of the present Wall Street. When this road was laid out, the road on the other side of the Creek was discontinued.

At that time, Clarksville had the road to Hardenbergh's, the road to the Goodrich settlement, the Aurelius Avenue road west, the road to Hezekiah Goodwin's, the road to Grover settlement, the road to Throopsville, the road running northwesterly on the western side of the Creek; the road down the Creek towards the Wadsworth and Canoga mills, the Allen Street road to the west, and the road towards Eldad Steel's, and perhaps the Clark Street road to Auburn was opened but not recorded.

We will go backwards a little in dates and see why Clarksville came to a standstill. In 1800, the Seneca Turnpike Company was incorporated, to build and maintain a stage road from Utica to Canandaigua. The road was to be six rods wide, and was to follow the general course of the State Road, which it was allowed to use, as far as the same should be convenient. It was not convenient to follow it all of the way through Onondaga and Cayuga Counties, so the turnpike was laid out from Skaneateles to Auburn on the course of the present East Genesee Street

road. It struck the Old Chenango road and followed that to Market Street, and then a new road was built from there to the Old Genesee Road, which it struck west of State Street, and followed to the westward.

As soon as this road was opened, it became apparent that it would be the main street of the Town, and that the principal village of the Town would be on this street. Travelers coming from the east could come by way of Skaneateles without coming on the New or Old Genesee Roads, and those coming by the Chenango or Owasco Roads could go west through Auburn without going around by North Street Bridge, as they had done. Travelers could come by South Street and go to Hardenbergh's mill without going to the bridge. -Hardenbergh soon sold or leased all of his real estate on the north side of the new road from North Street nearly to Fulton Street, all between South, Mechanic, Elizabeth and Genesee Streets, and from his mill lot to Owasco Street, his water powers along the Creek, except for his mill, and lands in the present First Ward. William Bostwick laid out the triangle between Genesee, South and Exchange Streets, which he opened and which was called Hotel Street, in village lots, and soon sold them all. He built the Exchange Hotel and soon sold lots on both sides of Genesee Street as far west as James Street. He also opened William Street and sold the land on both sides of it in a few years. Five hotels were soon opened on the Turnpike, and the Post Office was moved to East Genesee Street.

The part of the Old Genesee Road from the bridge to the point where the turnpike struck it seems to have been closed without official action, as far as the records show.

In June, 1809, a road was recorded which may have been used previously, "beginning four rods south of William Bostwick's north barn;" that is to say, on Genesee Street, about where No. 109 is at present, "thence north, 47 degrees west, 5 chains," which would strike

Clark Street just west of the Schuch Block ; " thence west, 21 chains, to William Bostwick's northwest corner " (corner of Clark and Benton Streets) ; " thence south, 72 degrees west, 18 chains ; thence north, 73 degrees west, 8 chains ; thence north, 70 degrees west, 20 chains, to the road by Jehiel Clark's house." The road from Jehiel Clark's house was a continuation of Clark Street from that time. It had only been surveyed to Division Street before.

Clark Street has been altered many times. It was changed in 1810, so as to continue on the line of the present Clark Street easterly from State Street until it reached a point only four rods from Genesee Street, and then to Genesee Street some distance east of the former starting point, and the older road was discontinued so far as it varied from the new one. It was altered again in 1812, and its starting point on Genesee Street was changed back to the original starting place. Another survey was recorded in 1814, which began 50 links westerly from the hay scales owned by William Bostwick, and on the north line of the Turnpike road, running thence north, 66 degrees west, 5 chains ; thence west, 18 chains, 10 links ; thence south, 81 degrees west, 24 chains ; thence north, 72 degrees, 10 minutes west, 27 chains, 50 links ; thence north, 67½ degrees west, 14 chains, 50 links, to the center of the road leading past Jehiel Clark's house. This seems to have commenced a little further east than the last one, and to have run to the center of Aurelius Avenue. There were several later alterations, including the abandonment of the east end of the road after State Street was laid out. The first name of the road was Clarksville Street.

Seminary Avenue was laid out from the Turnpike to Franklin Street in 1805, and is called in old deeds the road from the Turnpike to the New Genesee Road near the stone house of Jeremiah O'Callaghan. In September, 1806, three private roads applied for by Samuel Crossett,

Elijah Esty and Henry Kip were recorded. One, which is now Seminary Street and part of Holly Street, beginning in the Old Genesee Road west of Elijah Esty's house, between Lots Nos. 4 and 5 in the Village of Auburn, running thence east, 21 chains, 60 links; thence south, 1 chain, 75 links, to the New Genesee Road. Another, beginning on the New Genesee Road, between Lots Nos. 57 and 73 in the Village of Auburn, running thence north 21 chains, 50 links, to the south line of Lot 37, Aurelius. This was Parsons Street and a continuation thereof nearly to Park Avenue. The third, beginning in the New Genesee Road, on the line between Lots Nos. 20 and 38, owned by Samuel Crossett and Jeremiah O'Callaghan, in the Village of Auburn, running thence north 29 chains, 35 links, to the south line of Lot No. 37 in the Town of Aurelius. This ran north from Franklin Street between North Street and Seminary Avenue. The number of the military lot in the last two surveys should have been 38 instead of 37. The north part of the second of these roads and all of the third one were discontinued as the result probably of foreclosure and changes in title of lands adjoining. Of the three applicants for their opening, Elijah Esty owned the present Harrington and Muir places fronting on North Street, which were Lots 4 and 5 on a Hardenbergh map; Henry Kip's land ran from Franklin to Seminary Street, adjoining Parsons Street, and Samuel Crossett owned land on Franklin Street now owned by Mr. Romig. Parsons Street was named after William Parsons, who lived many years on the corner of Franklin and Parsons Streets. The Village of Auburn was not incorporated until 1815, but four of these road surveys in 1806 speak of "the Village of Auburn."

In May, 1810, a road was laid out from near Asa Jackson's, which is where the present Norwood Hotel stands, to the house of Daniel Grant, in Mechanic Street, which was afterwards owned by John and Robert Patty. It stood

back of their store which was on the corner of Mechanic and Genesee Streets after Mechanic Street was extended. It was altered at the southern end in June, 1810, and followed the general course of Moravia and Mechanic Streets.

In June, 1812, a private road was laid out about two rods wide, beginning 25 links north from the northeast corner of the house belonging to Robert and John Patty, formerly Daniel Grant's house, at the west end of a road leading from Asa Jackson's to the Village of Auburn, running thence north, 62 degrees, 15 minutes west, 3 chains, 80 links, to the Turnpike Road, and 25 links from the northwest corner of Robert and John Patty's store. That is to say, it ran between the Patty house on Mechanic Street and their store, and struck Genesee Street where the Herron store now is.

The brook which now runs in the Second Ward Sewer, formerly ran in a ravine near the corner of Genesee and Mechanic Streets, and it was probably to avoid this ravine that the last mentioned road was opened.

In 1811, a road was recorded, beginning at a Lombardy Poplar tree marked, that divides the lands of the School Society and Samuel Crossett; running thence west, 40 chains, to a maple tree; thence south, 83 degrees west, 12 chains; to where it intersects with the road that runs from J. H. Cumpston's old store to Mr. Clark's mill. That is to say, it began at the east end of Chapel Street and ran due west from there through the site of the State Prison to a point on the present Wall Street near the east line of the J. H. Hoskins' place, and then ran nearly west for 48 rods more, nearly on the course of the present Wall Street, to a point below Spring Street, where it intersected the Garden Street road and where the two roads became one.

Another road was opened in 1811, where the present Mason Street now is, but was discontinued in 1812.

Fulton Street was opened from Owasco Street to East

Genesee Street as early as 1809, by the Hardenberghs, and was called East Street ; the part from East Genesee Street to Franklin Street was opened by John H. Hardenbergh about 1819 ; the part from Franklin to Lansing Streets by the Hardenberghs much later, and the part from Lansing Street to Standart Avenue by Mr. Charles Standart about twenty years ago.

If there had been no other village in town, there would have been one on the flat beyond Genesee Street hill. Division Street road, which was called the road from the Grover settlement to Clark's mill, before it was named High Street, was much traveled. The crossing of that road and the Seneca Turnpike seemed likely to be a central point, and people began to buy and settle in that neighborhood. A school house was built on one corner of the two roads, and Charles Sexton had a tavern on the southeast corner. There was a toll gate on Genesee Street a short distance west of Division Street, and a row of small houses on the Wadsworth farm (since the Dunning farm), on the south side of Genesee Street near Division Street, and a number of houses were built on Genesee Street, between the foot of the hill and Division Street. There was a blacksmith shop close to the street about where Pleasant Street now opens, which stood until 1859 or later ; Levi Blossom had a mill pond on the Dunning brook near the Paul place, and probably a saw mill ; and there was another saw mill on the Wadsworth farm southwest of the Dunning house. Among the leading residents of the hamlet were Joseph Wadsworth, who had the Dunning farm ; Captain Daniel Eldridge, who owned an acre of land in the northeast corner of Lot No. 55 and the survey fifty acres on Lot 45 ; Charles Sexton, the tavern keeper ; St. Clair Smith, the father of Dr. St. Clair Smith, who attended Edwin Booth in his last sickness, who lived in the second house east of Sexton's ; Eldad Steel, a large real estate owner who had what was after-

ward the Sherwood farm, and whose house stood north of the Charles P. Wood house ; Michael and Charles Parks, whose land was afterwards owned by Capt. Frederick Coffin ; and Rev. David Higgins, who lived on what was afterwards the Abijah Fitch farm, which was later occupied by Hon. Nathaniel Garrow. The Garrow & Hills distillery stood on Genesee Street near where the Corning house is now. The Horace Hurlbut house, or part of it, was once Robert Dills' farm house, and was occupied for some time by a Mr. Wilson, the father of Mrs. S. W. Arnett.

