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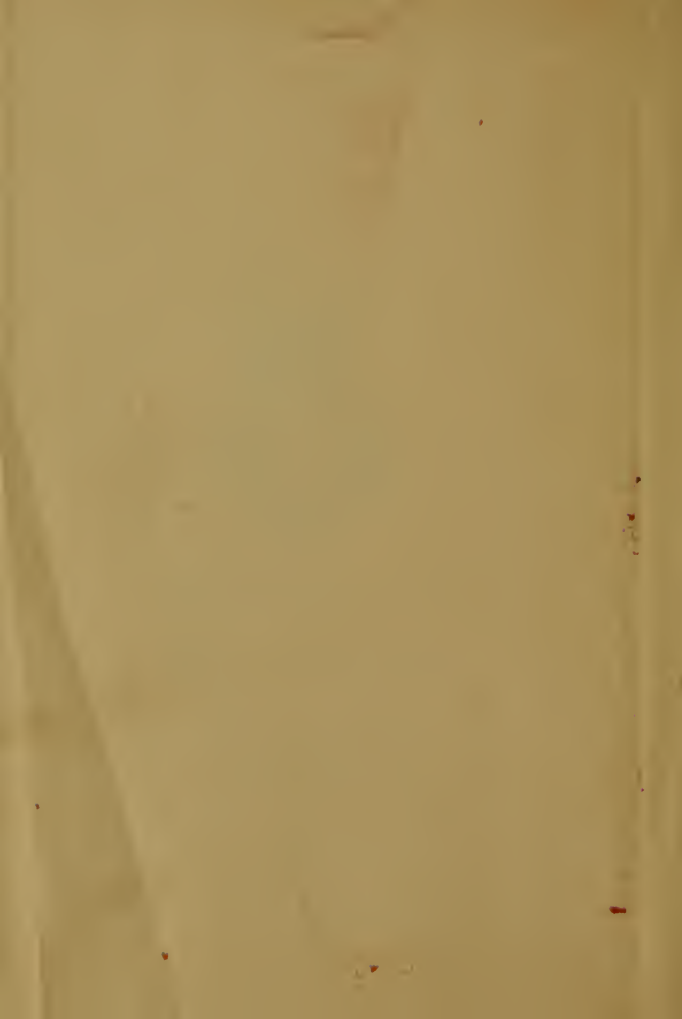


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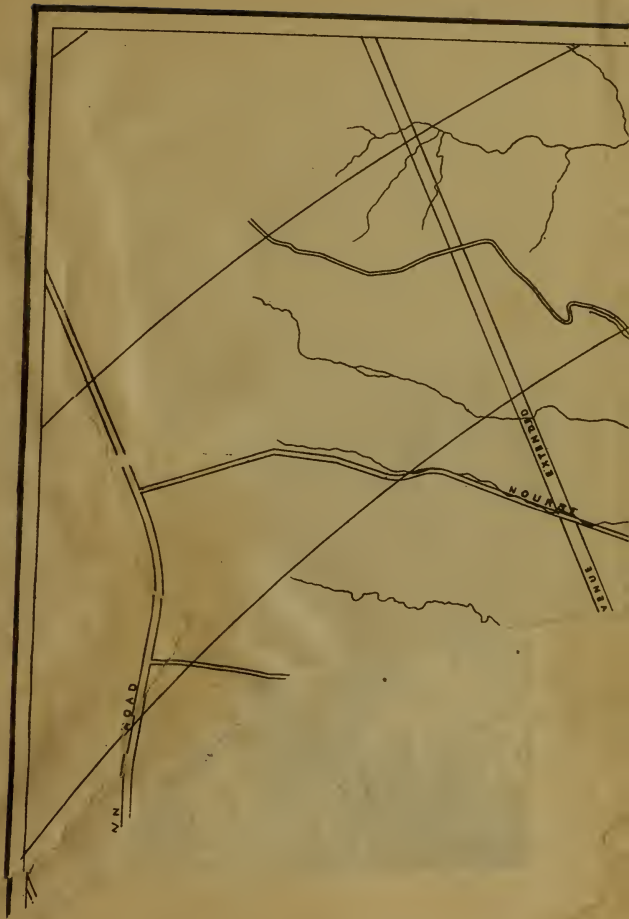
SHANAHAN'S

Guide to Washington

AND ITS

ENVIRONS.





Ave. between 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  and Sixth sts.,  
York av. and 14th street, nw.  
Second streets, nw.  
d. ave. and Sixth street, nw.  
H street, northwest.  
urteenth street, northwest.  
d 304 Pennsylvania avenue, nw.  
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ue Hotel, 1219 New York ave. nw.  
Fifteenth and I streets, nw.  
Indiana avenue, northwest.  
413 Pennsylvania avenue, nw.  
Fourteenth st. and Vermont ave.,  
sylvania ave. and Twelfth st., nw.  
sylvania av. and Fifteenth st., nw.  
4, Pennsylvania ave. and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  st., nw.  
The, Seventeenth and H streets, nw.  
se, Fifteenth and G streets, nw.  
sylvania ave. and Sixth st. nw.  
m, Fifteenth and H streets, nw.  
at House, Second st. and Indiana ave. nw.  
um, The, New Jersey ave. and C st. se.  
arren's, 419 G street, northwest.  
Welcker's, 721 to 727 Fifteenth st., northwest.  
West Washington, The, 1236 Thirty-second st. nw.  
Willard's, Pennsylvania ave. and 14th street, nw.  
Windsor, The, New York ave. and 15th st., nw.  
Wormley's, Fifteenth and H streets, nw.



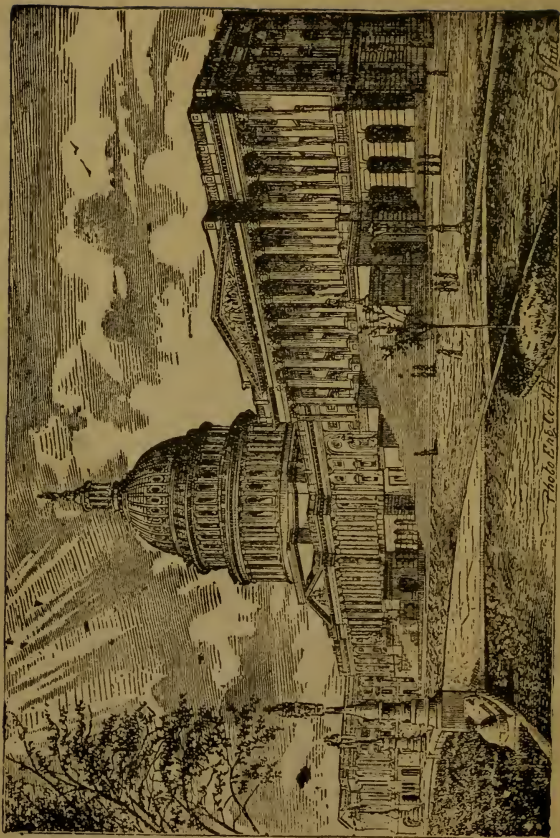
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Daniel Shanahan

SHANAHAN'S

GUIDE TO WASHINGTON

AND ITS

ENVIRONS,

TOGETHER WITH

Concise Historical Sketches of Many Things  
and Places of Interest to the Visitor  
to the Nation's Capital.

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21

WASHINGTON:

WM. M. WRIGHT, PUBLISHER.

1894.

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## PREFACE.

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In presenting this little book to the public, and to the visitor in particular, it is with the assurance of a host of friends and others that a field is open for just such a work as is presented in the following pages. Matters of interest and information, not only to the stranger, but to the oldest citizen as well, are treated in a clear and concise way, enabling anyone to go to the place or obtain the information sought in the quickest manner possible.

The design is to have this first edition appear in good season for the coming Conclave of the Knights of Pythias this month, and in commemoration of this event a historical sketch of that organization and notices of its principal offices are given.

Besides the pertinent data relative to all the public buildings and parks, attention is directed to the statues of distinguished Americans scattered through the city, and details are furnished about distances from Washington to other important points throughout the country.

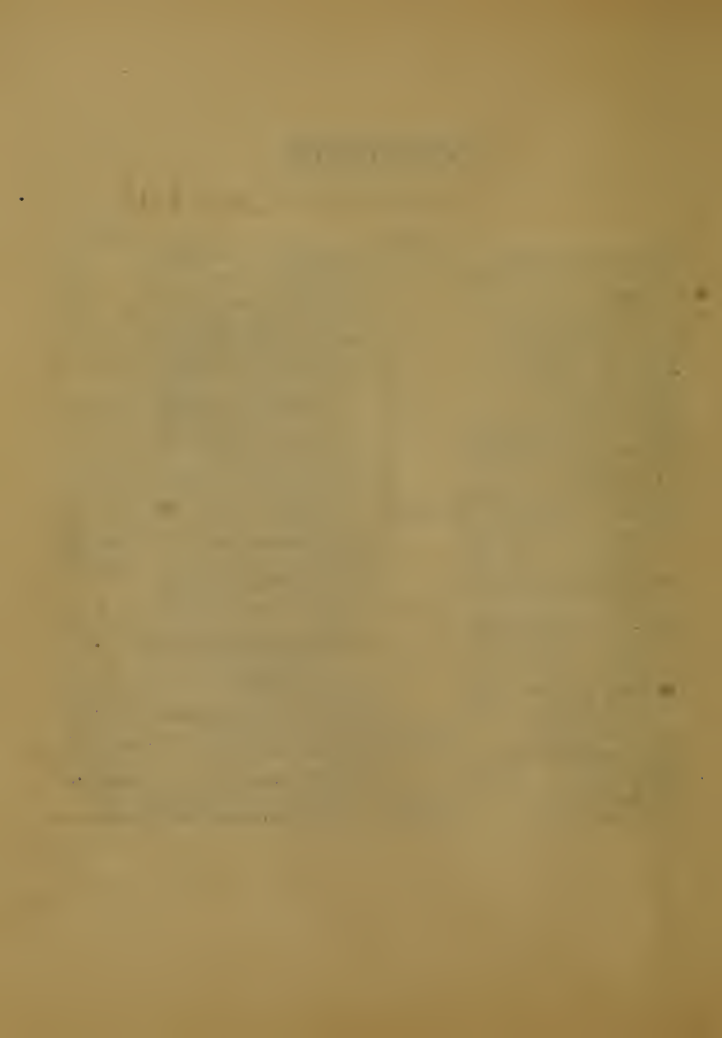
Questions are constantly arising to the visitor to the capital city respecting the foundation and nature of the Government, and experience has shown that the Constitution of the United States is not as well known as might be thought, and that a knowledge of its contents is often desired. For such visitors the Constitution is reproduced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August, 1894.



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# The National Capital.

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**T**HE beautiful and progressive city of Washington, on the banks of the Potomac, 184½ miles above the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, is the capital of the great American nation and gives promise of being the greatest capital in the world.

Soon after the Revolutionary War the question of a permanent seat of government began to be agitated. The Continental Congress had to hold its sessions in eight different places, and the Congress of the Confederation was driven from Philadelphia, after being located there five years, to Princeton, N. J., because the proceedings were interrupted by a mob of turbulent soldiers, who were not promptly checked by the city authorities.

This event exercised undoubted influence in causing the permanent seat of government to be located in a territory over which Congress would have exclusive jurisdiction.

On the 23d of December, 1784, a resolution was adopted by the Congress of the Confederation for the appointment of commissioners to lay out a district on the Delaware river near the Lower Falls for a "Federal town, a Federal house for Congress and for the executive officers thereof, and houses for the President and for the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs, War, the Marine and the Treasury." It was moved to substitute "Georgetown on the Potomac" as the site of the Federal town, but all the States except Virginia voted against the motion.

The resolution was not carried into effect, and the whole matter remained sleeping until May 10, 1787, when an effort was made in Congress, then sitting in New York, to take up a resolution for the erection of government buildings at Georgetown. This effort did not succeed, and nothing further was done in the Congress of the Confederation towards establishing the permanent seat of government.

During the session in Philadelphia, in the summer of 1787, of the convention to revise the Federal system of government, it was proposed that

the new Constitution of the United States should provide "against choosing for the seat of General Government any city or place where a State government might be fixed, because it was believed that disputes would continually arise concerning jurisdiction." The matter was generally discussed and when the draft of the Constitution was being considered a motion was made by James Monroe that the following clause be added to the enumerated powers of Congress: "To exercise exclusive legislative authority at the seat of the General Government and over a district around the same not exceeding — square miles, the consent of the State or States comprising the same being first obtained." The motion was adopted and the proposed clause went into the committee on style, and was arranged in the form it now has in the Constitution: "To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States."

The first Congress of the United States under

the Constitution assembled in New York on the 4th of March, 1789, but it was not ready for business until the 4th of April of the same year. A short time after the session begun many memorials were received praying for the settlement of the question of the permanent seat of government. The claims of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Germantown, Alexandria, Georgetown, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Carlisle, Trenton and other places were strongly urged, and Congress was very much divided on the question. However, a bill acted on by the Senate on the 28th of June, 1790, passed by the House on the 9th of July, 1790, and approved by President Washington on the 16th of July, 1790, established the District of Columbia as the permanent seat of government. At this time Alexandria was a part of the District of Columbia, but it was retroceded with all the lands of the district on the western bank of the Potomac to the State of Virginia in 1846.

Three commissioners, Gen. Thomas Johnson and Hon. Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, and Dr. David Stewart, of Virginia, were appointed to run the

lines and survey and lay out the new Federal Territory.

They laid the first boundary stone at Jones' Point, Virginia, on the 13th of April, 1791, and named the district the "Territory of Columbia."

In the latter part of 1790 Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant was commissioned by the President to prepare the plan of the city of Washington. He immediately set to work to perfect his plan, and day after day for several weeks General Washington, Major L'Enfant and the commissioners met at Suter's Tavern in Georgetown to confer about the plan of the capital city. Washington generally rode from Mount Vernon to Suter's on a highly spirited horse, which he galloped up the Alexandria turnpike at a very rapid pace.

On the 14th March, 1792, Thomas Johnson, David Stewart and David Carroll, who were the three commissioners appointed by President Washington to lay out the Federal Territory, and who were charged by act of Congress with the erection of a suitable building "for the accommodation of Congress," advertised in Dunlap's Daily Advertiser of

Philadelphia, for plans for the Capitol, the name given to the building intended for the national legislature by Major L'Enfant in his plan of Washington City.

A number of designs were soon submitted in response to the advertisement, but they were all promptly rejected. A little while after an outline of a design was submitted by Stephen Hallate, a talented French architect, resident of New York. It was satisfactory in its general features, and he was invited to confer with the commissioners about it. He came to the city of Washington, examined the site chosen for the Capitol, and then made a series of sketches for the purpose of elaborating his design. The commissioners were pleased with his sketches, desired him to finish his design, and they would accept it. Agreeable to this understanding Mr. Hallate returned to New York to do the work.

There was then living in New York an Englishman named William Thornton, who was a clerk of patents in the Government service; he drew a handsome plan of the Capitol which he submitted to Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State. The

plan was approved by the high officials, and President Washington requested the commissioners to adopt it.

The commissioners then notified Hallate of the action taken and sent him a copy of Thornton's plan. When Hallate saw it he became indignant and declared that Thornton had stolen it from his sketches. However, Thornton's plan was accepted, and Mr. Hallate was appointed one of the architects of the Capitol, with a salary of \$2,000 a year.

James Hoban, an Irishman, the architect of the President's house, was appointed supervising architect of the Capitol. Stephen Hallate felt displeased with the commissioners on account of being deprived of the honor of designing the Capitol, and so plainly did he show his displeasure that the commissioners had to dismiss him. They then appointed George Hatfield, a resident of Washington, to finish the north wing of the Capitol. But Mr. Hatfield and the commissioners could not agree, and Mr. Hatfield was forced to resign his position after about two months' service. James Hoban was then compelled to carry the work to comple-

tion by himself. He did so, and had it ready for occupancy by Congress in November, 1800.

Two years afterwards the commissioners secured the services of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, and gave him full power to complete the Capitol after his own plans. He soon demolished the greater part of the north wing, and then began to build on a better plan. He finished both wings of the Capitol in 1811, and connected them by a wooden bridge.

Mr. Latrobe resigned in 1817. He was succeeded by Charles Bulfinch, a Boston architect, who, in 1827, worked on Mr. Latrobe's plans.

Under the architect Robert Mills' administration nothing of consequence was done to the exterior, and only a few slight improvements made to the interior.

The corner stone of the south extension was laid on the 4th of July, 1851.

Thomas U. Walter, of Philadelphia, was the architect of the extension. He prepared the plans for it and also the plans for the present dome. The work was done under the supervision of Gen. M. C. Meigs. The extension was finished in 1867.



Eight years were required to build the dome. It is made of the strongest cast iron, about four thousand tons having been used in it. The work is so well done that it is thought it will never need to be repaired.

Important sanitary improvements were made in the Capitol during 1892 and 1893, under Mr. Edward Clark, the present architect.

On the 1st of March, 1792, Major L'Enfant's public services were dispensed with by President Washington, and Mr. Ellicott was ordered to finish the work of laying out the city.

During the month of October, 1800, the government took possession of Washington. John Adams was President; John Marshall, Secretary of State; Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury; Samuel Dexter, Secretary of War, and Benjamin Stoddart, Secretary of the Navy.

The government of the District by Commissioners was continued from 1791 to 1802. On the 3d of May, 1802, Congress granted a charter to the City of Washington. By this charter the Council was elected by the citizens and the Mayor appointed by the President.

The first Mayor appointed was Robert Brent and by a succession of appointments he held office till June, 1811, when he declined to serve any longer. The first election was held on the 7th of June, 1802, and on Monday, June 14th, 1802, the Council convened at the Capitol.

In compliance with the request of a committee of citizens Congress passed a supplementary act on May 4, 1812, making the corporation to consist of a Mayor, a Board of Aldermen, and a Common Council, the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council to be elected by the people and the Mayor to be elected by both bodies in joint session. Under this act an election was held June 1, 1812, and Daniel Rapine was elected Mayor. A new charter granted to the city by Congress, May 15, 1820, provided that the Mayor should be elected by the people to serve for two years from the second Monday in June, the Board of Aldermen to be composed of two members from each ward, to serve for two years, and the Board of Common Council to be composed of three members from each ward, to serve for one year. By this act the city was

divided into six wards. Samuel N. Smallwood was the first Mayor under the charter of 1820, and he was succeeded by Thomas Carberry, who was elected in 1822. M. G. Emery was the last Mayor of Washington. He was elected in 1870, and his term expired in June, 1871, on account of the abolition of the three municipal governments then existing, and the establishment of a Territorial form of government in place of them. The three forms in existence in the District prior to the establishment of the territorial government were a Mayor and City Council for Washington, a similar system for Georgetown and the county was governed by the Levy Court.

The Territorial form consisted of a Governor and other executive officers, and a legislature composed of seventeen members of the Legislative Assembly and forty-six members of the House of Delegates. There was also a Delegate in Congress. The Governor and other executive officers and the members of the Legislative Assembly were appointed by the President. The Delegate in Congress and the members of the House of Delegates were elected by the people.

On June 20, 1874, Congress abolished the Territorial form of government, and instead of it gave a temporary form of government by three Commissioners, and by act of Congress passed on the 11th of June, 1878, this form of government gave way to the form of government by three Commissioners, which is now in existence.



## Statues, Public Buildings and Parks.

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The Capitol covers very nearly five acres. It is  $751\frac{1}{3}$  feet long and 324 feet wide. There are very many fine statues and paintings in it. The statue of Freedom is on the dome and on the portico are groups representing many interesting American subjects. There is a delightful forty-six acre park around the Capitol, in the eastern part of which is Greenough's statue of Washington, ordered by Congress in 1832 for the purpose of placing it over a tomb, in which was intended to put the remains of General Washington. But the heirs of Washington declining to allow the removal of his remains from Mount Vernon the tomb was not built.

The bronze statue of John Marshall, who was Chief Justice of the United States from 1801 to 1835, adorns the western grounds of the Capitol. It bears the following inscription: "Erected by the Bar and the Congress of the United States, A. D. 1884,"

The National Botanical Garden is adjacent to the western part of the Capitol Park. There are a great many rare plants and trees in this garden.

The Naval Monument is on Pennsylvania avenue, near the main entrance of the western grounds of the Capitol. It was designed by Admiral Porter and its elaborate granite foundation was designed by Mr. Edward Clark, the present architect of the Capitol.

Judiciary Square, in which the City Hall and Pension Building are located, is one of the very beautiful parks of Washington. It is about twenty acres in extent. There is a monument of Abraham Lincoln in front of the City Hall, facing Four-and-a-half street.

The Smithsonian National Museum and Army Medical Museum are on the Smithsonian grounds. There is no place in which much time could be more pleasurably and profitably spent. The National Museum is possessed of more objects of interest than any other institution in the world. The Smithsonian Park extends from Seventh to Twelfth streets southwest and from B street south-

west to B street northwest. The Smithsonian is the bequest of James Smithson, a native of London, England.

The Department of Agriculture is separated from the Smithsonian Park by Twelfth street. The Department building is handsome and the grounds are beautiful.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in which all the money issued by the government is printed, is only a couple of blocks southwest of the Department of Agriculture. A visit to this bureau will repay anyone.

The Monument Grounds adjoin the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These grounds and the "White Lot," adjacent to them, form a splendid park. The grounds, perhaps, are better known than any other public grounds in Washington, on account of the many organizations that have encamped on them.

The Washington Monument is on the Monument Grounds.

The corner-stone of the Washington monument was laid on the 4th of July, 1848, and on the 6th

of December, 1881, the capstone which completed it was set. The shaft is 555 feet 4 inches high. It rests on a foundation 36 feet 8 inches deep, making an aggregate height from the foundation bed of 592 feet. The base of the monument is 55 feet square, the lower walls 15 feet thick and at the 500-foot elevation, where the pyramidal top begins, the walls are only 18 inches thick and about 35 feet square. The weight of the monument is 81,120 tons. It is the highest shaft in the world. The next in height are the Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt, 543 feet; the Cologne Cathedral in Germany, the central spire of which is 524 feet; the Antwerp Cathedral in Belgium, 476 feet, and St. Peter's at Rome, 448 feet. The City Hall at Philadelphia, when completed, will be 535 feet.

The corner-stone of the President's House was laid on the 13th of October, 1792. The house is a little north of the Monument. It was in good condition for occupancy in 1800. It has two stories and basement. It is 175 feet from east to west and 86 feet from north to south. There is a large portico at the main entrance and a circular



colonnade on the south side. There is a charming view of the Potomac and the lands along its borders from the south side. The East Room, the Green Room, the Blue Room and the Red Room are called the state parlors of the White House. These rooms are nicely furnished and exquisitely decorated.

Visitors to the White House in day time are allowed to enter the East Room at pleasure. But entrance to the other parlors is allowed only by escort at certain intervals during the morning hours.

The second story contains the business offices of the President and his private apartments. The library room, where the President receives his callers during the day, and the Cabinet room, where the members of the Cabinet consult with the President, are the principal public rooms.

The Treasury Department is a few hundred feet east of the White House, the Monument south of it, the magnificent State, War and Navy Building a few hundred feet west of and about the same distance north of it is the beautiful Lafayette Park,

in which there is an equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson and a monument to General Lafayette, and in which there ought to be monuments to Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, James Monroe, General U. S. Grant and Major L'Enfant.

There is an equestrian bronze statue of General Washington in the Washington Circle, Pennsylvania avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, N. W. This is one of the most choice spots in the city, and after the extension of the Mall and the arching of Rock Creek it will be the most desirable part of Washington. Washington's statue in the Circle and Jackson's statue in Lafayette Park are the work of Clark Mills.

Admiral Farragut's statue is in Farragut Square, Connecticut avenue, near K street.

There is an equestrian bronze statue of General Scott in Scott Square, Sixteenth and N streets, N. W.

Admiral Dupont's statue is in Dupont Circle, near P and Nineteenth streets.

General McPherson's statue is in McPherson Square, in the square at Fifteenth and I streets.

General Rawlins' statue is opposite the Centre Market, between Seventh and Ninth streets.

General Thomas' statue is in Thomas Circle, Fourteenth street and Massachusetts avenue.

The Garfield statue is in the small circle at the intersection of First street and Maryland avenue, adjoining the Capitol grounds on the west. In it General Garfield is represented in three types of manhood, namely, student, warrior, and statesman.

Garfield Park is from South Capitol to Third street, below E street, southeast.

In Lincoln Park, about seven acres in extent, one mile east of the Capitol, at East Capitol and Eleventh streets, there is a bronze monument, of beautiful design, cast in Munich in 1875 and dedicated to President Lincoln on the 14th of April, 1876.

There is an equestrian statue of General Nathaniel Green, of the Continental Army, in Green Square, Capitol Hill.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art is at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street, opposite the State, War and Navy Building. Mr. W. W. Corcoran deeded it to trustees on the 10th of May, 1869, to be held forever as a gallery of art

for the use and benefit of the public. The building is open to visitors free two days in the week and on the other days a small admission fee of 25 cents is charged. By act of Congress the institution is exempt from taxation forever. Some of the finest works of art can be found in it. A new gallery will soon be erected on New York avenue, corner Seventeenth street.

The Department of Justice is opposite the Treasury Department.

The General Post Office occupies the square between Seventh and Eighth, E and F streets. There is annexed to it a large building on the west side of Eighth street. The City Post Office is located on G, between Sixth and Seventh streets, but there is a new City Post Office in the course of construction which will be numbered among the finest public buildings in Washington. The structure is on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, immediately west of Eleventh street.

The Department of the Interior, generally known as the Patent Office, extends from Seventh to Ninth streets and from F to G streets. It is opposite

the General Post Office. There are many valuable models in the Patent Office. The Indian Bureau, the General Land Office and such other bureaus, except the Pension Office, as come under the Secretary of the Interior are in the Interior Department.

The Patent Office building was commenced in 1837 and completed in 1864, under the supervision of Mr. Edward Clark, assistant to the architect of the Capitol at that time. In 1836 the Patent Office was where the general post-office is now, and in that year the building and all the models in it were destroyed by fire. The models destroyed had been accumulated during forty-six years of the office's existence.

A fire occurred in the present Patent Office on the 24th of September, 1877, which destroyed many thousands of models, and burned out the greater portion of the upper story of the whole building.