The old houses have long since disappeared. The school house was given up when another one was built on Division Street. The toll house was removed about 1858. The last of the houses near Division Street on the Dunning farm was moved, in 1859, from Genesee Street to a new site in the edge of the Dunning woods on Division Street. The front part of the Sexton tavern was sold to the late Mr. Shimer, who moved it to a lot on Genesee Street near Pleasant Street, where it stood until after his death. The row of houses on the south side of Genesee Street between the Sexton place and the brook has been gone more than forty years. Some of you may remember a cellar west of the brook where a house had been burned down ; Mr. Charles P. Wood purchased the lot upon which it stood, and added it to his place to prevent the owners from building and opening a saloon there. A house which stood opposite the Coffin place on Genesee Street now stands on Fitch Avenue near Garrow Street.

Besides the Turnpike and the Division Street road, and the road from Eldad Steel's to the southwest corner of Lot No. 46, near Kelsey's, another road was laid out through premises of Charles Parks, Eldad Steel and Daniel Sherman. The records show that they protested against the opening of the road, and that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas affirmed the act of the Commissioners of Highways in laying it out, but they contain

no survey of the road. Daniel Sherman owned land on Division Street south of Eldad Steel. The road probably left Genesee Street at Garrow Street.

In June, 1812, the survey of a road was recorded, beginning at a stake in the center of the road that leads from Captain Eldridge's to Jehiel Clark's mill (Division Street), about 25 perches north from said Eldridge's house, running thence north, 70 degrees east, 18 chains; from thence north, 52 degrees east, 7 chains, 50 links, to the road that leads from Robert Dill's mills to Jehiel Clark's mills. That road probably left Division Street north of the Kelsey place, and struck Clark Street near Jefferson Street. It was discontinued in 1820.

In the same month in which it was laid out another road was recorded, running from the house of William Bostwick westerly until it intersects a new road leading from near the house of Daniel Eldridge across the land of Robert Dill. Let any one locate this road who can. Mr. Bostwick lived in a number of different houses. He may have been living at this time near the corner of James and Genesee Streets, and this road may have followed the general course of Orchard Street.

Samuel Swift became the owner of Lot 57, Aurelius, in 1807, and died in the same year. Certain members of his family continued to own parts of the lot for many years. They built several dams and mills. One dam was located just above the present State dam, known as the upper dam. They had a road in early times, running on the western side of the Creek to the south line of the lot. It does not appear to have been recorded as a highway, except a part of it which became part of Mechanic Street years later. When some of the Swifts sold to Adam Fries, in 1814, the land between the Creek and the Owasco Street road, extending north from the south line of the lot 57 rods, nearly to where the Bench mill lately stood, they reserved a right of way sixteen feet wide for a bridge and a road to Owasco

Street road. It is said that there was a bridge over the Creek near the line of the Hoopes and Richardson farms. When Lyman Paine, in 1826, sold to Amos H. Nichols the land adjoining the Bench property on the north, he reserved the bridge just below the upper dam, and a right of way to Owasco Street road between the saw mill and the Tryon and Brinkerhoff fulling mill, and granted a right of way from the west end of the bridge to the road on the west side of the Creek.

In 1816, Swift Street was laid out and the survey thereof recorded from South Street "to where it intersects the road leading from Swift's Bridge to the Village of Auburn on the west side of the Owasco Creek." The part east of Moravia Street was discontinued in October, 1816, as being unnecessary, but it was reopened in 1829. The Towns of Auburn and Owasco afterwards constructed a bridge over the Creek on the line of Swift Street, which was opened through from South Street to the Owasco Street road. The bridge broke down about 1854 and the two towns never rebuilt it, and the part of Swift Street immediately west of the bridge has been abandoned.

Before that bridge was built, there was another bridge over the creek just below the Pump House, which stands on the site of what was once Paine's Mill, and there was a road laid out from Paine's Mill to Moravia Street, which was altered many times until finally a road was laid out from Elizabeth Street on the course of the present Mechanic Street, running nearly to Paine's Mill, and then diverging a little to the west and running up the hill to Swift Street.

In 1816, Samuel Dill, David Hyde and John H. Beach deeded to the State of New York the land on which the Prison now stands, together with a strip of land on the east, north and west sides thereof, six rods wide, for a highway. The part of State Street from the Creek to Wall Street still remains six rods wide. Wall Street, at first called Factory Street, was laid out six rods wide opposite

the prison, but some years later, the Trustees of the Village reduced the width of the street to four rods, and by a resolution abandoned the northern two rods, which the Village did not own, to the adjoining owners, who took possession of the strip and, after they had held possession long enough for the Statute of Limitations to protect their titles, built on it.

The building of the Prison made it necessary to close parts of the two roads which crossed its site, the Garden Street and Chapel Street roads. Wall Street became a substitute for them, and a road was also laid out in 1822, "beginning on the west line of the Village of Auburn, 50 links north of a right line corresponding with the north side of the State Prison raceway ; running thence south, 80 degrees west, 4 chains and 50 links ; thence north, 6 degrees, 48 minutes west (probably a mistake, for 86 degrees, 4 minutes), 35 chains and 50 links, to the west line of Lot No. 46."

When the Village of Auburn was incorporated in 1815, it consisted of Lot 47 and the east half of Lot 46, so that the corporation line was a few rods east of Washington Street. West Water Street is probably a remnant of the last mentioned road, which struck Division Street near the Nye and Wait factory. It was intended at one time to bridge the Creek and connect West Water Street with Water Street, which by one of the surveys was extended to the bank of the Creek instead of stopping at Hulbert Street. That would have given a through road from North Street to Clarksville, and would have connected with the six rod street planned by Hyde, Beach and Dill on the west side of the Prison.

A period of activity in laying out roads commenced in 1822. One road recorded that year was a continuation of Elizabeth Street east to the center of the Creek, which was the Town line between Auburn and Owasco. The Markham and Hagaman, 1834, map of Auburn shows a street

called Mill Street, not exactly on that line, the western end being a little farther south, and a bridge about on the line of Elizabeth Street and a road from the eastern end of the bridge running southerly along the bank of the Creek past the Cumpston Mills, and then running easterly to the Owasco Street road.

State Street was laid out in the same year from the Prison gate to the north line of the village, and from there to Port Byron. It was sometimes called the Buckville road. The other part of State Street seems to have been laid out without official action. It was open as early as 1823, and was called Prison Street until 1835.

The survey of Division Street from the Aurelius Avenue road to York Street road was recorded in 1823, and by agreement between the Towns of Aurelius and Auburn was to be an Aurelius road, to be kept in repair by that town. The part of Division Street from Wall Street to Aurelius Avenue was surveyed and recorded the same year. Also the part commencing on Clark Street and running south 68 rods.

The survey of Dill Street was recorded in 1823, "beginning 67 links from the northeast corner of Horace Hills' yard on Water Street, so called, running thence south, 58 degrees west, 7 chains and 24 links, intersecting the road leading from the State Prison to the Seneca Turnpike road near Erastus Carpenter's grocery."

It was a hardship for farmers outside of a village to keep up many roads, and they sometimes tried to reduce the number of them. In 1823, a petition was presented to the Highway Commissioners of the Town of Auburn, which read as follows :

"To the Honorable Commissioners of Highways in and for the Town of Auburn, in the County of Cayuga and State of New York. We, the subscribers, freeholders, inhabitants of the Town of Auburn, aforesaid, upon mature deliberation, deem the road leading from Friend Phelps'

to Clarksville through the lands of George Casey, Henry Amerman and Samuel Dill, and the road leading from near the dwelling house of Nathaniel Tyler until it intersects the new road laid from Auburn to Buckville to have become unnecessary, therefore request the same may be discontinued.

“ Given under our hands at Auburn aforesaid this 19th day of April, 1823.

“ George Casey, Geo. Standart, Harvey Goodrich, Joshua Champlin, E. P. Champlin, Joseph Labare, Philo Halladay, E. D. Hudson, George Crowl, Ezekiel Williams, Henry Amerman, Nathaniel Tyler.”

The Commissioners made an order discontinuing the road from Division Street to North Street April 24, 1823, but an appeal was taken to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas by Jehiel Clark, Hezekiah Goodwin and others, and the decision was reversed. A later effort was made to discontinue the road and it was discontinued from Division Street to York Street in 1828, and from York to North Street in 1829.

Grover Street was laid out in 1824, beginning on the road leading from the Village of Auburn to Grover settlement, on the line between William Brown and Samuel Cumpston, thence running east to the road leading from Patty's Corners near the Owasco Creek to the Owasco Lake on the west side of the Creek.