Rock Creek Park, a few miles from the centre of the city, northwest, comprises nearly 200 acres. Walks and drives add much to the beauty bestowed upon it by nature. It cost \$1,200,000. Nearby is the Zoological Park, one of the most extensive

of its kind in the world. In 1607 buffalo, elk, deer and other animals of the forest were found roaming without restraint where many of their kind are now confined. Captain John Smith wrote interesting letters relative to the abundance of fish and wild fowl he found in the Potomac, the wild animals he found along its borders and the pleasure the Indians found in hunting them for food and covering.

The Soldiers' Home, a few miles north of the Capitol, was established by act of Congress in 1851 at the suggestion of General Scott. Soldiers of the United States army having served twenty years are entitled to reside in it during the remainder of their lives without cost. Those disabled in the service can also live in it. The governor of the Home is a retired army officer, appointed by the President. The inmates are well provided for. They have good quarters, good board and means of all kinds of rational amusement. A tax of 12 cents a month is assessed on each soldier in the army to aid in paying the expenses of the institution. The grounds are extensive, attractively laid

out and covered with groves of oak trees. They are a favorite place of resort in the vernal season.

The Government Printing Office is located on H and North Capitol streets. More than 3,000 people are usually employed in it. It costs the government more than \$2,000,000 a year to run it.

The Washington Navy Yard is located on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac river, about a mile southeast of the Capitol. It was established shortly after the government took possession of the city. Many of the finest ships of war possessed by the United States were built in it. Some of the largest guns of the country have been manufactured in it, and in the great workshops and foundries some are now being constructed. The Marine Barracks are quite close to the Navy Yard.

The Barracks, formerly the Washington Arsenal, are a little to the west of the Navy Yard.

The Government Hospital for the Insane is situated on a hill which rises from the banks of the Eastern Branch. It ranks very high among institutions of the kind. Its management is as nearly perfect as it is possible for an institution of the kind to be.



The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is situate on "Kendall Green," Seventh street, northeast.

The Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in-Asylum is at the corner of L and Twenty-fifth streets, northwest.

The Congressional Cemetery, which was laid out in 1807 with 10 acres, now embraces 30 acres. The remains of a great many of the nation's distinguished men lie there. The tombs of all bear becoming inscriptions, as do also many empty tombs erected to the memory of members of Congress whose remains are sleeping in other places.

The Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was opened on the 25th of August, 1835, and in 1836 the Long Bridge across the Potomac was made a connecting link between the city of Washington and the State of Virginia. The bridge is serviceable yet. It is one mile long and cost \$100,000. On the night of May 23, 1861, a column of Union soldiers marched over it into Virginia. On the same night two other columns of Union soldiers entered Virginia, one



by way of the Georgetown aqueduct bridge and the other by way of Alexandria, and on the following morning a system of works for the defence of the National Capital was commenced in the State of Virginia, and very soon after works of defence were built around the entire city.

Fortunately, the places that then wore appearances of war now present features of peace, unity, industry and prosperity.

On August 21, 1814, very shortly after the battle of Bladensburg, the British marched for Washington, arrived on the eastern ground of the Capitol early in the evening and after having fired a few volleys through the windows of the building, marched into the wing used by the House of Representatives. Admiral Cockburn then took the Speaker's chair, called the assemblage to order and shouted: "Shall this harbor of Yankee Democracy be burned?" The motion was unanimously carried. By order of Gen. Ross, all the books and pictures in the Congressional Library were then piled in heaps on the floor of the House of Representatives, fire set to them and in about half an hour the Capitol

was in ruins. The army then marched to the President's House and burned it. Many other buildings, public and private, the workshops at the Navy Yard and the fort at Greenleaf Point were also destroyed by this army of invasion. The loss to the government was about two million dollars and the citizens' loss was more than half a million.

In place of the burned Capitol there is now one of the grandest, if not the grandest, structures in the known world, and the Congressional Library building, when completed, will excel any other building in the world erected for library purposes.

The cost of the Capitol is estimated at about thirty-one million dollars, which is considered very little in proportion to the grandeur of the building and highly complimentary to all the architects connected with its construction.

It would be rather difficult to estimate the cost of the Library building just now, but it is very safe to say that no dollar appropriated for its construction will be misapplied.

In the year 1800 the population of Washington was 3,210; in 1808, 8,208; in 1820, 13,247; in

1830, 18,826; in 1840, 23,364; in 1850, 40,001; in 1860, 61,122; in 1870, 109,199; in 1880, 177,624; in 1890, 230,392, and in this year of our Lord, 1894, it is not very much less than 270,000.

Washington is the seat of government of the greatest country that ever was governed, because it is, as a rule, governed by people who know how to govern themselves. Washington will surely excel all other cities in the world in all things that go to make a city great. Its beautiful public and private buildings, its clean, well paved, well shaded streets and avenues, its well systematized sewerage, its delightful and well cared for public parks, the hospitality, intelligence and integrity of its citizens will attract to it lovers of elegance, science, literature, arts and religion, from all parts of the world.

The events of interest in Washington during the war were completed by the grand review of the Union army on the 23d and 24th of May, 1865, on which occasion the city was profusely decorated, arches, banners and floral embellishments being at every point, and the school children of the city, with their teachers, assembled on the eastern por-

tico and grounds of the Capitol, greeting the passing soldiers with songs, cheers and garlands.

The Knights Templar held their conclave here in September, 1889, and they were so much charmed with the city and its hospitable people that they regretted the duties of life called them away.

The twenty-sixth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held here in September, 1892, and it was only excelled by the grand review of May, 1865. The managers were capable and the management a great success. The old soldiers, to the number of about 80,000, took part in the parade. A striking feature of it was the civic escort of one hundred, which took the right of line and presented so fine an appearance. Mr. Louis D. Wine was the head of the escort committee, and on his staff were ex-Confederate and Union soldiers who acted harmoniously together; indeed, the ex-Confederates acted as zealously for the success of the encampment as did those whom they had formerly met in many well-fought battles. The animosities engendered during the war are now en-

tirely obliterated, and the country is more re-united and powerful than it ever was before. The twenty-sixth National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic is a credit to those who have taken part in it, a credit to Washington, and will make a bright page in American history.

Washington had so much transformed since the old veterans marched through it in 1865 many of them were perfectly amazed.



# DISTANCES

ON THE

## Potomac from Sixth Street Wharf,

### WASHINGTON,

TO

## Mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

To Naval Magazine Wharf.....	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
To Ferry Slip at Alexandria.....	4 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
To Fort Washington Wharf.....	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
To Mount Vernon Wharf.....	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
To Marshall Hall.....	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
To Glymont Wharf.....	21 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
To Quantico Railroad Wharf.....	32 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
To Upper Cedar Point Light House.....	52 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
To Lower Cedar Point Light House.....	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
To Port Tobacco Landing.....	61 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
To Colonial Beach.....	68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
To Blackstone Light House.....	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
To Piney Point Light House.....	91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
To St. Mary's.....	105
To Point Lookout Light House.....	105 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
To Smith Point Light House.....	116 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
To Mouth of Chesapeake Bay (the Capes).....	184 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
To Fortress Monroe Wharf.....	187 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
To Boston Wharf, Norfolk.....	199 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

### Distances from Washington to Other Points of Interest.

Albany, N. Y.....	370	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	625
Atlanta, Ga.....	653	Cheyenne, Wyo.....	1,762
Baltimore, Md.....	40	Chicago, Ill.....	791
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	1,610	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	553
Boise City, Idaho.....	2,602	Cleveland, Ohio.....	440
Boston, Mass.....	445	Columbus, Ohio.....	487
Buffalo, N. Y.....	437	Concord, N. H.....	491
Cape May, N. J.....	226	Deadwood, S. Dak.....	1,848
Carson City, Nev.....	2,900	Denver, Col.....	1,766
Charleston, S. C.....	576	Des Moines, Iowa.....	1,120

Detroit, Mich.....	615	Portland, Me .....	553
Galveston, Texas.....	1,561	Portland, Oreg .....	3,072
Harrisburg, Pa .....	125	Prescott, Ariz .....	2,560
Hartford, Conn.....	390	Providence, R. I.....	417
Helena, Mont.....	2,295	Richmend, Va .....	116
Hot Springs, Ark.....	1,139	St. Louis, Mo .....	894
Indianapolis, Ind.....	611	St. Paul, Minn.....	1,172
Jacksonville, Fla.....	819	Salt Lake City, Utah .....	2,324
Kansas City, Mo .....	1,138	San Francisco, Cal.....	3,141
Louisville, Ky.....	663	Savannah, Ga .....	677
Memphis, Tenn.....	935	Tacoma, Wash.....	3,100
Milwaukee, Wis.....	857	Topeka, Kans.....	1,206
Montgomery, Ala.....	829	Trenton, N. J .....	171
Montpelier, Vt.....	565	Vicksburg, Miss.....	1,050
New Orleans, La.....	1,116	Vinitia, Ind. Ter .....	1,258
Omaha, Nebr.....	1,246	Wheeling, W. Va.....	353
Philadelphia, Pa.....	138	Wilmington, Del.....	111
Pittsburg, Pa.....	303	Wilmington, N. C .....	365



# Constitution of the United States.

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The full text of the Constitution of the United States and the Amendments thereto are printed below. Its insertion in this work seems to be the proper place for an instrument in which every American citizen is vitally interested, and with which he should be entirely familiar.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who



shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.\*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation

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\*See Article XIV., Amendments.

from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancy.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall chose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal of office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. 'The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it come a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to

that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII. 1. The Congress shall have power :

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States ; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exer-



aise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. And

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state.

SECTION X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net pro-

duce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION I. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators or Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. [The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom

one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be

the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]\*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither

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\*This clause is superseded by Article XII. Amendments.

be increased or deminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and I will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

SECTION II. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors,

other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law ; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of Departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient ; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper ; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers ; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and convic-



tion of treason, bribery, or other high crime and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other pub-



lic ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

#### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the

Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respect-

ing the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

#### ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the First Article; and that no State,

without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

#### ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.****ARTICLE I.**

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

**ARTICLE II.**

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

**ARTICLE III.**

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

**ARTICLE IV.**

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

## ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

## ARTICLE VII.

In suits of common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of

trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-Presi-

dent, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves ; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President ; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate ; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted ; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed ; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote ; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a



choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## ARTICLE XIV.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such a State being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

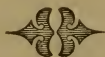
4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

## ARTICLE XV.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.



## Washington's Last Will.

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“ In the name of God, Amen. I, George Washington, of Mount Vernon, a citizen of the United States, and lately President of the same, do make, ordain, and declare this instrument, which is written with my own hand, and every page subscribed with my name, to be my last Will and Testament, revoking all others.

“ *Imprimis.*—All my debts, of which there are but few, and none of magnitude, are to be punctually and speedily paid, and the legacies, hereinafter bequeathed, are to be discharged as soon as circumstances will permit, and in the manner directed.

“ *Item.*—To my dearly beloved wife, Martha Washington, I give and bequeath the use, profit, and benefit of my whole estate, real and personal, for the term of her natural life, except such parts thereof as are specially disposed of hereafter. My improved lot in the town of Alexandria, situated on P and Cameron streets, I give to her and her heirs forever ; as I also do my household and kitchen

furniture of every sort and kind, with the liquors and groceries which may be on hand at the time of my decease, to be used and disposed of as she may think proper.

“*Item.*—Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all the slaves whom I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their intermixture by marriage with the dower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences to the latter, while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor; it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to manumit them. And whereas, among those who will receive freedom according to this devise, there may be some who, from old age or bodily infirmities, and others who, on account of their infancy, will be unable to support themselves, it is my will and desire that all who come under the first and second description shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs

while they live ; and that such of the latter description as have no parents living, or, if living, are unable or unwilling to provide for them, shall be bound by the court until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-five years ; and, in cases where no record can be produced whereby their ages can be ascertained, the judgment of the court, upon its own views of the subject, shall be adequate and final. The negroes thus bound are (by their masters or mistresses) to be taught to read and write, and to be brought up to some useful occupation, agreeably to the laws of the commonwealth of Virginia, providing for the support of orphan or other poor children. And I do hereby expressly forbid the sale or transportation, out of the said commonwealth, of any slave I may die possessed of, under any pretence whatsoever. And I do, moreover, most pointedly and most solemnly enjoin it upon my executors hereafter named, or the survivors of them, to see that this clause respecting slaves, and every part thereof, be religiously fulfilled at the epoch at which it is directed to take place, without evasion, neglect, or delay, after the crops which may then be in the

ground are harvested, particularly as it respects the aged and infirm; seeing that a regular and permanent fund be established for their support, as long as there are subjects requiring it, not trusting to the uncertain provision to be made by individuals. And to my mulatto man, William, calling himself William Lee, I give immediate freedom, or, if he should prefer it (on account of the accidents which have befallen him, and which have rendered him incapable of walking, or of any active employment), to remain in the situation he now is, it shall be optional in him to do so; in either case, however, I allow him an annuity of thirty dollars during his natural life, which shall be independent of the victuals and clothes he has been accustomed to receive, if he chooses the last alternative; but in full with his freedom, if he prefers the first; and this I give him, as a testimony of my sense of his attachment to me, and for his faithful services during the Revolutionary war.

“*Item.*—To the trustees (governors, or by whatsoever other name they may be designated) of the Academy in the town of Alexandria, I give and



bequeath, in trust, four thousand dollars, or in other words, twenty of the shares which I hold in the Bank of Alexandria, towards the support of a free school, established at and annexed to the said Academy, for the purpose of educating such orphan children, or the children of such other poor and indigent persons as are unable to accomplish it with their own means, and who, in the judgment of the trustees of said seminary, are best entitled to the benefit of this donation. The aforesaid twenty shares I give and bequeath in perpetuity; the dividends only of which are to be drawn for and applied, by the said trustees for the time being, for the uses above mentioned; the stock to remain entire and untouched, unless indications of failure of the said bank should be so apparent, or a discontinuance thereof should render a removal of the fund necessary. In either of these cases, the amount of stock here devised is to be vested in some other bank or public institution, whereby the interest may with regularity and certainty be drawn and applied as above. And to prevent misconception, my meaning is, and is hereby declared to be,

that these twenty shares are in lieu of, and not in addition to, the thousand pounds given by a missive letter some years ago, in consequence whereof an annuity of fifty pounds has since been paid towards the support of this institution.

“*Item.*—Whereas by a law of the Commonwealth of Virginia, enacted in 1785, the legislature thereof was pleased, as an evidence of its approbation of the services I had rendered the public during the Revolution, and partly, I believe, in consideration of my having suggested the vast advantages which the community would derive from the extension of its inland navigation under legislative patronage, to present me with one hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each, in the incorporated company established for the purpose of extending the navigation of James River from the tide water to the mountain; and also with fifty shares, of £100 sterling each, in the corporation of another company, likewise established for the similar purpose of opening the navigation of the River Potomac from tide water to Fort Cumberland; the acceptance of which, although the offer was highly honorable and

grateful to my feelings, was refused, as inconsistent with the principle which I had adopted, and had never departed from, viz., not to receive pecuniary compensation for any services I could render my country in its arduous struggle with Great Britain for its rights, and because I had evaded similar presents from other States in the Union ; adding to this refusal, however, an intimation that, if it should be the pleasure of the legislature to permit me to appropriate the said shares to public uses, I would receive them on those terms with due sensibility ; and this it having consented to, in flattering terms, as will appear by a subsequent law, and sundry resolutions, in the most ample and honorable manner : I proceed after this recital, for the more correct understanding of the case, to declare that, as it has always been a source of serious regret with me to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education, often before their minds were formed, or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own ; contracting too frequently not only habits of dissipation and extravagance, but principles un-

friendly to republican government, and to the true and genuine liberties of mankind, which thereafter are rarely overcome; for these reasons it has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised, on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising empire, thereby to do away with local attachments and State prejudices, as far as the nature of things would, or indeed ought to admit, from our national councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this is (in my estimation), my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than the establishment of a University in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof may be sent for the completion of their education in all the branches of polite literature, in arts and sciences, in acquiring knowledge in the principles of politics and good government, and, as a matter of infinite importance in my judgment, by associating with each other, and forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves in a

proper degree from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies which have just been mentioned, and which, when carried to excess, are never-failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and pregnant of mischievous consequences to this country. Under these impressions, so fully dilated, I give and bequeath, in perpetuity, the fifty shares which I hold in the Potomac Company (under the aforesaid acts of the legislature of Virginia) towards the endowment of a University, to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the general government, if that government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it; and until such seminary is established, and the funds arising on these shares shall be required for its support, my further will and desire is, that the profit accruing therefrom shall, whenever the dividends are made, be laid out in purchasing stock in the Bank of Columbia, or some other bank, at the discretion of my executors, or by the Treasurer of the United States for the time being, under the direction of Congress, provided that honorable body should patronize the measure; and

the dividends proceeding from the purchase of such stock are to be vested in more stock, and so on until a sum adequate to the accomplishment of the object is obtained; of which I have not the smallest doubt before many years pass away, even if no aid or encouragement is given by the legislative authority, or from any other source.

“*Item.*—The hundred shares which I hold in the James River Company I have given, and now confirm in perpetuity, to and for the use and benefit of Liberty Hall Academy, in the County of Rockbridge, in the Commonwealth of Virginia.”

Jared Sparks says in his life of Washington: “The donation to Washington College (formerly known as Liberty Hall Academy) has been productive, and the proceeds arising from it have contributed essential aid to that institution. No part of the other fund has been employed for literary purposes. The Potomac Company seems to have been merged in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The shares appropriated by Washington’s will are doubtless held in trust by the latter company for their destined object.”

The will directs that the estate of his deceased brother, Samuel Washington, shall be released from the payment of money due for land, and also that the balance due from the estate of Bartholomew Dandridge shall be released. Sundry legacies were given to the nieces and nephews of Washington. His papers and library were given to his nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington, the son of his brother, John Augustine Washington. Legacies were given to friends, such as "To my companion in arms and old and intimate friend, Dr. Craik, I give my bureau (or as the cabinet-makers call it, my tambour secretary) and the circular chair, an appendage of my study." "To General de Lafayette, I give a pair of finely-wrought steel pistols, taken from the enemy in the Revolutionary war." "To Tobias Lear, I give the use of the farm which he now holds in virtue of a lease from me, free of rent during his life." He gave each of his five nephews a sword, with the injunction "not to unsheath them for the purpose of shedding blood, except it be in self-defense, or in defense of their country and its rights; and in the latter case to keep them un-

sheathed, and prefer falling with them in their hands to the relinquishment thereof."

To his nephew, Bushrod Washington, and his heirs, he gave a certain part of the Mount Vernon estate, with the mansion and other buildings, as, he says, "partly in consideration of an intimation to his deceased father while we were bachelors, and he had kindly undertaken to superintend my estate during my military services in the former war between Great Britain and France, that, if I should fall therein, Mount Vernon, then less extensive in domain than at present, should become his property." His estate of 2,027 acres east of Little Hunting creek he gave to his nephews, George Fayette Washington and Lawrence Augustine Washington.

The will continues: "And whereas it has always been my intention, since my expectation of having issue has ceased, to consider the grandchildren of my wife in the same light as I do my own relation, and to act a friendly part by them; more especially by the two whom we have raised from their earliest infancy, namely, Eleanor Parke Custis and George



Washington Parke Custis ; and whereas the former of these hath lately intermarried with Lawrence Lewis, a son of my deceased sister, Betty Lewis, by which union the inducement to provide for them both has been increased ; wherefore I give and bequeath to the said Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Parke Lewis, his wife, and their heirs, the residue of my Mount Vernon estate not already devised to my nephew, Bushrod Washington." This portion consisted of about two thousand acres, and embraced his flour mill, distillery, and other buildings.

The will continues : " Actuated by the principle already mentioned, I give and bequeath to George Washington Parke Custis, the grandson of my wife, and my ward, and to his heirs, the tract I hold on Four Mile Run, in the vicinity of Alexandria, containing one thousand two hundred acres, more or less, and my entire square, No. 21, in the city of Washington."

The remainder of his estate, real and personal, was to be divided into twenty-three equal parts, and disposed of to his nephews and nieces according to a division he describes in detail—that is, so many parts to each.

The will concludes as follows: "The family vault at Mount Vernon requiring repairs, and being improperly situated besides, I desire that a new one of brick, and upon a larger scale, may be built at the foot of what is commonly called the Vineyard Enclosure, on the ground which is marked out; in which my remains, with those of my deceased relations (now in the old vault), and such others of my family as may choose to be entombed there, may be deposited. And it is my express desire that my corpse may be interred in a private manner, without parade or funeral oration.

"Lastly, I constitute and appoint my dearly-beloved wife, Martha Washington, my nephews, William Augustine Washington, Bushrod Washington, George Steptoe Washington, Samuel Washington, and Lawrence Lewis, and my ward, George Washington Parke Custus (when he shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years), executrix and executors of this my will and testament, in the construction of which it will be readily perceived that no professional character has been consulted or has had any agency in the draft; and that although it

has occupied many of my leisure hours to digest and to throw into its present form, it may, notwithstanding, appear crude and incorrect; but having endeavored to be plain and explicit in all the devises, even at the expense of prolixity, perhaps of tautology, I hope and trust that no disputes will arise concerning them. But if, contrary to expectation, the case should be otherwise from the want of legal expressions or the usual technical terms, or because too much or too little has been said on any of the devises to be consonant with law, my will and direction expressly is that all disputes (if, unhappily, any should arise) shall be decided by three impartial and intelligent men, known for their probity and good understanding; two to be chosen by the disputants, each having the choice of one, and the third by those two; which three men, thus chosen, shall, unfettered by law or legal constructions, declare their sense of the testator's intention; and such decision is, to all intents and purposes, to be as binding on the parties as if it had been given in the Supreme Court of the United States."

The will is dated July 9, 1799, and is signed in

a bold, clear hand, every page having Washington's name. The original manuscript is preserved in the record office of the Fairfax county court-house, in Virginia.

After Mrs. Washington's death, Bushrod Washington resided for some years at Mount Vernon. He was a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a jurist of profound learning and inflexible honesty. He died in 1826, and the Mount Vernon estate became the property of his nephew, John Augustine Washington. At his death, in 1832, his son, John Augustine Washington, was the heir. He held the estate until 1860, when he disposed of it to the Mount Vernon Association.



## The Home of Washington.

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Mount Vernon is sixteen miles below the Capitol, in Fairfax county, Virginia. Originally it comprised about six thousand acres, and was divided into five farms. What is now known as Mount Vernon is but a few acres in extent, and is part of what was formerly the mansion-house farm.

The Mount Vernon Association was incorporated in 1856 and purchased Mount Vernon in 1860 for \$200,000, contributed in large and small amounts by people in all the States. The object of the Mount Vernon Association in purchasing the place was to keep it forever for the benefit of the American people. George Washington inherited Mount Vernon when he was about twenty-one years of age. His half-brother, Lawrence Washington, received the estate at the death of his father, and named it Mount Vernon in honor of Admiral Vernon of the British navy. It was the home of George Washington for more than forty years, and in it he en-

tertained Lafayette and many other distinguished people.

The mansion in which Washington lived is a wooden building, two stories and an attic, ninety feet long and thirty feet wide. . A portico of panelled columns extends across its whole eastern front. It has a peak roof with a cupalo. It is surrounded by beautiful lawns, gardens and driveways.

The old family vault is about three hundred yards south of the family mansion. Washington's body remained in this vault for many years. In 1828 a new tomb was constructed a short distance from the old tomb and the remains of Washington and his wife and other members of the family were deposited in it.

On October 7, 1837, the remains of Washington were put in a marble coffin eighteen feet long, three feet wide and two feet high. The coffin was excavated from a block of Pennsylvania marble, and its cover is Italian marble.

The arms and insignia of the United States and the name "Washington" are plainly sculptured on the lid or covering stone.

The remains of Mrs. Washington are deposited in a similar marble sarcophagus, and on the lid is inscribed "Martha, consort of George Washington, died May 21st, 1801, aged 71 years."

General Washington was born February 22, 1732, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. On January 7, 1759, he was married to Martha Dandridge Custis, widow of Daniel Parke Custis. On December 23, 1783, he resigned his commission as commander of the army, at Annapolis, was elected first President of the United States in 1789, re-elected in 1793, and died at Mount Vernon December 14, 1799.

Arlington is directly opposite Washington on the Virginia bank of the Potomac. The estate comprises 1,160 acres. About 200 acres are used for the cemetery and most of the remainder for a cavalry station, known as Fort Myer. John Custis first gave the name of Arlington to this estate. He paid £11,000 for it. This Custis married the daughter of Colonel Daniel Parke, of Virginia. By this marriage there were two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter married an English army

officer. The son, Daniel Parke Custis, married Martha Dandridge, of Williamsburg, Virginia. After marriage they lived at the White House farm in Virginia until the death of the elder Custis, when they removed to Arlington. Daniel Parke Custis died before he was thirty-five years old, leaving two children, a boy and a girl. Arlington was left by will to the boy, John Parke Custis, and the White House estate to the girl, Eleanor Custis. The remainder of Daniel's property, \$100,000, was left by will to the widow Custis. George Washington met the widow Custis, they fell in love with each other and on the 7th of January, 1759, they were married. Washington gave great attention to the management of the Arlington estate, and himself and Mrs. Washington spent many pleasant days there.

John Parke Custis grew to manhood, but his sister died at the age of seventeen. John married Miss Calvert, of Maryland. He was an aide-de-camp to Washington at the battle of Yorktown, and died of fever soon after the battle. He left two infant children and they were adopted by Gen-



eral Washington. They were named Washington Parke Custis and Nelly Custis.

Nelly Custis married Major Lawrence Lewis, of Virginia. George Washington Parke Custis remained at Mount Vernon till he was twenty-one, when he took possession of the Arlington estate. When he came into possession of Arlington he immediately began the erection of a grand mansion on the brow of the hill and expended a good deal of money in its construction. He occupied it in 1803. In about a year after he married Mary Lee Fitzhugh. Four children were born to them, all girls, but only one survived infancy. George Washington Parke Custis died in 1857. His wife died in 1853. Their only child, Mary Randolph Custis, was married to Lieutenant Robert E. Lee in 1832. Lieutenant Lee, now well known to the reading world as General Robert E. Lee, was the son of Governor Lee, of Virginia, who, in delivering the oration at the Congressional funeral ceremony in honor of Washington, said: "First in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The Arlington estate was left to Mrs. R. E. Lee for life; after her death to descend to her eldest son.

Arlington remained in possession of the Lee family till 1861, at which time Colonel Lee decided to join the Confederacy. It was then taken possession of by United States troops. It was sold for taxes in 1864. It could not be confiscated, so taxes were levied on it, and the Government bought it for \$23,000.