The north end of Mechanic Street was also surveyed and altered in 1824.

In 1825, the following instrument was recorded in the Auburn Town Records :

“ WHEREAS, I, William Bostwick of Auburn, Cayuga County, did heretofore at two several times, convey to Daniel Elliott and Horace Hills their respective village lots on which they severally live, as by reference to their deeds may fully appear, which said lots are bounded on each side of a lane of thirty-three feet in width, running

westerly from William Street, and being between said lots, Now I do declare and make known to all to whom it may concern that said lane is and forever hereafter shall be an open lane or publick way, and that the said Daniel Elliott and Horace Hills and their respective heirs and assigns shall and may always hereafter have the privilege of using said land as such, they not obstructing the same in any way or using it for any other purpose than a free passage, on condition however that they maintain the necessary fences and gates and that I and my heirs be not subject to any assessments, taxes or charges in consequence of the same being an open lane.

Witness my hand and seal this 18th day of June, 1825.

WM. BOSTWICK. L. S."

Daniel Elliott lived where Dr. E. G. Woodruff now resides. He was the father of Charles L. Elliott, the artist. Horace Hills' house has been built over by Mrs. C. N. Ross. The Hills' place formerly included the Harbottle, Ross, Wheeler and Watson places, and extended westerly beyond Easterly Avenue. The lane referred to was known for a long time as Love Lane; the public authorities once changed it to Cemetery Avenue, but the old name was soon resumed and retained until it was exchanged for that of Linden Place.

Elizabeth Street was recorded as a highway in 1829. Logan Street was probably laid out earlier by Mr. Hackaliah Burt, but not recorded. It was first called Jane Street.

Part of Washington Street was laid out and recorded as a highway in 1832, and described as a road running east of the factory owned by Abijah Fitch and west of the trip hammer shop of Levens Shumway, beginning at the southwest corner of a lot owned by Abijah Fitch on the north side of Clarksville Street and running thence north, 14 degrees, 35 minutes west, to the north side of the Canal

leading to the saw mill owned by James T. Pierson, &c., ending on the road leading from the State Prison to Clarks-ville. The southern part of Washington Street was known for a long time as Fitch's Lane, but was surveyed later as part of Washington Street.

Many streets were opened by real estate owners and dedicated to public use without being recorded as highways. Some were laid down on maps and never opened. Grant Avenue, formerly Canal Street, was opened as early as 1830. Clinton Street, running north from Clark Street, was shown on a McMaster map in 1830. Hulbert and Greene Streets were laid out on a Dill map in 1831. McMaster Street was opened at about the same time by T. J. McMaster and recorded in 1835. Jefferson Street was recorded as a highway in 1834.

Prior to the panic of 1837, Auburn had a boom, and many streets were laid out, some only on paper. James Street, Benton Street, Church Street, Charles Street (now Pine Street) and part of Madison (now Orchard) Street, were laid out on Bostwick maps, and surveyed and accepted as streets in 1835. The Bostwicks also mapped out a number of streets east and northeast of what is now Fort Hill, one of which, Park Street, was recorded as a street in 1835 and discontinued in 1837. Fort Street was surveyed and recorded as a street in 1835, and resurveyed in 1846. It was much longer than at present when first opened, and connected at its south end with Park Street. Cayuga and Morris Streets are laid down on a map made for Levi Lewis and Thomas Y. How, Jr., in 1835. Huffman Street was laid out part way from East Genesee Street to Walnut Street in 1835, and was at first called Bangor Street, probably because it was so far east. The name was changed in honor of Matthias Huffman, a prominent citizen, but was unfortunately corrupted to Hoffman about the time that John T. Hoffman was Governor. The rest of the

street was opened in 1851, when Walnut street was opened from Owasco Street to Huffman Street to connect with it.

Factory Street was provided for in a deed from Nathaniel Garrow and others to Robert Muir in 1835, and afterwards surveyed. Cumpston Street was recorded in 1836 as a street, and straightened in 1840. School Street was opened earlier than that by the Cumpstons, and is spoken of in deeds as a private lane. The lane was continued north from Lincoln Street, and turned westerly and struck South Street north of the stable now owned by F. E. Cady. It connected with the Pitney lane leading to Genesee Street between the present Romig Block and residence of E. C. Burtis, and also connected with the Patty lane or street leading to Mechanic Street. In 1836, a survey of North Avenue was recorded, running from State Street due west to the Town line, six rods wide. It was located about where Perrine Street is now, and College Street was recorded running from State Street due west to Division Street, a little farther north than the present Cottage Street.

In 1836, Seymour Street was surveyed and opened from North to State Street on petition of James S. Seymour, Esq., after whom it was named, Clark B. Hotchkiss and John B. Dill; and was continued west to Division Street, parallel with College Street, on petition of Nathaniel Garrow and George B. Throop; that is, it so appears on the records. The panic probably stopped it at Washington Street. It was continued from Washington Street westerly on a little different course by condemnation proceedings about 1875. A narrow road was opened from North Street to Canal Street, and called Bond Street, which was widened, and the name changed to East Seymour Street in 1849.

Cross Street was recorded as a highway in 1836, running from the North line of the Dill farm (North line of Lot 46) to Factory Street, now Wall Street. It was called Wall Street until 1849, when the name was changed to Cross Street. Factory Street was changed to Wall Street at the

same time. In 1836, the name of Center Street was changed to Market Place. Later, it was changed to Market Street.

While the boom continued, a map was filed in the County Clerk's office in 1837, showing Burr, Isham, Standart and Tompkins Streets, in the Fifth Ward, which were never opened, and a real estate speculator's map of Auburn, said to be made from actual surveys, was published showing all of the streets then in use, and streets of which surveys were recorded, which were not opened, and a great many other streets which never existed except upon paper, among which were East, West and South Avenues, Atlantic, Pacific, Erie, Huron, Ontario, Broad, Grand, Pike, Van Buren, Clay, Jackson, Hobart, Newton, White, Wayne, Leonard, Hancock, Marshall, Sullivan, Jay, Harrison, Barclay, Oliver, Chedell, Fosdick, Forrest, Prince, Rose, Orange, Gold, Troy, Cortland, Detroit, Vine, Elm, Oak, Mulberry, Chatham, Lyme, Hudson and Onondaga Streets. Land was sold, described in deeds as bounded by Grand and Grove Streets, which were the same Grand and Grove Streets laid down on this map.

Nearly all of the later streets have been opened by private enterprise, a few, such as Westlake Avenue, and parts of Frederick, Green, Mattie, and Delevan Streets and Grove Avenue by condemnation proceedings. A complete list of the streets, with the dates of their opening, would be tiresome, but some of them will be mentioned to show the chronological order of the growth of different parts of the City.

Mary Street, formerly Milton Street, and Steel Street, were opened by Daniel Cock in 1839. Van Anden Street from State to Cross Streets was surveyed and recorded in 1845. It is hard to learn all about this street; the part from North to State Streets had been opened much earlier; the part from Cross to Washington was built upon soon after this time; in 1866, there were several houses near

Division Street, and from those houses to Washington Street the street was a lane, with bars across the end of it at Washington Street, and the Weir & Cowell lampblack factory and one house on it.

Madison Street was extended to Division Street in 1847, and the name changed to Orchard Street.

Cottage Street was opened from State Street to North Street in 1850, and Perrine Street was opened from State to North Street at about the same time. It was at one time called Ellen Street. Its name was changed in honor of Rev. Matthew La Rue Perrine, once a Professor in the Theological Seminary.

Walnut Street beyond Huffman Street was opened by Abijah Fitch in 1852. Howard Street, formerly Butternut Street, by Henry B. Fitch in 1853; Henry Street, now Madison Avenue, and Monroe Street were mapped by Henry H. Bostwick in 1853; Wadsworth Street was surveyed and recorded the same year. Miller and Lazette Streets were mapped by Hon. William H. Seward as Executor of Elijah Miller, in 1853, and Augustus, Anna, Frederick and Frances Streets in 1855. Bradford Street was surveyed and recorded in 1854, and named after Sylvester Bradford, through whose land it passed. Lansing Street was deeded to the City in 1854, and named after Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, who lived where the City Hospital stands. Catlin Street was opened the same year and named after Ebenezer Catlin, an old resident. Lewis Street was opened in 1854 and named after Levi Lewis, formerly State Prison Superintendent. Chestnut Street was accepted by the City in 1857. Part of Nelson Street was released to the City by the Theological Seminary in 1858. It had been opened earlier. Part was opened later by E. A. Thomas, and the northern end later yet, by condemnation proceedings. It was named after Thomas Nelson, once a prominent citizen.

Fitch Avenue was opened by Abijah Fitch in 1859 or

1860, from South Street to Genesee. It included under the name of Fitch Avenue that part of Garrow Street lying north of the present Fitch Avenue. He wished Major Beardsley, who owned land on South Street, adjoining his land, to unite with him in opening the South Street end of Fitch Avenue, and upon his refusal to do so, Mr. Fitch determined that Major Beardsley should not have the benefit of the new street, but cut him off from it by what used to be known as a "Devil's lane." He left a little strip of land $1\frac{1}{2}$ links wide between the street and the Beardsley land from South Street to Major Beardsley's west line. After Mrs. Osborne bought her lot from Major Beardsley, she purchased that strip from Mr. Fitch for \$400, as set forth in the deed.