General George Washington Custis Lee sued for the recovery of the property, the case went to the Supreme Court of the United States and General Lee gained it. He then proposed compromise with the Government. His proposal was accepted by Congress, and in 1884 he transferred all his right, title and interest in the Arlington estate to the United States for \$150,000.

The remains of more than 16,000 soldiers of the late war repose in Arlington cemetery.

## The Executive.

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### THE PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland, President, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., March 18, 1837. On July 8, 1884, he was nominated for President, and was elected, receiving 219 electoral votes against 182 electoral votes cast for James G. Blaine; was renominated for the Presidency in 1888, and was defeated by Benjamin Harrison by an electoral vote of 233 against 168; was again nominated for the Presidency in 1892, and was elected, receiving 276 electoral votes against 145 electoral votes for Benjamin Harrison, and was inaugurated March 4, 1893.

### MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Walter Quinton Gresham, of Chicago, Ill., was born near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind., March 17, 1832; was prominently before the National Republican Convention in 1888 as a candidate for President. He was appointed to his present position by President Cleveland March 6, 1893.

John Griffin Carlisle, of Covington, Ky., Secretary of the Treasury, was born in what is now Kenton County, Ky., September 5, 1835; was elected to Congress for six consecutive terms; was elected Speaker in the Forty-eight, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congress, and was elected to the United States Senate May 17, 1890, resigned, and became a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet March 7, 1893.

David Scott Lamont, of New York city, Secretary of War, was born in Cortlandville, N. Y., February 9, 1851; was private secretary and military secretary to Grover Cleveland, of New York, from February, 1883, to March, 1885, and private secretary to President Cleveland from March, 1885, to March, 1889. He was appointed to his present office by President Cleveland in March, 1893.

Richard Olney, of Boston, Mass., Attorney-General, was born in Oxford, Worcester County, Mass., September 15, 1835. He was appointed to his present position by President Cleveland in March, 1893.

Wilson Shannon Bissell, of Buffalo, N. Y., Post-

master-General, was born in New London, Oneida County, N. Y., December 31, 1847; served as presidential elector at large in 1884, and was appointed Postmaster-General by President Cleveland March 6, 1893.

Hilary A. Herbert, of Montgomery, Ala., Secretary of the Navy, was born at Lawrenceville, S. C., removed with his father at the age of twelve years to Greenville, Butler County, Ala.; served in the confederate army, was disabled in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; afterward practiced law at Greenville till 1872, when he removed to Montgomery; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-second Congress; was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Cleveland, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office on the 7th of March, 1893.

Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., Secretary of the Interior, was born in Newton, N. C., September 2, 1855, and never held a public office until appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Cleveland in March, 1893.

Julius Sterling Morton, of Nebraska City, Nebr., Secretary of Agriculture, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., April 27, 1832; located at Belview, Nebr., in 1854; was nominated for governor in 1866, and was defeated by 145 votes; has been the Democratic candidate for governor three times since, and been the candidate of his party several times for United States Senator.



## Departmental Information.

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Executive Mansion, Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets: President of the United States, Grover Cleveland; private secretary, Henry T. Thurber; U. S. District Marshal, Albert A. Wilson.

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Department of State, Seventeenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue. Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Department, Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. The following-named offices are in the Treasury Building: Secretary of Treasury, John G. Carlisle. Supervising Architect's Office, in Treasury Building. Supervising Architect, Jeremiah O'Rourke; First Auditor, Third Auditor, Fourth Auditor, Fifth Auditor, Treasurer of the United States, Comptroller of the Currency, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Director of the

Mint, Bureau of Navigation, and Light House Board.

Secret Service Division, Treasury Building.

Office of Steamboat Inspection, Maltby Building, New Jersey avenue and B street N. W.

Bureau of Statistics, Adam's Building, 1335 F street N. W.

Life-saving Service, Treasury Department Building.

Commissioner of Customs, in Treasury Department Building.

Register of the Treasury, in Treasury Department Building.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is situated at Fourteenth and B streets S. W.

The Second Auditor's Office, in Winder's Building, corner of Seventeenth and F streets N. W.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Coast and Geodetic Survey Building, south of the Capitol.

The Marine Hospital Service office is 3 B street S. E.



## WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Department, Seventeenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue. Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont.

Headquarters of the Army, in War Department Building.

Office of the Inspector General, in War Department Building.

Office of the Judge-Advocate-General, in War Department Building.

Office of the Quartermaster-General, in War Department Building.

Office of the Adjutant-General, in War Department Building.

Office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, in War Department Building.

Office of the Surgeon-General, in War Department Building.

Office of the Paymaster-General, in War Department Building.

Office of the Chief of Engineers, in War Department Building.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Department of Justice, Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Attorney-General, Richard Olney.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasury Building.

## POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Department, corner of Seventh and E streets N. W. Office of the Postmaster General. Postmaster-General, Wilson S. Bissell, the Arlington.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-Office Department Building.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-Office Department Building.

Office of Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-Office Department Building.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy Department, east wing State, War, and Navy Building. Secretary of the Navy, Hilary A. Herbert.

Bureau of Ordnance, first floor, east wing.

Bureau of Equipments, third floor, east wing.

Bureau of Navigation, second floor, east wing.

Hydrographic Office, basement, Navy Department.

Bureau of Yards and Docks, third floor, east wing.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, first floor, east wing. Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart, 1315 New Hampshire avenue.

Bureau of Steam Engineering, third floor, east wing.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, first floor, south wing,

Office of the Judge-Advocate-General, second floor, east wing, room 278.

Nautical Almanac, office, room 566, Navy Department, and northwest corner Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.

Naval War Records Office and Library, fourth floor, east wing.

Board of Inspection and Survey, basement, Navy Department, room 86.

Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, fourth floor.

Navy-Yard and Station, foot of Eighth street S. E.

Navy Pay Office, 1425 New York avenue N. W.  
Pay Inspector T. T. Caswell, 1609 Thirty-fifth street N. W.

Naval Hospital, Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, S. E.

Steel Inspection Board, Navy Department, third floor, room 364.

Museum of Hygiene, 1707 New York avenue.

Naval Dispensary, 1707 New York avenue.

Naval Examining Board, room No. 87, basement, east wing.

Naval Retiring Board, room No. 87, basement, east wing.

Naval Medical Examining Board, room No. 89, basement, east wing.

State, War, and Navy Department Building, Superintendent's room, No. 148, first floor, north wing.

Naval Observatory, Georgetown Heights.

Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Eighth street S. E.

Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., Eighth street S. E.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Department of the Interior, corner of Seventh and F streets N. W. Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith, 1412 Massachusetts avenue N. W.

General Land Office, Interior Department Building.

PATENT OFFICE.

Patent Office, Interior Department Building.

Bureau of Pensions, New Pension Building, Judiciary Square.

United States Pension Agency, No. 308 F street N. W.

Office of Indian Affairs, seventh floor, Atlantic Building, F street, south side, between Ninth and Tenth N. W.

Office of Education, northeast corner of Eighth and G streets N. W.

Office of Commissioner of Railroads, third floor new Pension Building, Judiciary Square.

Office of the Geological Survey, Hooe Building, 1330 F street N. W.

Census Office, No. 512 Ninth street, northwest.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Department of Agriculture, the Mall, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets. Office of the Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, the Cochran.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Department of Labor, National Safe Deposit Building, corner Fifteenth street and New York avenue N. W.

United States Civil-Service Commission, offices, City Hall Building.

Building for the Library of Congress, office, 145 East Capitol street.

Government Printing Office, corner North Capitol and H streets.

United States Fish Commission, office, corner Sixth and B streets S. W.

The Soldiers' Home. Board of Commissioners. Office No. 55 War Department, north wing.

## Department Duties.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

*The Secretary of State.*—The Secretary of State is charged, under the direction of the President, with the duties appertaining to correspondence with the public ministers and consuls of the United States, and with the representatives of foreign powers accredited to the United States; and to negotiations of whatever character relating to the foreign affairs of the United States. He is also the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executive of the several States of the United States; he has the custody of the great seal of the United States, and countersigns and affixes such seal to all executive proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants for pardon, and the extradition of fugitives from justice. He is regarded as the first in rank among the members of the Cabinet. He is also the custodian of the treaties made with foreign states, and of the laws of the United States. He grants and issues passports,

and exequaturs to foreign consuls in the United States are issued through his office. He publishes the laws and resolutions of Congress, amendments to the Constitution, and proclamations declaring the admission of new States into the Union. He is also charged with certain annual reports to Congress relating to commercial information received from diplomatic and consular officers of the United States.

*The Assistant Secretary of State* becomes the Acting Secretary of State in the absence of the Secretary. Under the organization of the Department the Assistant Secretary, Second Assistant Secretary, and Third Assistant Secretary are respectively charged with the immediate supervision of all correspondence with the diplomatic and consular officers in the countries named in the divisions of those Bureaus, and of the miscellaneous correspondence relating thereto, and, in general, they are intrusted with the preparation of the correspondence upon any questions arising in the course of the public business that may be assigned to them by the Secretary.



## THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

*The Secretary of the Treasury.*—The Secretary of the Treasury is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; superintends the collection of the revenue, and prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making returns; grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; and annually submits to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the government. He also controls the construction of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the collection of statistics; the administration of the coast and geodetic survey, life-saving, light-house, revenue-cutter, steamboat inspection, and marine hospital branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing.

The routine work of the Secretary's office is

transacted in the offices of the Supervising Architect, Director of the Mint; Superintendent of Engraving and Printing, Supervising Surgeon-General of Marine Hospitals, General Superintendent of Life-Saving Service, Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats, Bureau of Statistics, Lighthouse Board, and in the following divisions: Warrants, Estimates, and Appropriations; Appointments; Customs; Public Moneys; Loans and Currency; Revenue-Marine; Stationery, Printing, and Blanks; Mails and Files; Special Agents and Miscellaneous.

#### THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

*The Secretary of War.*—The Secretary of War is at the head of the War Department, and performs such duties as the President may enjoin upon him concerning the military service.

He has supervision of all the estimates of appropriations for the expenses of the Department, of all purchases of Army supplies, and of all expenditures for the support and transportation of the Army, and of such expenditures of a civil nature as are by law placed under his direction.

He also has supervision of the United States Military Academy at West Point ; of national cemeteries ; of the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, and of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

He has charge of all matters relating to river and harbor improvements; the prevention of obstruction to navigation ; the establishment of harbor lines, and approves the plans and location of bridges authorized by Congress to be constructed over the navigable waters of the United States.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

*The Attorney-General.*—The Attorney-General is the head of the Department of Justice, and the chief law officer of the Government. He represents the United States in matters involving legal questions ; he gives his advice and opinion on questions of law when they are required by the President or by the heads of the other Executive Departments, on questions of law arising upon the administration of their respective Departments ; he exercises a general superintendence and direction over

United States Attorneys and Marshals in all judicial districts in the States and Territories ; and he provides special counsel for the United States whenever required by any Department of the Government.

He is assisted by a chief clerk and other clerks and employees in the executive management of the business of the Department.

A law clerk, who is also an examiner of titles, assists the Attorney-General in the investigation of legal questions and in the preparation of opinions.

*The Solicitor-General.*—The Solicitor-General assists the Attorney-General in the performance of his duties, and in case of a vacancy in the office of Attorney-General, or in his absence, exercises all these duties. Except when the Attorney-General otherwise directs, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General conduct and argue all cases in the Supreme Court and in the Court of Claims in which the United States is interested ; and, when the Attorney-General so directs, any such case in any court of the United States may be conducted and argued by the Solicitor-General ; and in the same way the

Solicitor-General may be sent by the Attorney-General to attend to the interests of the United States in any State court or elsewhere.

#### THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

*The Postmaster-General.*—The Postmaster-General has the direction and management of the Post-Office Department. He appoints all officers and employees of the Department, except the four Assistant Postmaster-Generals, who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; appoints all postmasters whose compensation does not exceed one thousand dollars; makes postal treaties with foreign governments, by and with the advice and consent of the President, awards and executes contracts, and directs the management of the domestic and foreign mail service.

#### THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

*The Secretary of the Navy.*—The Secretary of the Navy performs such duties as the President of the United States who is Commander-in-Chief, may assign him, and has the general superintendence of construction, manning, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war.

The Chief Clerk has general charge of the records and correspondence of the Secretary's Office.

*The Assistant Secretary of the Navy.*—The Assistant Secretary of the Navy performs such duties in the Navy Department as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, or may be required by law.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

*The Secretary of the Interior.*—The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to patents for inventions; pension and bounty lands; the public lands and surveys; the Indians; education; railroads; the geological survey; the census; the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas; the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, and the Sequoia Parks, California; distribution of appropriations for agricultural and mechanical colleges in the States and Territories; the custody and distribution of certain public documents; and certain hospitals and eleemosynary institutions in the District of Columbia. He also exercises certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories of the United States.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

*The Secretary of Agriculture.*—The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the supervision of all public business relating to the agriculture industry. He appoints all the officers and employees of the Department, with the exception of the Assistant Secretary and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, who are appointed by the President, and directs the management of all the divisions and sections and the bureaus embraced in the Department. He exercises advisory supervision over the agricultural experiment stations deriving support from the National Treasury, and has control of the quarantine stations for imported cattle, and of interstate quarantine rendered necessary by contagious cattle diseases.

The Weather Bureau is organized for the purpose of forecasting the weather; for the issue of storm warnings; the display of weather and flood signals for the benefit of agriculture, commerce and navigation; the gauging and reporting of rivers; the maintenance and operation of seacoast telegraph lines, and the collection and transmission of marine

intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation ; the reporting of temperature and rainfall conditions for the cotton interests ; the display of frost and cold-wave signals ; the distribution of meteorological information in the interests of agriculture and commerce, and the taking of such meteorological observations as may be necessary to establish and record the climatic conditions of the United States, or as are essential for the proper execution of the foregoing duties.

The principal officials of the bureau are Mark W. Harrington, chief ; Major H. H. C. Dunwoody, U. S. A., acting assistant chief ; James R. Cook, chief clerk ; Cleveland Abbe, Frank H. Bigelow, Henry A. Hazen, Charles F. Marvin, and W. L. Moore, professors of meteorology.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

*The Commissioner of Labor.*—The Department of Labor was established by act of Congress approved June 13, 1888. It is placed in charge of a Commissioner of Labor, who is directed to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States



useful information on subjects connected with labor in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital; the hours of labor; the earnings of laboring men and women; and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity. He is also especially charged, in accordance with the general design and duties prescribed by the law, at as early a date as possible and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, to ascertain the cost of producing articles, at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost of such articles of production, including wages paid in such industries, etc.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Supreme Court of the United States is in the Capitol Building.

## Discovery of Chesapeake Bay.

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Captain Christopher Newport entered the Chesapeake Bay on the 26th of April, 1607, and named the headlands at its mouth Cape Henry and Cape Charles, in honor of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. He also gave to what is now known as Fortress Monroe the name of Point Comfort on account of the safe anchorage it gave to his little fleet of three ships with their precious loads of emigrants.

Thirty of these good people explored the Powhatan for forty miles from its mouth, and after a search of seventeen days selected a spot which they named Jamestown, and to its neighboring river they gave the name of James River, both being named in honor of King James. If Jamestown is not the greatest, it is the oldest city of English settlement in America.

Improvvidence, famine and disease reduced this little band of early colonists from 100 to 38 inside of one year, and these, too, would have perished but

for timely supplies of corn which Capt. Smith, at great risk, had procured from the Indians.

There were many vicissitudes in this little band, and only for the timely arrival of Lord Delaware, the first governor, with three hundred emigrants and abundant supplies, the few survivors of the expedition which sailed from England for the purpose of settling in Virginia, agreeable to letters patent issued on the 10th day of April, 1606, would have abandoned the country and left Virginia without that great stock of which she is so rightfully proud.

In June, 1608, Capt. Smith formed the design of exploring the whole of the Chesapeake Bay for the purpose of ascertaining the qualities and resources of its territories and establishing friendly relations with the Indians. With Dr. Walter Russell, seven soldiers and six civilians, he performed in open boats two voyages of discovery that occupied about three months, and embraced a navigation of more than three thousand miles, with prodigious labor and great peril he visited every inlet and bay on both sides of the Chesapeake from Cape Charles to

the Susquehanna river ; he sailed up the Patapsco and, it is supposed, entered the harbor of Baltimore ; ascended the Potomac to the Great Falls, and carefully examined the territories into which he penetrated and the various tribes of Indians who possessed them. He brought back with him an ample account and accurate plan of the part of country he explored. His letters relating to his explorations are very interesting reading.

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### Cabin John Bridge.

Seven miles from West Washington, upon what is known as the "Conduit Road," which follows the line of the Washington aqueduct from the Capitol to the Great Falls of the Potomac, is one of the most noted structures ever reared by the hand of man. This structure is the stone bridge built by the United States Government over what is called Cabin John creek. The Cabin John is a stream of respectable volume, which rises at Rockville, Md., flows through a most picturesque and beautiful section of country, and pours its limpid

waters into the Potomac river a few hundred feet below the point at which the former stream is spanned by the great bridge bearing its name—a bridge of national renown, which enjoys the distinction of being the largest single-arch span in the world. The arch has a clear span of 220 feet. The bridge is 480 feet in length and 105 feet in height. It is built of granite, with a seneca stone coping along the roadway.

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More financial and social revolutions have taken place in the United States of America in 1893 and 1894 than were ever known of before. However, so sound are the principles on which the Government is founded that it is out of the power of shyllocks or demagogues to overthrow them. The little unpleasantness that commenced in 1861 and terminated in 1865 is a sure proof that Americans can stand a little family quarrel without injury to the nation and without ill feelings towards one another.

## The Library Building.

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OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
*Washington, D. C., July 7, 1894.*

MR. DANIEL SHANAHAN :

SIR: Your request of the 5th instant for information of the construction of this building is rather indefinite, but I give you below a few notes. There is no general written description in existence as yet, and it would be considerable work to make one.

The building for the Library of Congress is being constructed under the direction of the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army, General Thos. Lincoln Casey, in pursuance of acts of Congress approved October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889. It is about 470 feet in length by 340 feet in width, 197 feet 6 inches to top of finial on the dome, and covers  $3\frac{3}{4}$  acres of ground, exclusive of approaches and boiler rooms.

Its architectural design is in style similar to the Capitol, three stories high with cellar and attics. The material of the main walls is New Hampshire

granite, and the structure is of fire-proof material throughout.

The limit of cost is \$6,000,000. The capacity for books is about 5,000,000 volumes, with ample space beside for reading rooms, work rooms, and museum.

The work was practically begun in 1889, and will be finished in 1897.

There are four large open courts. The rotunda interior is 100 feet in diameter, 125 feet high, and constitutes the grand reading room of the Library.

Very respectfully,

BERNARD R. GREEN,

*Supt. and Engineer.*

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### The Washington City Post-Office.

Postmaster, Henry Sherwood, 1017 East Capitol street. Assistant Postmaster, S. H. Merrill, 920 P street N. W.

Money orders issued and paid as follows, Sundays excepted :

At main office, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

At Georgetown, East Capitol and Stations C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, O, P, R, S, T, and Southwest Station, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

International money orders issued and paid at main office, East Capitol, Georgetown, Station C, and Southwest Station.

*Money Order Rates.*—In the United States: On orders for sums not exceeding \$2.50, 3 cents; over \$2.50 and not exceeding \$5, 5 cents; over \$5 and not exceeding \$10, 8 cents; over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 10 cents; over \$20 and not exceeding \$30, 12 cents; over \$30 and not exceeding \$40, 15 cents; over \$40 and not exceeding \$50, 18 cents; over \$50 and not exceeding \$60, 20 cents; over \$60 and not exceeding \$75, 25 cents; over \$75 and not exceeding \$100, 30 cents.

A single money order may include any amount from one cent to \$100, inclusive, but must not contain the fractional part of a cent.

#### CITY POST-OFFICE STATIONS.

Georgetown Station, Thirty-first street, above M street.



East Capitol Station, corner Fourth and East Capitol streets.

Southwest Station, 714 Four-and-a-half street S. W.

Station C, No. 1413 F street N. W.

Station D, Fourteenth and P streets.

Station E, No. 426 Seventh street S. W.

Station F, No. 1921 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

Station G, corner Connecticut avenue and L street.

Station H, No. 2004 Seventh street N. W.

Station I, No. 627 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.

Station K, No. 85 H street N. W.

Station L, No. 751 Eighth street S. E.

Station M, corner Fifteenth and G streets N. E.

Station O, Fourteenth and Park streets.

Station P, corner Fourteenth and Stoughton streets N. W.

Station R, Ninth and H streets N. E.

Station S, 1501 Ninth street N. W.

Station T, Oregon and New Hampshire avenues.

### Places of Amusement.

Albaugh's Theater, corner of E and Fifteenth streets. Main entrance from Pennsylvania avenue, near the Randall.

National Theater, E street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Harris' Opera House, Ninth street northwest, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

Academy of Music, Ninth and D streets northwest.

Kernan's Theater, Pennsylvania avenue, near Eleventh street northwest.

Georgetown was incorporated in 1789 under an act of the Maryland Legislature, passed in 1851.

The remains of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," are entombed in Oak Hill cemetery in Georgetown.

## Public Buildings, &c.

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### HOW TO GET TO THEM.

The Capitol is only a few minutes walk from the Baltimore and Ohio depot and six blocks from Baltimore and Potomac depot. Take Avenue Cable, Herdies, Metropolitan (F street), and Belt Line.

Executive Mansion (White House).—Take Avenue Cable and Herdies.

Treasury Department.—Take Pennsylvania Avenue Cable, Herdies, F Street Herdies, New York Avenue Electric and Columbia Railways.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.—Take Belt Line and Pennsylvania Avenue Cable, walk three blocks.

War and Navy Departments.—Take Pennsylvania Avenue Cable, F Street Herdic and Metropolitan (F Street) Line, walk one block.

Post-Office Department.—Take Seventh Street Cable, F Street Herdic, Metropolitan Line, Ninth Street Line and New York Avenue Electric.

Interior Department (Patent Office).—Take

Pennsylvania Avenue Cable, change at Seventh ; F Street Cars ; New York Avenue Electric, change at Fifth Street N. W. ; Ninth Street Line and F Street Herdic.

Pension Office.—Take F Street Car Line and Herdic ; New York Avenue Electric, change at Fifth street N. W.

Bureau of Education.—Take New York Avenue Electric, change at Fifth ; Ninth Street Line ; F Street Car Line and Herdic to Eighth Street, walk one block.

Geological Survey.—Take F Street Car Line and Herdic ; Pennsylvania Avenue Cable to Fourteenth Street, walk one block north.

Department of Justice.—Take Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street Cable ; New York Avenue and G Street cars ; Pennsylvania Avenue and F Street Herdics.

Interstate Commerce Commission.—Take F Street Car Line and Herdic ; Pennsylvania Avenue Cable to Fourteenth Street, walk one block north.

Department of Agriculture.—Take Belt Line ;

Pennsylvania Avenue Cable to Twelfth Street, walk four blocks.

Smithsonian Institution.—Take Seventh Street Cable ; Belt Line.

National Museum.—Take same cars.

National Zoological Park.—Take Metropolitan Cars to Connecticut Avenue and Nineteenth Street extended, to Rock Creek Electric.

Washington Monument.—Take Belt Line, or Pennsylvania Avenue Cable to Fourteenth Street, and walk south three blocks.

Navy Yard.—Take Pennsylvania Avenue Cable, or Anacostia Cars from Ninth and B northwest.

Departments open week days between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.



## Knights of Pythias.

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The biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge and the biennial encampment of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, to be held in Washington in August, are attracting national notice. It will be the greatest assembly of Pythian Knights within the annals of the organization, and promises to draw to Washington one of the mightiest throngs of people which the city has ever been called upon to house. Washington is the birthplace of the order.

The original meeting, when the work of the Order of the Knights of Pythias was first read, took place at the house No. 869 F street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, the following gentlemen being present (as the members of a musical association known as the "Arion Glee Club"): Messrs. R. A. Champion, E. S. Kimball, D. L. Burnett, W. H. Burnett, Roberts and Driver. Each of these gentlemen were then and there duly obligated by Mr. Rathbone, and afterwards resolved themselves into individual committees to obtain the names of proper persons to form the first lodge. This meeting took place Monday evening, February 15, 1864, and on the following Wednesday

morning Mr. Rathbone informed Mr. J. T. K. Plant of the object of the meeting and solicited him to join the order. Mr. Rathbone had, however, read the ritual to Mr. R. A. Champion privately at his own room a few evenings previous to the above meeting.

The ritual was written by Mr. J. H. Rathbone, originally, in the town of Eagle Harbor, Houghton (now Keeweenaw) county, Lake Superior, Mich., in the winter of 1860 and 1861.

The first record appearing upon the books of Washington Lodge, No. 1, reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February, 19, 1864.

“At Temperance Hall,

“Friday Evening.

“Upon agreement, a number of gentlemen met, and after some conversation upon the subject, they were called to order, and upon motion of Mr. J. H. Rathbone, a chairman of the meeting was proposed, and Mr. J. T. K. Plant was unanimously called to the chair, and D. L. Burnett nominated as secretary. After organizing as above, the object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Rathbone to be the organization or foundation of a society, its business and operations to be of a secret character, having for its ultimate object friendship, benevolence and charity. Before proceeding further,

those present were requested to subscribe to an oath laid down afterward in the initiatory. All present having signified their willingness to do so, the same was administered to them by reading the same by J. H. Rathbone. After the taking of the oath, on motion it was resolved that this order be styled the Knights of Pythias."

On motion a committee was appointed to prepare a ritual of opening and closing a lodge, and of initiation into the same. The chair appointed as said committee Brother J. H. Rathbone, who reported a ritual, which, upon being read, was adopted. After the adoption of the ritual, the lodge went into an election for officers, with the following result :

J. H. Rathbone, W. C. ; Joel R. Woodruff, V. C. ; J. T. K. Plant, V. P. ; D. L. Burnett, W. S. ; A. Van Der Veer, B. ; R. A. Champion, A. B. ; George R. Covert, A. S. The following officers were appointed by the worthy chancellor : M. H. Van Der Veer, worthy guide ; A. Roderigue, inside steward, and Messrs. Kimball, Roberts, D. L. Burnett, and W. H. Burnett as choral knights. On motion, the worthy chancellor appointed the following committee to prepare a ritual for the first degree (now the second degree), signs, etc. ; Messrs. Kimball, Champion and W. H. Burnett, V. P.