That way of opening streets would not be profitable now. A citizen of Auburn planned to open a street in that manner several years ago, but desisted in consideration of the fact that the owner of such a strip would be liable to build, maintain and keep clear any sidewalk ordered by the City on that side of the street.

Cornell Street was opened soon after Fitch Avenue, and named after Paul D. Cornell, Esq., who once owned a tract of the land through which it passes. It was first called Thornton Street. After the name was changed, the part of Garrow Street from Fitch Avenue to Cornell Street was for a time called Thornton Street, until the whole street from Cornell to Genesee was given the name of Garrow, after Hon. Nathaniel Garrow, once a Member of Congress from this district.

Pulsifer Street was surveyed and recorded as a street in 1860, but part of it was in use earlier.

Union Avenue was mapped out by Dr. Charles E. Swift in 1863. Part of Hamilton Avenue appeared on the Burt map in 1863, and part on a Seward map in 1865. Baker Avenue was opened by Charles P. Fitch in 1864, and Beardsley, Ross and Perry Streets appeared on Edward E.

Marvine's map the same year. The farther part of Walnut Street was laid down on Lewis Paddock's map in 1866, and Seward Avenue, from Walnut Street to East Genesee Street, appeared on a Paddock map the next year. The remainder of Seward Avenue was thrown open at about the same time. Maple Street also appears on a Paddock map in 1867. In the same year, the Hardenberghs mapped Paul Street, and E. A. Thomas part of Nelson and Holly Streets. The latter was named after Palmer Holly, once a real estate owner on that street. L. W. Nye, Esq., conveyed Factory Street to the City in 1867. In 1868, Grant and Union Streets were laid down on a map of Frederick Haag's lots, Easterly Avenue was opened by J. M. Easterly, Sheridan Street by John Maxwell, Sherman Street by James Deering and Janet Street by Gen. Seward.

In 1869, part of Throop Avenue was opened by Edward F. Walker, and Camp Street by James Van Valkenburgh, and Florence and Mattie Streets were opened by Charles E. Cootes and named after his daughter and step-daughter. Case Avenue, Bradley Street and Perrine Avenue were opened the same year, by Nelson Fitch.

In 1871, Frazee Street and Myrtle Avenue appear on an E. A. Thomas map, but the eastern end of Frazee Street had been used earlier. In 1871, also, Mr. J. M. Hurd filed a map on which Marvine Avenue, Hunter Avenue, Prospect, Chedell, Paddock, Charles and Pond Streets appear. The first three have been opened. Thornton and Milligan Streets appear on a Fitch and Thornton map in 1872; Barber, Spring, Coon and West Streets on a map made for Abijah Fitch in 1875, and parts of Barber and West Streets and Derby Avenue on a map made for W. H. Derby in 1877. Evans Street was laid out by Maurice Evans in 1879. The later streets have not become historic yet, and will be left for a future historian to mention.

One highway which has not been mentioned was a bridge immediately above the big dam, and a road leading to its

western end from Mechanic Street near Logan. There was another bridge over the Western raceway, which the road crossed. The road connected with Miller Street at its eastern end. The bridge was built by The Auburn and Owasco Canal Company about 1837, and stood until the fifties. There had been an earlier bridge and road near there when Hyde and Beach owned the dam.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the first Lazette Street bridge did not stand in the same place as the present one, but its western terminus was some 15 rods farther north.

About 1850, Plank Road Companies were organized to construct and maintain Plank Roads from Auburn to the neighboring towns, and soon they were given the right to use parts of a number of streets. The Auburn and Port Byron Plank Road Company had the right to use the parts of State and York Streets from their junction to the City limits ; the Auburn and Cato Company used part of North Street ; the Sennett Company part of Canal Street ; the Owasco Company part of Owasco Street ; the Moravia Company part of Mechanic Street and Moravia Street and the Fleming Company part of South Street.

Another use of our streets has been by street railroad companies. It is within recent years that there were street railroads running the entire length of Exchange, Clark, Wall and Market Streets, and on Garden Street to the Osborne tracks, and on Franklin Street from North Street to Marvine Avenue.

When the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad was built its passenger depot was on Van Anden Street and its freight depot on East Genesee Street where Schreck's furniture store now is. From the passenger depot the railroad followed the line of the Osborne tracks to Garden Street, and then ran through Garden and Franklin Streets, turning in the rear of the Keeler place and running to and through Seminary Avenue and crossing East Genesee Street.

Garden Street was then on lower ground than now, and the Creek came nearly to the road by the western part of the street. The land has been filled in on both sides of the street.

When the street was graded up nearly to its present level by the Railroad Company, the Auburn School Association had a large claim for damages against the company for raising an embankment along the entire length of its premises.

A house on Garden Street opposite Mason Street stood on piles when it was built, and a lot farther east is described in an old deed as being the premises farthest west on the south side of the street.

The streets once contained a good number of reservoirs, in which water was stored for fire purposes, and the village of Auburn once had a well with two pumps in the street near the corner of Genesee and Exchange Streets.

The grass plats which beautify so many of our streets were not laid out until about 1862 or 1863. Before that, the ground covered by them was mostly included in the roadways.

Looking over the street names, it is pleasant to find the memory of a leading family and its connections preserved as that of the Seward family is. Seward Avenue is named after Secretary Seward, Frances Street after Mrs. Seward, Augustus Street after the late Augustus H. Seward, Frederick Street for Hon. Frederick W. Seward, Anna Street for Mrs. Frederick Seward, Janet Street for Mrs. General Seward, Miller Street for Judge Miller, the Secretary's father-in-law, and Lazette Street for Mrs. Worden, Mrs. Seward's sister.

It is also well to be reminded by our street names of so many early settlers and prominent citizens, most of whom have passed away. On our streets we have among others the names of Hardenbergh, Dill, Clark, Bostwick, Swift, Beach, Grover, Burt, Allen, Hulbert, Miller, Wadsworth,

Sherwood, Chase, Standart, Lansing, Seward, Throop, Lewis, Huffman, Perrine, Seymour, Garrow, Holly, Parsons, Mason, McMaster, Steel, Catlin, Fitch, Underwood, Worden, Nelson, Perry, Wright, Beardsley, Chedell, Wheeler, Willard, Case, Bradley, Wood, Ross, Barber, Woodruff, Marvine, Pulsifer, Foot, Morris, Mann, Cornell, Lawton, Button, Coventry, Sheldon, Thornton, Kelsey, Derby, MacDougall, Gaylord, Carpenter, Easterly, Westlake, Cady, Van Patten and Bailey.

If we glance over the list of Auburn Streets, we may be reminded of the history of our country from Indian and colonial times to our own, for we will find among them such names as Genesee, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, Canoga, Logan, Lexington, Liberty, Union, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, Greene, Warren, Howard, Hamilton, Fulton, Benton, Seward, Sumner, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Garfield.

When a number of streets in a city are named after trees, they are almost invariably trees which have flourished in that locality. We may never need the names of Elm Street and Maple Street to remind us that elms and maples grew here, but now that the Pines, Lindens, Aspens, Chestnuts and Walnuts are passing away so rapidly, perhaps it is well that we should retain their names on our streets, to remind the next generation what this region was a century ago.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF THE CIVIL
WAR

A PAPER READ BEFORE

THE CAYUGA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

APRIL 5, 1898

BY MRS. JANET W. SEWARD

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR

BY MRS. JANET W. SEWARD

I was married on June 27, 1860. The war began, as you know, in April, 1861.

The first regiment raised here was the 19th New York State Volunteers; John S. Clark, Colonel; my husband's cousin, Clarence A. Seward, Lieutenant Colonel; the Rev. Henry Fowler, pastor of my church, the Central Presbyterian, Chaplain.

The regiment must have a stand of colors, so a meeting of ladies was called. I was one of a committee appointed to raise money and procure the flags. We went to George Clough, the artist, and he painted the "coat-of-arms of the state of New York" on the blue banner, from a picture of it which I found in the State Constitution.

The regiment was then in camp near Elmira. This committee, with several other ladies, accompanied by a committee of gentlemen, went to Elmira, and Charles C. Dwight presented the regimental banner and B. F. Hall the national colors, in behalf of the ladies of Auburn.

My first sight of the active operations of the war was in September of 1861, when I went with Mrs. Seward and Fanny, my husband's mother and sister, to Washington. At Havre de Grace we came upon the first camp stationed there to guard the railroad and ferry. All the rest of the way through Baltimore and on to Washington, soldiers were doing guard and picket duty along the railroad. It was a novel sight to see these "Blue Coats" in almost a continuous line for more than 150 miles, some guarding, some building block-houses, some washing or cooking, some asleep on the bare ground, others surrounding small camp-fires cleaning their arms, many smoking or singing as they performed their various duties.

Soon after reaching Washington, we went one afternoon to drive with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, visiting several of the camps and earthworks. Mr. Lincoln was very cordial and kind to me, explaining with great interest all which we saw *en route*.

At another time Mr. Seward took Fanny and me to the White House to call on the president. We found him in his library upstairs, and were received with the utmost kindness and simplicity.