J. T. K. Plant and W. C. J. H. Rathbone, as chairman, added. Committees were then appointed to procure regalias, appliances, etc. At the next meeting the committee on degree ritual presented a report, which was adopted. A committee was appointed to procure a seal. At the next meeting various applications were received for membership.

At a subsequent meeting the lodge elected officers, and in addition Messrs. Woodruff, Van Der Veer and Rodrigue were elected representatives to the Grand Lodge, which was organized on the 8th of April by members of the Washington lodge.

#### HENRY G. WAGNER.

The highest office in the gift of the District Knights of Pythias is held by Mr. Henry G. Wagner, he being the grand chancellor of the order. His term dates from last February, and until that month in 1895 he will be acknowledged head of nearly 1,700 knights.

Mr. Wagner is distinctly a Georgetown man, having been born there forty-six years ago, and has been engaged in the watchmaking and jewelry business on M street, near 32d, since 1861, in connection with his brother, Mr. John E. Wagner.

#### JOHN M. KLINE.

John M. Kline, present master of finance, was

born at Milroy, Mifflin county, Pa., July 29, 1847, and was educated at the public schools of his native town. Mr. Kline became a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias, in December, 1870, and has been an active worker ever since.

J. B. CONNER.

J. B. Conner, the junior past grand chancellor of this jurisdiction, is a Washingtonian, having been born here January 27, 1847. He became a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 14, Knights of Pythias, of this city, in October, 1871, and still holds membership therein. From the beginning he evinced a great interest in the order, serving his lodge in the several offices as Grand Lodge representative, &c.

JOHN W. HARDELL.

John W. Hardell, grand vice-chancellor of this jurisdiction, is a successful merchant and one of the most enterprising citizens, always being with the business community in furthering the material interest of this beautiful city. He is a native of England, but has lived here most of his life, having come to this country in 1871. He has been an active and zealous Knight of Pythias for twenty-two years, and is one of the leading members of

Equal Lodge, No. 17, Knights of Pythias. He has always shown much interest in the order, and is never absent from his post of duty at his lodge.

HENRY YENNEY.

Henry Yenney, grand prelate of this jurisdiction, was born in Switzerland fifty years ago, and came with his parents to this country when only seven years of age, locating in Raleigh, N. J., where he resided until he came to this city twenty-nine years ago, and he has resided here ever since that time. Mr. Yenney became a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias, in 1879, and has been an active and zealous member of the order ever since.

GEORGE W. BAUMANN.

George W. Baumann, grand keeper of records and seal, is one of the youngest members of the order to be honored with that office. He is a native of Maryland, born in Frederick, February 22, 1864, whence he came to Washington in 1887. In 1889 he became a member of the order, being a charter member of Capital Lodge, No. 24, and its first master-at-arms. In 1890 he was elected chancellor commander of this lodge, and a representative to the Grand Lodge in 1891. He has served as representative ever since. Elected to his pres-

ent office in February, 1894, he is also serving his third term as keeper of records and seal of Capital Lodge, No. 24.

J. W. PALMER.

Mr. J. W. Palmer, grand master-at-arms, is a native of Virginia, having been born in that State in 1858. While a very young man he moved to Alexandria, where he joined Oriental Lodge, No. 6. He received his card from this lodge in 1889, and upon his arrival in Washington joined Excelsior Lodge, No. 14. He has been elected at various times to represent his lodge in the Grand Council. He is an enthusiastic Pythian worker, and is also a member of Franklin Division, No. 6, Uniform Rank.

M. C. THOMPSON.

Mr. M. C. Thompson, grand inner guard, was born in Washington August 22, 1858, was elected a member and received the ranks in Anacostia Lodge, No. 23, K of P, as a charter member; was elected master of finance in said lodge December, 1890, which position he still holds with credit to the lodge and himself.

A. J. GUNNING.

A. J. Gunning, past grand chancellor, was born

in Nova Scotia, June, 1832. He reached the city of Boston, Mass., with his parents, at the age of four months, where he lived until the age of seven years. He came to Washington in March, 1865, entered the government service, where he is still employed. He became a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., May 26, 1866. He was elected vice-chancellor and chancellor commander in 1870, and elected grand chancellor, January, 1875, and a representative to the Supreme Lodge in 1880, where he served until 1885, and declined renomination. He has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge for the past twenty years, with the exception of two terms, and has also been a trustee of Mount Vernon Lodge for a longer period. At the last session of the Grand Lodge he was elected a trustee of that body, and is now serving as chairman of that board.

#### JOHN T. CLARK.

John T. Clark was born in Maryland in 1836. When he was only eighteen months old his parents moved to Washington. He learned the building business with Charles B. Church, and after reaching his majority went south. After the war Mr. Clark returned to this city, and carried on the building business since 1859, during which time

he has become known as one of our most successful and reliable builders. In 1871 he entered the order of the Knights of Pythias, being initiated and taking the degrees in Friendship Lodge, No. 8, filling the chairs with credit to himself and to his lodge. Circumstances compelling this lodge to give up her charter, he applied for membership and was admitted as past chancellor to Union Lodge, No. 22, and is at present serving his third term as master of exchequer of that lodge. He is also serving as sir knight treasurer of Union division, No. 8, of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias. Two years ago he was elected as one of the Grand Lodge trustees, and at the session last February of the Grand Lodge was re-elected. Through the untiring exertions of Mr. Clark and his brother knights, Union Lodge is now the banner lodge of the District.

CHARLES W. STEERS.

Charles W. Steers, one of the Grand Lodge trustees, was born in Fairfax county, Va., December 12, 1852. He has been a resident of the District for the past twenty-four years. He is a past chancellor of Capital Lodge, No. 24, being one of the prime movers in the organization of that lodge. He was elected its first chancellor commander, and has served his lodge continuously since

its organization as representative in the Grand Lodge, has served one term as grand master-at-arms, and was elected in February on the board of trustees, also a member of the committee on appeals. He has been, since his entrance into the order, an earnest Pythian worker, standing always ready to do whatever he could to advance its interests, and feels a deep interest in the coming encampment, and is confident of one of the largest civic demonstrations that has ever been held in Washington.

#### A. F. MEDFORD.

Ames Furbee Medford, supreme representative, was born on the 2d day of February, 1841, in Delaware County, Ohio. In 1880 he was initiated into Friendship Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, of this city, of which he became a past chancellor. When this lodge surrendered its charter he deposited his card in Calanthe Lodge, No. 11, of which he is still a member. He was elected grand chancellor of the District of Columbia. During his term of office as grand chancellor the order in this jurisdiction, which had been steadily losing in membership for more than ten years, made a substantial gain in membership, and has continued to gain each year since then. Ever since he entered the Grand Lodge his counsel, advice and influence have left

an impression on all the legislation of the Grand Lodge. He is a Knight of Pythias in every sense of the word, and the order has no more faithful advocate of its principles, no stronger defender of its rights, and no more consistent and conscientious servant.

#### RICHARD GOODHART.

Richard Goodhart, who is the chairman of the executive committee for the coming encampment, is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, having been born in the city of Reading. He became a member of the Knights of Pythias in this city twenty-eight years ago. He is devoted to the interests of the order, and loses no opportunity to promote the principles in which he so staunchly believes. He has passed through all the chairs and has filled all the offices in the subordinate and grand lodges. It was mainly through his efforts at Kansas City two years ago that Wasoington was selected as the place of meeting this year. He is the author of a paper submitted to the Grand Lodge on the erection of a Pythian Temple in this city, which have been favorably reported on by the special committee to which it was referred.

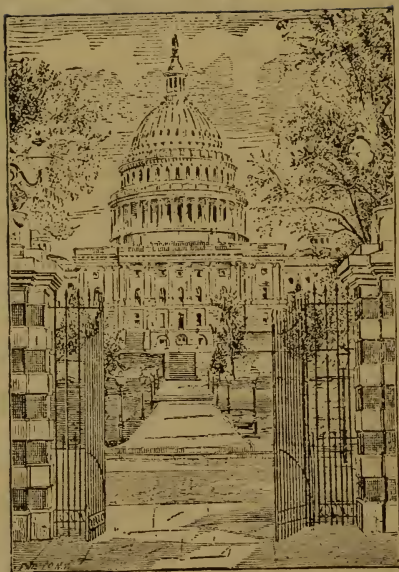
#### JOHN HUMPHREY.

John Humphrey was born in England in 1833,

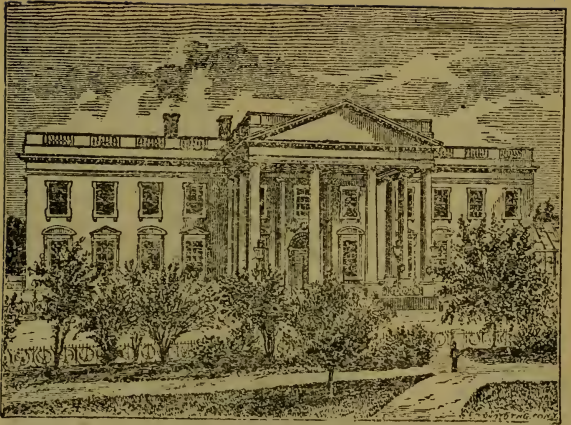


but settled in Washington in 1851, and has resided here ever since. He became a member of Syracuse Lodge, K. of P., in 1878, passed through all the chairs of that lodge and was master of exchequer for seven years.

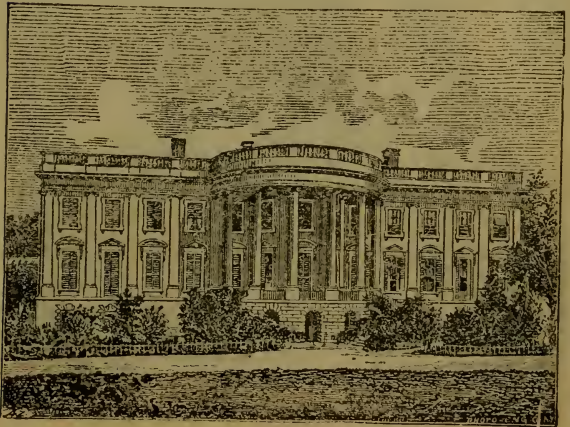




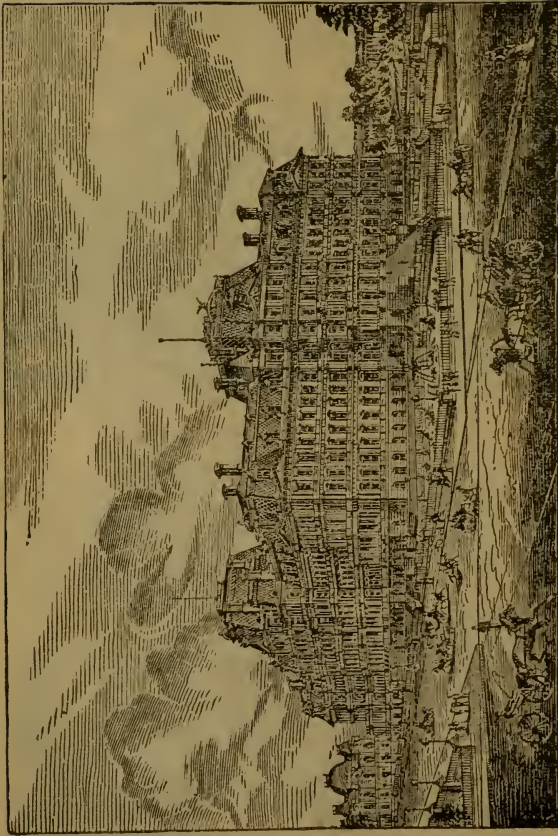
CAPITOL.



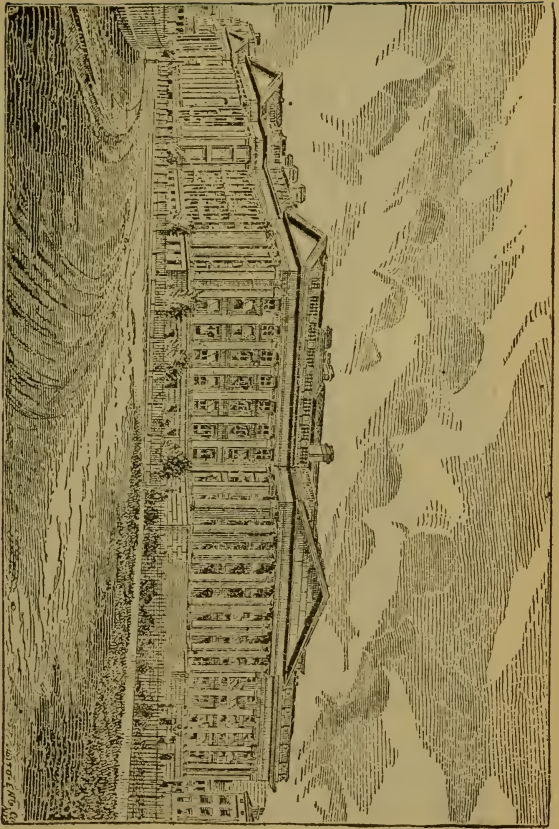
NORTH SIDE OF WHITE HOUSE.



SOUTH SIDE OF WHITE HOUSE.