A few days later Fanny and I accompanied Mr. Seward to Baltimore, and from there to Fort McHenry to see General Dix, who was in command. We were received and entertained by Mrs. Dix and two daughters, while Mr. Seward was in consultation with the general.

I remember the deep impression that the big fort made upon us, with its guns, the old casemates brightened by the presence of handsome young officers and gay young women. At dinner there was a long table full of guests. I was seated at Mrs. Dix's right hand, beside one of her daughters, with Fanny opposite. Mr. Seward sat by the general, as they wished to continue their conference. This fort soon after this visit became famous as a place of detention for prominent secessionists.

On another occasion we went with Mr. Seward to call upon General Scott. The handsome old hero was sitting upon his piazza with some of his staff officers. He received us with much ceremony and courtesy, inviting us into his military office, saying, "Perhaps these young ladies would like to see how an old soldier lives." He was as straight as an arrow, and towered so far above me that he seemed like a giant.

We soon after came home, leaving Washington one great growing camp of soldiers, and finding Auburn, if possible, more than ever aroused by the war spirit.

In the fall of 1861, Quartermaster General Meigs appealed to the loyal families of the country for contributions of

blankets for the use of the army. Mrs. Seward, knowing from personal observation the necessity for this appeal, suggested the organization of a "ladies' union society." Accordingly, we formed a committee and issued a card referring to General Meigs' call, asking that blankets be sent to Corning Hall. From this grew the organization of the Ladies' Aid Society of Auburn.

The loyal women generally throughout the North organized "soldiers' aid societies," spending their time cutting out garments, sewing, scraping lint and rolling bandages. We brought home many garments to make. Besides this, much of our spare time was occupied knitting socks for the soldiers.

Our society continued this work throughout the war. Previous to the formation of the "Aid Society," the "Good Samaritan Society," of which Mrs. Alvah Worden, Mrs. Seward's sister, was president, had collected large quantities of sanitary stores and clothing, which were forwarded from time to time to the "National Sanitary Commission." This society also continued its work until the close of the war.

My husband and Clinton MacDougall had lately started in the banking business. One day in the fall of 1861, MacDougall came to see me and said, "One of us ought to enlist, and I have told your husband that I must be the one, as he has a wife and I have no one to care for, so I am going." Mrs. Seward, Fanny and I helped to fit out "our soldier," as we called him, and he soon went away as a captain in the 75th Regiment.

In 1862 Captain MacDougall came home from Florida wounded, and at Mrs. Seward's invitation, came to our house, and we nursed him for several weeks.

In February and March, 1862, I spent six weeks in Washington. Mrs. Seward and Fanny were in Philadelphia, where Fanny was studying French. The Washington family at that time consisted of Mr. Seward, Mr. and

Mrs. Frederick Seward, Colonel Augustus Seward, the oldest son, and myself. There were many receptions and visits. The officers' uniforms made the receptions very gay in appearance, and almost all the conversation was about the war.

Every Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Frederick Seward held a ladies' reception, and every other Saturday evening a large general reception was given, when the house would be filled to overflowing. General and Mrs. McClellan always came. The general was then in command of the Army of the Potomac.

At the President and Mrs. Lincoln's Tuesday afternoon receptions, the ladies of the Cabinet always assisted Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Frederick Seward occupying the first place, as the representative of the wife of the secretary of state. We were all in full evening dress, the gentlemen in dress coats, as was the custom of the time. Mrs. Lincoln was gorgeous with a wreath of large white roses around her head, which, as her face was round and full, was not very becoming.

I went with Mrs. Frederick Seward to Arlington House to call upon the officers' wives who were quartered there. It was a grand old mansion, and occupied by General Robert E. Lee until the beginning of the war. One of the ladies invited us to her room, and gave us pieces of the china that was presented to Martha Washington by General Lafayette, she having found a box of broken pieces in the attic.

I wrote to my husband at this time: "The Comte de Paris, Duc de Chartres and Prince de Joinville were here to dinner last night. They appeared so pleased to see me again. The count asked how you were, and a great many questions about you; said he hoped that he would meet you again."

They had been traveling through the country a short time before and came to Auburn with a letter to my hus-

band, and we entertained them while here. These three princes of the Royal House of Orleans arrived in Washington in September, 1861, the Prince de Joinville, son of King Louis Philippe, and his nephews, the Comte de Paris and Duc de Chartres, the Comte de Paris being lineal heir of the throne of France. The two young men came to offer their services and peril their lives for the Union, serving as captains in our army.

In the summer of 1862, there were more calls for troops, and the 111th and 138th Regiments were quickly raised in response. My husband was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 138th Regiment, although I did not know it until a few days later.

Of course we talked about my husband's going, but I was in hopes he would not have to do so; but one afternoon, while I was spending the day with my mother, who was not well, he came in with his hand behind him, sat down before me and unwrapped a parcel and gave to me a large photograph of himself. I knew instantly that he was going to leave me. I hope that I took it bravely, but I can not exactly remember. After that, there were a great many preparations to make and the time went altogether too fast.

One day, while our regiment was forming, I was told that a lady wished to see me. I found her to be one of my calling acquaintances. She said, "I have come to request you to ask your husband to persuade my husband not to go to the war; I can not let him go." "But," said I, "how can I do that? My husband is going." "Oh," said she, "your husband is going as lieutenant colonel, while my husband is only a lieutenant." "Well," I replied, "it is just as hard for me to have my husband leave me as it is for you to have yours leave you, and I can not see what the difference of rank has to do with it."

On the 11th of September, 1862, our first daughter was born. On the 12th very early in the morning, I was

aroused by an unusual sound, and, listening, found that it was the steady tramp of many feet passing the house. No other sound but a few words of command in a lowered voice that I knew so well. It was our regiment marching to take the train for Washington. It was really to me the most mournful sound that I ever heard. No drum, no fife, nothing but the quick, firm steps ; and all the stillness was for my sake. My husband was permitted to stay a few days longer, and then joined his regiment near Washington, where they were in " Camp Nellie Seward," named in honor of our little girl.

One day in December came a great surprise for me. I received a letter telling me that our regiment, now changed to the 9th New York Heavy Artillery, had gone into winter quarters, and that a log-cabin was almost finished, and I was expected to come with the baby and occupy it. There were a great many discussions in the families. Both our mothers said " Go," but the family physician, when consulted, said, " Well, if you do go, you will bring a dead baby home with you." Mrs. Seward said, " Nonsense ; think of all the babies that have been born and brought up in log-cabins." I made my preparations to go ; then we started one cold winter's day, Nelly three months old ; Mrs. Worden, my husband's aunt ; Mrs. Bostwick, my sister, and the nurse.

When we arrived at Albany, we crossed the river in a ferryboat. The shores were packed with great cakes of ice. The passengers had to jump down several feet on to the ice, as the boat could not reach the dock. We were women alone. Mrs. Bostwick took Nelly and jumped ; then the rest of us followed, with bags and bundles. There were no drawing-room cars in those days, and there was always a general rush for seats in the crowded, uncomfortable cars. We staid at the Astor House in New York over night.

Leaving Mrs. Bostwick in New York, we started early

next morning. After passing Philadelphia, we began to see camps occasionally. Through Baltimore and on to Washington, the railroads were guarded. Everywhere we stopped, soldiers were on duty. At one place, while the train was waiting, I was holding the baby at the window. There were several soldiers standing looking at us. A guard as he passed looked up at the baby and raised his cap. At that, Aunt Worden opened the window and said, "A soldier's baby." Then all the men waved their caps and cheered until the train moved on.

When we arrived in the long, dark depot at Washington, as I stepped off the car with baby in my arms, I was seized by a tall, great-coated soldier, who said, "Give me the baby and come this way." I helped Aunt Worden to alight, turned and ran after the man, calling, "Will, Will, wait, you are carrying her upside down." Poor fellow! He had never carried a baby before.

We received a warm welcome at our father's house, where we spent the night. I was told that an army-wagon would stop for our trunks in the morning, and we would go out to camp in the afternoon. My husband came after breakfast, and we went out and bought a cradle and table furniture. Everything else he had already provided for our comfort. After lunch, he hurried back to his duties. It was a great amusement to the family when the big army-wagon, with its white cover, drawn by six mules, stopped at the door and took in trunks, cradle, etc.

In the afternoon, our brother, Colonel Augustus Seward, went with us in the family carriage. Our camp was situated near Tennallytown, six miles from Washington, out through Georgetown. As we were passing Georgetown, the nurse suddenly exclaimed, "Oh! Mrs. Seward, we have forgotten a washtub." So we stopped, bought a tub and put it on the front of the carriage, much, I think, to the disgust of the dignified coachman in livery, a gentleman of color. The roads were very rough, the red-clay

soil being badly cut up with the constant passage of the heavy army-wagons.

Arriving at Tennallytown, we turned into a road across the fields, going a mile towards the Potomac river, and a mile from the famous chain bridge. We came first to Fort Reno, where one-half of our regiment was encamped, under command of Colonel Welling, who had built a log-house in a pine grove. Half a mile beyond, out in an open field, we found Fort Mansfield, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Seward, the other half of the regiment being encamped there.

It was about 5 o'clock, the sun just going down, the beautiful rosy light tinting the white tents, and throwing a soft glow over the landscape. We easily found the only log-cabin there and drove to the door. I could not understand the meaning of the perfect quiet. There was no one in sight excepting the soldier on guard in front of the headquarters tent, which was just opposite our cabin. The guard saluted Colonel Augustus Seward and told us to go into the house. We entered a good-sized room with a bunk, or rough bedstead, in one corner, a table, the cradle, four chairs and a rocking-chair, a cunning little stove for burning wood, and a carpet on the floor. Back of this room was a kitchen and a pantry off, with stairs going up to the loft, where there was another bunk for the nurse. Augustus made a fire in the stove.

When we were nearly unpacked, a man came running in to receive us. He was Henry Fowler, known in Auburn as "Banty Fowler." I said, "Where is everybody?" He answered, "At dress-parade; the colonel will be here soon; it is almost over." And in a few moments the companies came marching back to their quarters, and my husband came in, giving us a warm welcome.

The nurse and I made the house look very homelike. I had taken red curtains and put them up at the two windows in the sitting-room. I found Banty, as we all called

him, putting the tea-kettle over, and discovered that he was the colonel's cook and maid-of-all-work, and a real good cook he was, too. Our bed was a tick filled with good clean straw, over it a pair of gray army blankets. I brought with me sheets, pillow-cases, pillows and an old-fashioned blue bedspread of my mother's.

I remember being awakened one night by a peculiar sensation about my head, and found the wind was blowing through the cracks between the logs so hard that my hair was blowing about my face. The next day I pinned newspapers to the logs all around the bed and cradle. With all the wind and fresh air, not one of us had a cold all winter, nor were any of us sick but once, when my husband had a sharp attack of malarial fever.

I must tell you about a funny little Italian doctor that we employed in Washington because he was a homeopathist. Dr. Horatio Robinson told me to have the baby vaccinated, and sent me a quill with the virus in it. I sent for the doctor, and asked him to attend to the baby. He took the quill, looked at it, asked about it, and said, "I will come tomorrow morning; I never saw anything like this," and took the quill away with him. He came the next morning and vaccinated the baby with the little particles from the tube. It did not take, and when we asked about it, we found that he had used the sand that the little glass tube of virus was packed in. Fortunately, baby did not take the small-pox.

Our camp at Fort Mansfield was located in the rear of the fort. It was laid out in company streets, the men's tents facing each other about thirty feet apart, the respective company officers' tents facing each street. Then came the staff officers' tents, then the headquarters tent, and back of that and facing it our log-cabin, connected by a corduroy walk through the mud. We had very jolly times in our little house; entertained the officers and wives, two at a time, as our table would hold only four, and many an even-

ing we played whist and euchre with Major Taft and Quartermaster Knowles, Nelly fast asleep in her cradle in the corner of the room. I never thought of our voices disturbing her, and I do not remember that they did.

One Sunday morning I happened to look out of the door, and was surprised to see my husband coming up the company street, and a soldier running after him. I was just about to scream to him, as the man looked very angry, when the guard ran and grabbed the soldier by the collar. My husband turned, looked at them, then walked over and handed me a loaded pistol, and then went back. It seems that the poor soldier was crazy drunk and had held off several of the guard who were trying to arrest him. They were all afraid of being shot, so they sent for the colonel, who asked the man to hand him the pistol, which was cocked and pointed at him, but received in reply these words, "Don't come near me, Colonel Seward; I would rather shoot any man in the regiment than you; but, damn you, I will shoot you if you lay hands on me." The colonel looked him straight in the eye, saying kindly, "I know you will not shoot me; give me your revolver." And the man did instinctively as commanded, and handed him the weapon. I have heard my husband say that he felt that he came nearer being killed by that man than in any of the battles.

We had a great many callers from Washington and Auburn at different times—the president, members of the Cabinet, foreign ministers and others, all curious to see how we lived in camp. I wish I had thought to have kept a record of them.

Early in February, 1863, I went into Washington with Nelly to visit Mrs. Seward, while my husband was sitting on court martial, which took him away from camp the most of the time. While there he was sent for one morning by the president, and ordered to leave that night on an important secret mission to Louisiana. He was gone about

three weeks. We did not hear a word from him until he arrived back in New York, nor could we tell where he had gone. Oh! how glad we were to get back to our little cabin again.

As long as the roads were good Mr. and Mrs. Seward came out every few days to see the baby, but in the spring the roads were so cut up by the heavy army-wagons, and the mud was so deep, that nothing but an army-wagon or a horse alone could get through them, and for six weeks they could not get out to see us, nor I in to see them. Then there came a very beautiful day, and my husband proposed that I should go in on horseback, as he and the quartermaster were going; so I did, but oh, what a ride! Our horses had to walk all the six miles, most of the way by the fences on the grass, or sinking in the mud to their knees.

As the warm weather came on, I was surprised one day to find a soldier making a garden at the side of the house, which he filled with wild flowers. I went out to admire them and thank him, when he said, "You don't remember me; I used to make garden for your mother, Mrs. Watson; and what a pretty garden she had!" Many a morning I would find a new wild flower planted before I was up. After the flowers were gone and the sun was strong, we having the shade of only one old apple tree, on the east side of the house, the men cut and set around the house evergreen trees. Their shade was very grateful to us. The soldiers were all fond of the baby, and brought all sorts of things for her amusement. One day it was a young crow, which Banty and I succeeded in taming so that he would hop in and eat with us at the table. This was great fun for Nelly.

There were constant rumors that the enemy might attack the Chain Bridge, which was only a mile from us, and they were making frequent raids, so one afternoon in May, just about sunset, the long roll, the signal of an attack, was

sounded. The companies all rushed to arms, and Mary and I received orders to pack up and go into Washington. We started in a little one-horse wagon that we had been using, and a soldier drove us in by the light of the full moon, taking pains not to forget the countersign, that we gave to the pickets, as we passed them. Upon arriving at the house, we astonished and frightened the family, by the news that we were running from the enemy, but quieted their fears by saying that the men were getting so careless and lazy that the lieutenant colonel gave them the alarm, but had to send his family in to give it the effect of reality. I did not go back to our dear little cabin, much to my regret, as there were frequent alarms, and raids by the guerrillas, as well as rumors that the regiment was to be moved soon, and it was getting too warm to stay in the south.

We came back to Auburn, staying with Mrs. Seward. As we were women alone, the front of the house was closed, the family living in the north side and back of the house. It was Mrs. Seward's custom during the summer to rise early and read and write by a window in the north room upstairs, so the blinds were always open. One morning she was not as early as usual, but when she went in a large stone was in the middle of the room, and broken glass was on her chair and the floor. The stone had been thrown through the window, and if she had been sitting in the chair she would have been hurt. When she came to tell me about it, she said, "You had better take baby and go to your mother's; we may have the house burned, or something worse." "No," said I, "I will not leave you alone." Then she said, "If you have anything very valuable, you had better take it away." So that afternoon I took my husband's photograph down to my mother's house, it being, to my mind, the most valuable thing that I possessed. This was at the time that the copperhead element

was very active in the north, and we were frequently threatened with violence.

My husband was sent in August, 1863, with four companies of his regiment down on the Potomac river twenty miles to a place called Rozier's bluff, where they built a fort or earthworks, called Fort Foote. It was a high bluff on the river, but back of it was a low marsh, known as "The Graveyard of Prince George County," and that, with the turning of the earth during the hot weather, caused a great deal of sickness among the men. Out of 600, 300 were sick with fever. In September I was making my mother a visit, and went one afternoon to the milliner's with my sister, Mrs. Pomeroy. While there I received a telegram from Mr. Seward saying, "William very sick; come immediately with his mother." I hurried home, while Mrs. Pomeroy went to Mrs. Seward with the despatch. We packed up, and in a few hours were on our way, accompanied by Mr. Pomeroy. What a hard night's ride that was. We went by the Northern Central road so we could get there sooner. There were no sleeping cars, so we all sat in the hard, straight-backed seats all night, two in a seat, Mary and I taking turns holding the baby. We arrived in Washington early in the morning, so thankful to find our dear one alive, a little better, but desperately ill with dysentery. He was taken sick two days before, and the doctors said that he could not live; sent for his father, who had him carried on a stretcher to Washington, accompanied by his faithful regimental surgeon, Dr. Chamberlain, who never left him until he commenced to get better.

Sir Henry Holland, physician to Queen Victoria, was at the time visiting Mr. Seward, and hearing how sick his son was, asked to see him. After he had carefully examined the patient, he said to Mr. Seward, "The young surgeon is doing well; I think your son will recover with careful nursing; give him only mutton broth; it is the most

soothing nourishment in his disease.' I remember how pleased we all were with Sir Henry, he was so kind and interested for us.

With the good care of the doctors and his mother, my husband was well enough to come home in October. We had been here only about a week when he was taken with typhoid fever, and for three dismal months he had a hard fight for his life. There were no trained nurses then. His mother and I took all the care of him. Dr. Horatio Robinson watched him day and night, and with his constant care and Dr. Robinson Sr.'s counsel, he finally recovered.