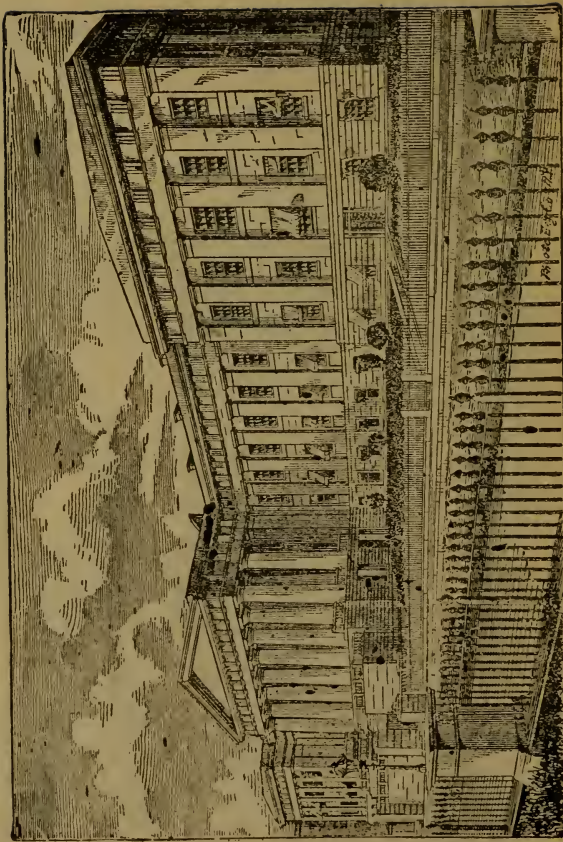


WAR, STATE AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

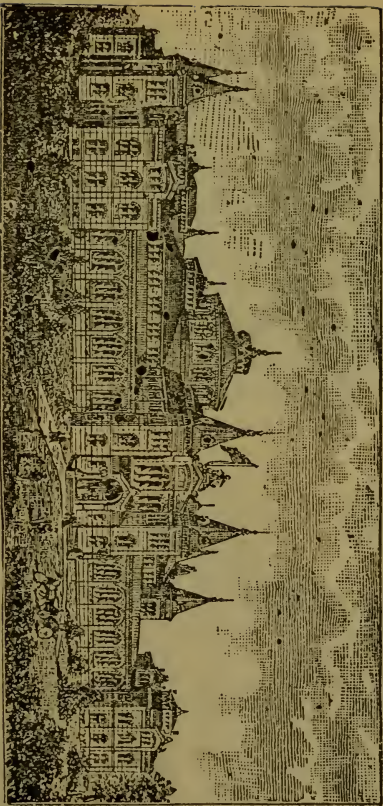


TREASURY DEPARTMENT.





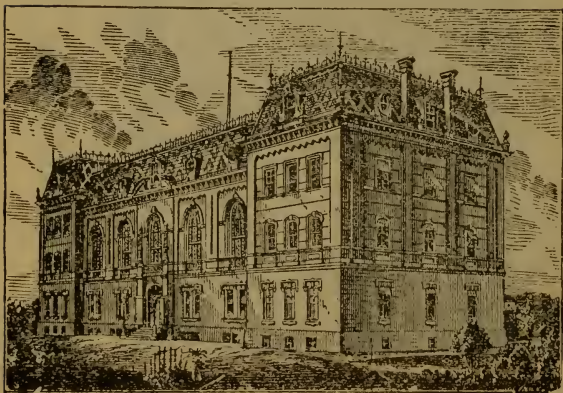
PATENT OFFICE.



NATIONAL MUSEUM.

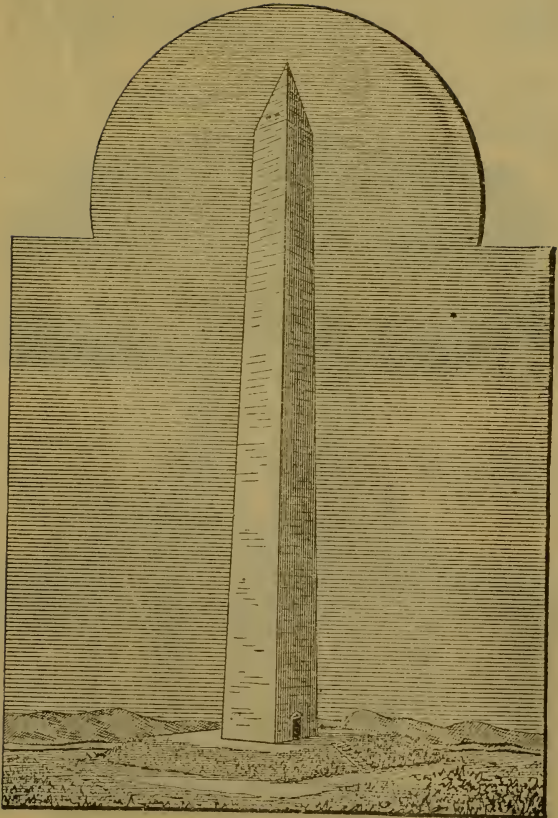


CORCORAN MUSEUM.



AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

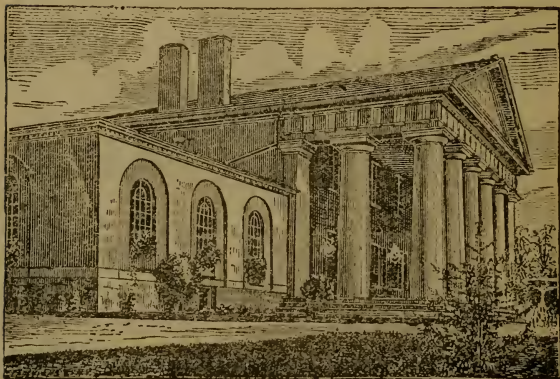




WASHINGTON MONUMENT.



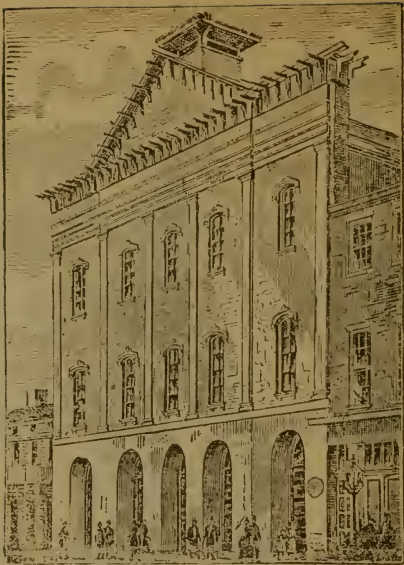
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.



ARLINGTON.



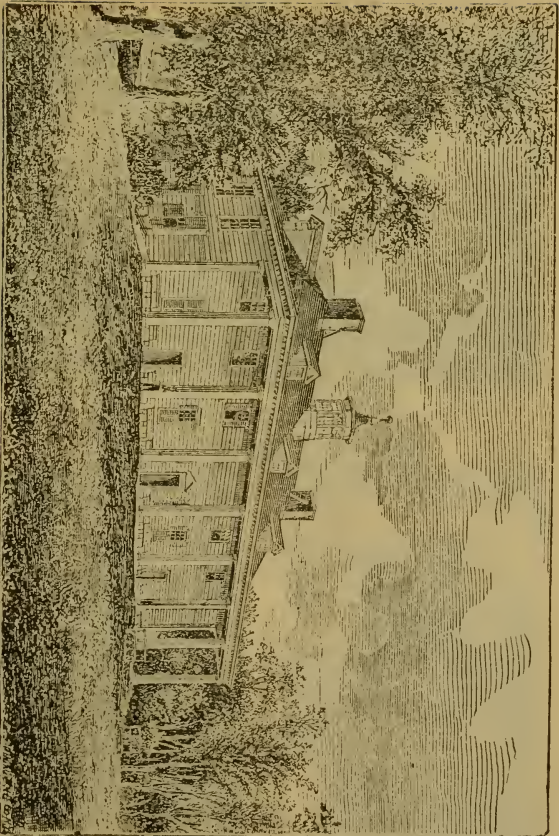
LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.



FORD'S THEATRE.

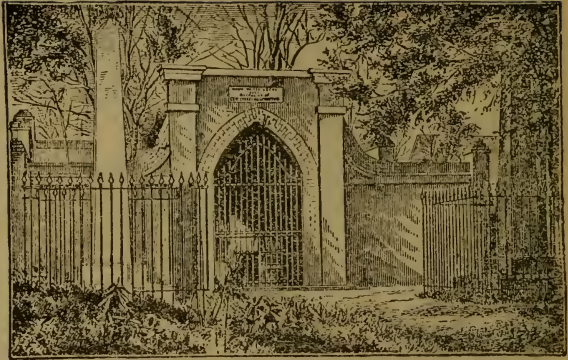


MCPHERSON STATUE.



MOUNT VERNON.





WASHINGTON'S TOMB.



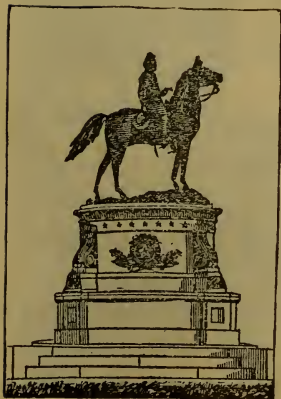
WASHINGTON'S STATUE.



JACKSON'S STATUE.



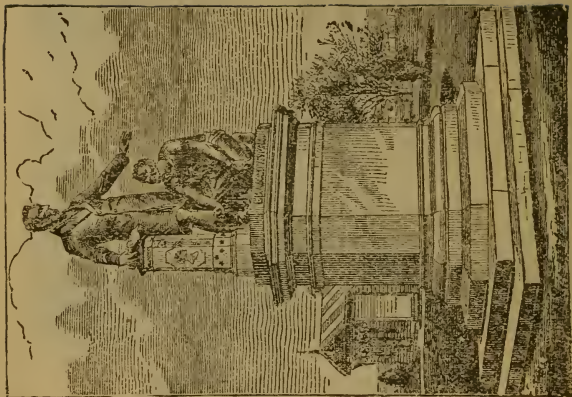
GARFIELD MONUMENT



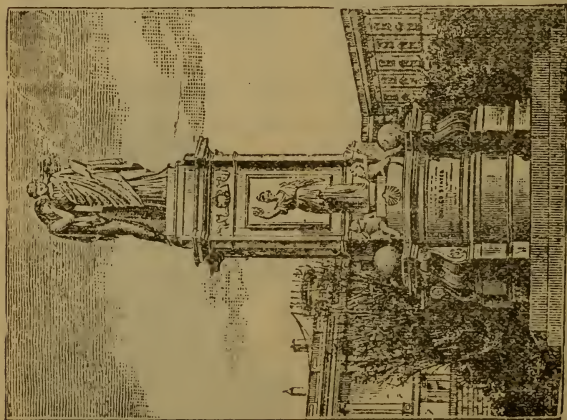
THOMAS STATUE.



SCOTT STATUE.



LINCOLN MONUMENT.



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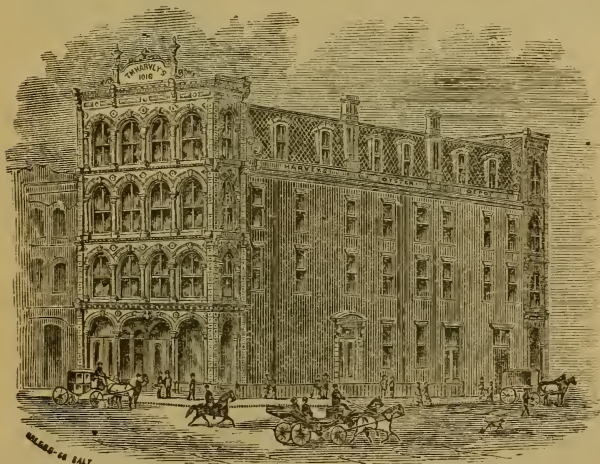
  
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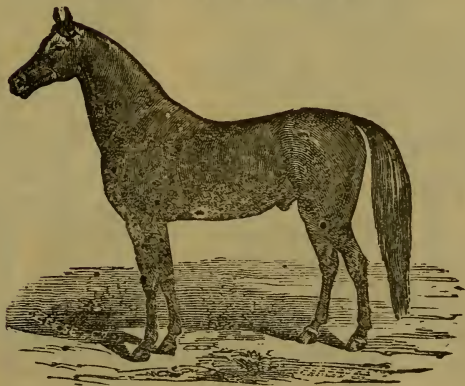


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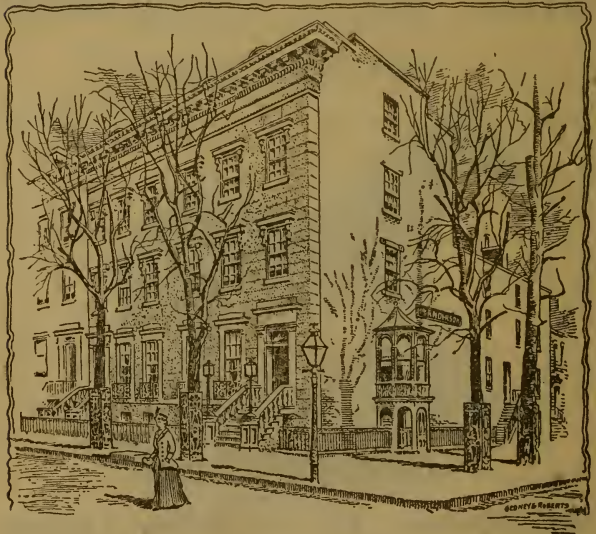


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