In February, my husband went back to his command at Fort Foote. Houses had been built there for the officers. Major Taft, who had been in command during the lieutenant colonel's absence, was occupying the colonel's house while one was building for him, so I had to remain in Washington for the plaster to dry in the major's house; but it took so long that finally I moved down with my mother, who had come on to make me a visit.

Our house at Fort Foote was built of boards battened and painted drab. There was a large room in the centre, with a front and back door, a stairway going up to a loft over this room and a pantry under the stairs. On each side was a small bedroom, with doors opening on the front as well as into the room. The major, his wife and three children occupied one room until their house was finished. Mother and the nurse, Mary Shiels, occupied the loft, and were very comfortable excepting when the rain came through the board roof. A tent at the back served as a kitchen, where Banty Fowler continued to cook us good things. His buckwheat cakes were fine, and the oysters and shad that he brought from the fishing boats that came up the river were the best that I ever ate. The shad were so fresh that Banty used to say they turned over in the pan while he was cooking them.

We were much more stylish at this fort, and had more company. Major Taft and Quartermaster Knowles had their families, and several of the captains their wives with them. Many general officers as well as citizens came down to see the fort, and we entertained the most of them.

Fort Foote was the largest and most complete earthwork that was built for the defense of Washington, and I believe is still standing. It commanded the approaches by the river for several miles, and its great guns would make it exceedingly difficult for an enemy to get past it. There had never been such large guns mounted before as it contained, and it seemed to me that the soldiers (it took three or four hundred at a time) would never be able to get them up the bluff and into position. The balls fired from them were so heavy that I could not even turn one over on the ground, each weighing 500 pounds, and required 100 pounds of powder to fire them. When fired, the men were instructed to raise on their toes and open their mouths to lessen the effect of the concussion.

One day there came down the president, secretary of war, and several general officers, with their wives, to see the guns fired. Careful preparation and distance measurements had been made for the experiment; a large target placed upon a raft had been anchored near the Virginia shore, about two miles below. The men had practiced until they felt sure of their aim. Just as the party were assembling to witness the smashing of the target with one of the great balls, the colonel was astonished and chagrined to see through his glass a small party of rebels row out from the shore, cut the anchor ropes, and quickly tow the target around a bend of the river out of sight; so the firing had to be made at other objects of an unmeasured distance.

I gave them lunch, setting the tables in one of the great bomb-proofs, as the house was not large enough, and then took the ladies all about the quarters. The view from our window was very beautiful, overlooking the river and the

Virginia shore opposite. About five miles below was Fort Washington, very picturesque, but regarded nearly useless, as stone forts had been proved not strong enough to withstand modern artillery. It was, however, garrisoned at this time.

We officers' wives made many excursions about the country. I remember once we went by boat (there was a small tug at all times in service at our fort) to Alexandria, there took ambulances and went to Arlington House, Contraband Camp, Soldiers' Rest, and several other places in Virginia.

At another time we went to Mount Vernon, but were very glad to get back in our own little boat without being fired upon. Mount Vernon was considered neutral ground, but the river on each side was infested with rebel guerrilla bands that made the trip dangerous. Another time we went to Fairfax Court House, crossing the river, and using an ambulance on the Virginia side.

The only time my baby was sick in camp was at Fort Foote. She was seriously ill at midnight. We called the young surgeon, Dr. Chamberlain, but felt that he didn't know much about babies, being a very young man. (He confessed to me privately afterwards that this was the first time that he had been called upon to attend a baby.) At daylight my husband started with the little tug-boat for Washington for Dr. Verdi and his mother. He arrived while the family were at breakfast. He told what was the matter, and said, "Where is mother?" His father answered, "She has been sick in bed for a week." "I am so sorry," he said, "I wanted to take her back with me." "She will go," was the reply. "But she can't, if she is sick in bed." "I am sure she will go when she learns Nelly is sick," said his father. And sure enough, when my husband went to her room, he found her in bed, but when he said, "Nelly is sick; I have come for Dr. Verdi," she got right up, saying, "I shall go with you," and in

less than an hour she and the doctor were on the little boat hurrying down the river in a heavy storm, which tossed the boat about and drenched the occupants. Such was her beautiful, unselfish character, putting aside her own ills when she could help the other members of her family. You can imagine how relieved I was when she and the doctor came in at the door.

Our tug went once each day to Washington for the mail and supplies. My windows overlooked the winding road down the steep bluff to the river, and we were always interested to see who was coming and going, but saddened when we heard, as we frequently did, the beat of the muffled drum, and watched the solemn procession, marching down to the boat, with flag furled, guns reversed, and slow step, following some soldier who had finished his service for his country.

One day in April Major Taft came and asked me if I could keep a secret, as he needed my assistance. The officers were going to present the lieutenant colonel with a sword. I kept the secret, and assisted in making the arrangements. On the 24th of April, I wrote to my mother, expressing regret that she had been obliged to go home before the presentation, saying :

“Will never suspected a thing. Colonel Haskins, a one-armed Mexican veteran, in command of our division, and party came down about 12 o'clock. Cornelius Underwood and daughter and Mr. Patty arrived on the mail-boat. I did not see much of Mr. Patty, he is so shy, but he had Nelly in his arms during the presentation. After that, the companies were formed into a hollow square. Will was standing near Colonel Haskins, and I near him. We were all by the house ; had seats under the trees. As the square was formed, two men started from headquarters, one with a table, the other with a box. When Will saw that, he said, ‘Well, what is all this about?’ Colonel Haskins said, ‘I think it is time you knew ; there is to be a sword presen-

tation here today; that's what it all means.' Then I asked Will if he didn't know about it. He said, 'No, this is the first.' We were all invited inside the square, and Captain William Wood made a very handsome presentation speech. Will appeared perfectly cool and self-possessed, received the sword very gracefully, and made a neat little speech in return. I was so sorry you were not here. I know that you would have been as proud of Will as I was. He commenced by saying he was perfectly surprised, although he knew an officer should never be surprised, but they must make allowance for him, as he was only a volunteer. After that the sword, sash and belt were put on, and Will conducted a short drill, after which I invited all in to lunch. We had sandwiches, oysters, raw and stewed, coffee, cake and pickles. We entertained, I should think, about forty people; had plenty for them, and everything was satisfactory, the guests leaving between 4 and 5 o'clock. It is so warm now that we do not need fires. Nelly is out of doors most of the time. The trees at the back of the house are nearly in full leaf. It seems to me as if I could see them open.'

On May 10th, about 9 o'clock in the morning, came orders for my husband, with his command, to report to Colonel Wellington, at Arlington, Va. As soon as possible, we packed up as many things as we could take, leaving the rest. I wrote, "I came up to Washington on the tug-boat at 2 o'clock, leaving just as the companies marched down to take their boats. It is real hard to leave such a pleasant place, although I had been expecting it for a week."

Our regiment was sent from Arlington to Fort Richardson, and from there to Fort Reynolds, where the lieutenant colonel's headquarters was in an old-fashioned farmhouse. Soon after, the regiment being ordered to the front, my husband came for me one morning with an ambulance, and we went to Alexandria and purchased such

necessary articles as he thought he could carry with him, packing them in a small mess-chest. One thing I remember was a piece of dried beef, which he afterwards tied to the bow of his saddle, and carried as long as it lasted, cutting off a piece occasionally on the march. I went back with him to the old farm-house, staying until the next day. While there, I sewed his two army blankets together, making a sleeping bag, which he afterwards used most of the time when they were without tents.

On the 18th of May, 1864, the 9th Artillery came together and marched to Belle Plain. Nelly and I were with Mr. Seward in Washington. I was sure to stay in the house, fearing that my husband might come and find me away. He did come on the afternoon of the 21st of May, saying that they were ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, and that Colonel Welling had come up with him and resigned his commission, as he would not go to the front. After he had finished his business with Colonel Welling at the War Department, he had time only for a hurried dinner; then Mr. Seward and I went with him to the river, where we found the boat that had brought him up waiting, and he left us.

The next day being Sunday, Mr. Seward took Fanny and me with several friends down the river, to go, as he said, "to Belle Plain to see William." It was a bad day, the river was rough, and when we arrived, it was too rough to make the landing, and much to my grief, the boat turned and we started back. Fanny and I strained our eyes looking, but could not see even a tent, so we sat out of sight of the rest of the party and had a good cry, we were so disappointed.

The next day we found that the regiment had left Belle Plain early Sunday morning, so we could not have found them had we landed.

Soon after this, my husband was appointed colonel, receiving his commission just as he was going into the bat-

tle of Cold Harbor. We did not even hear from him for weeks. After dinner I always went upstairs and stayed while the nurse went to her dinner. On the evening of the 1st of June, while sitting in the twilight, I heard my husband call "Jenny." I jumped up, listened, and heard again, "Jenny," so distinctly that I went into the hall, and again came the voice, "Jenny," so plain I looked over the railing, fully expecting to see him coming up the stairs. There was no one there, and I went back disappointed, thinking how strange it was. Afterwards, I found that this occurrence took place at the very hour that he was in the battle of Cold Harbor, and came very near losing his life.

I stayed in Washington, hoping to hear from my husband, until the weather was so warm that Nelly became ill, and Mr. Seward said, "My daughter, it is not safe to keep that little girl here any longer; I promise you I will send you the news of William immediately we receive any." The nurse and I packed our trunks, and John Butler, a trusted colored servant, went with us to New York, and put us on the train for Auburn, after spending the night at the Astor House.

Oh! what a dreadful long waiting that was! No word, only news of terrible battles every day. The first news that we received was a few words written on a piece of brown paper from Colonel MacDougall, saying, "I have just seen Will at Cold Harbor, and he is all right. Had a hard fight, in which most of his clothes were torn from him."

A letter from Quartermaster Knowles, written June 4, 1864, received two weeks later, said, "I left there after their first day's fight, June 1. It was a very hotly contested battle. The colonel and Major Taft got through all right, and were so up to 8 o'clock tonight. The colonel got a rap over the head with a rebel gun or sword, and had one leg of his pants torn off, and his satchel stolen from

Banty off his horse that night, as all officers were ordered to dismount and send their horses to the rear. We have been assigned to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Corps, which is his address. Pardon the liberty I have taken, and be assured you have my best wishes and constant prayer for the success and safety of our dear colonel commanding, and accept the assurances of my sincere regards and sympathy for yourself, from one who feels sincerely and truly your friend. Henry P. Knowles."

All of our letters were a long time in reaching us. One I have dated June 5, was received by me on the 20th. Of course, our letters were equally long in reaching the camps.

I think you will be interested if I tell you how our regiment on one occasion threw up their breastworks. My husband wrote a letter dated "In the field about three miles south of Petersburg," saying, "Orders were then received for the first line of battle to intrench themselves. My regiment being larger than all the rest of the brigade, we composed the front line, and to throw up breastworks without a single tool of any description was not an easy matter. I, however, divided the regiment into two single lines, and had the first loosen the earth with their bayonets, and the second line throw it up in the form of breastworks, using their tin cups and plates in place of shovels. In one hour from the time I received the order, we had a fine work at least five feet high. The continual shower of rebel bullets accelerated the work."

On Sunday morning, July 10, I was staying at my mother's, when about noon, my sister, Mrs. Pomeroy, and her husband came in. Mr. Pomeroy said, "There was a battle at Monocacy, Maryland, yesterday." I said, "Will could not have been in that, as he is down in front of Petersburg, Va." "No," he replied, "the 9th Artillery were in the battle." I looked at him startled, and he then said, "It is reported that Will is wounded and taken prisoner."

At the request of Mr. Pomeroy, the telegraph office was

kept open all that day and the following night, and he and Mr. Bostwick took turns in watching the news that passed over the wires. The telegraph and railroad lines between Baltimore and Washington had been cut off by the rebels, so the news from there was received through couriers to Annapolis. I went to Mrs. Seward, and we concluded to pack our trunks, and be ready to start for Washington as soon as railroad communications were reopened. All night my two brothers-in-law waited and watched until 2 o'clock, when a despatch came, saying, "Colonel Seward wounded, but not a prisoner." Major Taft was shot and lost his leg. Surgeon Chamberlain stayed with him, and both were taken prisoners.

My husband's horse was shot under him, and falling upon him, broke his ankle. He also received a slight wound in the arm. He escaped being taken prisoner from the fact of his having on a private's uniform, as he had lost his own at the Battle of Cold Harbor. After the rebel line had passed over him, he crawled on the ground to a piece of woods, where he found a mule, which, with the help of a straggler, he mounted, using his red silk pocket handkerchief for a bit and bridle, and rode about fifteen miles during the night to Ellicott's Mills, and overtook his retreating regiment. He was taken to Washington, and after five days he came home to us. I shall never forget how shocked his sister Fanny and I were, when we met him at the depot, to see how thin and worn he looked; but how happy we were to have him with us, and to nurse him back to health. It was a singular coincidence, that this mule was one of my husband's own pack mules. Having two, his orderly, Henry Rooker, had ridden away on one, leaving this one to her fate. They were brought home, and Mrs. Chesebro, my husband's cousin, kept them both on her farm on Canandaigua lake until they died, taking especial care of "Jenny," as she called her, for bringing her master safely away from the rebels.

His horse lay on the field with a wound in the neck, apparently dead, but shortly after recovering from the shock, followed the troops, overtook the retreating orderly on the mule, who, seeing the blood streaming from the poor animal's neck, staunched its flow with the contents of his tobacco pouch, and took him to Washington, where his wound was properly cared for. He continued in my husband's service. The following winter, in Martinsburgh, when he was harnessed to an ambulance in order to take General Custer and his bride to Winchester, he resented the indignity, and kicked the vehicle to pieces.

In September, my husband received a commission as brigadier general, conferred upon him for his service at the Battle of Monocacy.

Early in October, he was ordered to take command of a brigade in the Shenandoah valley, with headquarters at Martinsburgh; and although there were constant raids and skirmishes with the rebels, there was not the continual, terrible anxiety for us women at home that there was before.

On the 10th of November, our son William was born. His father had a fifteen days' leave of absence to come home and make his son's acquaintance. This occurrence ended my personal army life, as it was a little too much for me to go into army quarters with two babies.

Soon after my husband returned to Martinsburgh, where he remained during the winter of 1864 and '65. I had two severe trials. My nurse was taken sick and died; and the night that her remains lay in the room opposite to mine, I received a letter from Captain Knowles, telling me that my husband was very sick. I felt that I was indeed deserted and everything was going wrong.

In April, 1865, my husband and my brother, George Watson, who was an aide-de-camp, rank lieutenant, on General Seward's staff, were at home on a short leave of absence. They started for Martinsburgh on the night of April 13. In the morning of April 14, my mother, who

was keeping me company for the night, and I were awakened early by a servant coming to tell us that a man had heard that the president had been killed, Mr. Seward and Mr. Frederick were killed, and Colonel Augustus nearly killed, and all the rest of the family wounded. Of course, we were in great excitement.

About 7:30 the side door bell rang furiously. Eliza went to the door, and we heard a woman's voice, very loudly and excitedly saying, "I want to see Mrs. Seward. I must see Mrs. Seward." Eliza said, "Well, you can't see her." Mother went to the door and asked what she wanted. She only said, "I must see Mrs. Seward." I started to go to the door, but Eliza pushed me back, putting her arms around me, saying, "Don't go, don't go, she wants to kill you too; I know she does, she looks so crazy." Mother would not let the woman in through the door, and finally shut it. I said, "Mother, let me see what the woman wants." Mother replied, "She will not tell what she wants, and she looks so wild, I do not think it safe for you to see her." The servants insisted that the woman intended to kill Mrs. Seward. I always regretted that I could not have gotten to her, as she might have had some valuable information to give me. She came and went in a hack, evidently just arrived on the train.

Soon telegrams began to arrive, telling of the dreadful assassination. My husband heard the awful news, upon his arrival in Baltimore, early in the morning. All the trains to Washington were stopped. He telegraphed to the secretary of war, who at once ordered an especial engine, which took him, with my brother, immediately to Washington, where they found the house, of course, in the greatest confusion. My husband remained at the bedside of his wounded father and brothers, and cared for his mother until her death, on June 21, 1865. The war having ended, he resigned his commission on June 1.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Collections Number One. 1879.

The Journal of Lieut. John L. Hardenbergh, from May 1 to October 3, 1779, in General Sullivan's Campaign against the Western Indians, with an Introduction, copious Historical Notes and Maps of Battlefield of Newtown and Groveland Ambuscade, by General John S. Clark. And parts of other Journals. Also a Biographical Sketch of John Leonard Hardenbergh, by Rev. Charles Hawley, D.D.

Collections Number Two. 1882.

Officers and committees, 1882, p. 6.

Fourth Annual Address of President, 1881, p. 9.

Fifth Annual Address of President, 1882, p. 29.

Historical Sketch of Friends in Cayuga County, 1795 to 1828, by Emily Howland, p. 49.

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Supplement to same, by David M. Osborne, p. 183.

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Sketch of the Life of Governor Throop, by Mrs. E. T. Throop Martin, p. 155.

Sullivan's Expedition and the Cayugas, by D. Warren Adams, p. 171.

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Biographical Sketches of Joseph L. and John Richardson, by Frank W. Richardson, p. 217.

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 Index to Record, pp. 197-200.

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 Personal Experiences of the Civil War, by Mrs. Janet
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“First Annual Meeting of the Cayuga County Historical Society,” 1878, containing: Officers and Committees, 1877-78, p. 3. First Annual Address of President, 1878, p. 4. Report of Librarian, February, 1878, p. 16. Treasurer’s Report, February, 1878, p. 18. Certificate of Incorporation, p. 19. By-Laws, p. 21. List of Members, p. 24.

“Manual of the Cayuga County Historical Society,” 1893, containing: Officers, 1893, p. 5. Standing Committees, 1893, p. 6. Certificate of Incorporation, p. 7. By-Laws, p. 9. Honorary Members, p. 14. Corresponding Members, p. 15. Resident Members, p. 17. Deceased Members, p. 18. Former Officers, p. 19. Papers read before Society (1876-1893), p. 21. Publications of Society, p. 28.

A number of papers read before the society, and not printed in the *Collections*, have been published, more or less completely, in the newspapers of Auburn or otherwise.

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